

Rhodesia : information for tourists & sportsmen.

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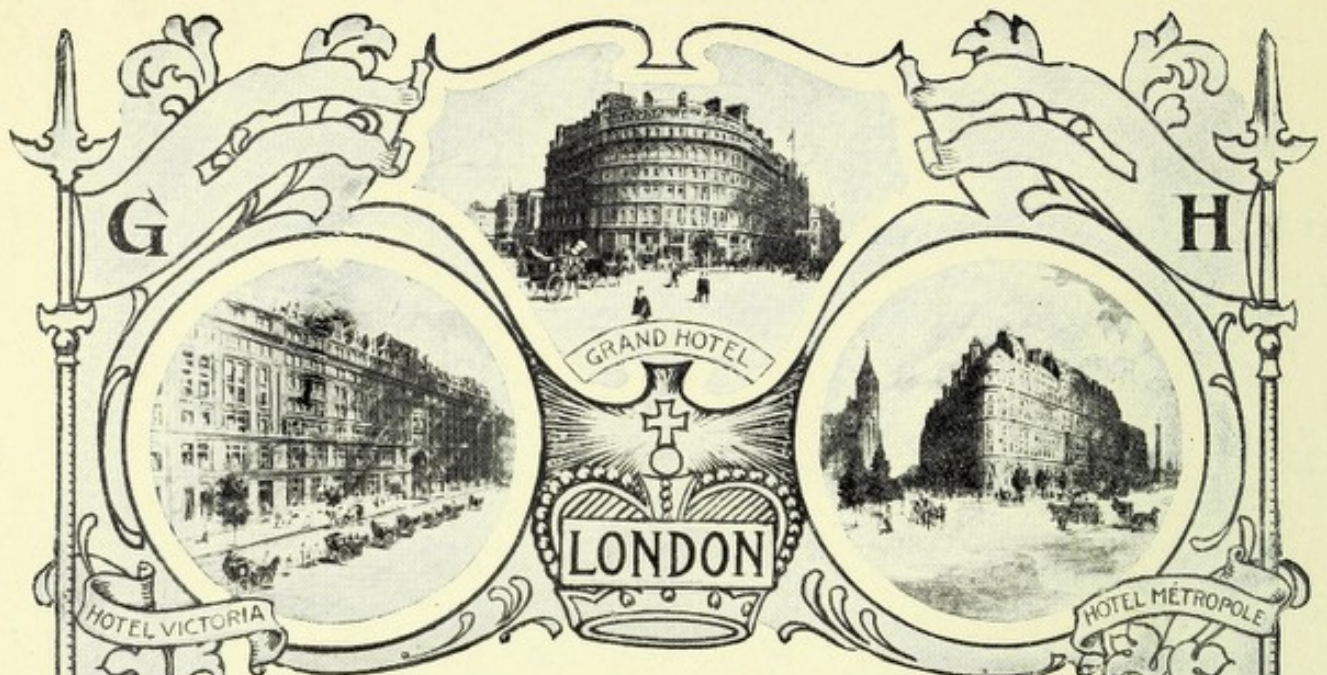
RHODESIA

(11)



A Book
for
Tourists &
Sportsmen.

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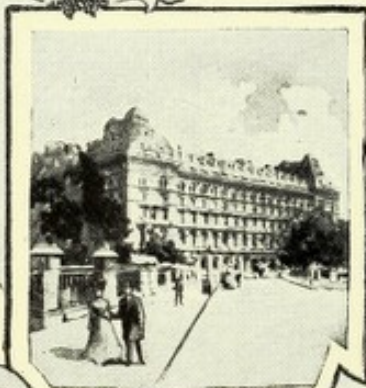
GROSVENOR HOTEL

Victoria Station.

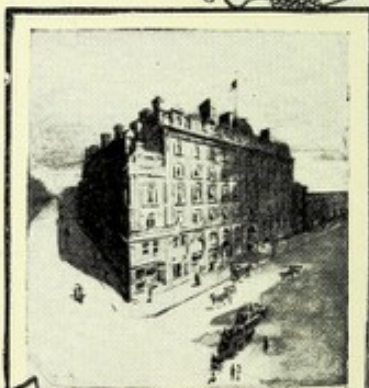
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 have only one standard
 THE BEST*

RHODESIA.



Information FOR Tourists & Sportsmen



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No. 2, LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

1907.

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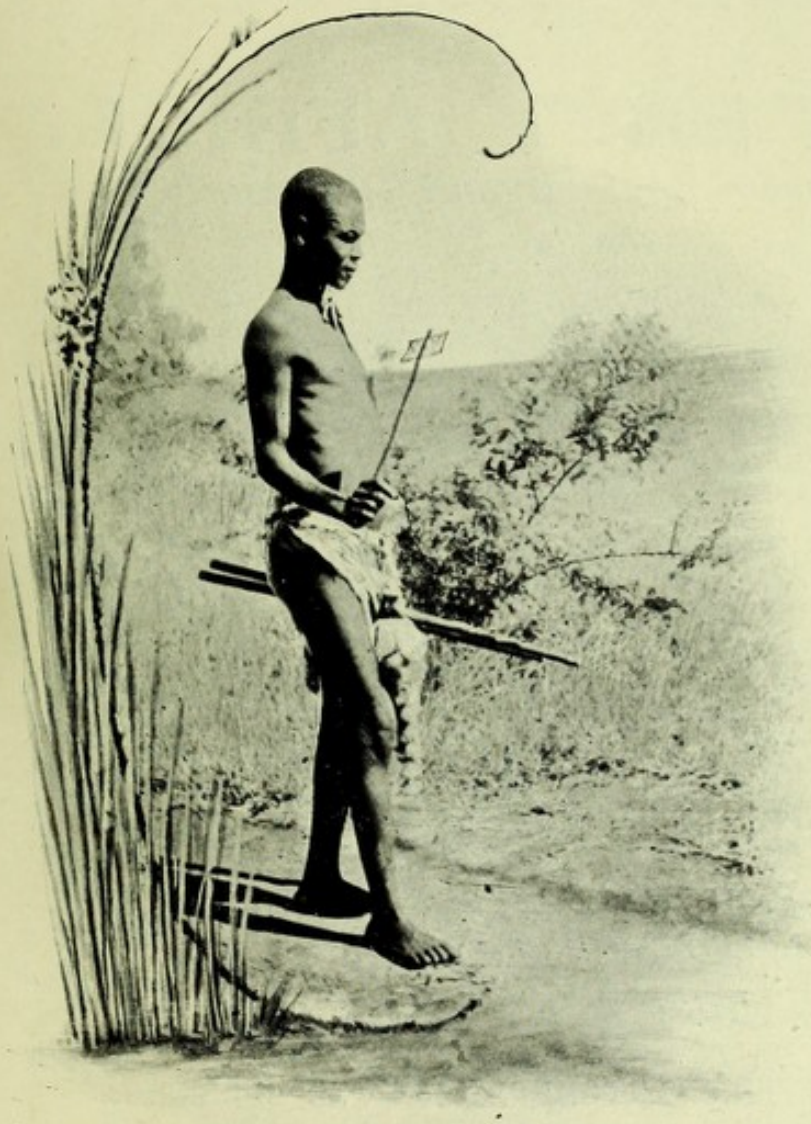
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A NATIVE LETTER CARRIER.

[*E. Allen, Bulawayo.*]

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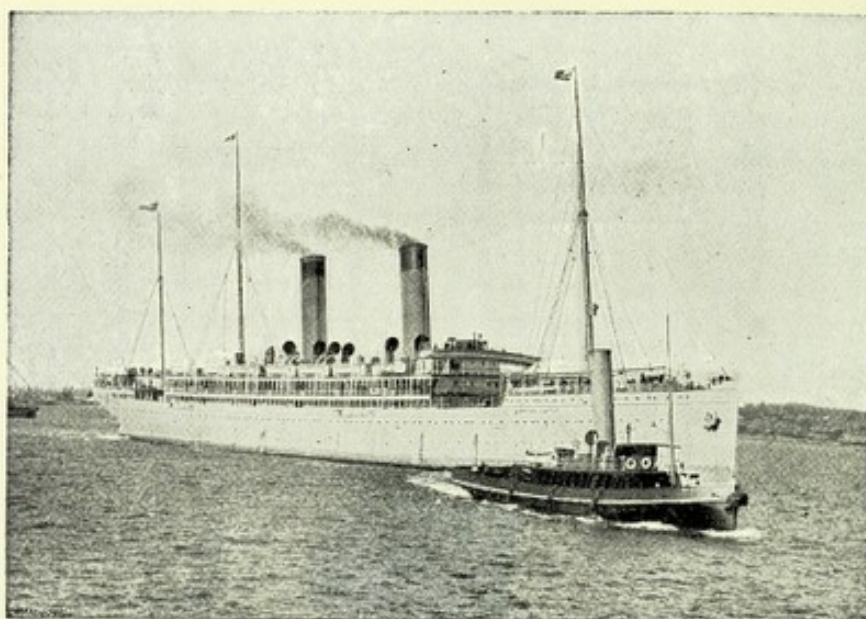
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AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.



Introduction.

TO those who have the time and the means at their disposal, the problem where to go, either when travelling for pleasure or health, or in search of big game, becomes yearly more and more difficult to solve.

So far as tourists and invalids are concerned Africa is an ideal continent to visit; whilst to sportsmen no country in the world can offer such attractions as those parts lying immediately to the north and south of the Zambesi.

The object of this handbook is to endeavour to shew the intending tourist and sportsman that they cannot do better than pay a visit to South Africa, and more especially to one of its fairest portions—namely Rhodesia.

To a large number of people Rhodesia still has no meaning. Where is it? How long does it take to get there? What does it cost? What is the climate like? If I go there, what shall I see? It is hoped that the answers to these and other questions will be found in the following pages.

Let it be said at once that no traveller who has visited Rhodesia has returned dissatisfied. The wonderful Victoria Falls alone repay one for the journey, and sportsmen are more than enthusiastic over the splendid hunting grounds of the Northern Provinces and the amount of *real* sport to be obtained amongst almost every class of big game.

As to the climate, it is acknowledged by all who have been to the country to be delightful. In the highlands the conditions are perfect, and although Rhodesia is situated within the Tropics, the greater portion, on account of its altitude, can hardly be called tropical.



A real test of the country's salubrity is the health of its children; they grow up strong and sturdy and rarely suffer from the usual diseases to which they are liable in European countries.



SOME YOUNG RHODESIANS.



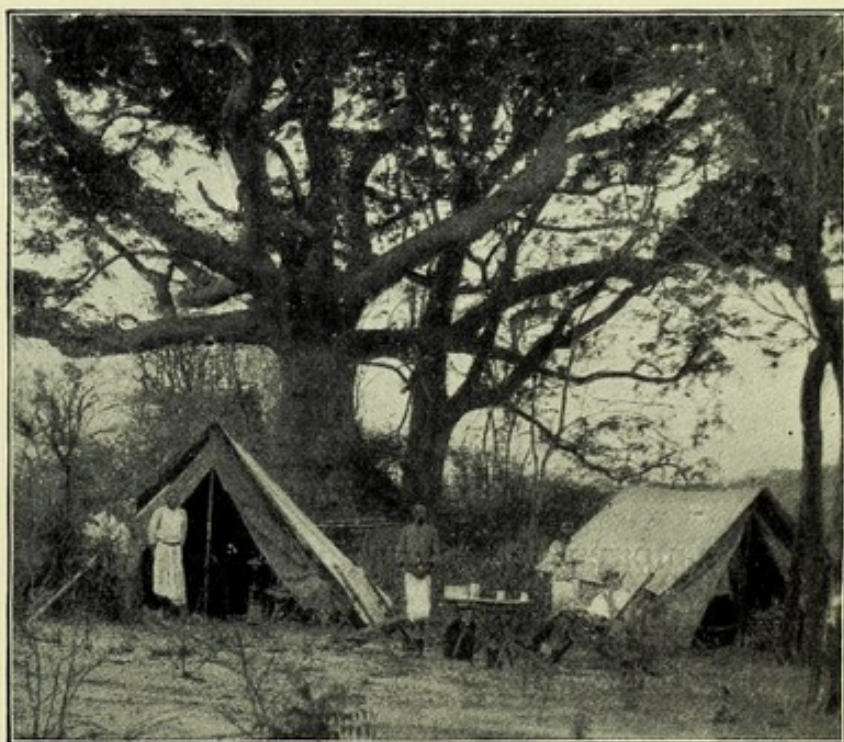
A MATABELE YOUTH.

[*E. Allen, Bulawayo.*]

It is considered advisable to divide the handbook into two distinct parts—one for travellers generally, and the other for the information of sportsmen.

The tourist portion has been written by "A frequent visitor to Rhodesia," and the information for sportsmen has been supplied by one who thoroughly knows the subject upon which he writes, but who prefers to be known as

"An Old Resident." Some of the plates of big game have been reproduced from "Central African Game and its Spoor" (by Captain C. H. Stigand and Mr. D. D. Lyell) by the kind permission of the publisher, Mr. Horace Cox, "The Field" Office, London, and other pictures are from photographs taken by Mr. C. T. Eriksson.



A SHOOTING CAMP.

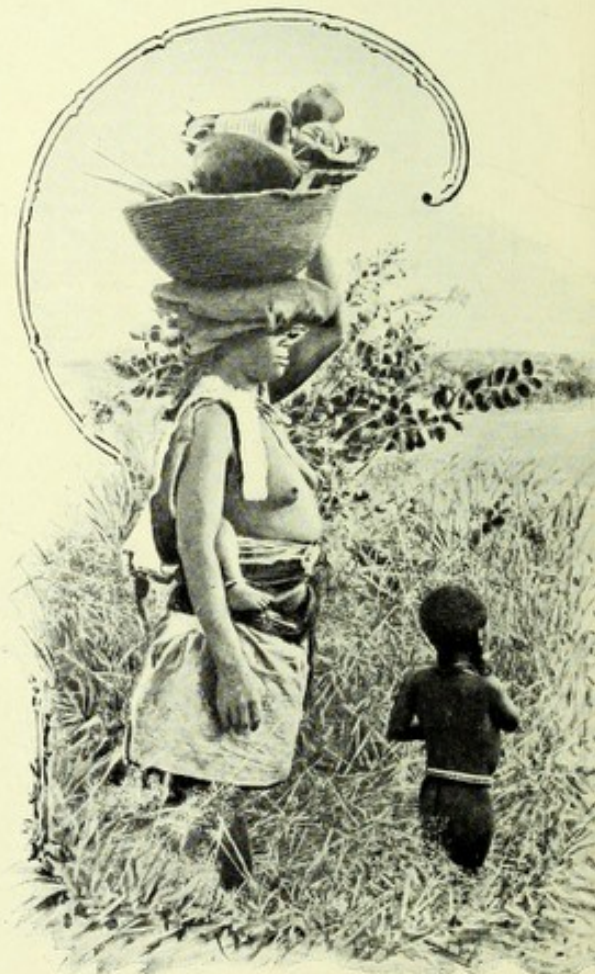
FIRST of all where is Rhodesia? Rhodesia (which takes its name from its great founder Cecil Rhodes) is a vast territory lying to the North of the Transvaal, bounded on the East and West by Portuguese East and West Africa and on the North

**GEOGRAPHICAL
POSITION OF
RHODESIA.**

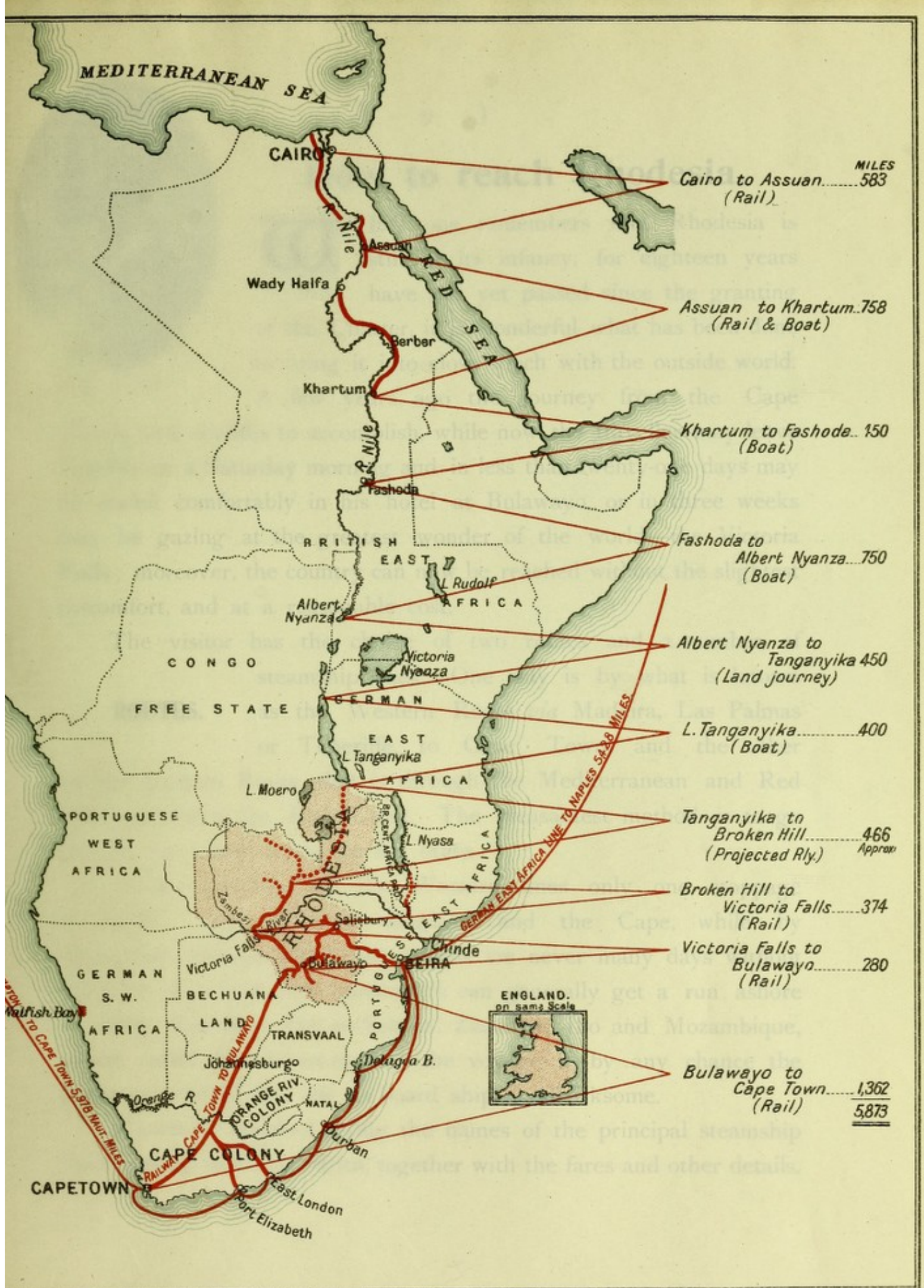
by the Congo Free State and German East Africa; or, roughly, between the parallels of 9° and 22° south latitude and 22° and 33° east longitude.

The territory is divided into two parts by the River Zambesi. The southern portion is known as Southern Rhodesia, and the northern part is split at the present time into two provinces—North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia.

The Country is administered by the British South Africa Company, commonly known as the "Chartered Company," and its area at the time of the granting of the Royal Charter in 1889 was estimated at about 750,000 square miles; but this has been reduced by the settlement of the frontier between the Portuguese and British territory on the West, and of the balance the extent of country controlled by the Company is at the present time about 440,000 square miles, or about equal to the Empires of Germany and Austro-Hungary put together.



[E. Allen, L.
RETURNING FROM MARKET.



How to reach Rhodesia.

WHEN one remembers that Rhodesia is still in its infancy, for eighteen years have not yet passed since the granting of the Charter, it is wonderful what has been done to bring it into close touch with the outside world.

A few years ago the journey from the Cape Colony took months to accomplish, while now the traveller may leave London on a Saturday morning and in less than twenty-one days may be seated comfortably in his hotel at Bulawayo, or in three weeks may be gazing at the greatest wonder of the world—the Victoria Falls ; moreover, the country can now be reached without the slightest discomfort, and at a reasonable cost.

The visitor has the choice of two routes and a number of steamship lines. One way is by what is known

ROUTES. as the Western Route *via* Madeira, Las Palmas or Teneriffe, to Cape Town, and the other

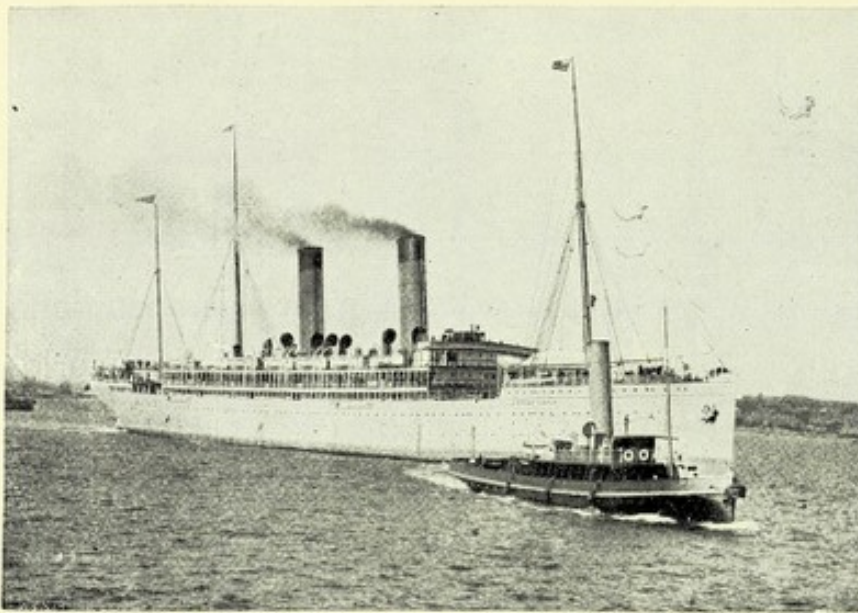
by the Eastern Route, that is through the Mediterranean and Red Seas and down the East Coast. The pleasantest method is to go by one route and return by the other.

When travelling by the Western lines only one stoppage is usually made between England and the Cape, while by taking the Eastern Route the vessels are never many days without touching at a port, and passengers can generally get a run ashore at Aden, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Ibo and Mozambique, which varies the monotony of the voyage if by any chance the passenger should find life on board ship at all irksome.

A table is attached giving the names of the principal steamship lines running to South Africa, together with the fares and other details.



A NATIVE BEAUTY.



