



Published monthly by
ROBERT M. McBRIDE & COMPANY, Inc.

PUBLICATION OFFICE: Scranton, Penna. Executive, Editorial and Circulation offices, 7 West 16th Street, New York City: 35 cents per copy, \$4.00 per year. For foreign postage add \$1.00; Canadian 50 cents.

Application made for transfer to Scranton, Pa., of second-class entry at post-office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879, and copyrighted 1922 by Robert M. McBride & Company, Incorporated.

Change of address: Change of address must be received prior to the 10th of the month to affect the forthcoming magazine. Both old and new addresses must be given.

TRAVEL assumes no responsibility for the damage or loss of manuscripts or photographs submitted for publication, although due care will be taken to insure their safety. Full postage should always be sent for the return of unavailable material.

TRAVEL CONTENTS

VOL. XXXX

No. 5

MARCH, 1923

A Modest Customer in a Chinese Barber Shop	Cover Design
Sunday in Dalecarlia.....	Frontispiece
The Costumed Folk of Dalecarlia.	
T. Graydon Montague.....	5
In Arctic Seas With the Coast Patrol.	
Lieut.-Commander Bernard H. Camden,	
U. S. C. G.....	10
Fleet Footed Game of Jungle and Veldt.	
Photographs by the Snow African Expedition	15
The Climbing City of Chile.	
Earl Chapin May.....	23
A Forced Landing Among Bedouins.	
Robert A. Curry.....	28
Hunting on Ski With a Camera.	
Lewis R. Freeman.....	31
National Travel Club Bulletin.....	36
Browsing Among the New Travel Books.	
C. Kingsley Hart.....	38

Iceland—North Cape Cruise

(Annual Raymond-Whitcomb Summer Cruise)

Announcing a 1923 Cruise to this individual field for comfortable Summer travel. Sailing from New York, June 23, on the new and luxurious Royal Mail liner-yacht "Araguaya," visiting Iceland, the great North Cape, the beautiful Norwegian Fjords, Trondhjem, Bergen, Gothenburg (and the Tercentennial Exposition), Copenhagen. In fact all the principal and worth-while points of interest in picturesque Northern Europe. Reservations may be made now.

Europe Tours

Famous RAYMOND - WHITCOMB Tours throughout the Winter and Spring, so arranged as to take advantage of one of Europe's most delightful seasons. Our 1923 Europe program has never been exceeded in interesting variety and essential comprehensiveness. France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Arabian Nights Africa and the British Isles. Departures Mar. 10, 24, 31, April 3, 7, 17, 21, 28, May 1, 5, 15, June 2. Limited membership makes early registration desirable. Apply for Booklet.

Other Tours

California-Hawaii; Japan-China
Florida, Cuba

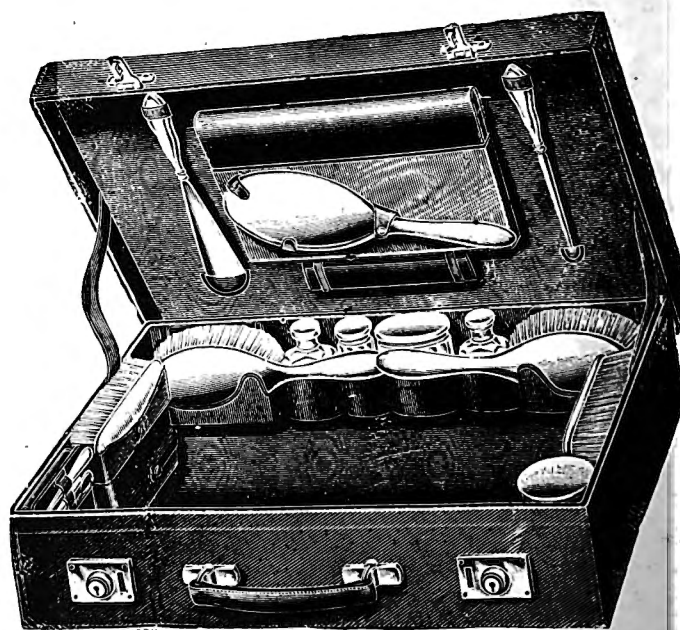
For Booklets, rates and information call, write or telephone any of our offices

Raymond & Whitcomb Co.

New York 225 Fifth Avenue	Philadelphia 1338 Walnut Street	Chicago 112 South Dearborn Street	San Francisco 657 Market Street	Los Angeles 505 Title Ins. Building
---------------------------------	---------------------------------------	---	---------------------------------------	---

Executive Offices: Park Street at Beacon, Boston

Vickery's for all Travel Requisites



Fitted Dressing Cases and Suit Cases for Ladies and Gentlemen. Fitted Silver, Gold, Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Enamel, etc., at all prices from 80 to 5,000 Dollars. Fully illustrated catalogue post free to any part of the world.

