

It is good grazing land and does not require mowing. Ostriches and rhinos are troublesome, since they break down the fences. Lions only wander through, killing a few cattle en route, but leopards stay indefinitely. Crocodiles often kill cattle at the watering places and the native caretaker will very seldom report their death.

All the gold secured in Rhodesia is from old workings. The boys working in these gold mines may buy temporary wives from the fathers of the girls. Portuguese and English pay the following prices for wives at Beira: Young and pretty, 5 pounds; medium, 3 pounds; and those left when the whites return to Europe, 1 pound, 10 shillings. The children of these marriages are often cared for by the father and many of them have been put through Cambridge and Oxford. On the whole, the native boys make this general statement: That as soon as the native girls wear clothes they become immoral.

S.P.I. 49210, Panicum madagascariense (Herb.368), 10-12 inches high, a very loose panicle grass, Shantz No. 218.

S.P.I. 49217, Tricholaena rosea, Shantz. No. 219,

November 3, 1919. Beira to Bulawayo. Out of Beira a low bush country often inundated and burned over. A real park grassland.



m-6. Shows grass and trees just out side of Beira.



m-7. Another view of the open park country. Scattered trees over a grassland. Also shows large ant hills.



m-8. A close view of a denser portion. This has been burned over.



m-9. A general view at Dondo. Coccoanuts, pineapples and a great deal of Albizzia.



m-10. Inyanti. Grass and afzelia at the right.



m-12. East of Porte de Pongue. Grassland with forest in the back.



n-1. Coarse grass and palms.



n-2. Porte de Pongue. Bamboo fence. This is reported to be one of the worst places in Africa for black-water fever. Whites cannot remain here for any length of time.



n-3. Grass and palms.



n-4. As above.



n-5. Deep black, or dark gray soil at Munda. Plowed and planted to corn the year before.



n-6. Banana plantations with negro shacks in the foreground.



n-7. A field of corn. Natives at work in the background. This is a wonderfully fine agricultural section.



n-8. Tall grass and scattered trees.



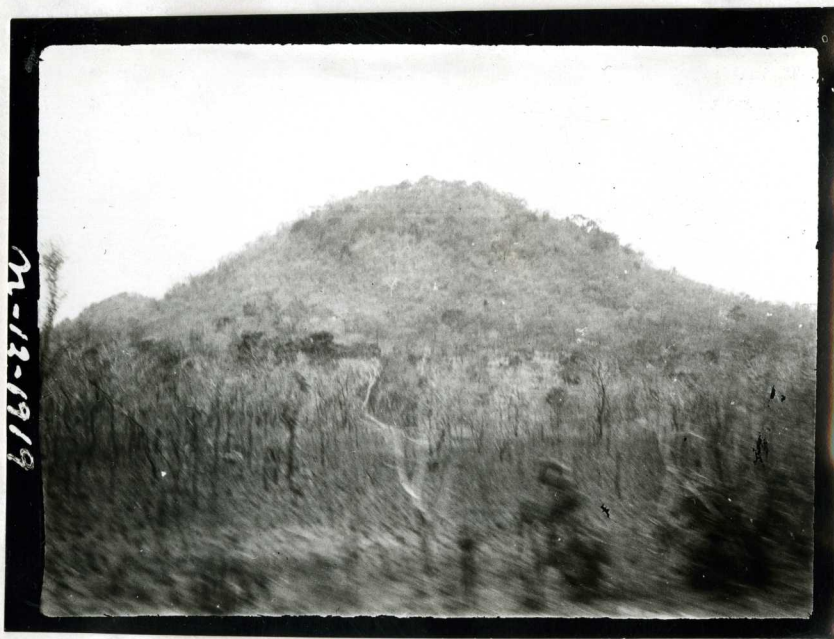
n-9. Kafir huts, trees and garden.



n-10. A mixed train, Indians and Blacks. Villa Machado, at an elevation of 182 feet. This is practically the first city on the route.