A UNION-CASTLE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER.

It is invidious to suggest any one line in preference to another where all are so good, but it may be said that the Union - Castle Line has the contract for carrying the mails between England and South Africa, and that the

time for performing the voyage from Southampton to Cape Town by the mail boats is about sixteen and a-half days, which is faster than that of the other steamers, which take from twenty to twenty-three days.

The German East Africa Line takes the Eastern Route and performs the voyage from Naples to Beira, by the main line steamers, in twenty-three days, and from Marseilles to Beira, by the intermediate steamers, in thirty-two days.

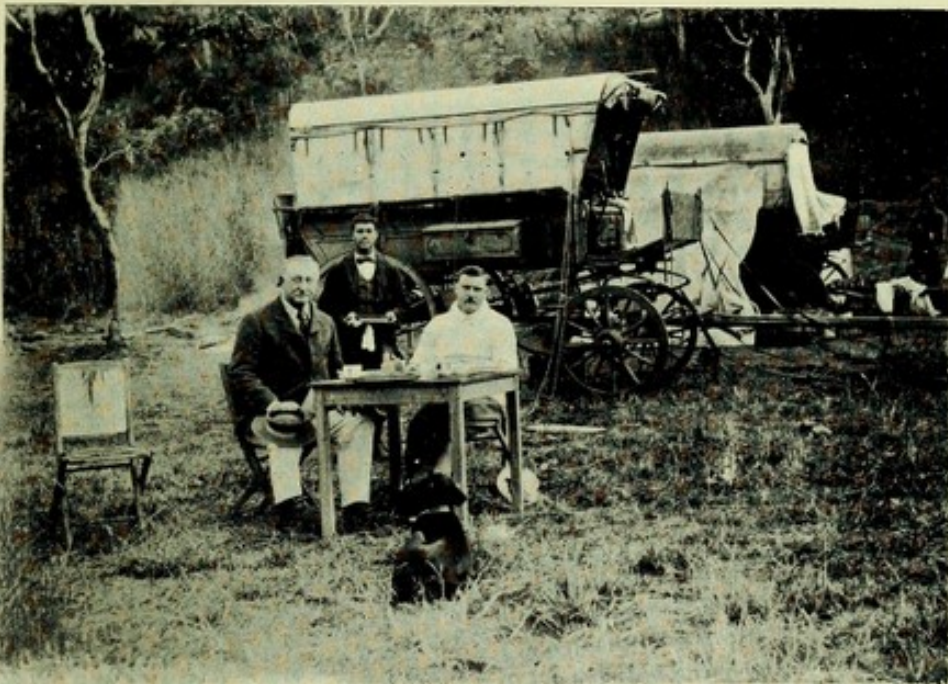
Through ocean and railway tickets from Europe to stations in Rhodesia are issued by the Union-Castle Line, the Aberdeen Line of Direct Steamers, the German East Africa Line, the Hamburg-Amerika Line, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son and Messrs. Pickfords, Limited.

The voyage itself is delightful, and in travelling by the Western Route the sea is very seldom sufficiently rough to cause discomfort. It is immaterial what time of the year the traveller starts, so far as the ocean trip is concerned, as, by the time Madeira or the Canaries is reached, he will have got his "sea legs," and sunshine and fair weather generally prevail. Of course if the tourist prefers the Eastern Route he must time his journey so as to avoid passing down the Red Sea during the hot season.

The ships may truly be called "floating palaces," and are replete with every convenience demanded by the most exacting traveller. The officers are noted for their courtesy, notwithstanding that their patience must often be sorely tried in endeavouring to answer the thousand-and-one questions with which they are daily bombarded. The attendance is good, and last, but by no means least, the

food cannot be surpassed either in quantity, quality or variety.

No one need be dull on board, for there are amusements of every description, including sports, concerts, dances, &c, and although perhaps it may be



HOW MR. RHODES LIKED TO TRAVEL
IN THE COUNTRY.

to many a relief to be on *terra firma* once again, yet very few say good-bye to what has been their home for so many days without a feeling of regret.

As to the best time of the year to visit Rhodesia it should be pointed out that, unlike the English climate, there

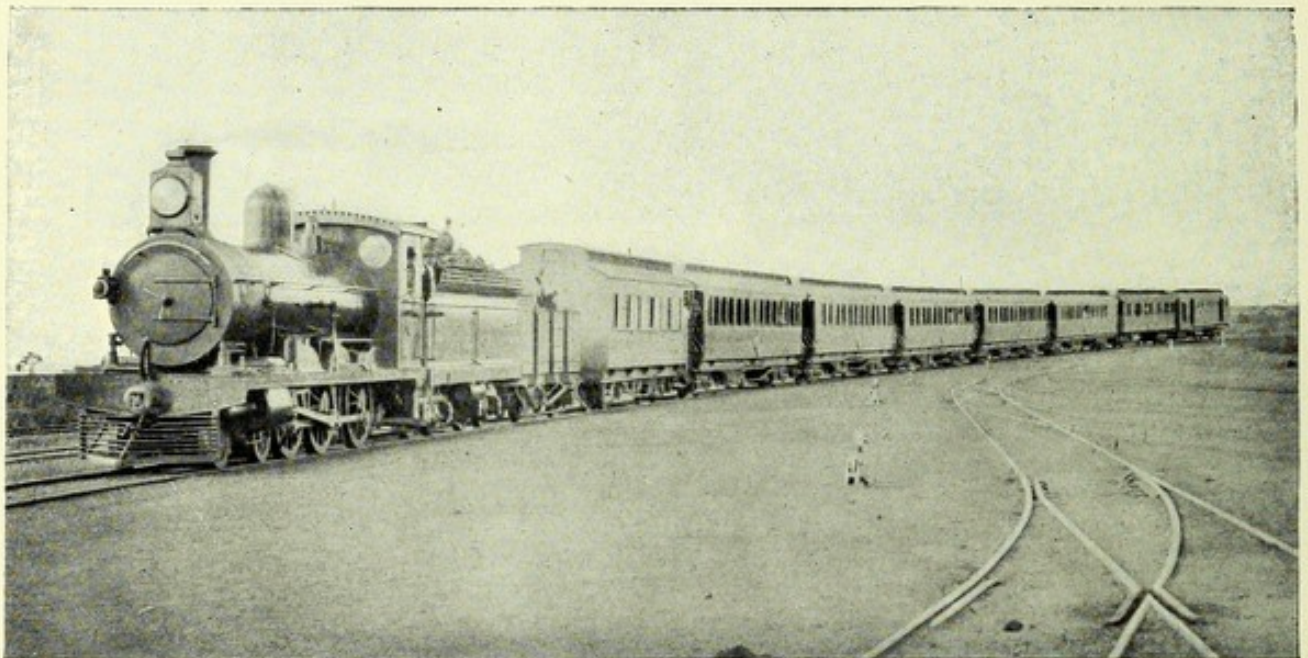
SEASONS. are only two seasons, the summer and the winter.

The former begins in October and lasts until March, during which period the rains fall. The winter months (*viz.*, from

If the visitor proceeds northwards immediately after his arrival, he simply walks from the steamer into his train.

RAILWAYS. Possibly he may have a through ticket; if not a ticket office is close to him.

The train which will carry the traveller to the far north on what is now known as the Cape to Cairo Railway is a veritable "train de luxe." Corridor carriages connect one with the other, so that the passenger may walk about from end to end, and the accommodation provided includes dining and sleeping cars, as well as the luxury of a bath room.



ZAMBESE EXPRESS OUTSIDE BULAWAYO STATION.

The train leaves the Cape Town Docks after the arrival of the mail steamer on Tuesday mornings, reaching Kimberley on the evening of the following day, where it connects with the Zambesi Train-de-luxe; Bulawayo (1362 miles) is reached on the following Friday, and the Victoria Falls (280 miles from Bulawayo) on the next morning, that is, as has already been stated, less than three weeks from the date of leaving Southampton.

In addition to this train, there is a through service twice a week between Cape Town and Bulawayo, and saloon carriages,

with lavatory and sleeping accommodation, are provided. Sufficient time is allowed at the various Stations for meals, the tariff for which is :—

				C. G. Rlys.		Rhodesia Rlys.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
Breakfast	...	...	...	2	0	3	0
Luncheon	...	...	...	2	6	3	0
Dinner	...	...	...	3	0	3	6
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa,							
per cup	...	...	...	0	3	0	6

Light refreshments can also be obtained at certain stations.

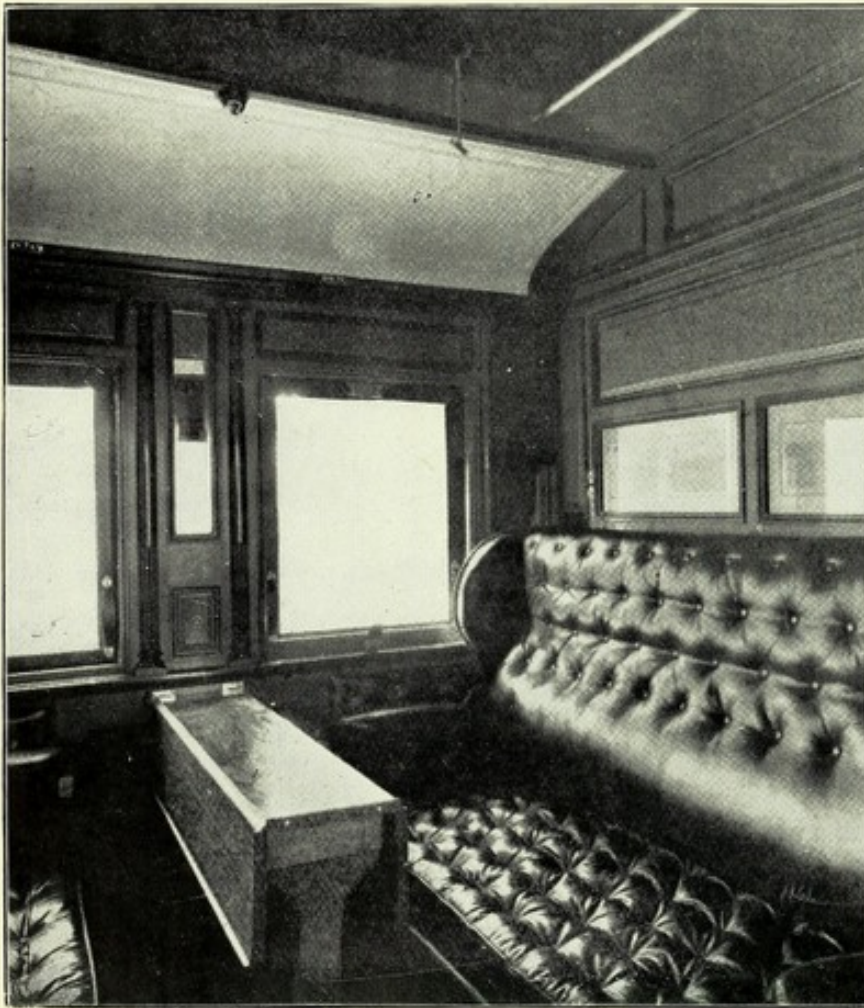
The railway fares from Cape Town are :—

				1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cape Town to Bulawayo	...			12	5	2	9	5	0	5	13	6
„ „ Victoria Falls	...			15	15	2	11	11	8	6	16	10
„ „ Broken Hill	...			20	8	11	14	14	2	8	8	1



DINING SALOON, RHODESIA RAILWAYS.

Supposing the passenger has landed at Beira he can reach Salisbury, the capital of Southern Rhodesia, in an equally comfortable manner. The distance (374 miles) is covered in thirty-two hours, and after a stoppage of six hours a further twenty hours will see him in Bulawayo, three hundred miles from the capital.

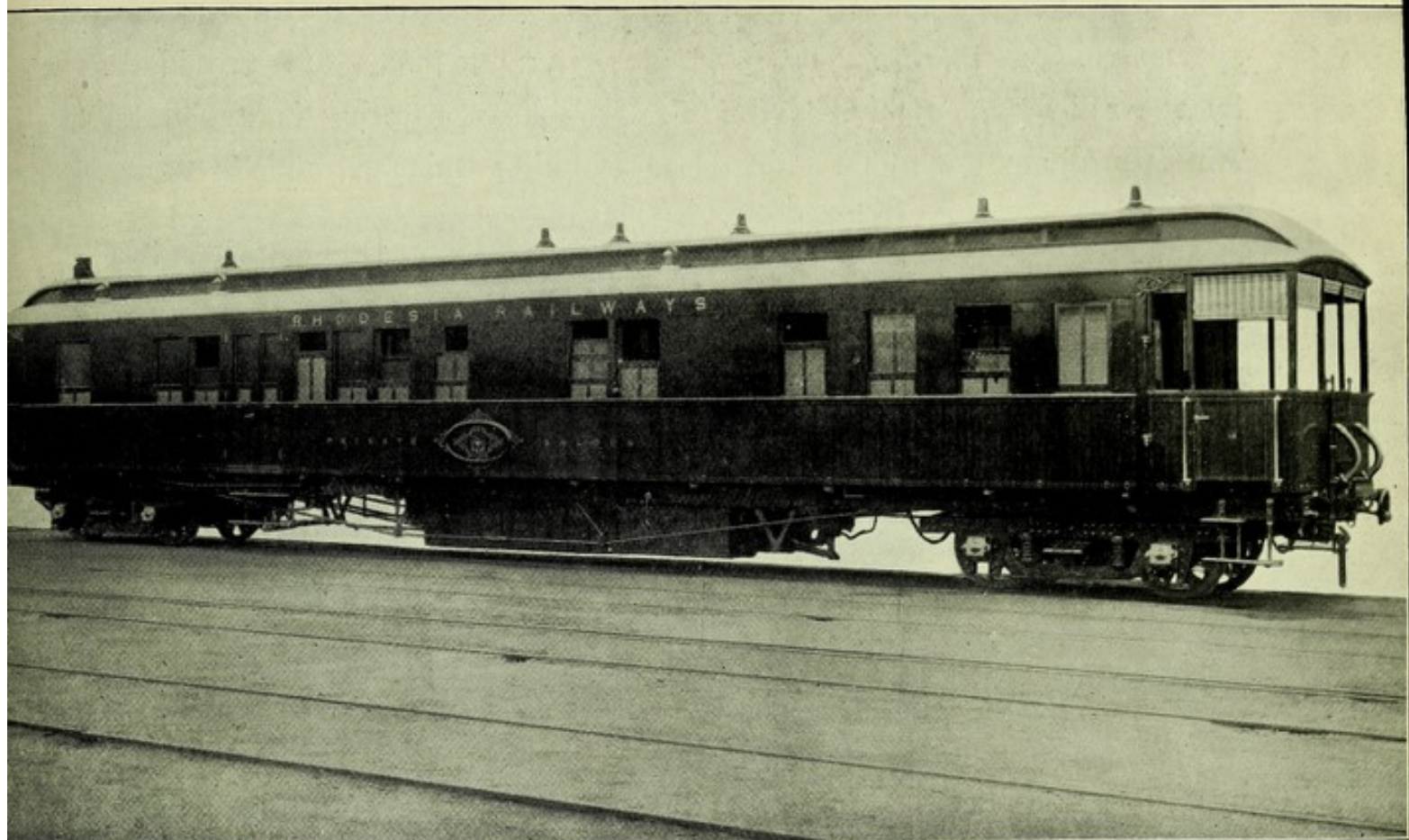


DAY COMPARTMENT.

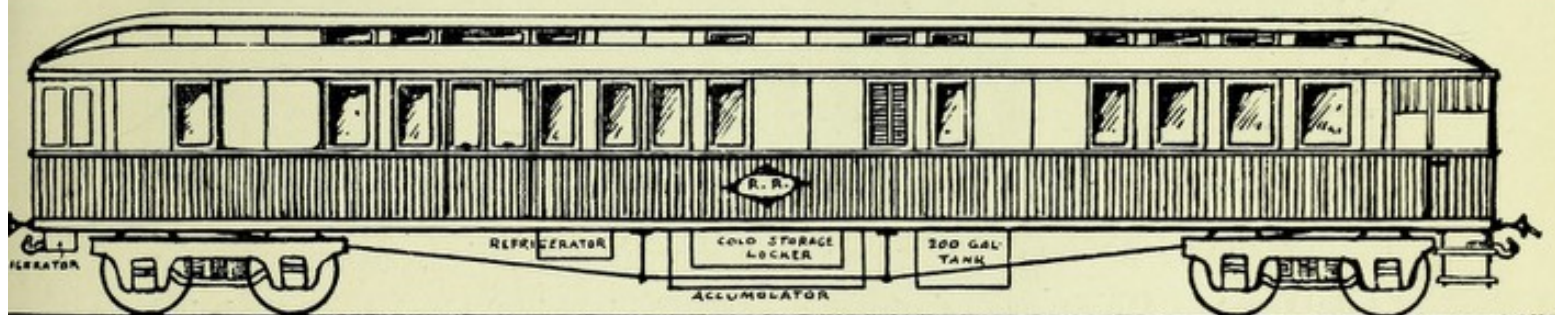
Two passenger trains per week are run from Beira to Salisbury, whilst special trains run from and to Beira, in connection with the arrival and departure of the main line steamers of the German East Africa Line. All these trains are provided with sleeping and lavatory accommodation.

The railway fares from Beira are :—

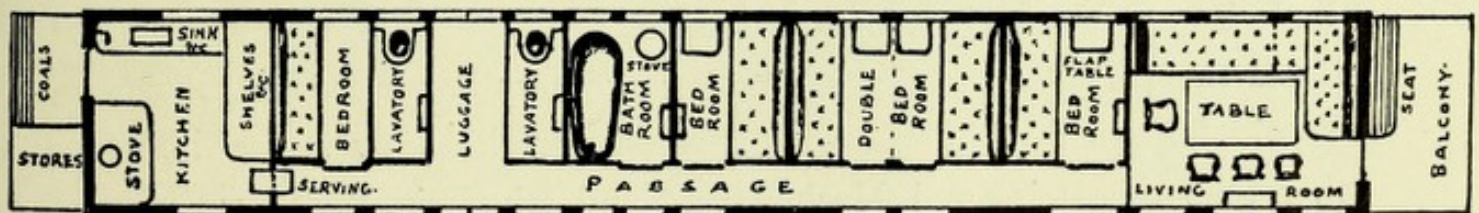
				1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Beira to Umtali ...	...	...	...	2	11	0	1	14	0	0	17	0
„ „ Salisbury ...	...	...	...	4	13	6	3	2	4	1	11	2
„ „ Bulawayo ...	...	...	...	8	8	9	5	12	6	2	16	3
„ „ Victoria Falls ...	...	...	...	11	18	9	7	19	2	3	19	7
„ „ Broken Hill ...	...	...	...	16	12	6	11	1	8	5	10	10



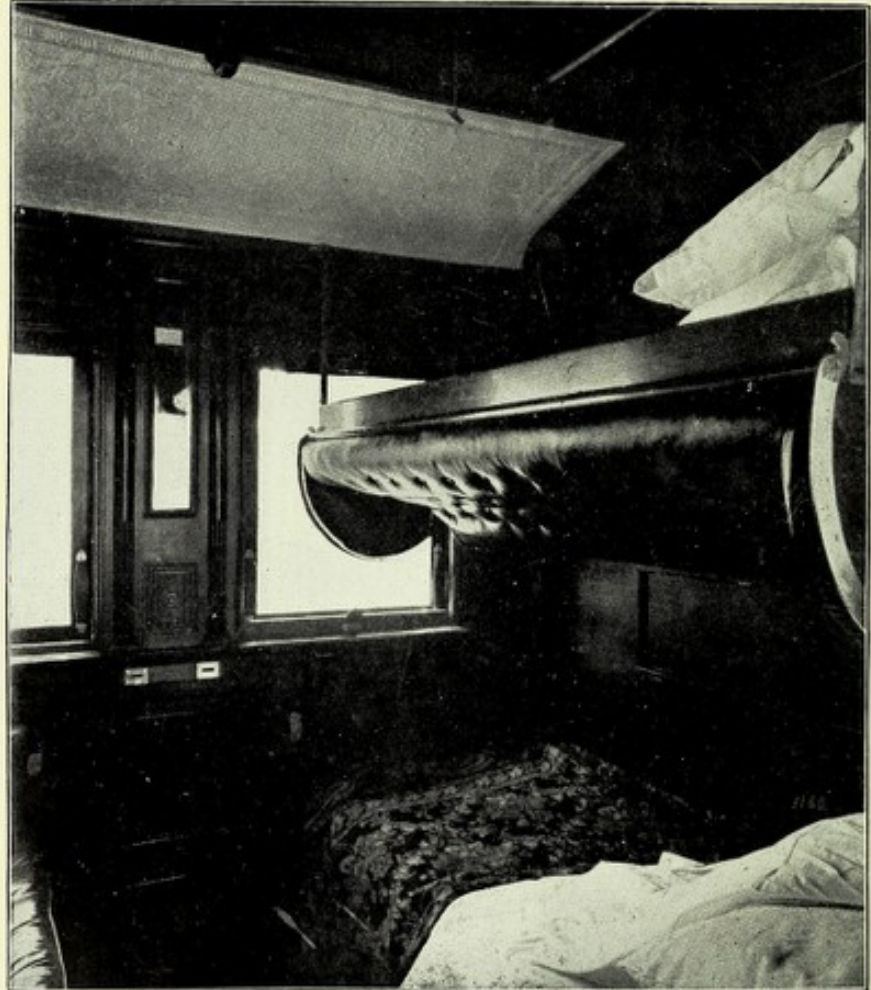
PRIVATE CAR.



RHODESIA RAILWAYS.
— *Private Saloon.* —
LENGTH 60 FT.



A private car is available for the use of parties of tourists or sportsmen. A cook accompanies the car, and meals are provided by the railway company, so that the trouble of catering is avoided. Another advantage to be gained by adopting this method is that the tourist may travel to any town, siding or watering place in South Africa, and make the car his temporary home during his stay, thus doing away with the necessity of continually packing and unpacking baggage.



SLEEPING COMPARTMENT.

The car provides very comfortable accommodation for six persons and contains a dining room, kitchen, bathroom, bedrooms, lavatories, storeroom, &c. The terms of hire are £360 a month, which include board, lodging and travel, but 1s. per mile extra is charged for every mile travelled over any other systems than those of the Beira and Mashonaland, Rhodesia and Cape Government Railways.

If the party exceed six in number ordinary first class fares must be paid for each additional person when travelling over the lines other than the Beira and Mashonaland and Rhodesia Railways.