J. C. VICKERY
177 to 183
REGENT ST.
LONDON
W.1

*By Appointment
Silversmith etc. to H.M. the King
Jeweller to H.M. the Queen
Silversmith to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.*

FLEET FOOTED GAME OF JUNGLE AND VELDT

(Photographs by the Snow African Expedition)

THE Dark Continent is the Eldorado of big-game hunters and photographers of wild animals; but no expedition has ever before enjoyed the success that was achieved by the Snow African Expedition which, under the leadership of Mr. H. A. Snow, left San Francisco in 1919 on a journey that was to carry them eighty thousand miles before their return to this country in the early part of 1922. Sixty-five thousand miles of this total distance represents African travel through a land of fevers, sleeping sickness and swarming insects. Mr. Snow and his party exposed over one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of motion picture film and over four thousand feet of "stills," and their achievement in bringing back practically the entire film in perfect condition is a feat unexcelled in the history of African photography. The difficulties that are encountered by the African photographer are incalculable by anyone who has not personally experienced them. Heavy loads of cameras, tripods and films have to be transported under the most trying conditions; the only water available for film development is frequently ruinous, because of its chemical composition, to the celluloid base; the tropical heat makes it a work of the highest skill to obtain clear

negatives, and makes it almost impossible to preserve undeveloped film in good condition; and, not least of the difficulties, it is neither an easy nor a safe task to get the wild animals within camera range. Mr. Snow and his son Sydney, the photographer, overcame these obstacles by mounting their expedition on Fords, by developing every foot of film immediately in pure rain water hoarded for the purpose, and by exercising every manner of photographic ingenuity. As for the vicious animals, H. A. Snow and his Winchester were always equal to this menace, although the rifle seldom spoke until the charging beast was at the very foot of the camera. In addition to the photographs obtained, Mr. Snow brought back with him complete museum groups of more than fifty distinct African species, each group consisting of an adult male, an adult female, a baby of each sex, and a two-year-old. The work of curing these skins and of transporting them called for the greatest skill and enterprise. The film from which these pictures have been selected has been produced by Mr. Snow, and is now being shown in this country under the title of "Hunting Big Game in Africa with Gun and Camera."



THE COMEDIANS OF AFRICA

Every herd of giraffes is an animated cartoon, and an utterly mute one, for they are incapable of uttering a sound. With their swaying necks that reach eighteen or nineteen feet into the air, and their lumbering gallop, these tallest mammals in the world, who feed from tree tops, offer the photographic hunter one of his most humorous targets. But it is an elusive target: this herd evaded the lenses of the Snow expedition for three months.