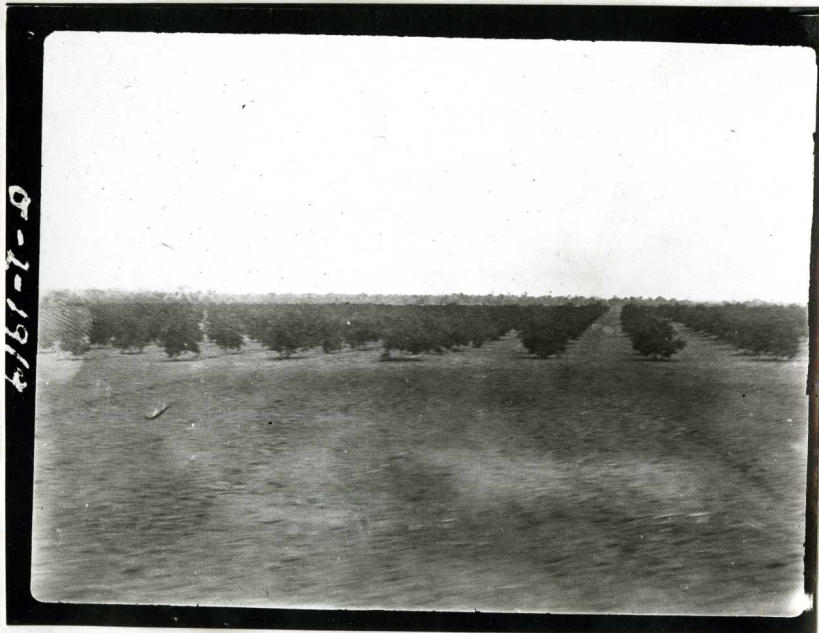
n-11. Low trees and tall grass just beyond n-10. There is a great deal of Pterocarpus in the tree growth at this point. Combretum and more brush as we pass on to the hill country.



n-12. A very poor photo of the first hills. These are practically dry forests.



o-1. Plowing being done by a Fordson tractor. The grasses here cover the surface everywhere and trees are quite abundant.



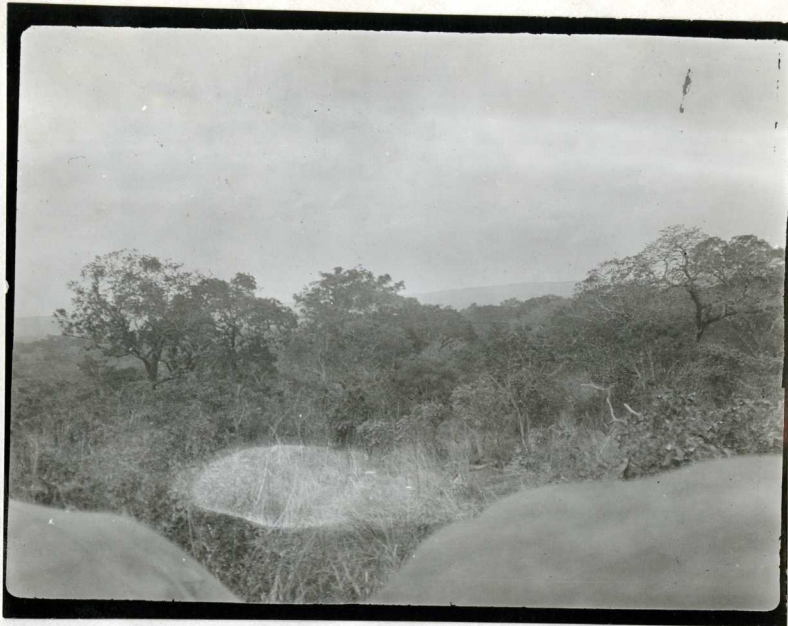
o-2. A young citrus orchard at Siluri Hills siding. At an elevation of 413.ft.



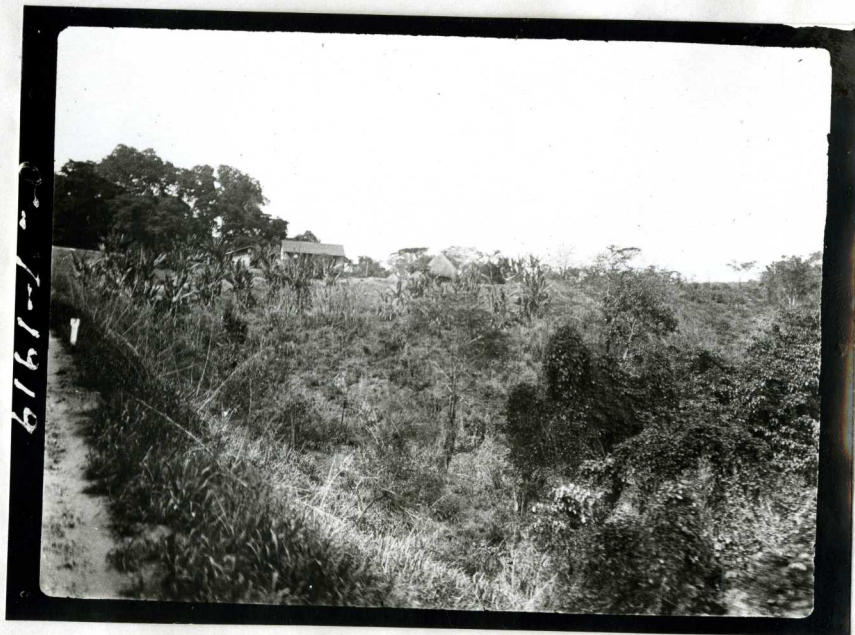
6-3. A general view at Amatongas, forest.