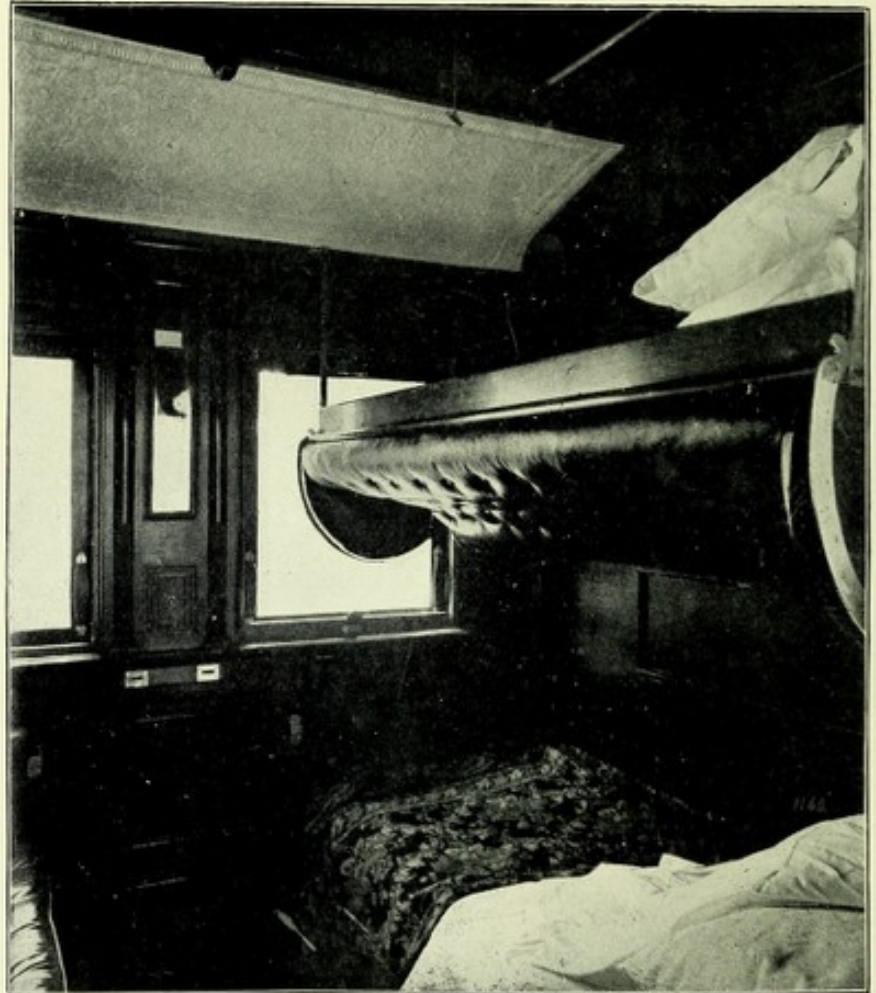
Full information concerning these routes to Rhodesia and railway travelling in the country can be obtained at the Offices of the Railway Companies, 2, London Wall Buildings, London, E.C. ; Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., and their several Agencies ; Messrs. Pickfords, Limited, 37, Sloane Street, S.W. ; The Union-Castle Line, 3 & 4, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. ; The German East Africa Line, Afrikahaus, Hamburg (or Messrs. Ellis, Kislingbury & Co., 4, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.) ; The Hamburg-Amerika Line, Unter den Linden, Berlin ; and Messrs. J. T. Rennie, Son & Co., 4, East India Avenue, London, E.C.



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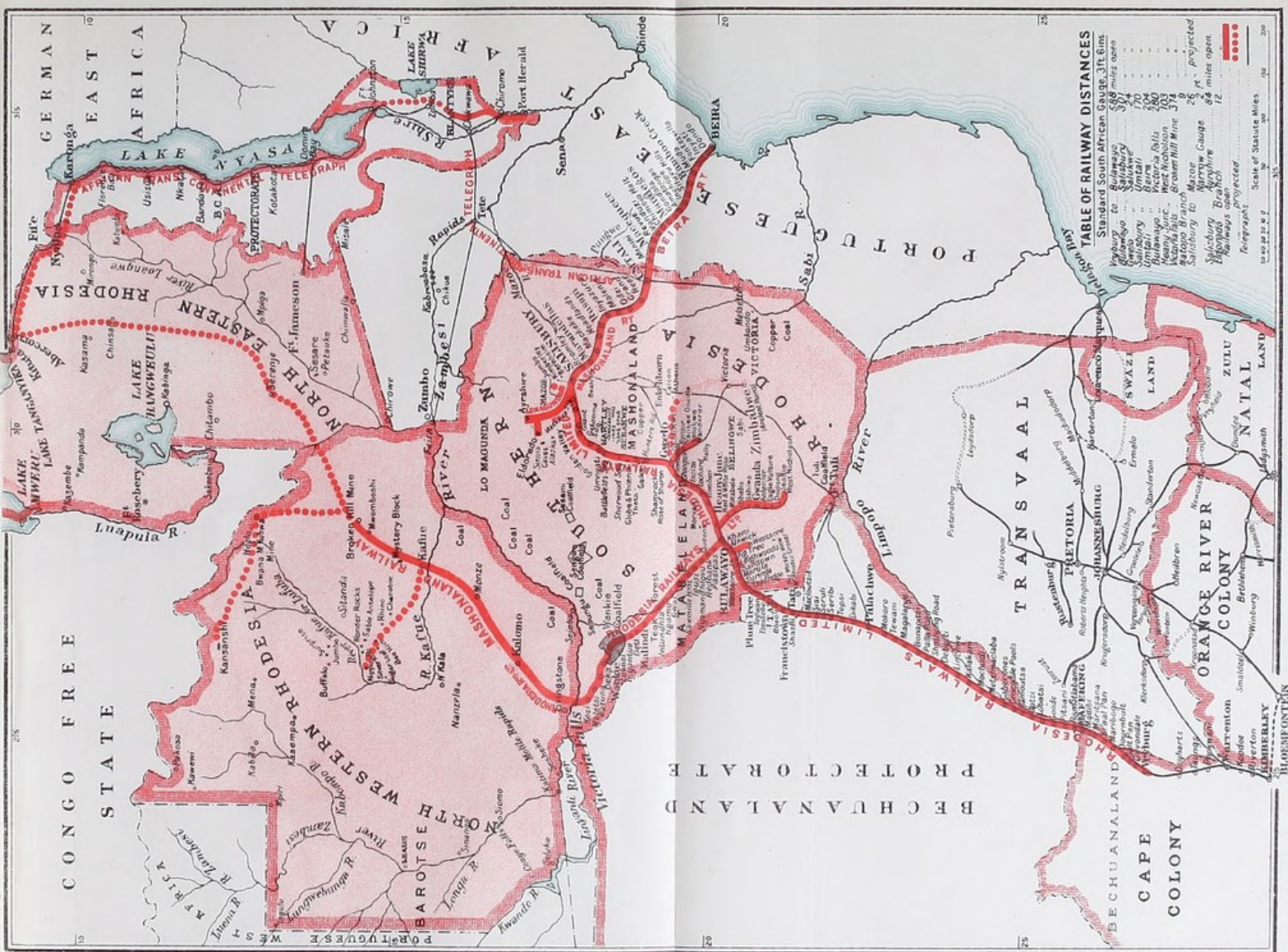


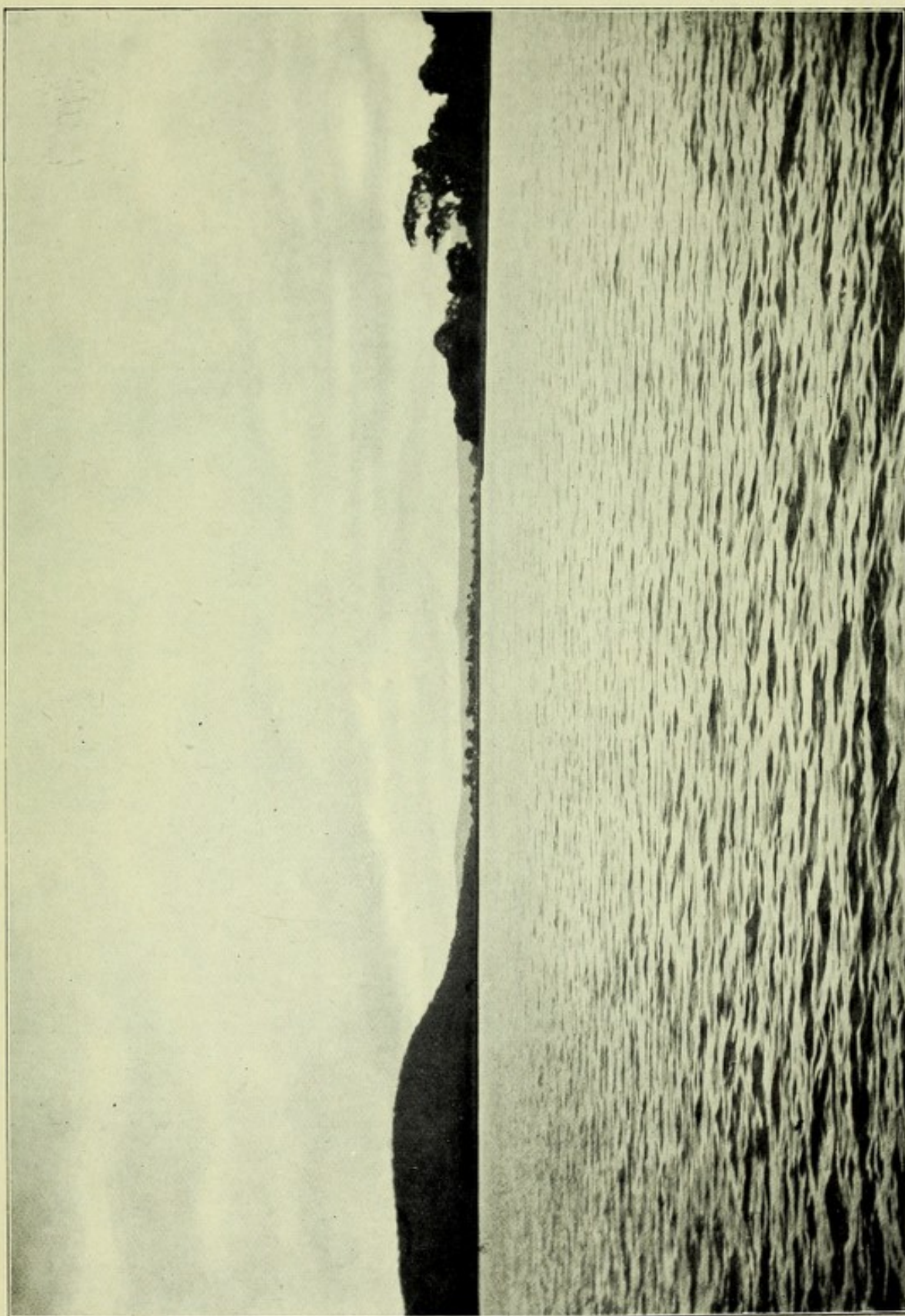
[*E. Allen, Bulawayo.*]

STEAMSHIP LINES AND FARES.

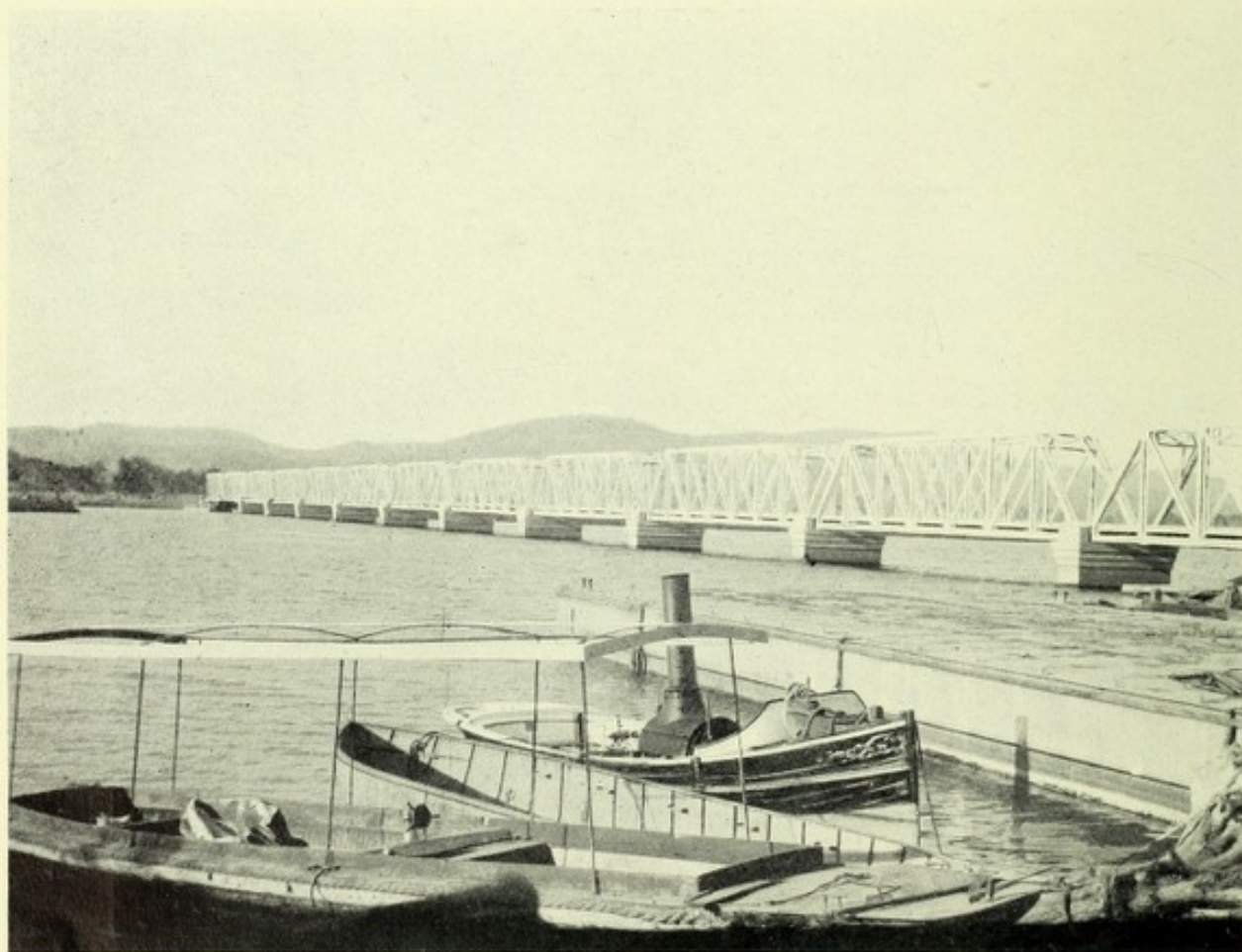
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.	PORT OF DEPARTURE.	TO CAPE TOWN.			TO BEIRA.			
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st	2nd	3rd	INTERMEDIATE.
UNION-CASTLE LINE— 3, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.	{ London and Southampton }	£ s. d. (a) From 35 5 0 (b) From 27 5 0 From 26 5 0	From 25 gs. From 22 gs.	From 15 gs. 10 gs.	(a) From 42 gs.	From 31 gs.	From 20 gs.	(c) From 33 gs.
*ABERDEEN LINE— G. Thompson & Co., 7, Billiter Square, London, E.C.		—	—	9 gs. to 13 gs.	—	—	—	From 27 gs.
ABERDEEN LINE OF DIRECT STEAMERS— J. T. Rennie, Son & Co., 4, East India Avenue, London, E.C.	(d) London	—	—	—	33 gs.	25 gs.	—	29 gs. (one class only.)
*BLUE ANCHOR LINE— W. Lund & Sons, 3, East India Avenue, London, E.C.	London	From 26 5 0	—	9 gs. to 13 gs.	—	—	—	—
BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP LINES, LTD.— 23, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.	London	28 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE— Ellis, Kitching & Co., 4, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.	{ London via Boulogne Hamburg Marseilles Naples Dover }	£ s. d. 25 0 0	£ s. d. 18 0 0	£ s. d. 8 0 0	£ s. d. 45 0 0	£ s. d. 30 0 0	£ s. d. 18 0 0	(By the Western Route.)
NATAL LINE— Bullard, King & Co., 14, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.		By the Eastern Route.	—	—	(c) 45 0 0 46 15 0 48 18 0 45 0 0	30 0 0 32 13 0 34 1 0 30 0 0	18 0 0 — — —	— — — —
NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO., LTD.— 138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.	{ London or Plymouth }	From 30 gs.	From 22 gs.	From 10 gs.	—	—	—	—
SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION CO., LTD.— 38, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.	{ London or Plymouth }	£30	£22 10	From 9 gs.	—	—	—	—
WHITE STAR LINE— Ismay, Imrie & Co., Liverpool and 34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.	Liverpool	—	—	15 gs. to 23 gs.	—	—	—	—

NOTES:—(a) Mail Steamer from Southampton. (b) Fares by the Intermediate Steamers. (c) Passengers by the Intermediate Steamers can embark either at London or Southampton. (d) Through Tickets are issued by the Aberdeen Line of Direct Steamers from London, via Beira, to all Stations in Southern Rhodesia. (e) Mail Steamer. (f) Special cheap fares are in force from Boulogne to the various South African Ports. Through Tickets from London to Umhlang and Salisbury by the German East Main Line Steamers and the Beira and Mashonaland Railways:—
Via Naples and Beira: 1st class, £51 10s. 0d.; 2nd class, £36 10s. 0d.; 3rd class, £24 0s. 0d.
Via Rotterdam and Beira: " " £46 10s. 0d.; " " £31 0s. 0d.; " " £18 10s. 0d.
(g) Natal to Beira. " Return Tickets issued by these two Lines are interchangeable.





THE KAFUE RIVER, NORTH-WESTERN RHODESIA.



KAFUE RIVER BRIDGE. 13 SPANS OF 100 FEET EACH.



Touring in Rhodesia

(BY A FREQUENT VISITOR).



TO assist the traveller visiting Rhodesia for the first time I have compiled the following notes, which I hope may prove of use to any strangers who shall come within our gates.

Perhaps, at the outset, a word of advice as to kit may be acceptable.

It should be remembered that during the winter months—May to August—the days are warm and sunny, with occasional cold “snaps,” when a warm tweed suit is necessary, and the nights keen and often frosty. During the rest of the year the climate is warm. In winter a good deal of dust is met with in travelling, which during the summer gives place to good honest mud, and plenty of it.

After many visits to Rhodesia I have come to the conclusion that very little is required in the way of “special” outfit. Ordinary English summer clothing is quite suitable, with the addition of a suit of khaki, a pair of light riding breeches, and some tennis shirts for travelling. Knickerbockers, unless worn with gaiters, are much to be

avoided, especially in the winter months—May to August—when the grass is seeding and the unwary get stuck full of long needle-like seeds, which cause endless discomfort—therefore riding breeches or khaki. For the rest, I carry a Wolseley valise, two or three Jaeger rugs, a good big pillow, an ulster, a waterproof, and, most important of all, between the end of September and the end of April never travel anywhere without a small mosquito net. The net costs only a few shillings, and can be rolled up quite easily in the valise, and is



MAIN STREET, BULAWAYO.

readily slung in the railway carriage, cart, or in any place where such things do not happen to be provided.

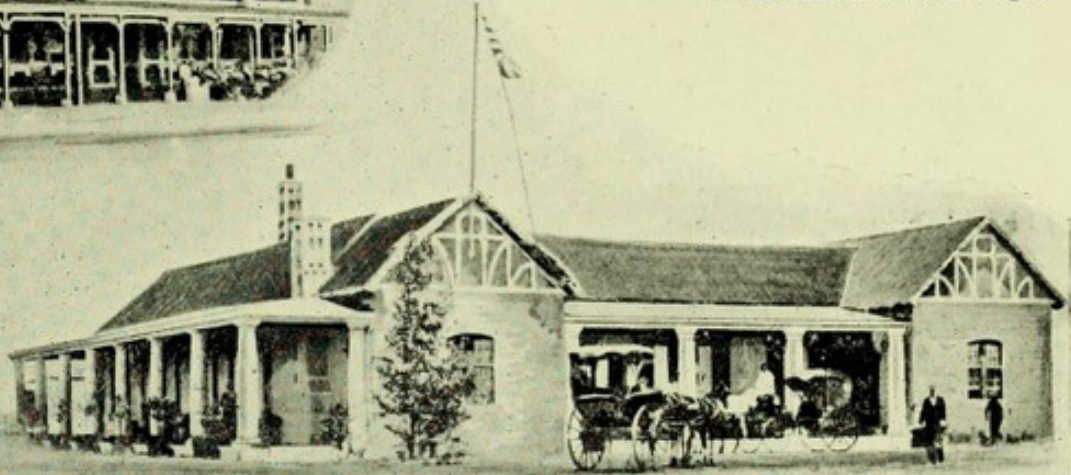
Boots are preferable to shoes, and a useful hint is to have them made just a shade larger than one wears them at home. The hats generally worn are the felt terai or the panama. If it is intended to visit the Falls or Northern Rhodesia, a helmet should be taken.

A canvas water bag, procurable locally, is a good thing in train or cart, but there is no need to carry any of the many expensive and useless articles of clothing and camp equipment which are invariably



BULAWAYO.

(1)



(2)



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1. IMPERIAL BUILDINGS.

2. GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

3. BULAWAYO CLUB.

4. WILLIAMS' BUILDINGS.

5. THE MARKET HALL

recommended "to those about to travel." A protracted shooting trip is another matter, and calls for special equipment, but for the ordinary tourist my advice is, the less the better.

For the train journey from Cape Town to Bulawayo the very oldest clothes and some soft shirts should be kept out. The trip occupies three days; the train is comfortable, the food excellent, and the cleanliness and attention all that can be desired.



THE GRAND HOTEL, BULAWAYO.

On arriving at Bulawayo—unless it is desired to go straight on to the Falls, a course I do not advise—the traveller may hand his baggage over to the hotel porters and proceed at once to the Grand Hotel, and for the much needed bath.

The rooms at the Grand are most comfortable, opening on to a spacious balcony. The hotel is clean and cool, while the food and attendance leave nothing to be desired.

A day or two may be easily and pleasantly spent in Bulawayo and the suburbs. The town itself is of much interest when one thinks what a very brief period has elapsed since Lobengula's mealies grew on what is now the site of a thriving commercial centre.