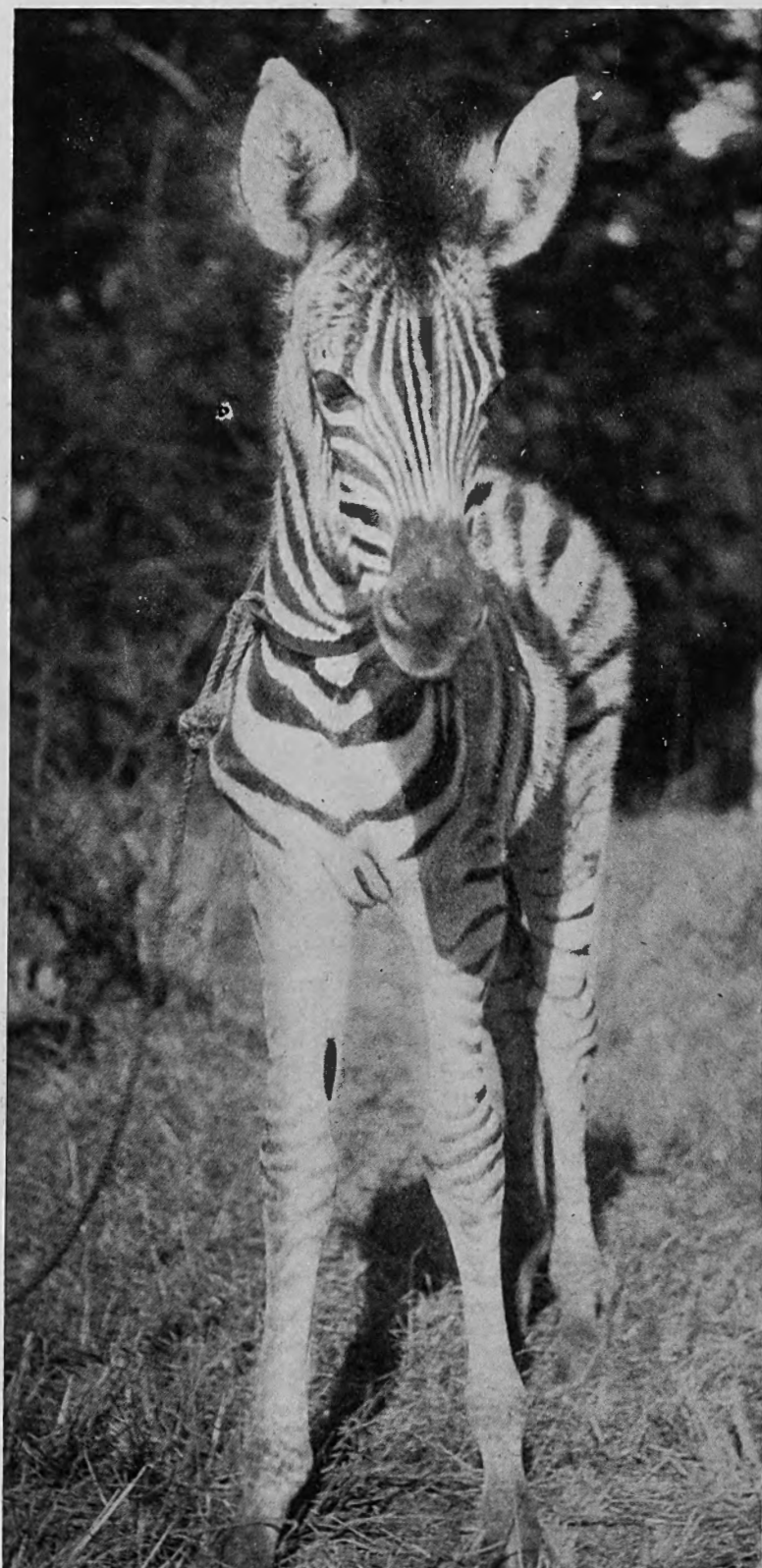


THE EXPEDITION'S TRAVELING RESERVOIR

It was the famous ship of the desert that saved the lives of the Snow party in the moistureless regions of Africa. These mud-dug canals are resting from their labor as water carriers.

A REFRACTORY SITTER

In the language of the ancients this bashful little fellow bore the impressive name of Hippotigris, or Tiger-Horse; but now he must content himself with the simpler name of zebra. Were we to return at all to the old form, it would be well to call him Tiger-Mule, for he out-mules the mule in stubbornness as a domesticated animal. This is one of the first wild zebras which has ever been amiable enough to pose for the camera.



A CHARGING ELEPHANT

The African elephant is one of the most uncompromising of wild beasts. Unlike his Indian cousin, he is absolutely untameable and for that reason is never seen domesticated. In appearance he is distinguished from the Indian pachyderm by his enormous ears and the comparative smallness of his stature. These elephants travel in huge herds and when they charge or retreat they leave devastation in their wake comparable to that caused by a cyclone. This great bull has discovered the photographer and is commencing his charge: just before he reached the camera he was brought to earth by a well aimed rifle shot.