6-4. Amatongas forest. Soil deep-reddish under the forest trees.



o-5. Deiroi. Fine tree growth, with bamboo along the stream.



o-7. Amatongas. General view. Elevation 1267 feet.



o-9. A view over the burned-over hills. This is a wonderfully fine tropical hill country. The coarse grass from 10-12 feet high and trees are not very tall.

Soil is a reddish loam. Papaya and bananas are sold everywhere to passengers on the train. There is a great forest of mahogany with dense undergrowth, which constitutes what is known as the Amalongas forest. Some of the large trees look like Afzelia. Have a smooth bark.

p-1. A detail in the Amalongas forest.





p-2. As above.

p-3. As above.



p-3. As above.



p-4. As above.



p-5. As above.



p-6. In the clear agricultural section above Amatongas. This is a great agricultural area. This photo shows shelter bands of banana. When this land was cleared all trees were cut down and it is now as open and treeless as a prairie.



p-7. A corn field and a few stumps of trees showing in the foreground. These fields are plowed with oxen, teams usually consisting of 6-8 oxen.



p-8. As above.



p-9. Above Amatongas Forest. Old corn field, showing the rolling character of this high mountain country, from which practically all trees have been removed and bananas planted in the protected draws.



p-10. Above Amatongas Forest. Corn field.



p-11. Natives hoeing corn in a field at the side of the track. The soil is rich red loam, at times almost chocolate color. Fields are of about 500 acres each.



p-12. A plantation of pineapple with residence in the back. Photographed at Gondola. The natives here are said to be a hybrid between the Shangans, and Chindios.



q-1. General view over a corn field beyond Gondola. Shows Inselberg in the background.



q-2. A general view over corn fields, typical of the high mountain country of East Africa.



q-3. Shows a farm house with a banana windbreak, or a garden hedged off by bananas.

We are still passing up a steep grade. This great upland is cultivated everywhere. Corn is the principal crop. Cowpeas, bananas, papayas are occasionally seen.

q-4. Shows an ox cart and general view at Villa Pery, at an elevation of 2303 feet.

q-4.



At Chinoio at 2230 feet elevation, there are more natives and less open country. The brush is rather thick. Close growth of trees, but grass everywhere. This is exactly what I have pictured as the tree forest of Africa. It is rather difficult to separate from the acacia-tall grass and park country. The trees now are about 10-15 feet high and grass about 4 feet high.



q-5. Shows logs and hut and the Vanduzi forest in the background.



q-6- Vanduzi forest. Shed with grass thatch and stored sacks of mealies. This is a rather wonderful tropical scene. Brush and open forest. Grass bottoms, hills and mountains in the distance. Mountains, with sun striking down through the clouds. Also one of the bare granite hills at the left. The trees are now practically in full leaf. It is now relatively warm, but not too hot. The lights have just been turned on in the train.



q-6a. A general view over a corn field.



q-7. Forest behind. Burned off in foreground. In the back an open growth of trees, typical of so much of this country. Trees are about 30 feet high and quite close in places. There is a large orchid-like flower which is light-colored or purple and a tall-spiked yellow flowered vine is quite common. Trees are largely Brachystegia randii, and at this time the leaves are all folded in "Sleep". The forest looks very sick in this condition, as if the trees might be dying. The mountains are often composed of slick granite on which there is absolutely nothing growing.

We are passing through a wonderful park country with mountains and patches of dense forest crowd out the grasses. There are 17-year locusts here, from the sound, for they keep up an incessant sound which is heard above the roar of the train.

Saw only one Landolphia in fruit. The fruit is about 2-1/2 inches across. There are almost no euphorbias, but many red spiked trees. Legumes are especially abundant, Brachystegia being the principal tree. There is an occasional ranch with Jacaranda trees planted around it. In one place I saw Eucalyptus. Often every tree is removed and the country looks as barren as possible. There are many plants of Andropogon sorghum along the track. This second would be called forest, as it is similar to tree forests. Probably should be a part of it.

We are now east of Bendula at Garuso. There is good farm land just beyond and some very pretty farm houses.



q-8. At Bendula.

It is now very dark. The country continues to be much the same, far into the night, since the bright moonlight made it possible to make observations.