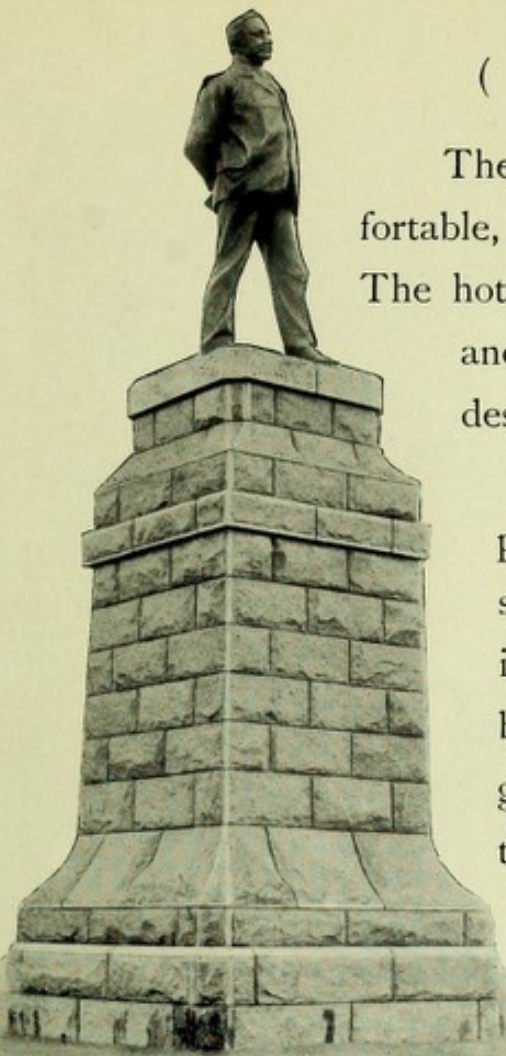
There are some really fine buildings, and the Park and gardens are a delight at all times of the year.

The Bulawayo Club is an institution deservedly

popular, and the stranger is sure of a hearty welcome and much hospitality.

In the town itself the magnificent bronze statue of the late Cecil Rhodes, erected outside the Club in Main Street, at once attracts attention. The work of Mr. John Tweed, the likeness is admirable, and the attitude most characteristic. The natives for a long time regarded the statue with much awe, and, a dry summer following its unveiling, they expressed their belief that rain could not be expected while Mr. Rhodes was left without a hat!

MR. RHODES' STATUE, BULAWAYO.



One afternoon should be devoted to seeing Government House, which was erected by the late Mr. Rhodes on the site of Lobengula's old kraal. The house, built on the old Dutch plan, is approached by an avenue some two miles in length, and



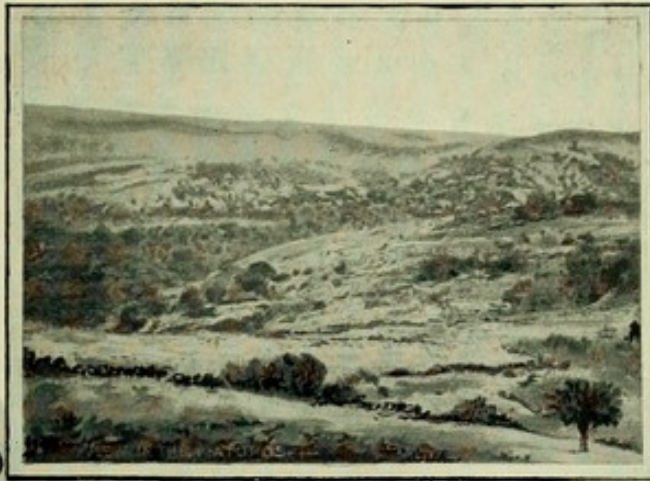
MR. RHODES' GRAVE.

commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, with Thabas Induna—The Hill of the Indunas (so called from a massacre of headmen carried out there by order of Lobengula)—in the distance.

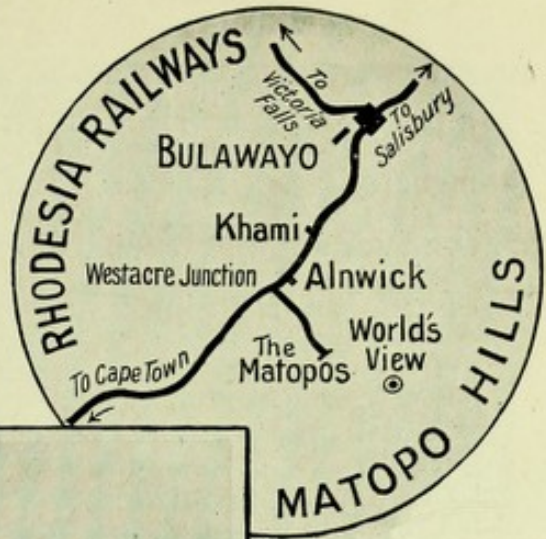
The grounds are charming, and a feature of special interest is the tree under which Lobengula was wont to sit and dispense the iron-handed justice

inherited from his Zulu forebears, Chaka and Umzilikatze.

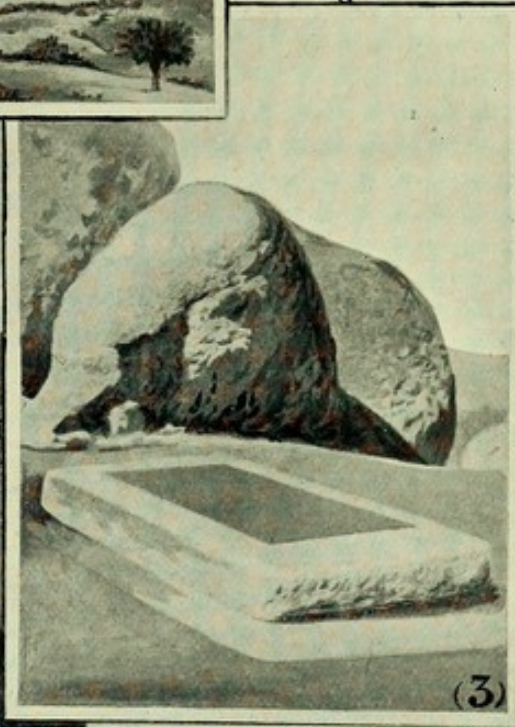
On no account must the visitor omit to journey to the Matopo Hills. If time and means permit the most pleasant plan is to hire a cart and mules or a motor car. Leaving Bulawayo after breakfast, Fuller's Hotel is reached in about two hours. The hotel is



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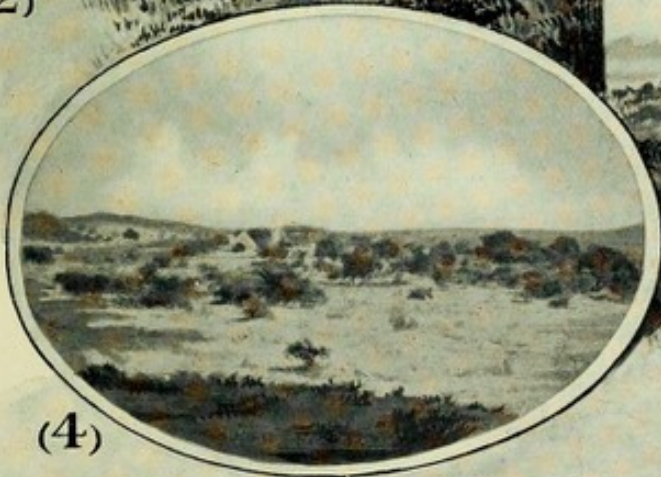


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(3)

VIEWS
 in the
 MATOPO
 HILLS.
 —
 The Burial
 place of
 MR. RHODES.



(4)



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1 & 2. VIEWS IN THE MATOPOS.

3. MR. RHODES' GRAVE.

4. WESTACRE FARM.

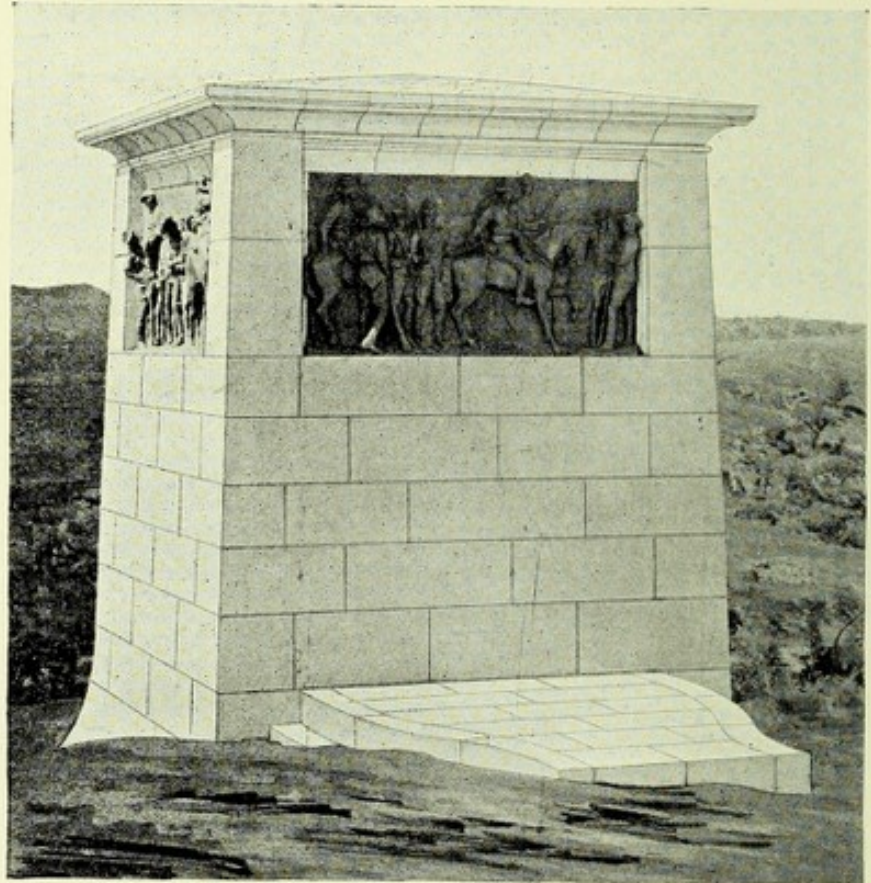
THE "VIEW OF THE WORLD."

5. THE APPROACH TO

situated on a rise about half a mile from the huge dam constructed to irrigate Mr. Rhodes' Matopo Farm. The view from the verandah, when the water responds to the mysterious effects of the sunrise and sunset tints which are a peculiarity of South Africa, and in a marked degree of Rhodesia, is very beautiful.

From the hotel a drive of a little over an hour takes the visitor to that wonderfully peaceful spot, where, amid the eternal silence of the Matopos, on the hill he knew and loved in life as the "View of the World," lie the remains of the country's founder, Cecil John Rhodes.

The view from the tomb, as the eye wanders undisturbed over mile



ALAN WILSON MEMORIAL.

upon mile of tumbled granite hills, is truly impressive.

Upon the same hill, and a short distance from the tomb, is erected the monument to Alan Wilson and his gallant comrades who were massacred on the Shangani river in the closing scene of the Matabele War, with its pathetically brief and inspiring inscription—

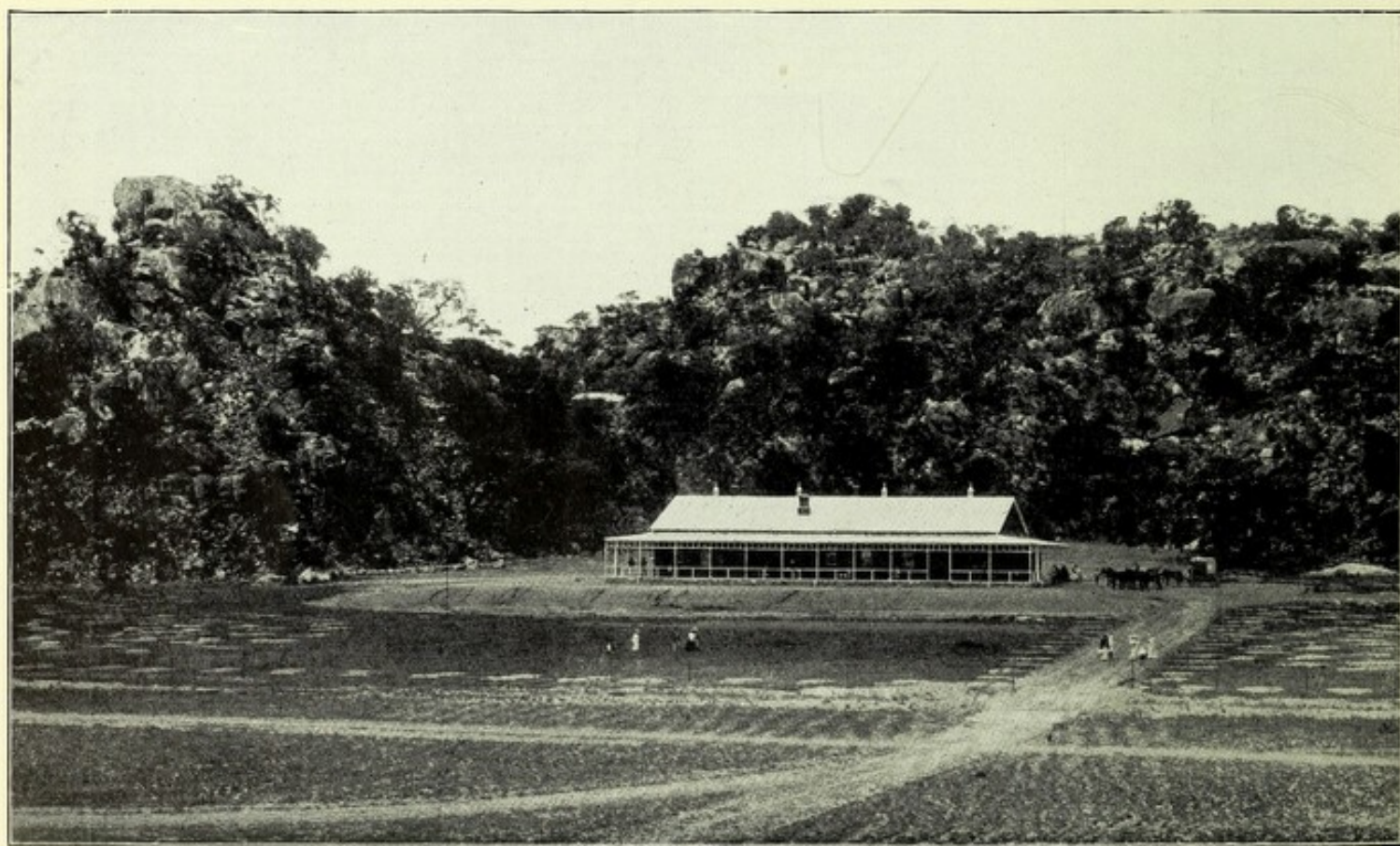
To Brave Men.
There was no Survivor.



THE MATOPO DAM—BUILT BY MR. RHODES.



FULLER'S HOTEL AT THE MATOPO DAM.



FULLER'S HOTEL AT THE MATOPOS, THE TERMINUS OF THE BULAWAYO-MATOPO RAILWAY.



PUMPKINS AND MEALIES.

[E. Allen, Bulawayo.]

The drive back to the hotel may be varied by taking the route through the Nursery Farm, where, in terms of Mr. Rhodes's will, "every kind of tree" is being grown. A

glimpse of the

Home Farm is obtained, giving one an idea as to what may be accomplished with the aid of irrigation, and again passing the Dam, the hotel is reached in time for dinner. Dinner disposed of, the thought of a comfortable bed outweighs all other considerations, and surely nowhere else in the world can one enjoy such rest as is brought by the wonderful air and the inexpressible silence of the veldt.

A couple of hours' drive after breakfast the following morning and Bulawayo is once more in sight. The Matopo pilgrimage is over, but time will never efface its memories.

I should add that for those who are unable to spare the time to visit



JAPANESE PLUM TREES.

the Matopos by road a train runs from Bulawayo every Sunday morning, returning the same evening, and that conveyances are



available to take visitors from the hotel to the World's View. In this case visitors use the Matopo Hotel, but here, as at the Dam, comfort may be assured.

The main object of every pilgrim to Rhodesia is to see one of the most wonderful sights this world has to offer—the Victoria Falls. The journey by mail train from Bulawayo occupies only twenty-two hours, and there is a good hotel.

To do justice to the Falls a stay of two or three days is really necessary; one day for the south bank, one for the north, and a day

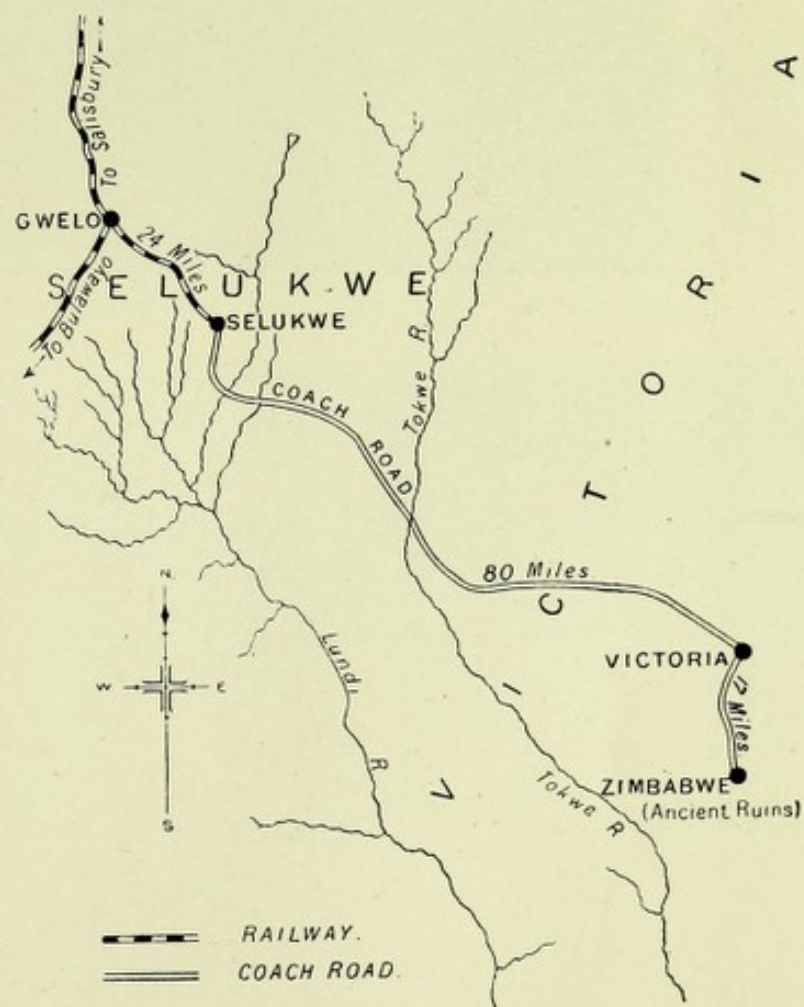
should certainly be devoted to exploring the river itself.

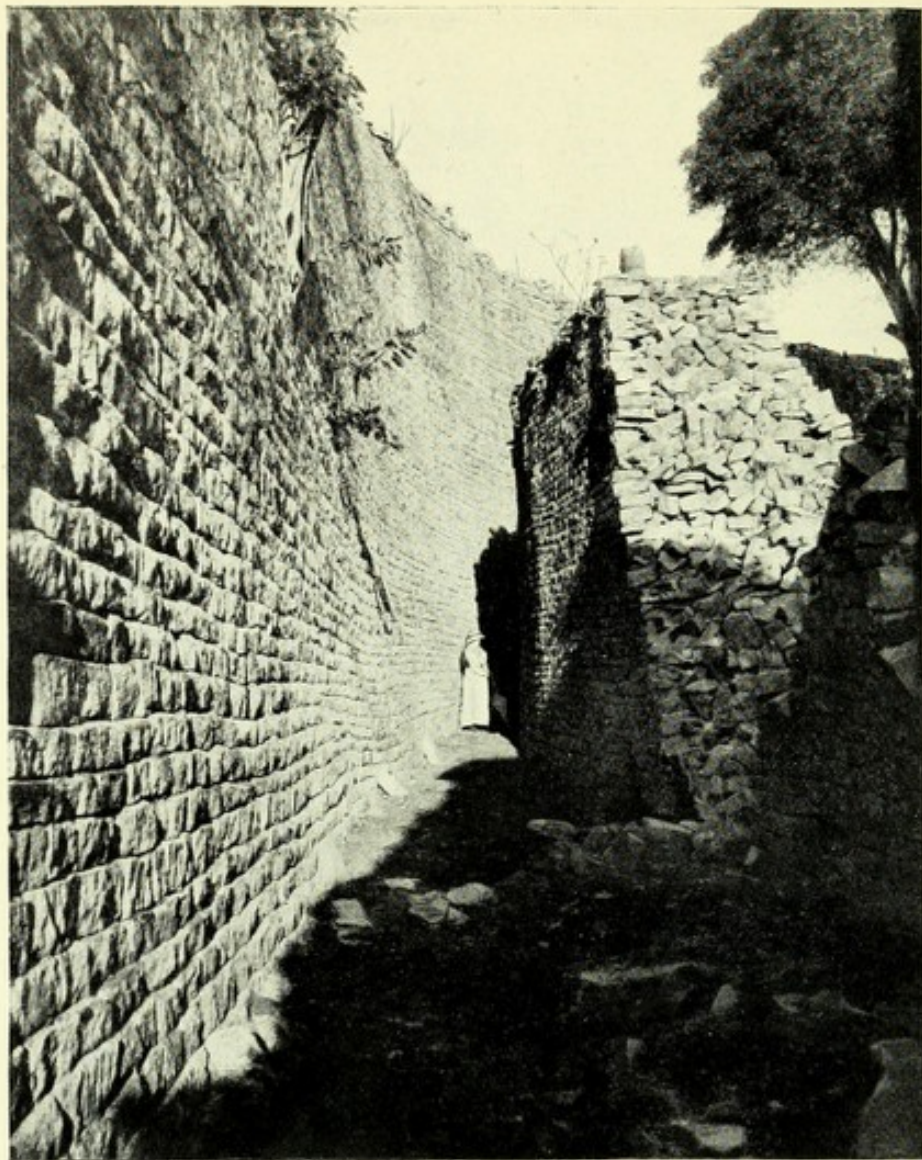
A short guide to the Falls will be found on pages 59–77, but I may state here that having visited them before the days of

restaurant cars, I can only say to those who may think of doing so now that a brief sojourn at the Victoria Falls would amply repay any journey, however long and arduous it might be. No one can ever be disappointed. The reality far exceeds the anticipation, and no pen or brush can ever hope to convey any impression of what the mighty spectacle really means.