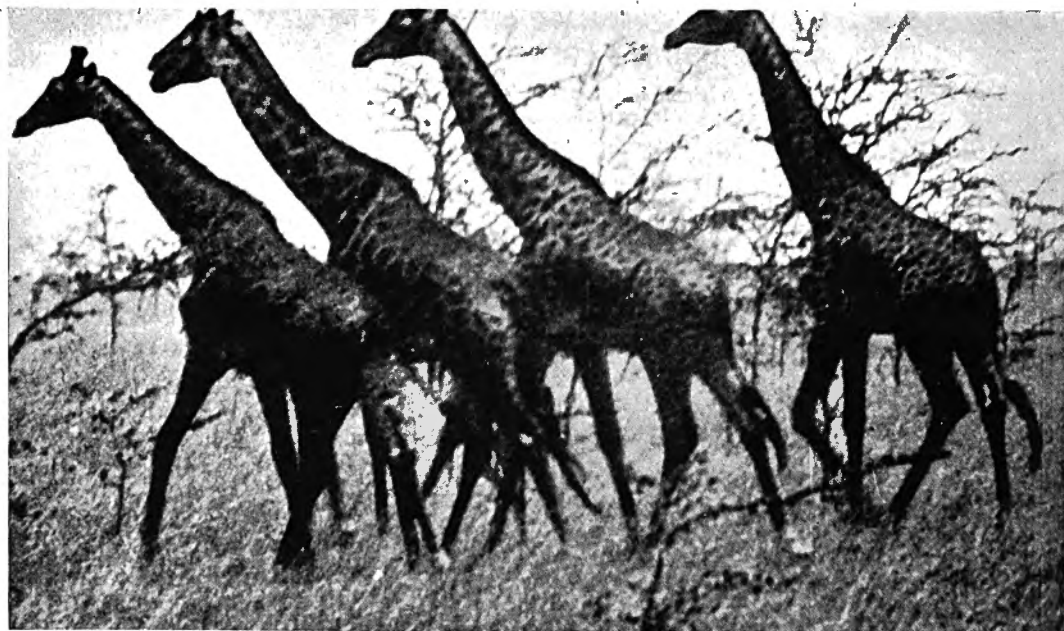
A DESERT DUEL

As horses cannot live in the tsetse fly region, all previous hunters in Central Africa had been compelled to trust to their legs. But H. A. Snow decided to pin his faith to the flivver, and he was not belied. This mode of locomotion gave him a great advantage over the animals on the plains, the fastest of whom, contrary to general belief, cannot maintain a speed of over twenty miles an hour for more than a few minutes. This wart hog, tired of being pursued by a strange metal beast, has finally turned to attack his tormenter, and is charging the auto despite its formidable size.



ATHI RIVER GIRAFFES

This family of rare Athi River giraffes furnished the first close-up of their species that was ever obtained by a movie camera. But it took three months to tire out these marathon runners, whose periscopes, thrust warily over the tree tops, warned them of the approach of the hunters. The giraffe drinks but seldom, and one reason for this may be that he cannot accomplish the act without doing a "split" with the sprawling front legs, whose natural spread is shown so clearly in this picture.



THE PYTHON'S DINNER

What looks like a bag of two animals is really a bag of three. One wart hog and one python are visible; but there is a second wart hog inside the python. The animal with the uncouth name rivals the giraffe as a comedian. His pet aversion is a Ford car, and at the sight of one he takes swiftly to his hole—the work of a hyena or an ant-bear who has abandoned it—and hurries into it back first. His exit is accomplished by an upward semi-somersault. Due to the fact that his fat neck is too stiff to be turned, he can see behind him only by throwing his snout straight up and looking down his own back.

CROWN PRINCES OF THE JUNGLE

These playful cubs are the heirs apparent to the king of the jungle; but they are destined to know the sorrows of monarchs in exile, for Mr. Snow has decided that they shall ornament a zoo on the Pacific coast. Perhaps a better name for the King of Beasts would be the King of Sneaks, for despite the lion's reputation for bravery, he chooses to exercise his powers under cover of darkness, and if there is any way of avoiding a fight he promptly discovers that way. His chief delight is in pouncing upon unprotected game.



A TERROR OF THE PLAINS

The massive head of the African buffalo is instinct with dignity and calm, and one learns with surprise that he has a reputation for exceptional viciousness. Buffaloes are confined to the Old World, and the American bison can lay no scientific claim to this name. In Africa there are supposed to be two species, but it is still a mooted question whether the *caffer* of the Cape and the smaller *pumilus* are really distinct.

