

October 28, 1919. Left Lorenzo Marques for Beira at 9 a.m.  
on the Taroba, a British-Indian boat. There was one American ship in the  
port at the time.



1-5. . . Shows Indian traders trying to get aboard and Portuguese officers  
guarding the entrance. At this time there was an immense amount of smuggling  
being done between Africa and India, since gold was so much in demand in  
India that a sovereign would sometimes be sold for as much as 25 rupees.  
The pound was later standardized at 10                      by the British Government. This  
gives a fair idea of the great number of Indians who inhabit Lorenzo Marques.



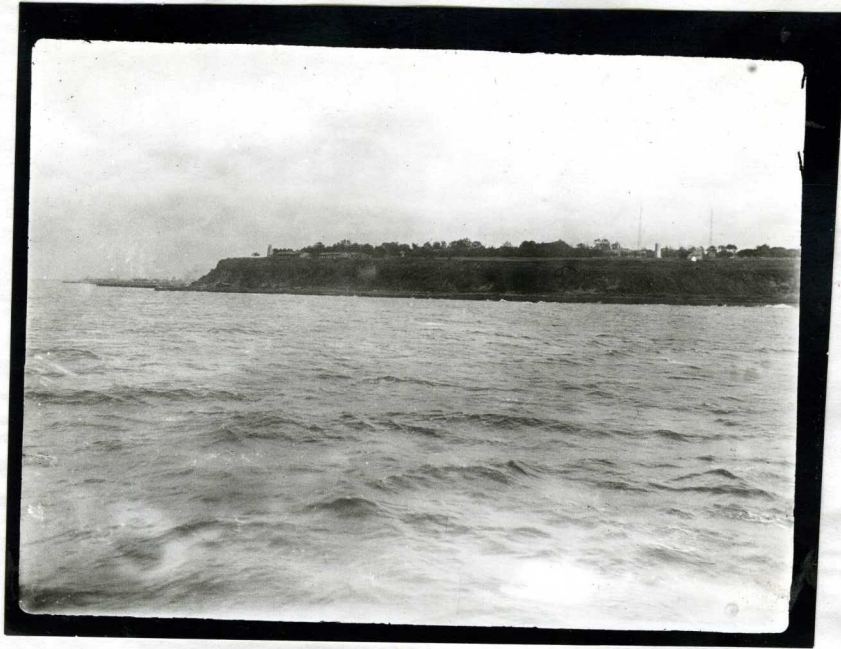


1-6. Another view, shows something of the city in the back. This view was taken just after the bridge was withdrawn.



1-7. Leaving the dock. City in the background and hotel at the extreme right.





1-9. Passing the promontory on which the hotel park is located. This is shown at the left of the photograph.

Passing out of this bay I saw an unusually large number of jelly fish, 8-12 inches in diameter, bluish tint; also some pure white ones much larger, 12-18 inches in diameter. As soon as we passed out of the bay there was very little life to be noticed in the sea. By noon the next day we were passing sandy headlands where brush covered sand dunes that could be seen from the sea.





1-10. A view of the sand dunes from the ocean.

At many places there were tall single trees at the very edge of the water. These appear not to be damaged especially by wind. From this point on until night land was practically always in sight.

October 30, 1919. Arrived at Beira at 9 a.m.

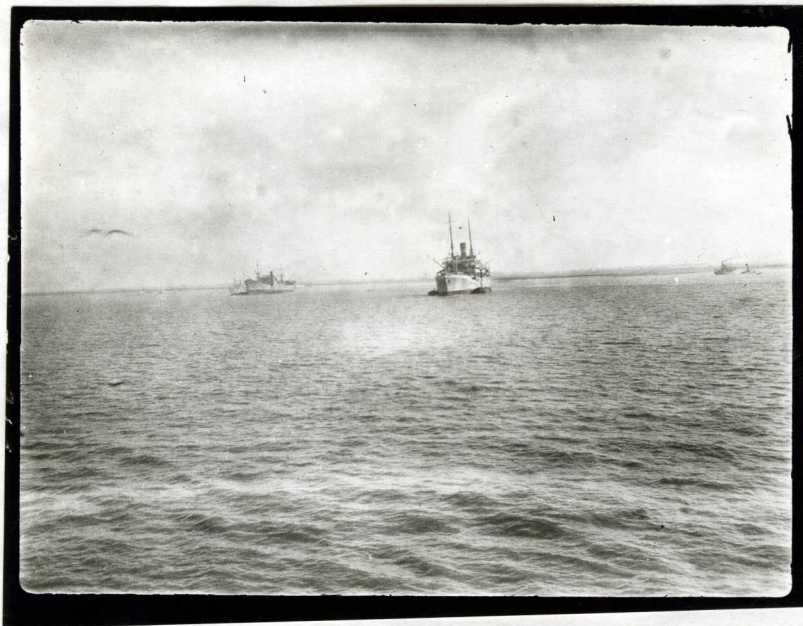
On the boat I met the Portuguese Commissioner of Native Affairs;

A sugar planter, P. N. Farmer, from Nellikuppen, South Arcot, India, who is very well versed in soils, fertilizing and sugar growing generally and has also had experience in Brazil; E. Digby of Bombay, a Reuters man who was well acquainted with the experimental men in India, such as Bose; also (Admiral) Basto of the Portuguese navy who is going to Mozambique to take charge of that part of the country as a sort of governor.