On returning to Bulawayo, any spare time may be devoted to visiting the Drill Hall, the Museum and the Police Barracks; while a pleasant excursion may be made to one of the tobacco estates, where the whole process from the field to the finished cigarette may be seen. Another pretty drive is to the Waterworks Dam, which is picturesquely situated amid some granite hills a few miles from the town, but the road is not good.

Those who can spare the time should on no account miss seeing the Zimbabwe Ruins. The train journey from Bulawayo to Gwelo occupies about six hours; a branch line runs to Selukwe, and the opportunity should be taken to view the Wanderer Mine, which



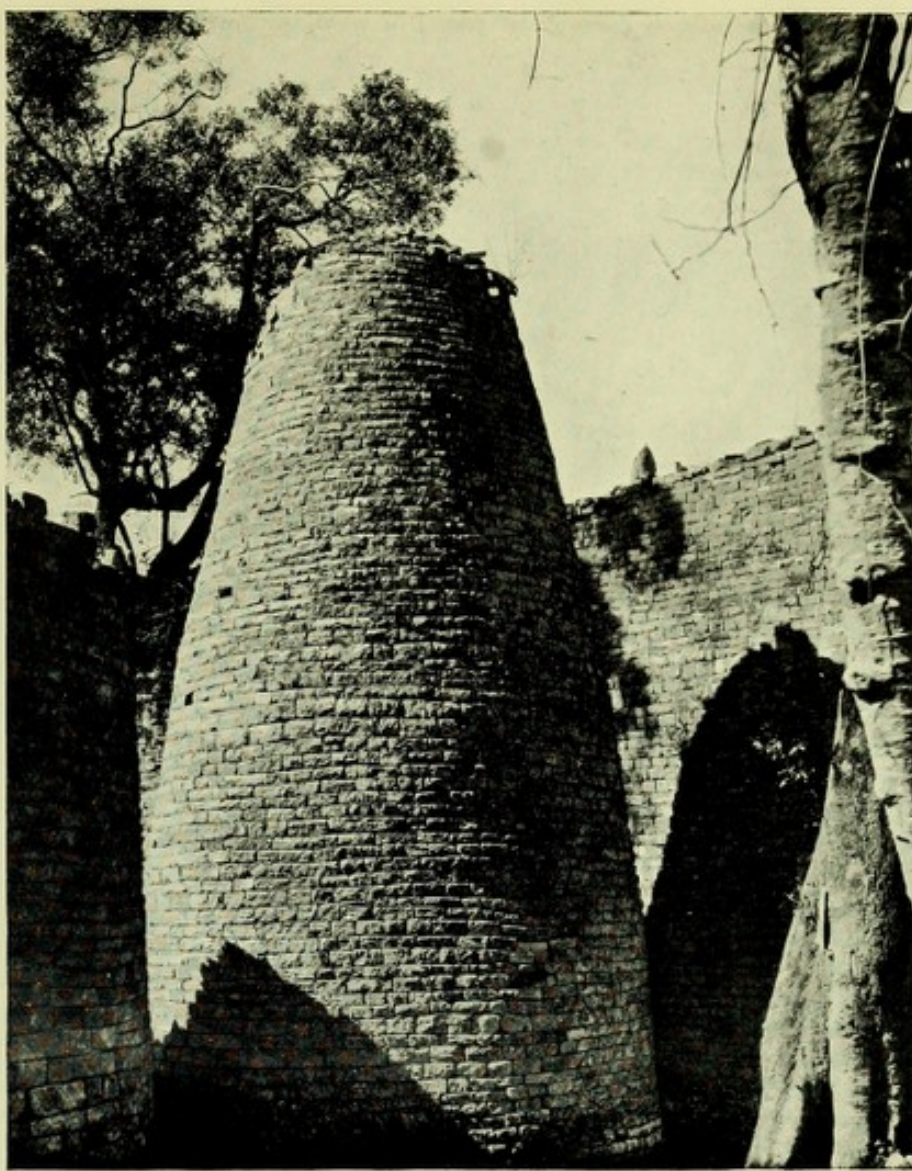


PASSAGE IN THE TEMPLE.



THE WESTERN ENTRANCE TO THE TEMPLE.

THE ZIMBABWE RUINS



CONICAL TOWER IN THE TEMPLE.



THE INTERIOR OF THE ELLIPTICAL TEMPLE.

THE ZIMBABWE RUINS.

is well worth the day required. The mine is equipped with a dry crushing plant, and the process of treatment is of much interest, while the scenery of the district alone is worth the drive.

From Selukwe the journey to Zimbabwe, via Victoria, 97 miles, is continued by coach. The return fare is £9 9s., which includes all meals and sleeping accommodation on the road and at the Ruins.

The route to Victoria lies amid some of the most beautiful scenery in Rhodesia—Victoria itself is a quaint little town, and was the first township established on the occupation of Mashonaland. It is also interesting to recall that here was laid the first scene of the war which ended in the overthrow of Lobengula.

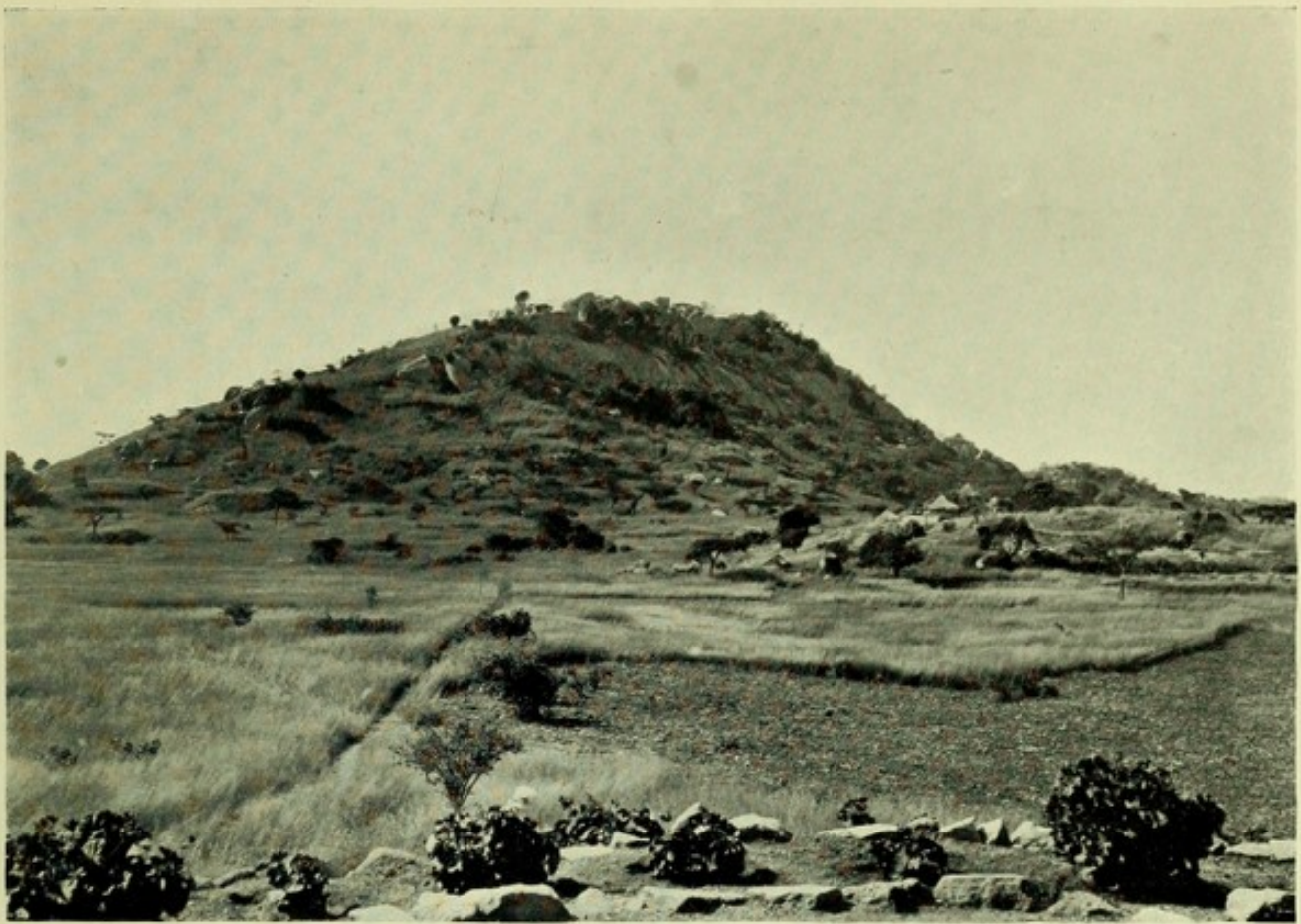
Zimbabwe Ruins are situated 17 miles from Victoria and I will not here attempt a description; intending visitors should



SELUKWE.

study one of the various works on the ruins, which all give plans and minute details. A detachment of Police is stationed at Zimbabwe, and any required information is readily afforded.

If the Zimbabwe trip is not feasible, there are some interesting ruins on the Khami river, near Bulawayo. By making an early start and carrying a luncheon basket a pleasant day may be spent, returning to Bulawayo in time for dinner. To visit the Khami Ruins application should be made to the Mashonaland Agency, Ltd., Bulawayo, for a permit.



THE ACROPOLIS HILL.



VIEW OF THE TEMPLE FROM ACROPOLIS HILL.
THE ZIMBABWE RUINS.

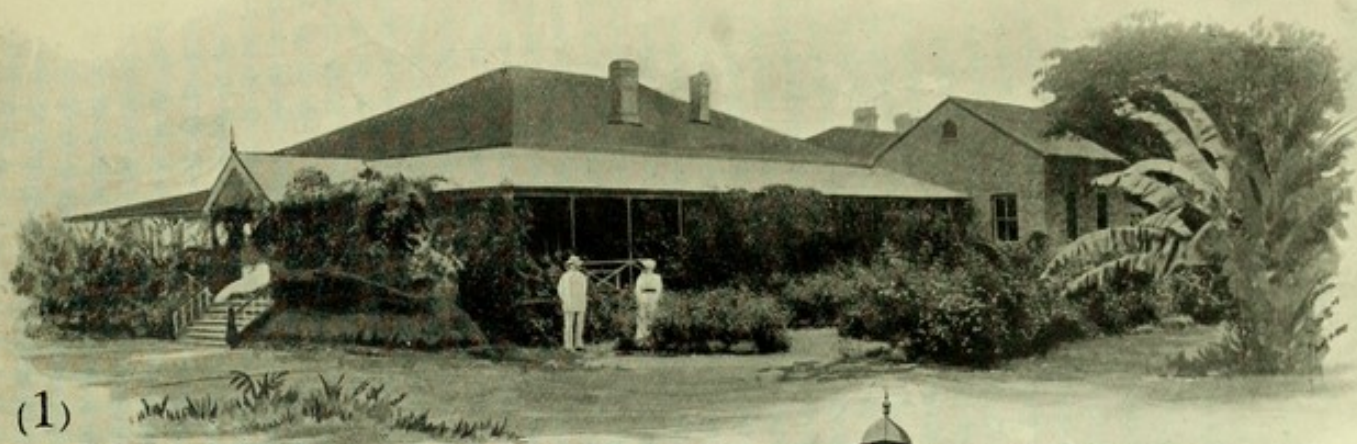


VIEW FROM ACROPOLIS HILL.



NORTH ENTRANCE TO THE TEMPLE.

THE ZIMBABWE RUINS.

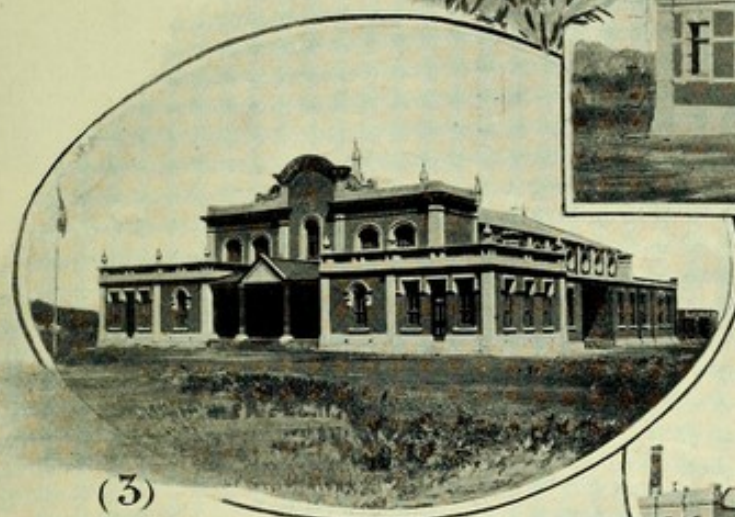


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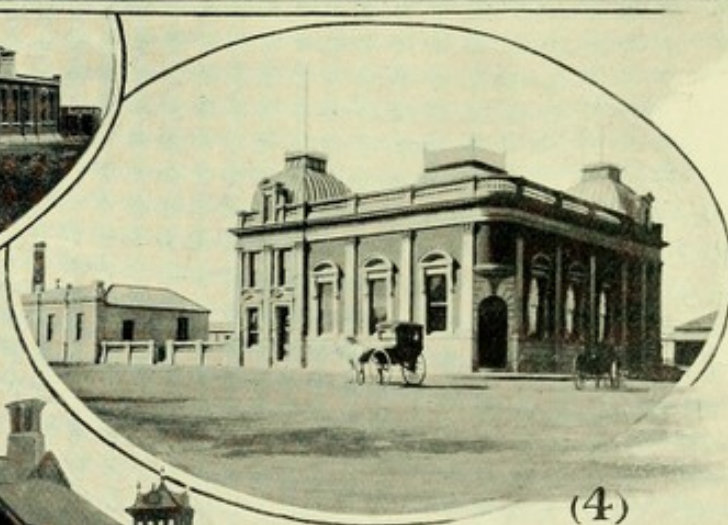
LISBURY.



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1. GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

2. VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

3. VOLUNTEER DRILL HALL.

4. THE STANDARD BANK.

5. A SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.



QUEEN'S HOTEL, SALISBURY.



CECIL HOTEL, UMTALI.

From Zimbabwe the traveller must return by the same route to Gwelo, and thence take train to Salisbury, the capital and seat of Government of Rhodesia.

The two hotels are the Queen's and the Commercial.

The principal objects of interest are the Victoria Memorial Hall and Library, the Government Tobacco Warehouse, the Drill Hall, Gardens and Recreation Grounds. The Lawn Tennis Courts are considered to be the finest in South Africa, and there is also a very fine Race Course.

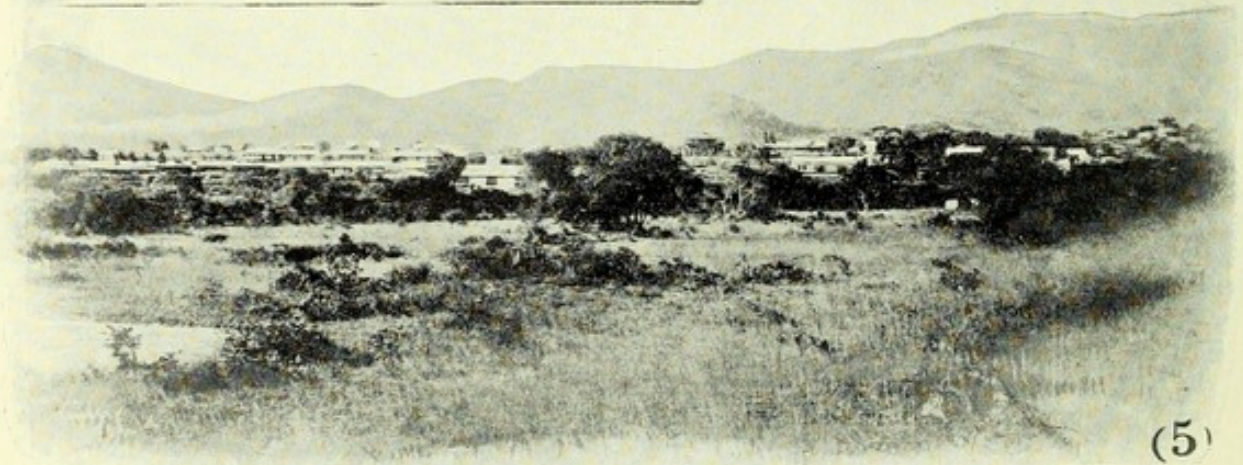
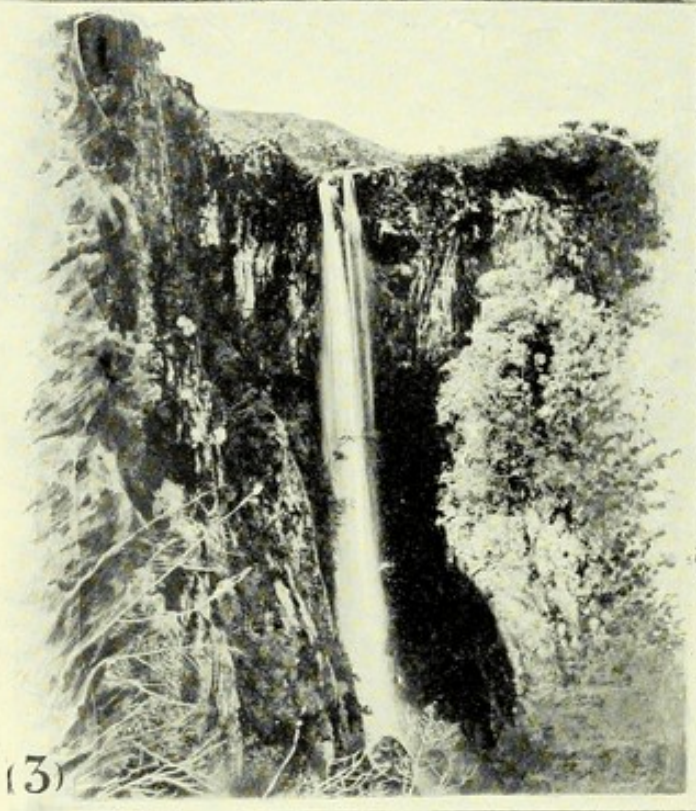
Having referred to the Drill Halls at Salisbury and Bulawayo, I must not forget to mention the Rhodesian Volunteers.

The Volunteer movement has always been popular in the country and at the present time the corps numbers nearly 2,000. They have been inspected by Lord Roberts and others, who speak of them with the highest praise, and they have also made a name for themselves at Bisley.

Another matter must strike every visitor to Rhodesia, and that is the splendid police force. The police work is undertaken by two separate forces—the British South Africa Mounted Police and the Southern Rhodesia Constabulary. The former furnishes detachments for the garrisoning of the stations which have been established in the outlying districts, undertakes the patrolling of the country, and also assists the Administration in performing certain civil duties; while the latter undertakes the duties of preserving order in the towns and carries out the ordinary duties of a civil as distinct from a military force.

The members of the police are most carefully selected by the British South Africa Company in England and are as fine a body of men as can be found anywhere.

UMTALI.



1. A VILLA RESIDENCE. 2. THE CLUB. 3. WATERFALL, PENHALONGA.
4. IN THE PARK. 5. VIEW FROM THE GOLF LINKS.

The suburbs of Salisbury are most attractive, and, as in Bulawayo, most of the private gardens are ablaze with flowers. Roses especially thrive, and it is curious to see a bank of English violets growing by the side of such tropical plants as hibiscus and bougainvillea.

From Salisbury excursions may be made to the Jesuit Industrial Mission Farm at Chishawasha (one day), to Borrowdale Farm (one day), to The Rhodesia Cotton Company's Farm (one day), and, if time permits, a pleasant two or three days' trip may be made to the lovely and fertile valley of the Mazoe.

Another trip may be made to the Eldorado (Banket) Mine; a light railway runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado, and the mine is within easy distance of Sinoia, where are situated the

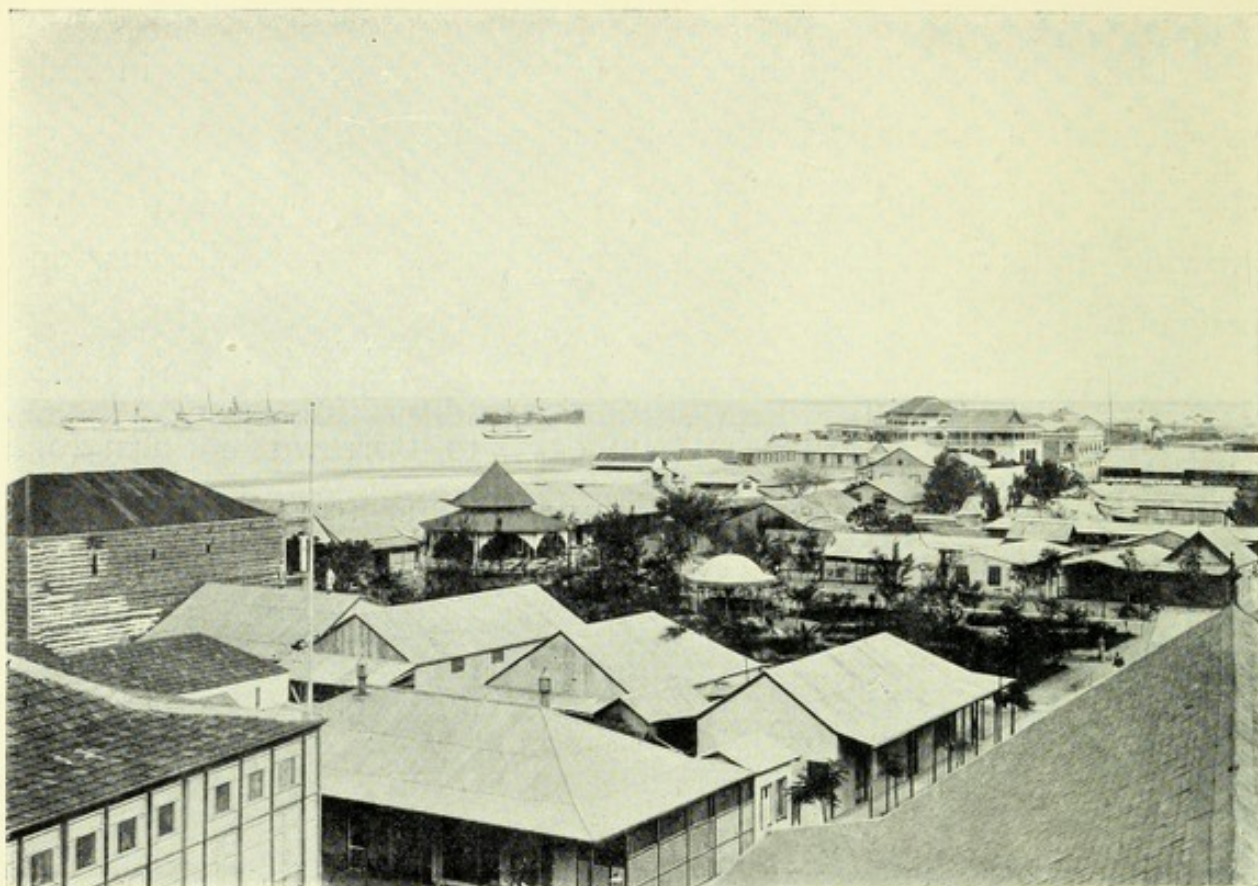


MAZOE VALLEY.

limestone caves containing an underground lake, the waters of which are of the deepest cobalt blue.