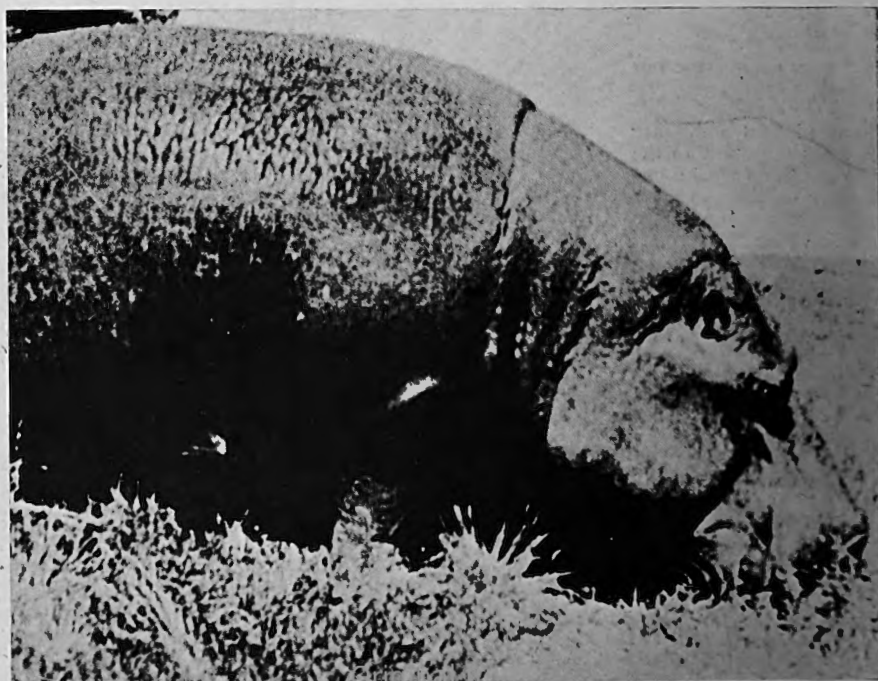


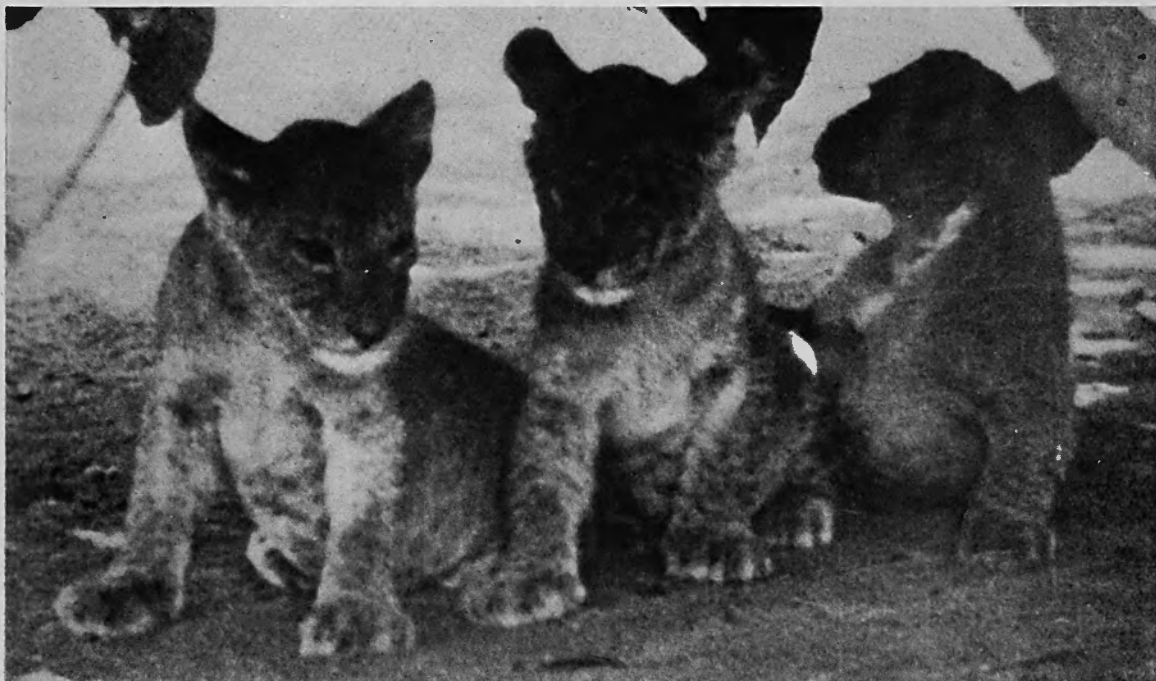
A NEST OF OSTRICH EGGS

The three-legged camera has assumed the place of the two-legged mother whose duty it was to guard these eggs: their chance of hatching seems negligible. But even when on her best behaviour the ostrich does not display an intense maternal interest, letting her husband sit upon the eggs at night and contenting herself by covering them with warm sand during the day time. She compensates for this neglect by building her nest in a place that is well hidden by the tall grass. It took two weeks to find this particular batch of eggs, each one of which contains meat equivalent to that of twenty-four hen's eggs.

AN AFRICAN DELICACY

The hippopotamus is a ponderous, deaf, nearsighted animal whose sole virtue, apparently, is that his flesh is highly prized by the African epicure. He is a vegetarian and usually feeds along the banks of rivers, but when he is in the vicinity of civilization his voracious appetite leads him into marauding expeditions against the settlers' fields and gardens. When attacked he takes to the nearest body of water, and as a submarine swimmer he can outstrip the fastest man on foot. Ill-equipped in sight and hearing, he finds resource in his keen nose which notifies him of approaching danger, and in the warning of the tick birds who are perched constantly on him, and whose presence he tolerates for the sake of their value as sentinels.