1-11. A general view in the harbor at Beira.



1-12. The Taroba at Beira. You land in small boats. There is no dock at which large boats can land. Customs officers are very pleasant and passed me with only two questions: "Firearms" and "Tobacco".





m-1. A close-up of the Taroba from a small boat.



m-2. On the wharf at Beira. Shows the trolley system at the right, also Captao de mar e guerra A.C. Feneira Pinto Basto, also his sister, Senorita, *and* at the left of him and Senora his wife next.

The whole time schedule at Beira is changed, --breakfast at 7, lunch at 11:30 and dine at 7. That is a full hour or two earlier than in any other



It is a very wonderful place in many ways. The trees are a blaze of red at this time of year, especially the Poinciana regia. Old pods are still attached. It is the chief street tree of this region and is generally called the flamboyant acacia. There is also a tall pine-like Casuarina.

The car system here consists of a small truck pushed by natives on a very narrow and lightly constructed railway.

October 31, 1919. Called on Mr. Thomas Honey, agriculturist at the Mozambique Company, a man of horticultural training, and who laid out the botanical gardens at Lorenzo Marques, where he spent several years. He is well acquainted with the whole of Portuguese East Africa and has promised to send to our Department seed of the Chiloan mango, (a large one previously secured by a Mr. Lathrop), also a fine deep green umban or inamboni, which is very large, has small seed, very little fiber and a thick rind. Seems to be very similar to the one shown in the photos at Chiloan. Will also send cashue nut, and seeds of the native cotton and mufurraria. From him may be secured in season many valuable plants and seeds, especially castor oil beans, big soy beans, etc. He is contemplating starting a seed farm and would like the following from this country: upland rice, hot and dry country wheats, barley to be cut for forage, oats suitable for growth in the south. Cooperation with Honey should be fostered by our Department, since he occupies one of the most important positions in Mozambique. He is practically the government agriculturist, since Mozambique is somewhat like Rhodesia, the Mozambique Company almost runs the country. He is especially anxious to secure the yearbook and he has none; also bulletins



dealing with tropical crops, corn, peanuts, rice, sugarcane, citrus, etc. He gave me samples of *Landolphia girikii* rubber, and also Nyassaland upland cotton grown at Shemba on the Zambesi. The company distributes the seeds to the natives and purchases the cotton from them. S.P.I. 49208, Gossypium hirsutum, is of this type of cotton. Two bolls were also sent to show character of lint, etc.



m-3. A general view from the upper balcony of the Savoy hotel, shows what is jocularly known as the "sample box", a rather large trolley which gathers up the school children in the morning and takes them to the school house. They are all colors, from jet black to white, hence the name, "Sample box".  
up the school





m-4. General view of Beira. Shows the British club at the left and a group of men and women going down the sidewalk. In perfectly typical attire.



m-5. A view of part of a poinciana tree.

Although the Imperial Institute has reported adversely on the timber



of Anocardium occidentale, (according to Honey), it is a beautiful deep, mahogany-colored wood and has practically no sap wood. Should be beautiful for furniture and such purposes. Hunter is of the opinion the Imperial Institute slipped up on this.

One of the finest light woods is the flat-crowned Albizzia fastigiata, said to be one of the largest and finest timber trees.





n-1. General view in the park at Beira. In the foreground is one of the fleshy-stemmed temple trees. In the background orange, and still further back Casuarina uptoclada



n-2. Another view in the same park. Shows Delonix regia, also the white helianthus in the bed in the central foreground, seeds of which were sent in to the department. Also Araucaria at the left in foreground.





n-3. A main street in Beira. The street trees are Delonix regia.



n-4. A view across the bay. There are two grass fires in the distance. Have been raging for the last two days. They are many miles distant in the photo and consequently do not show up well. The country is now very dry, as there has been no rain to speak of since last year.



Major A. L. Cooper, Lacuda Building, Beira, says that Brachystegia randii is the most abundant tree of Portuguese East Africa. He has just walked across Magara on the Zambesi to Beira. He came across the watershed which has an escarpment on the left side and slips off east and runs almost the whole distance. Only for a short time was there brush. It seems to be open park all over this part of the country. This tree (Brachystegia randii) when it first comes into leaf is very red and later changes into green.

T. R. Sim, --Forest Flora and Forest Resources, Portuguese East Africa, is one of the best books on the trees of this section.

Anacardium occidentale, --the "cashew", or "caju", "cajueiros", or "canjeu", was introduced early, but now forms a large forest. The natives never cut it down. The pedicle is eaten and the nut roasted and eaten or distilled to form an intoxicating drink. The timber is also useful.

Azalia quanzensis, mahogany, is known under the following native names: ompow, halfuta, chaputa, inchense, insensa, sima, zima, musacosse or momba, mugoberere. Sclerocarya caffra, or as it is sometimes called, Sclerulia caffra, is also known as ochanheiras, okania, helinga-naash, tsula, mtula, or motula, or um-gamo, morula. The pulp of this fruit is edible, also used for making a beverage. The seed is also edible and useful as an oil nut, while the bark is used for many different purposes.

Trichelia emetica is a prominent nut tree of this region known as mufurra, or mufurriana.

November 1, 1919.