On returning to Salisbury, train may be taken to Umtali, a run of 160 miles. There is no dining car on the Umtali train, but a halt for luncheon is made at Marandellas, a district noted for its bracing climate.

BEIRA.



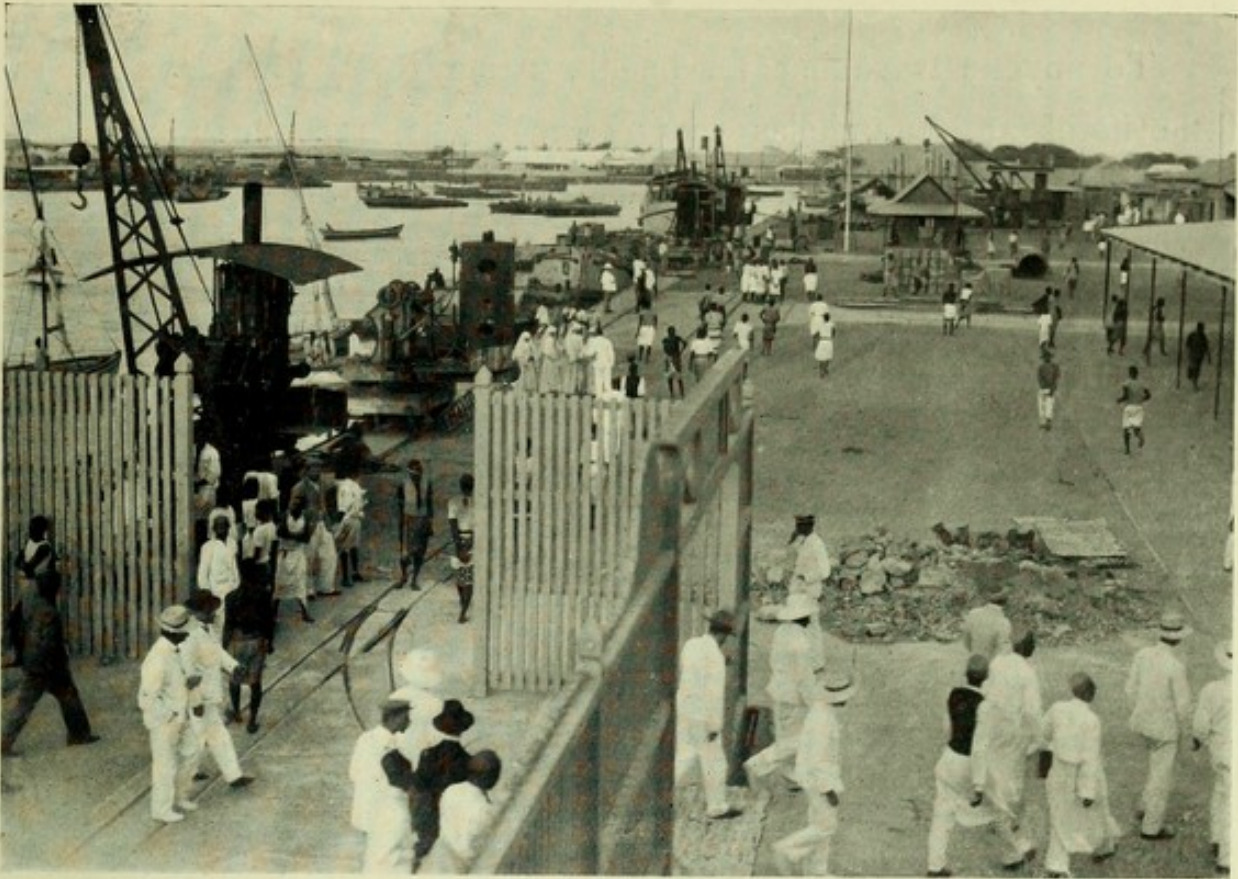
GENERAL VIEW.



RUA CONSELHEIRO.

[Photo by J. & M. Lazarus.]

BEIRA.



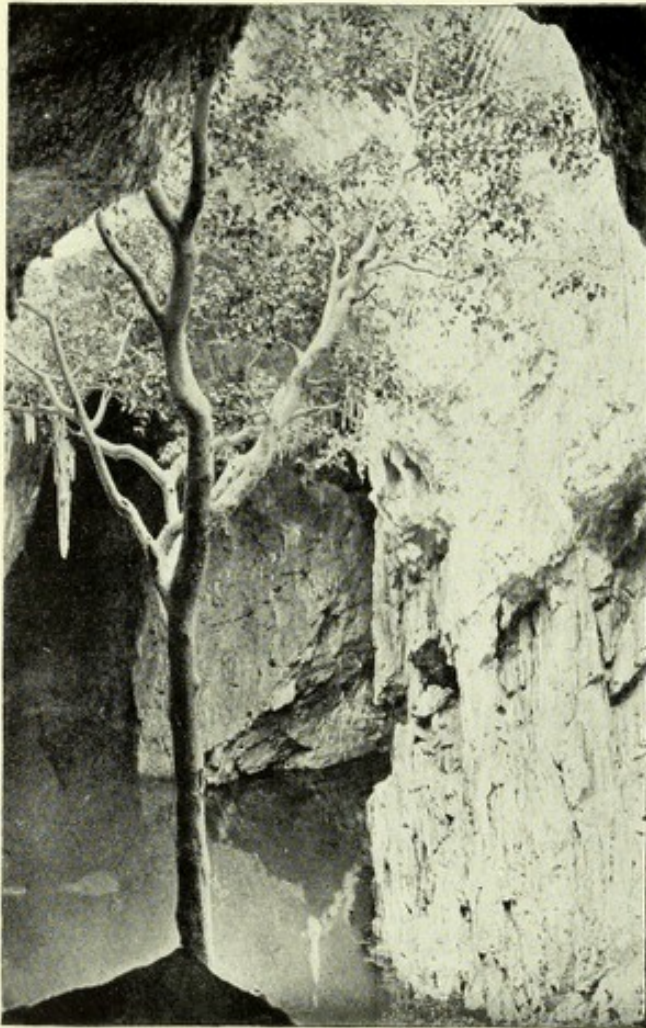
THE CUSTOMS WHARF.



THE RAILWAY STATION.

[Photo by J. & M. Lazarus.
D

To anyone travelling for health, a stay of a few days at the little hotel at Marandellas may be cordially recommended. The owner and his wife spare no pains to ensure the comfort of their guests. The table is abundantly supplied from day to day with the produce of the farm, and for a few days' absolute rest and quiet enjoyment I know of no better place.

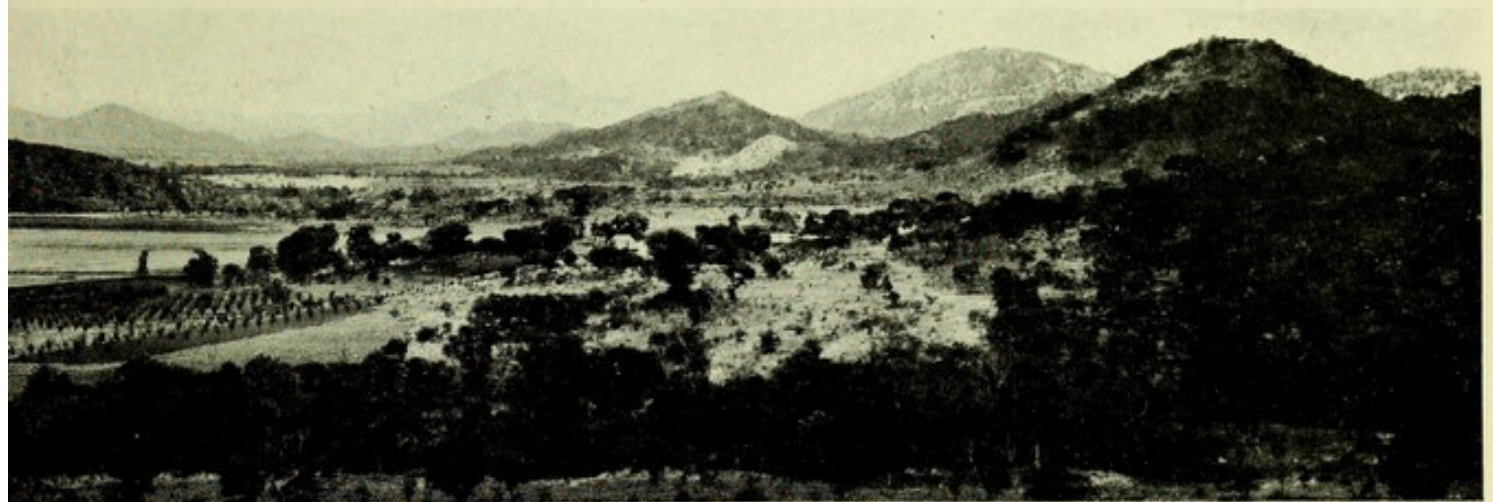


SINOIA CAVE.

Umtali is perhaps the most picturesque town in Rhodesia; on the edge of the plateau, encircled by mountains; it is an ideal situation, and the surrounding country is very beautiful. The town itself does not offer many attractions, and the hotel accommodation does not reach the usual standard of Rhodesian hotels.

If the journey be broken at Umtali a trip may be made to the British South Africa Company's Land Settlement Farm at the Premier Estate, where the visitor will see much of interest. The road over the mountains by way of Christmas Pass opens up magnificent views, and thereafter the country assumes a decidedly tropical aspect. The journey from Umtali by rail to Beira, a distance of 204 miles, occupies 15 hours. Unfortunately, the most interesting scenery

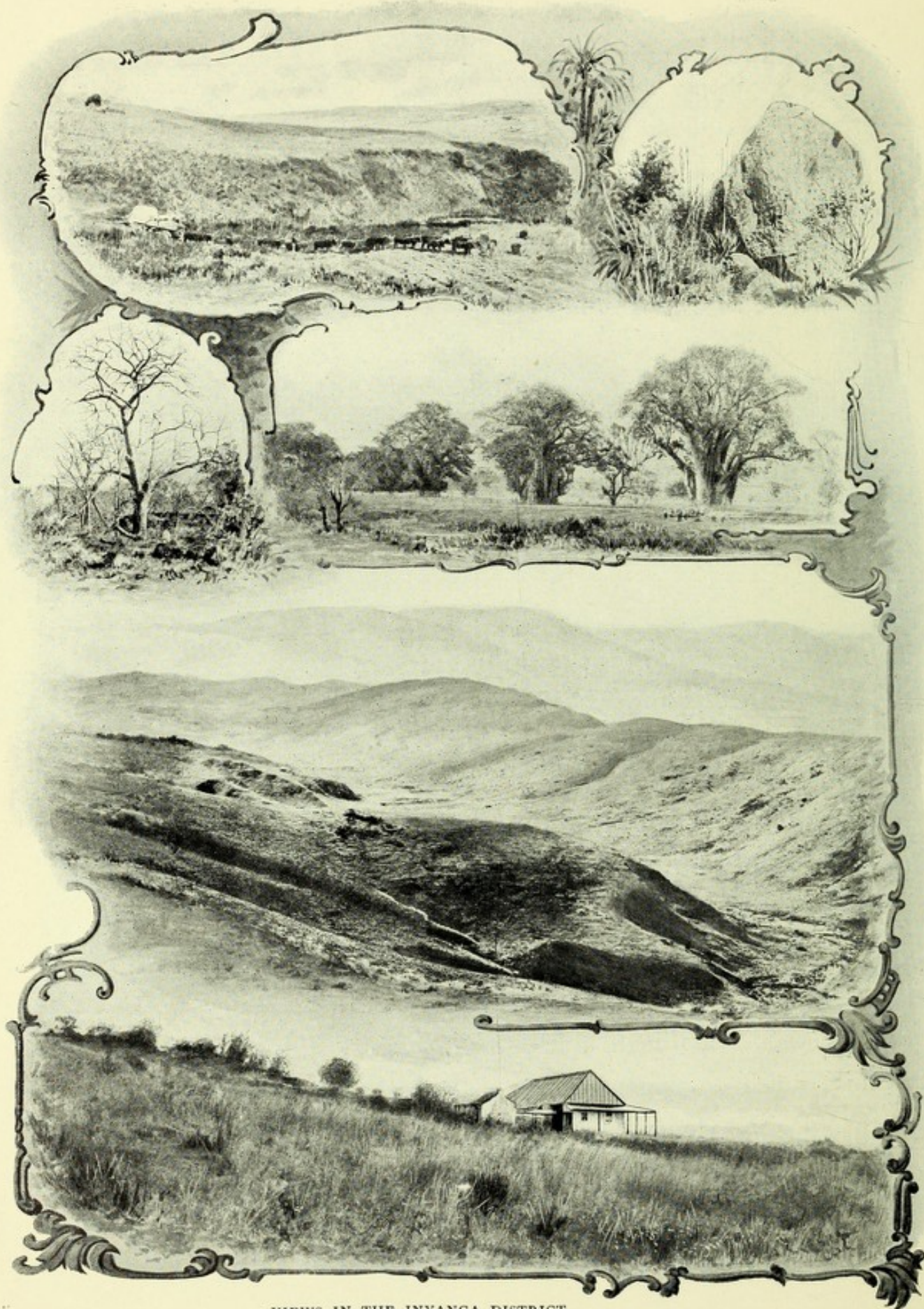
is passed at night, and the traveller who does not see the Amatonga Forest misses a glorious peep of real "Tropical Africa." Huge forest giants, encumbered with innumerable flowering creepers, rear their mighty heads through a dense mass of tangled undergrowth — elephant grass, bamboos and flowering plants and shrubs without number—as though to free themselves from the bonds which may drag them to destruction and decay.



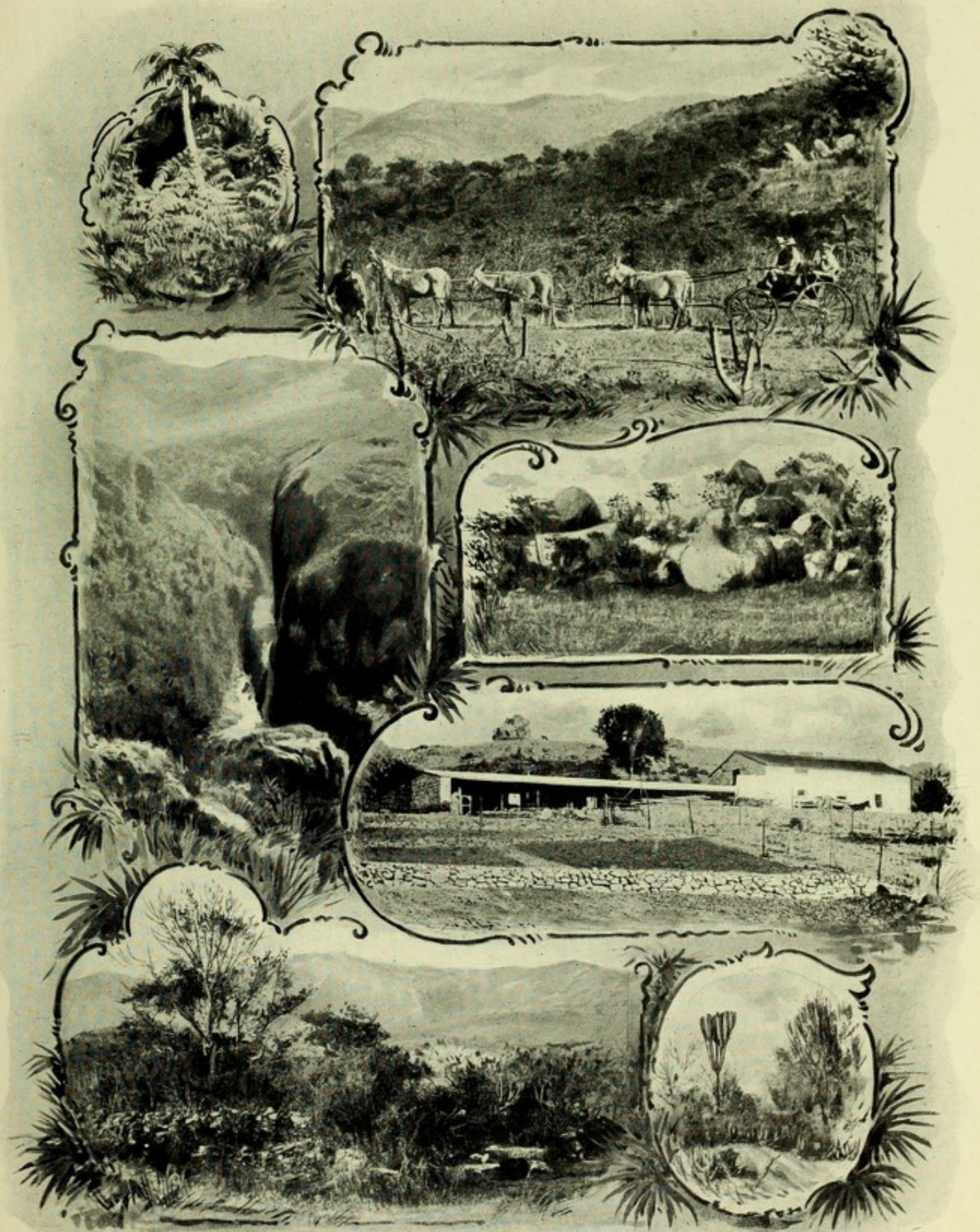
A PORTION OF THE PREMIER ESTATE.

Beira itself is reached about eleven in the morning and I recommend travellers to go to the Savoy Hotel. A pleasant couple of hours may be spent before the steamer sails in viewing surely one of the quaintest towns in Africa. It is indescribable ; it is just Beira.

To those who contemplate such a trip as I have outlined I can promise much enjoyment, and I make bold to say that the memories of the glorious climate and bracing air, and above all the kindness and hospitality of the people will far outweigh any small discomforts which are inseparable from modern travel go where one may.



VIEWS IN THE INYANGA DISTRICT.



VIEWS IN THE INYANGA DISTRICT.

Hints for Lady Tourists.

LADIES about to visit Rhodesia might like a few hints from one who has done so, as regards clothing to be taken.

To secure comfort in this matter, which after all conduces much to the pleasure of such a trip, the points to be remembered and to be provided for, are:—

That the climate is generally warm, but that frequently in winter afternoons (May to September) there are sudden changes in the temperature which then becomes, by comparison, fairly cold; that during the same season much dust prevails which is most destructive to clothes, and that the ravages of the South African wash-tub are hardly less so,—probably partly in consequence. It is therefore well to take most things fairly plain, and able to resist possible rough usage.

To begin with the train journey from Cape Town to Bulawayo, and indeed all journeys in Rhodesia, whether by train or cart, the most sensible words to be said on the subject are “old clothes,” the older the better, as long as they present a semblance of being fit for use, for they will probably be unfit for anything after their travels, owing principally to dust, white, red and black.

A coat and skirt, dark but light weight, a warm wrap in case of emergencies, two or three cool cotton or washing silk blouses, a shady hat, a blue veil, loose gloves to be easily slipped off and on, and last, but most necessary, a light weight dust cloak, ought to carry one comfortably through the three days' journey.

The following list of small comforts will also make greatly for pleasantness :—

- Two or three hand towels
- Plenty of Eau de Cologne
- A cake of toilet soap
- A small hand mirror
- A Lotion for sunburn (and plenty of it)
- Two or three dusters.

In the matter of clothes to be taken for the whole visit, it is difficult to advise on the comparative merits of Jaeger or cambric, as so much depends on custom, but certainly if the custom be the wearing of wool, it appears to the writer that it should be continued, on account of the changes of temperature. Of course very light weight should be worn in summer, or perhaps a mixture of silk and wool.

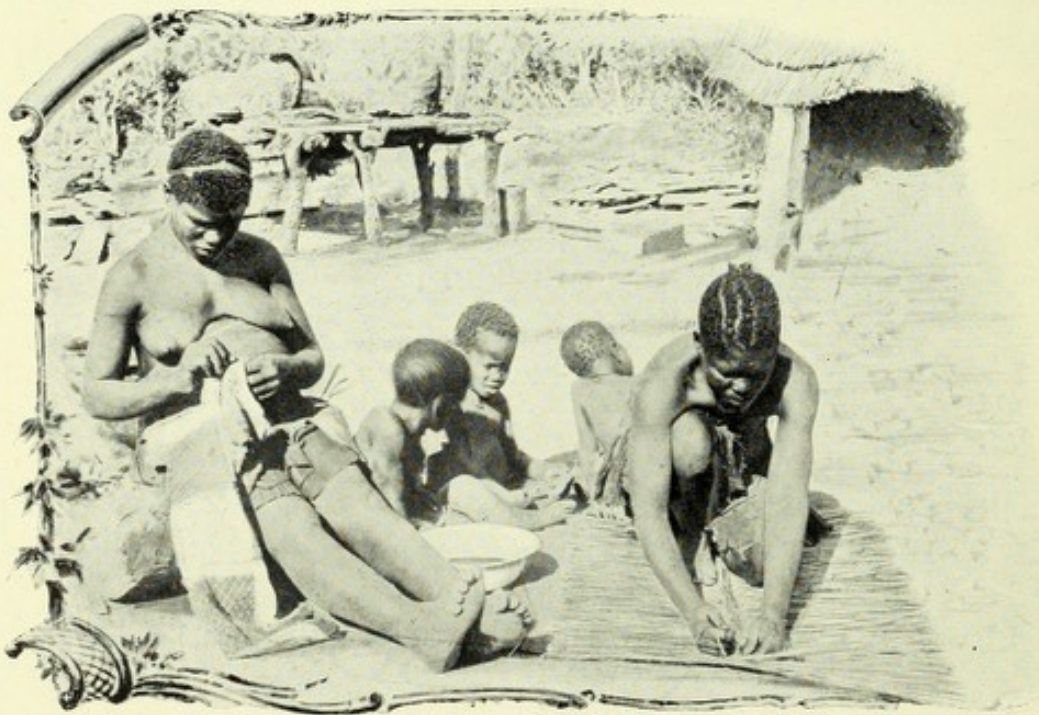
As regards gowns and frocks, with the exception of one or two smart light dresses for "occasions," an evening gown, and a tailor-built costume or two for cold weather, the most useful style is the simple dress in linen or shantung, and a light weight dark skirt to be worn with shirts and blouses of cotton or delaine. An alpaca skirt for this purpose, as well as a woollen one, will be found invaluable, as this catches the dust less than any other material. All skirts for morning wear and ordinary occasions should be made *really short*.