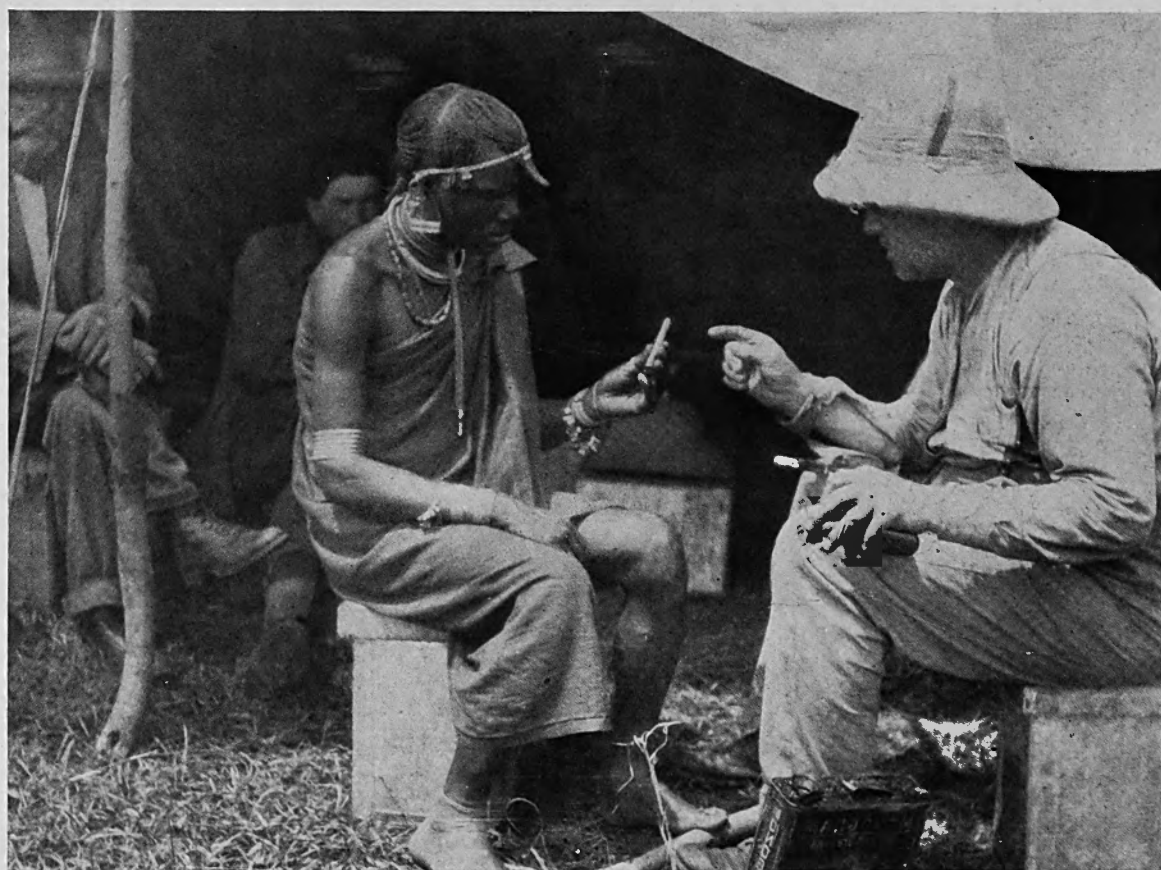


A DROWSY TRIO OF BABY LIONS

The problem of capturing lions for our zoos is not so simple of solution as it was a half century ago. The species was formerly much more widely distributed than it is at present; even in Africa the lions have been exterminated in the more civilized regions. Only a few remain in India, among the hills of Kurrachee, and they are sparsely represented in South Persia and Mesopotamia. Fortunately for metropolitan nature lovers these animals breed readily in captivity, and those that are born in menageries are much less fierce than tigers. This amiable trio was brought back alive to the United States.

ZULU BEWILDERMENT

It is difficult for this Zulu belle to believe the hunter's statement that the tiny shell which she holds is capable of killing a six-ton elephant. Even in her sitting position the fine proportions of this woman are apparent and support the claim made by some travelers that the Zulus are the physical aristocrats of humanity.

