



N1-5. The coarse grass of the bottom land when not cut grows tall when flooded, but when closely clipped forms an even turf and constitutes one of the principal grasses of the golf course.



N1-6. A typical tree of the bottom land. Constitutes the principal mangrove of this section, Avicennia officinalis.



Nl-7. Shows a portion of the river. The natives fish with nets. Also cocoanut palms in the back to the right.



Nl-8. Native huts, thatch roofs and clay sides.



Nl-9. An avenue of coccanut palms, also the trolley. The native boy who pushes it.



Nl-10. A general view of the grassland near Beira. It is burned practically every year. A fairly good grass. Palms are shown in the background.



N1-11. General view. Shows eucalyptus trees. Trolley line at the right.



N1-12. A general view of the grassland around Beira.



01-1. A cocoanut plantation, Cocos nucifer.



01-2. Cocoanut palm in the background and vegetable garden in the foreground. The vegetables are principally cabbage and sweet potatoes.



01-3. Acacia, palms and asparagus on a grass floor. Part of the bush at Beira.



01-4. Similar to 01-3.



01-5. Very large view. Shows small palm at the right.



01-6. Making palm wine. The top of the palm is cut off and the sap drained into a bottle. The hole is covered with a palm leaf which is woven to form a rude basket to protect the palm and the bottle from the direct rays of the sun.



01-7. A detail of native wine making.



01-8. Another photograph showing sap pushing out of the palm trunk and draining over the side into a broken bottle below. The palm is known among the Thonga natives as milala and the wine is known as busura.

According to Junod in his "Life of a South African Tribe," London,

1913,"the forest is divided by the chiefs and each head man exploits the milala of the region which has been apportioned to him and the stems of the palm tree are cut off at a point where the top shoot is growing. After four days this extremity is again cut at a slant and a sala shell tied on with a string and placed in a position to receive the sap. This shell is soon filled and the owner empties the liquid into a calabash." (This is not the method followed at Beira, where old bottles were being used to collect the sap.) "When the calabash is filled it is stored in a big pot called a gandjelo, which is hidden somewhere in the bush. The word means alter, from the fact that offerings were made to their ancestral gods. If a traveler happens to find it it is regarded as luck to the traveler and he makes free with the wine. On the other hand he is prohibited from drinking from the shell on the palm trunk. This is taboo. The stranger do so would be addressed as follows: 'Are you a bee? Are you a butterfly, to go and help yourself from a shikutja which does not belong to you?' He will accordingly be tied up, arms and legs, and left to sleep in the open for one night, or he may be condemned to pay a fine of a goat or a hoe."



Ol-9. A trolley belonging to the Savoy hotel, with Miss Vivian Ellis, daughter of the proprietess of the hotel, ready for office.

Here I secured the following plants:

S.P.I. 49199, Annona reticulata, served on the boat out of Lorenzo Marques. Also three grasses of special interest, The first a very green grass grazed very close. Grows on the sea sand and looks especially nutritious. The sample is soft and not hard and woody. Sent in as No. 215 (Shantz' number), Herb. 366. The second is Cynodon incompletus, the best grass on the golf course of South Africa. See Herb. 370. Sent in as Shantz' No. 216. The third, a grass which grows tall and coarse when well supplied with water, but when trampled and cut close forms a wonderful turf. It is the principal grass of the golf course at Beira. An especially good sward on sand and alkali land. Sent in as Shantz' No. 217, Herb. 367.

Note.--Mr. A. G. Hadingham of Bulawayo says that land sells at about 10 shillings per acre and will carry one head of cattle to one or two acres.