Silk petticoats are cool and comfortable for the same reason that alpaca skirts are, but they are said to split in the dry heat, therefore those of a distinctly wash-tub variety are possibly the best. Tan shoes and boots are the best for outdoor use.

When "out on the veldt" it is well to be as lightly and shortly skirted as possible, and a pair of light high gaiters is a good thing to prevent the worry of grass seeds, which in certain seasons cling to one's ankles with many vicious pricks, and cause acute discomfort.

As to hats: helmets are perhaps advisable, but it is perfectly possible to get on without them. A shady brimmed straw hat and a veil for hot and glaring weather are quite sufficient. At any rate, helmets can be procured in either Bulawayo or Salisbury if needed. Of course, there are many occasions for smart hats, two or three of which should be taken.

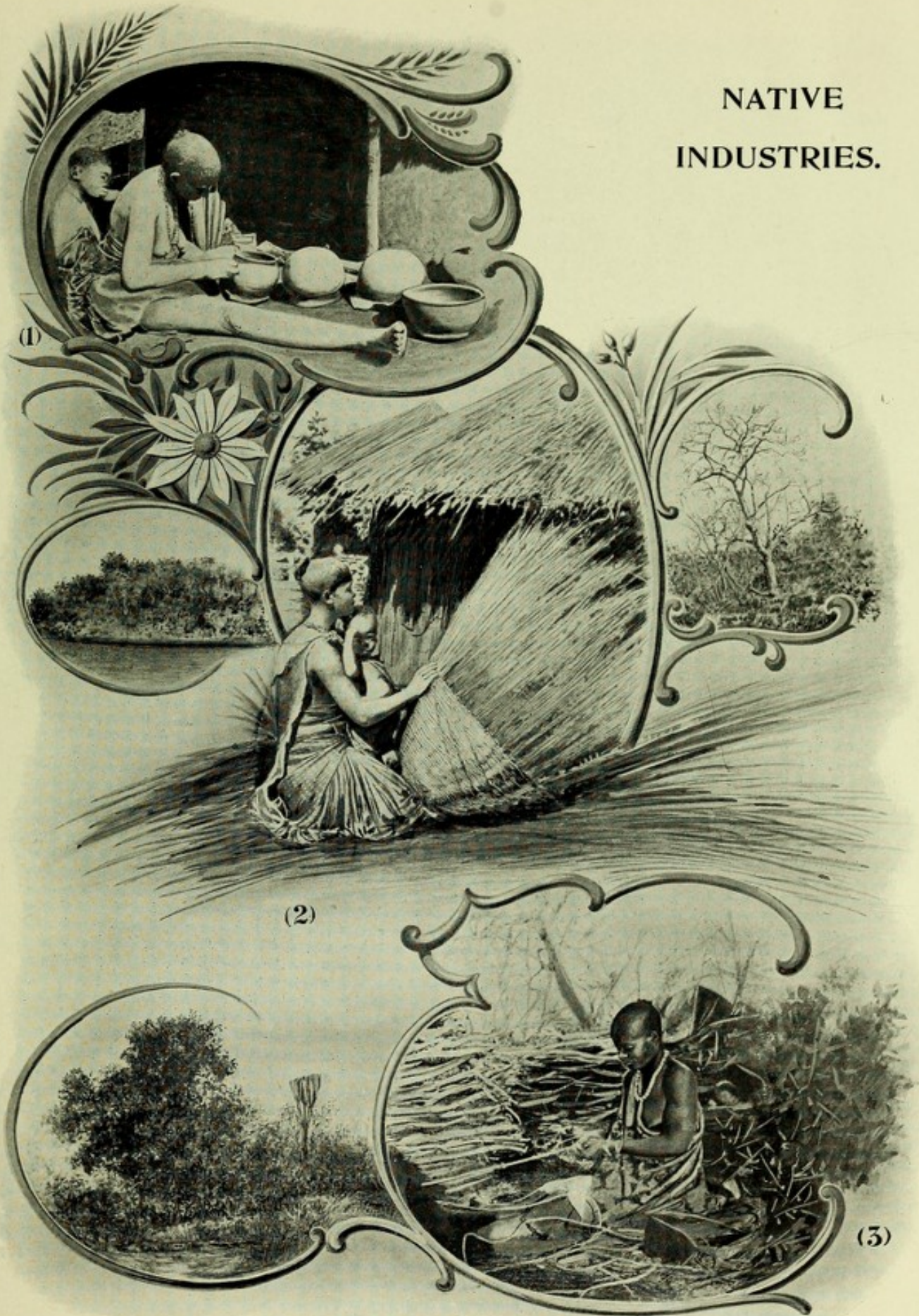
To conclude, it is well to be provided with stout boots and a light rain coat for the purpose of visiting the Victoria Falls, as the spray in the Rain Forest is often so heavy as to make the excursion a very damp one.



SEWING AND MAT WEAVING.

[E. Allen, Bulawayo.]

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.



1. POTTERY MAKING.

2. BASKET WEAVING.

3. STRING MAKING.

[Photos from E. Allen, Bulawayo.]



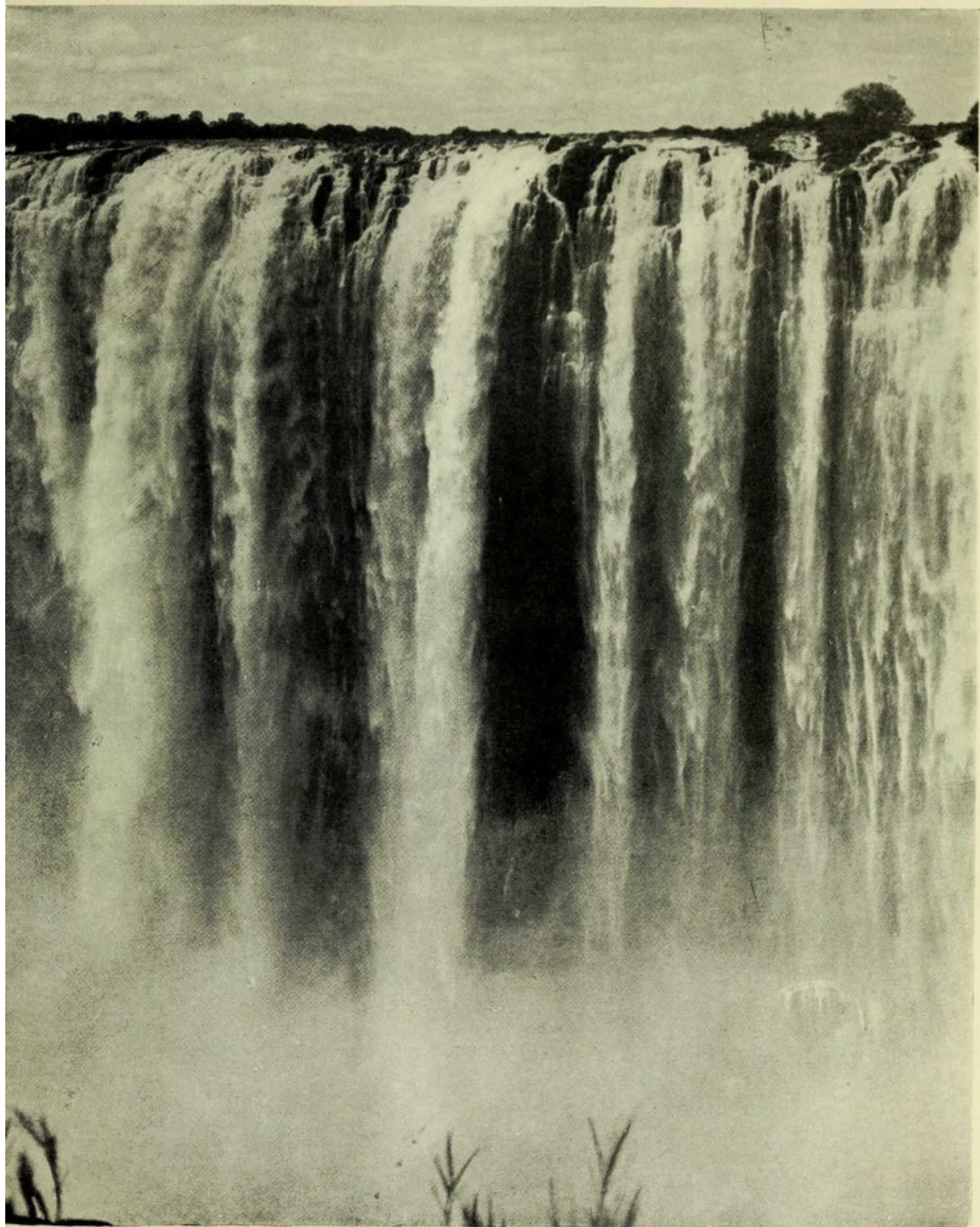
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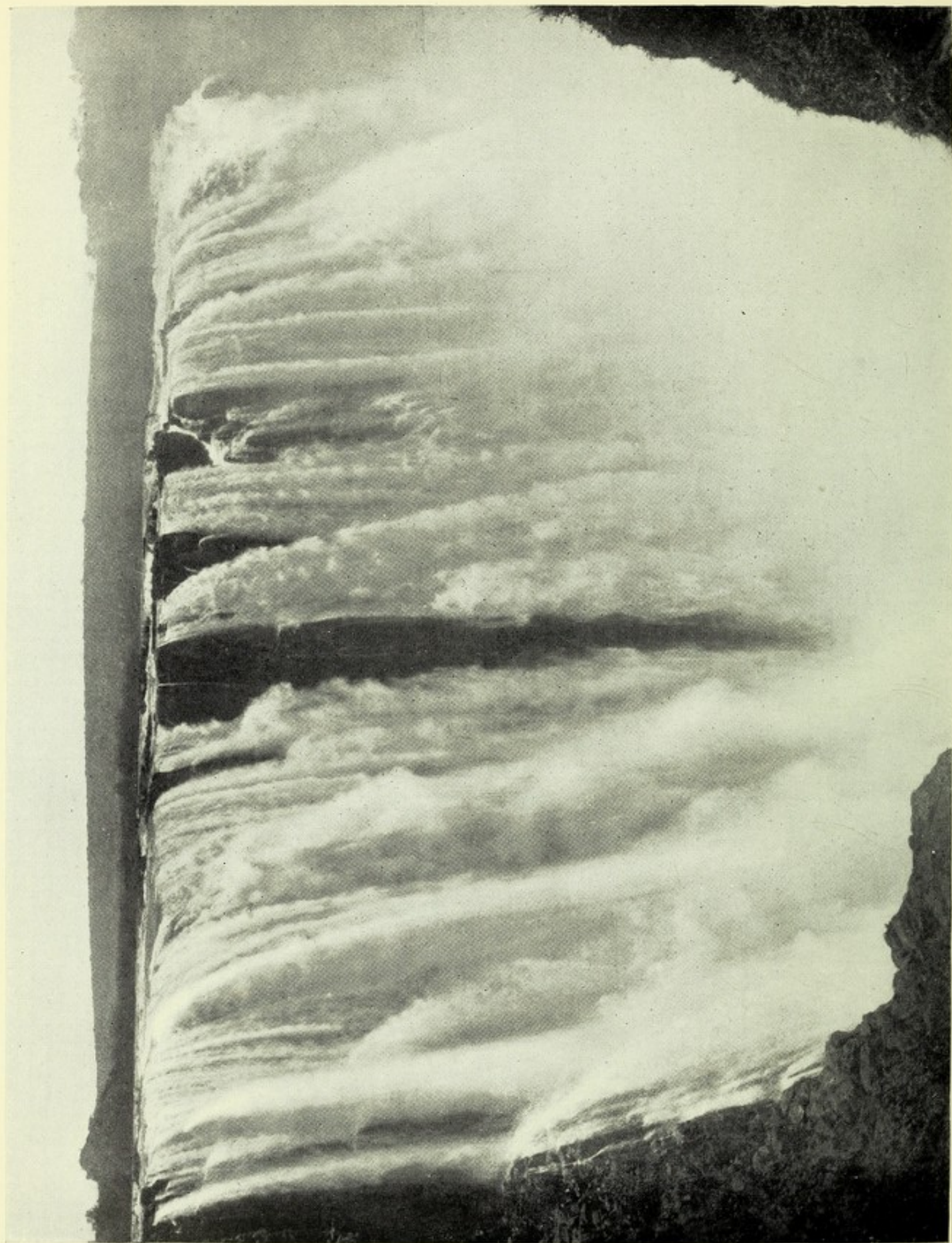
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1 & 3. NATIVE CHILDREN AT PLAY.

2. ON THE KHAMBI RIVER.



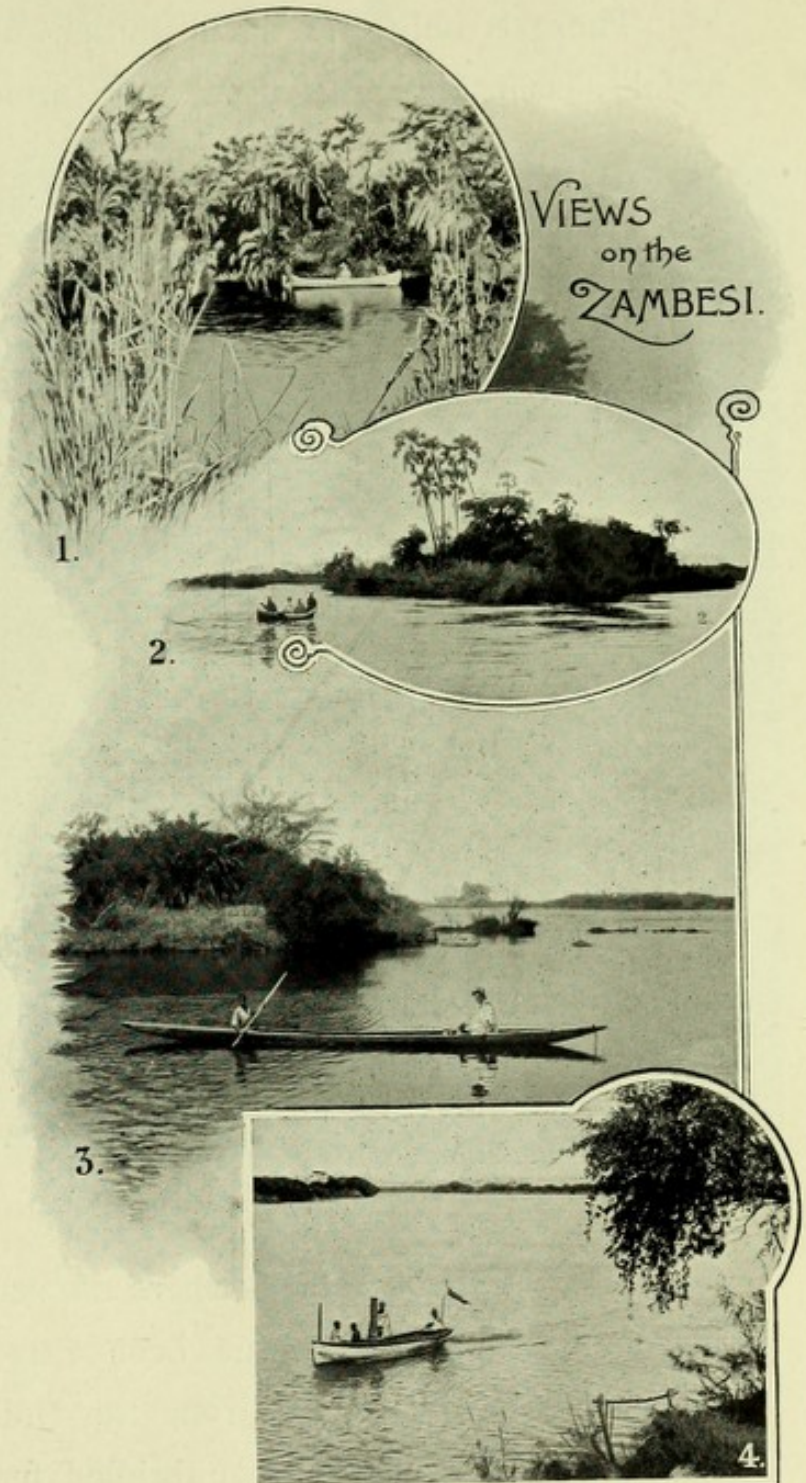
THE FACE OF THE FALLS.



THE MAIN FALL

The Victoria Falls.

OF the beauty, the grandeur, and the fascination of the Victoria Falls, the native name of which is Mosi-oa-tunya (smoke that sounds) much has been written, but it is quite impossible, from any written description, for the mind and the imagination to realize the magnificence of what has been described as "the most beautiful gem of the earth's scenery." The Victoria Falls are about twice as broad and two and a half times as high as the Niagara Falls, being over a mile wide and 400 feet high—higher than the top of St. Paul's Cathedral. The level of the land above the



1. THE BEAUTY SPOT.
2. ONE OF THE ISLANDS.
3. NATIVE "DUG-OUT" (PHOTO BY E. PETERS, CAPE TOWN).
4. RIVER ABOVE THE FALLS, WITH GOVERNMENT LAUNCH.

Falls is the same as that below, the immense volume of water falling precipitately its entire breadth into a deep, narrow fissure.

There is only one small outlet, about 100 yards wide, to this awful chasm, and the roar and turmoil—a veritable and mighty



ON THE BANK OF THE ZAMBESI RIVER.

“troubling of the waters”—where the seething mass thunders through this opening into what has been fitly named the Boiling Pot, is terrific and bewildering. From the Boiling Pot the contents of the Zambesi River rush with unbridled fury along a narrow and deep gorge of basaltic cliffs, which extends with many zig-zag windings for over forty miles.

How many ages it has taken to bring about this wonderful change in the river bed of the Zambesi, or whether it was instantaneous, must be left for experts to decide ; but whatever the cause, the result is certainly one of the most marvellous works that Nature has ever accomplished.

Enquiries are constantly being made as to which is the best time of the year to visit the Falls. The answer is that all through the year they are a wonderful and beautiful sight. Full flood occurs about the middle of April. An immense volume of water is then pouring over the lip of the Falls in an unbroken line, save for the two islands,



ISLANDS ON THE ZAMBESI ABOVE THE FALLS.

Livingstone and Cataract, portions of which are above high flood mark, and the spray is at times very dense, often ascending to a height of 3,000 feet. The water is lowest at the beginning of November. At both periods the Falls have their peculiar charms, for at low water, especially after the first rains, say at the end of November, when all is green and refreshed after the period of drought, the dark rocks, the deep green foliage, and the dazzling whiteness of the falling water

can be clearly seen even to the bottom of the chasm, and quietly enjoyed; while in flood the whirling spray and mist conceal from view the masses of water thundering far below.

For those who wish to combine a shooting trip up country with a visit to the Falls, May to September will be found to be the most suitable period of the year.

The nights are always cool, and in the winter time often decidedly chilly, therefore an overcoat is necessary. It is also advisable to be provided with a waterproof, although the best plan to adopt when visiting the Rain Forest is to wear old flannels and old boots, and to make up one's mind to the inevitable drenching,—which, by the way, is by no



VIEW FROM THE HOTEL SHOWING THE FIRST ZIGZAG OF THE GRAND CAÑON.

means unpleasant,—and then to return immediately to the hotel and change into dry clothes. An old short skirt and a light rain coat with a pair of stout shoes is the best equipment for ladies.

On arrival at the temporary station on the south bank, the hotel is easily reached on foot, whence a magnificent view is obtained of the first zigzag of the Grand Cañon and of the wall of spray rising from behind the trees of the Rain Forest.



TARIFF OF CHARGES
AT THE
VICTORIA FALLS HOTEL.

**For parties of 15 or more,
17s. 6d. per diem.**

(Exclusive of liquors.)

**For parties of less than 15
and for single individuals,
21s. per diem.**

(Exclusive of liquors.)