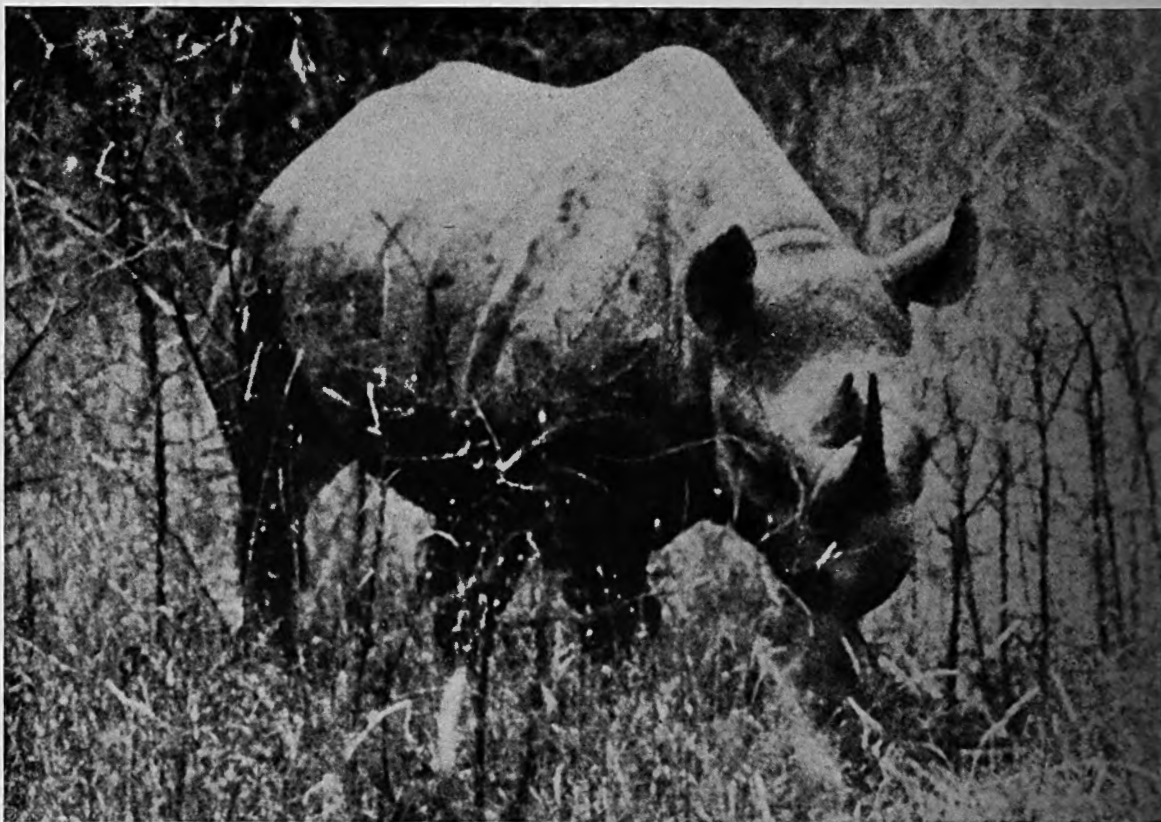


AFTER THE HUNT

The Zulu is swift of foot and practically tireless, and with his long spear he can scarcely be excelled as a hunter even by Winchester armed Americans in Fords. For the larger game the natives hunt in groups, attacking a lonely elephant with amazing courage. But they strictly avoid elephants in herds—these herds sometimes number three or four hundred animals—for a mass charge of the huge pachyderms is slightly more devastating than the rage of a cyclone.

THE ANIMAL TORNADO

Excepting the elephant, the bull rhinoceros is the largest animal on earth, and the speed at which he can move his enormous bulk makes him more feared by the hunter than any other denizen of the African jungle. The white rhino's horn sometimes measures as much as four feet, while the black rhino carries two, and occasionally even three, horns in a row one behind the other. Myopic, like the elephant and the hippopotamus, the rhinoceros depends chiefly on his sense of smell for the detection of enemies. Since he never thinks of looking upward, the natives take to the trees the instant he begins to charge. This two-ton monster gave the photographer a lively few minutes and finally succeeded in smashing the movie camera; but fortunately the film box remained intact.



THE SUBMARINE OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM

Bringing down a hippo is no job for an amateur marksman, for a shot will seldom prove effective unless the animal is struck in the head immediately behind the ear, or in the eye. The African natives, unequipped with guns, have their own method of bagging the hippopotamus. On a raft they float down stream into the midst of a sleeping herd, plunge their harpoons into the selected victim, and then, launching their light canoes, head for shore at top speed, with the harpoon line dragging behind them. Once ashore, they make the line fast to a tree, letting the animal exhaust his strength in struggles to escape while they bombard him with a shower of javelins. The successful hunter in the photograph on the left is an old veldt settler who accompanied Mr. Snow on a portion of his trip.

THE BULL AND COW RHINO

It is unusual to see a bull rhino with his cow, as the female usually remains in the company of her young, staying with them even after they have been killed by hunters. The bull in this picture charged the camera, and it was only Mr. Snow's unerring aim that saved the lives of the photographer and his companions.





A RARE HYBRID

Africa has no stranger inhabitant than the gnu, an animal that has been the cause of many a zoological discussion. With the head and horns of a buffalo, the bushy mane and sweeping tail of a pony, the slender legs of an antelope, and the eyes, mouth and nostrils of an ox, the hybrid gnu presents a living problem in evolution. Some scientists would place him with the oxen, while others insist that he is the connecting link between the bovine animals and the antelope. Meanwhile the gnu, undisturbed by these learned arguments, continues to live his own fantastic life. But he is destined soon to puzzle the world as only a memory, for the species is rapidly becoming extinct.

AN AFRICAN NIMROD

The magnificent seven-foot specimen of manhood in the picture on the right would seem at first glance to be the physical equal of almost any creature he might meet in his native forests. But the gentleman, whose name is Dwano, combines skill with brawn, and proved himself a sufficiently expert shot to be appointed chief assistant hunter of the Snow expedition.



A SIMIAN ACROBAT

The baboon is a member of the ape family which resides exclusively in Africa. The antics of this particular specimen are misleading, for the baboon is really the least arboreal of all the apes, a fact that is explained by his indifference to fruit. Baboons in Southern Africa frequently live among rocks and feed on insects, eggs, scorpions and vegetable food.

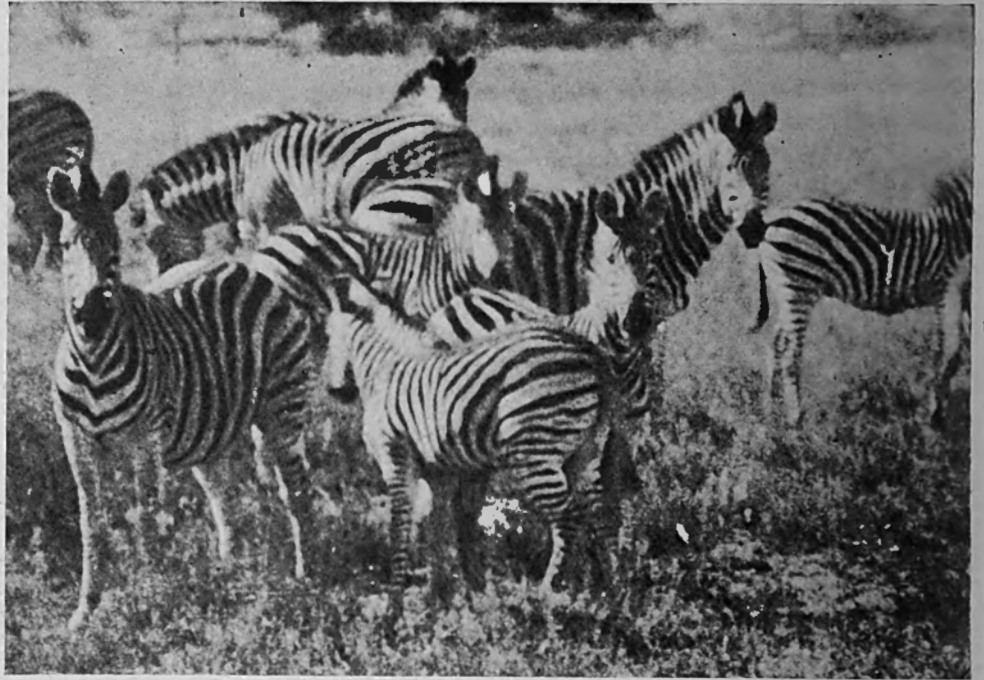
Original from

STATE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF FLORIDA



A LIONESS AT BAY

The lion may be a sneak and may avoid a fight whenever he can find a way out, but the lioness may always be counted upon to protect her cubs desperately, even at cost of her own life.



EXAMPLES OF NATURE'S CAMOUFLAGE

The protective coloring of these wide-striped South African zebras is adapted to the light and shade in which they live. On the open, sunny veldt the zebras wear broad bands; but in the denser jungle bush—where light and shade fall in narrow bands—they are arrayed in finely pencilled stripes. Added to the gift of his natural camouflage, the zebra enjoys the happy privilege of being immune to the bites of the tsetse flies, the carriers of sleeping sickness. One of the accomplishments of the Snow expedition was the gathering of fresh proof that there are really three distinct species of zebra, and not merely three varieties of the same species as has been hotly contended.

A CLASS IN GEOGRAPHY

The Mercator map of the world, pasted on the side of this auto movie laboratory, is creating a stir among the curious African natives. For the first time in their lives they have an opportunity of locating themselves geographically; but it is doubtful that they can understand what the strange picture is all about.