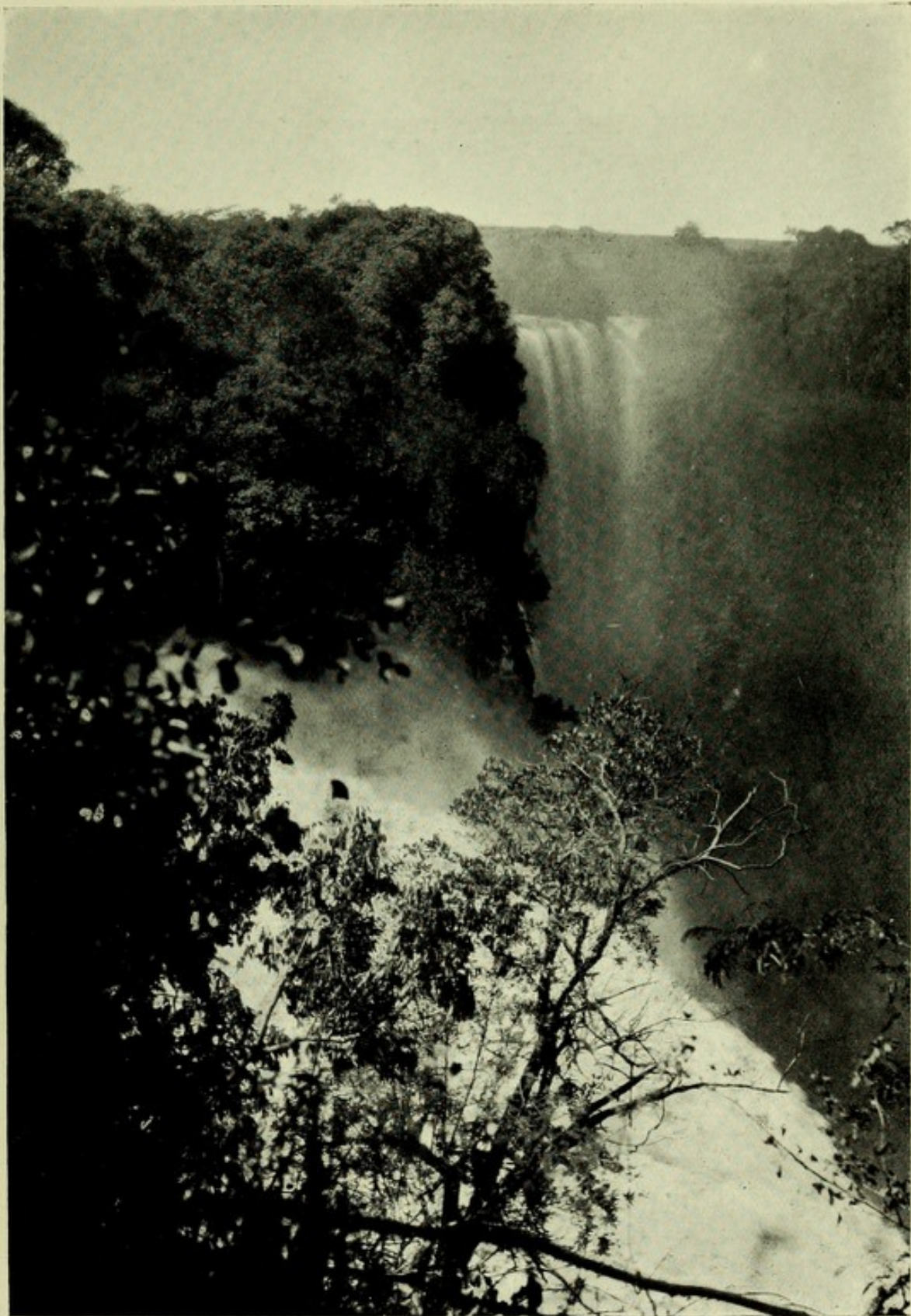
Boats to carry four persons are provided on the river at a charge of 30s. per diem, and luncheon baskets are provided free of charge to visitors who find it more convenient to lunch outside than to return to the hotel.

European guides can be procured at a charge of 10s. per diem; for native guides no charge is made.

Ample accommodation is provided in the hotel, and for those who require them, suites of rooms consisting of sitting room, bedroom and bath-room, can be engaged at an inclusive charge of £3. 3s. per diem.



PALM KLOOF. VICTORIA FALLS.



VIEW FROM THE WESTERN SIDE.



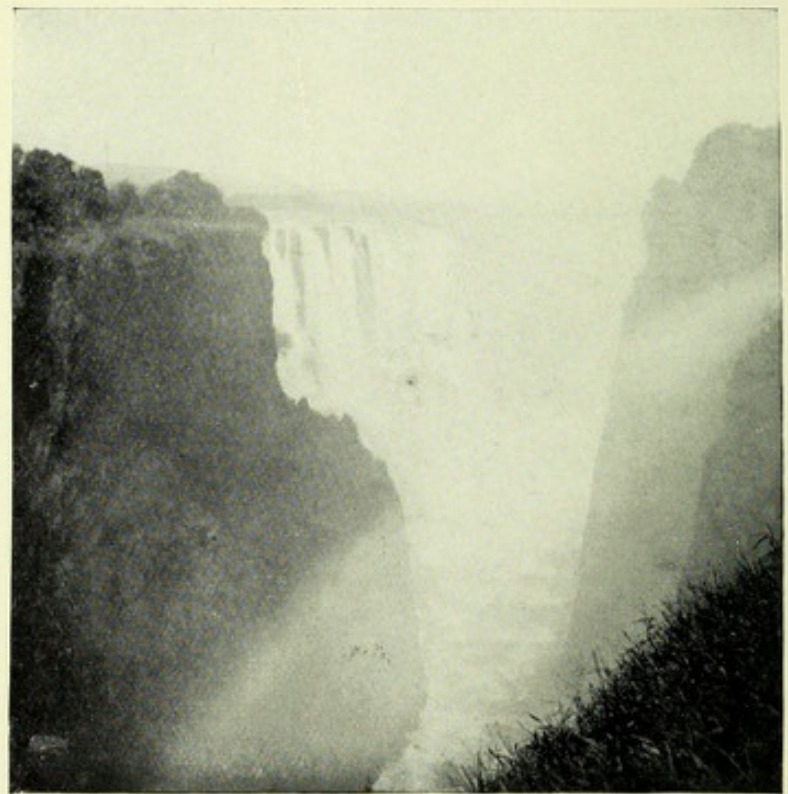
CHASM, LIVINGSTONE ISLAND AND MAIN FALLS.

Should the arrival occur in the late afternoon, a short stroll to the Western Cataract or Leaping Waters will satisfy curiosity until the next morning, but it should be remembered that darkness closes in rapidly after sunset.

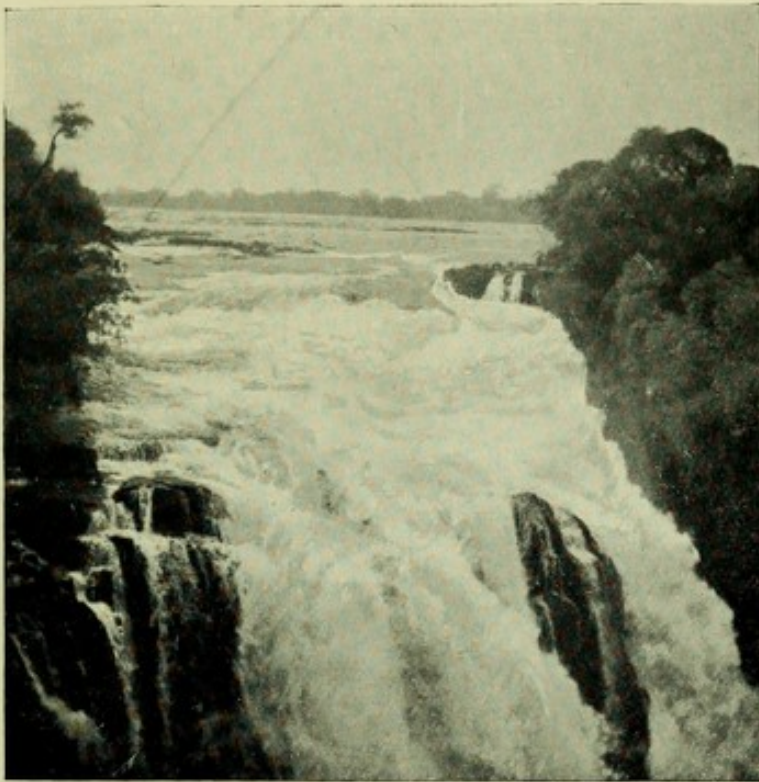
The several points of interest referred to—marked A, B, C, &c.—correspond with

the letters printed on the accompanying map.

Having arranged with the proprietor of the hotel for a picnic lunch to be sent to some point *en route*, the visitor should follow the footpath which crosses the railway in front and to the left of the hotel; the woods of the high sand belt are soon



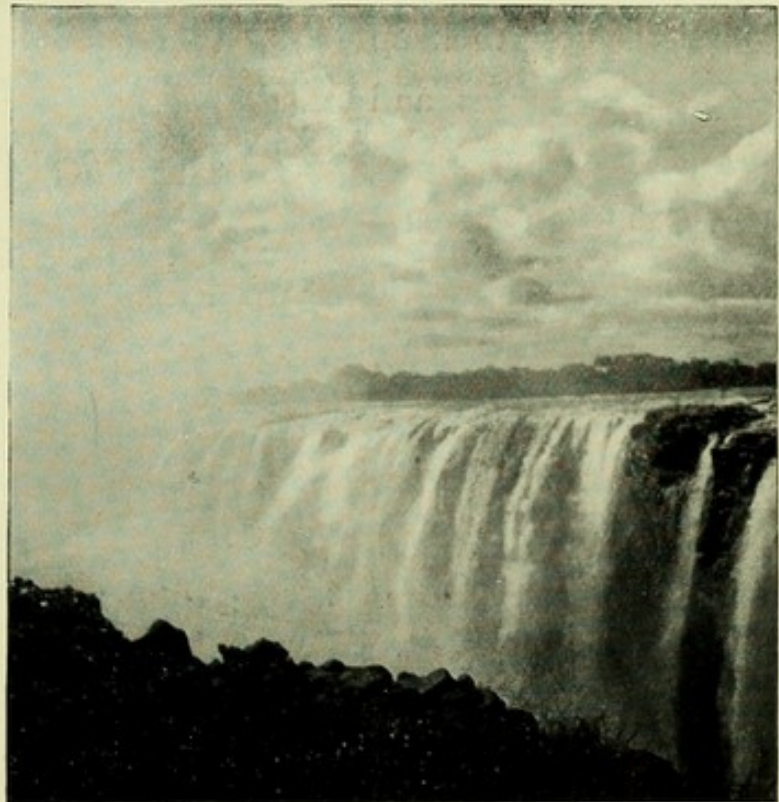
CHASM, WITH RAINBOW, LIVINGSTONE ISLAND AND MAIN FALLS.



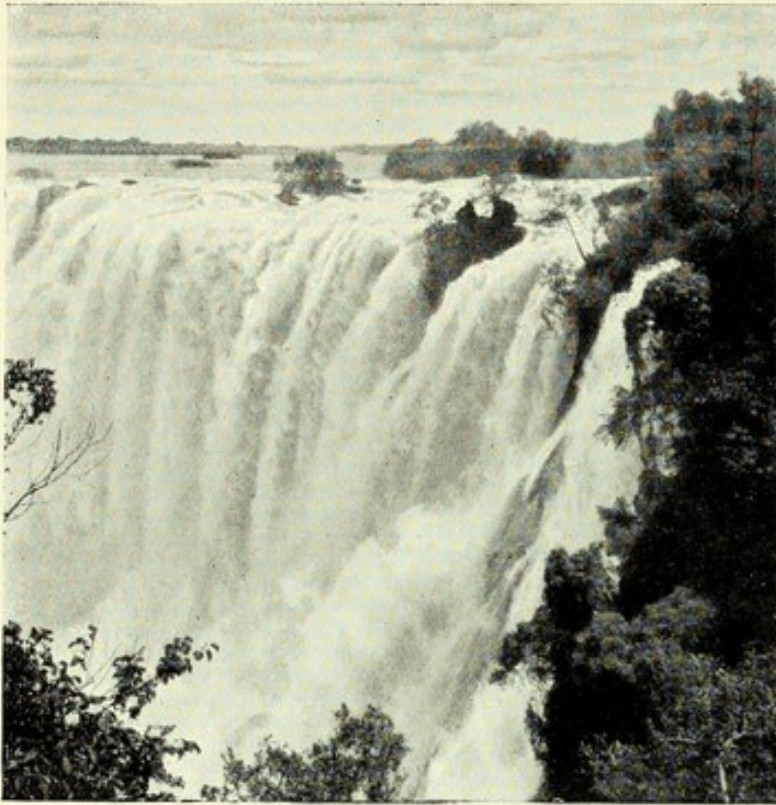
THE "LEAPING WATER" OR WESTERN CATARACT.

extends in a direct line for over a mile (about 1,900 yards); on the right is the Rain Forest, on the left Boaruka Island, with the main falls and Livingstone Island in the distance, while at one's feet the cataract named by Baines "The Leaping Water" thunders into the abyss. The small cleft in

traversed, and the lower valley reached, when, after again crossing the railway, the Park and Rain Forest are entered at "L," through a gate in the wire fence. Turning to the left, the path leads to the western end of the chasm, where at "A" a fine view is obtained. The chasm hidden by the mist and spray



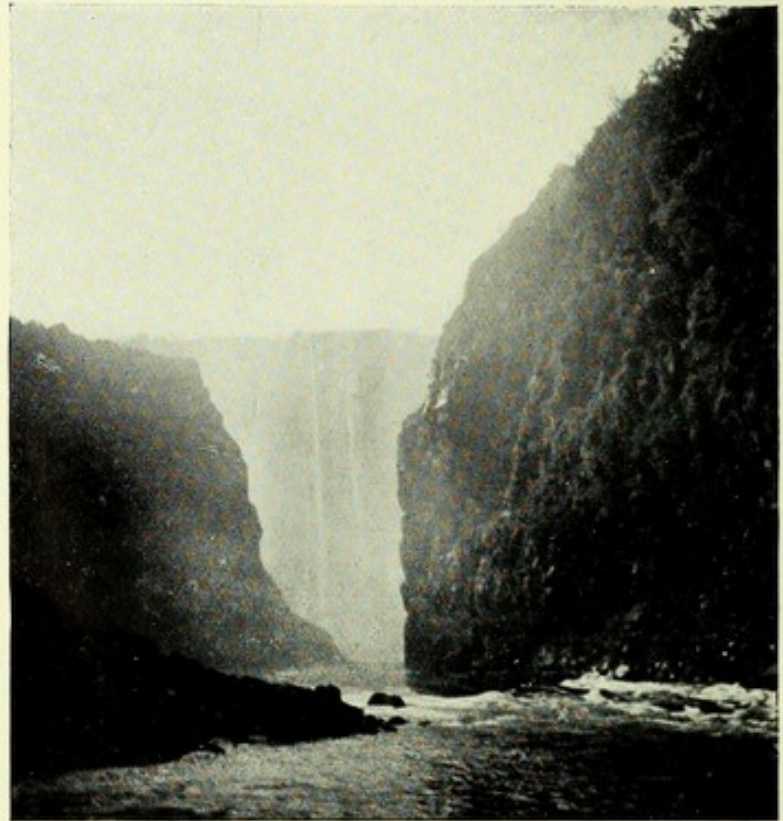
MAIN FALLS AS SEEN FROM THE RAIN FOREST OPPOSITE LIVINGSTONE ISLAND.



EASTERN CATARACT.

Boaruka Island, through which water pours at flood times should be noted, as typifying the manner in which the falls have cut their zigzag course through the hard basalt. Retracing our steps, we join the path leading through the Rain Forest, getting many glimpses of the Falls and upper river as we

go ; it is best to keep between the trees and the edge of the chasm, plunging from time to time into the depths of the forest. Great care should be taken against slipping on the soaking grass near the edge. The lip of the Falls is sub-divided by natural features as follows, and can be seen best from



THE "BOILING POT" FROM PALM KLOOF.

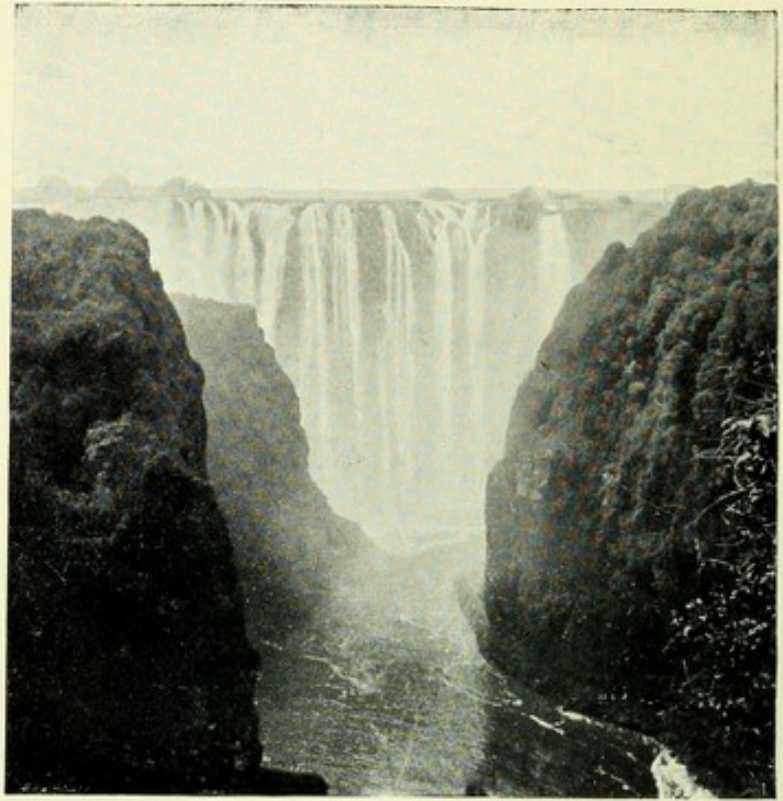
points B, C, D, and E, at close quarters :—Nearest the right bank is the “Leaping Water,” 30 yards wide and 260 feet deep; next comes the Island of Boaruka, about 200 yards; then the great Fall, 573 yards broad, divided from a second fall of 325 yards by a projecting rock. At the point “E” the visitor is directly opposite Livingstone Island, the chasm being



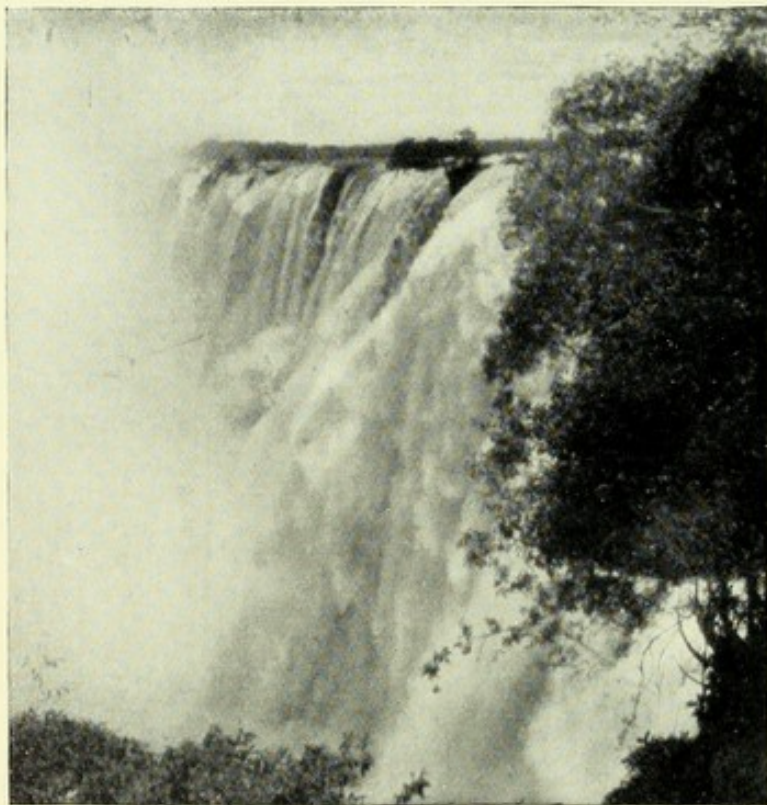
THE RAIN FOREST (WINTER TIME).

less than 200 feet wide at the top; Rainbow Fall and some 600 yards of rapids lie to the east, and finally comes the Eastern Cataract, somewhat resembling in its mill-race appearance “The Leaping Water” on the west. Continuing from “E” through the dwindling forest, the visitor reaches Danger Point, opposite

the greatest height of fall, over 380 feet. Here the waters take a right-angled turn and enter the narrow gorge or throat, not 100 feet wide at low water level, and thence pass through the Boiling Pot to the Whirlpool at Palm Kloof. The Cañon is here spanned by the highest bridge in the world, *i.e.*, over 400 feet



THE "BOILING POT."

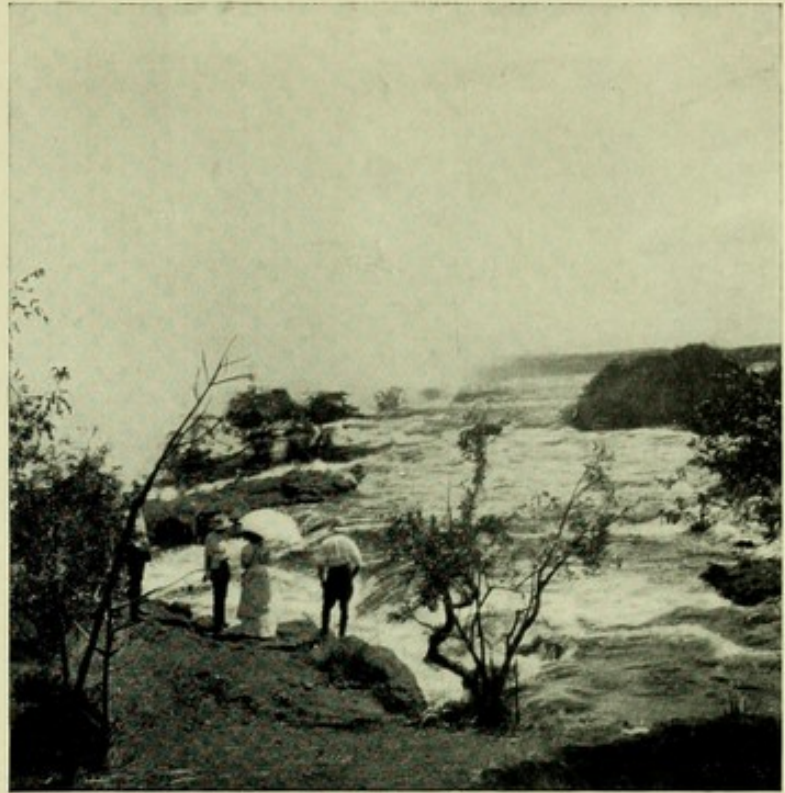


VIEW OF THE FALLS FROM THE EASTERN SIDE LOOKING TOWARDS LIVINGSTONE ISLAND.

above low water level; the main parabolic arch is 500 feet span, and the total length of bridge 650 feet.

Crossing this bridge and following the path along the precipice, the top of Palm Kloof is reached. The descent through luxuriant tropical vegetation to the bottom of the Grand

Cañon is well worth undertaking, and is, at this point *only*, accomplished without any severe climbing; at least one and a-half hours should be allowed for this. Then continuing along the top to the western end of the chasm, another particularly fine view (at "F") is reached, looking along the Falls to



VIEW FROM A POINT 100 YARDS UP STREAM FROM "F" ON THE MAP, LOOKING EASTWARDS TOWARDS LIVINGSTONE ISLAND.



VIEW FROM LIVINGSTONE ISLAND, SHOWING THE "RAINBOW FALL" AT LOW WATER, LOOKING EASTWARD.

Livingstone Island, with the Knife Edge on the left. The chasm can be descended at this eastern extremity to the foot of the Falls, but the descent is difficult and slippery, and requires considerable care.

At low water the trip to Livingstone Island can be made in canoes from the point

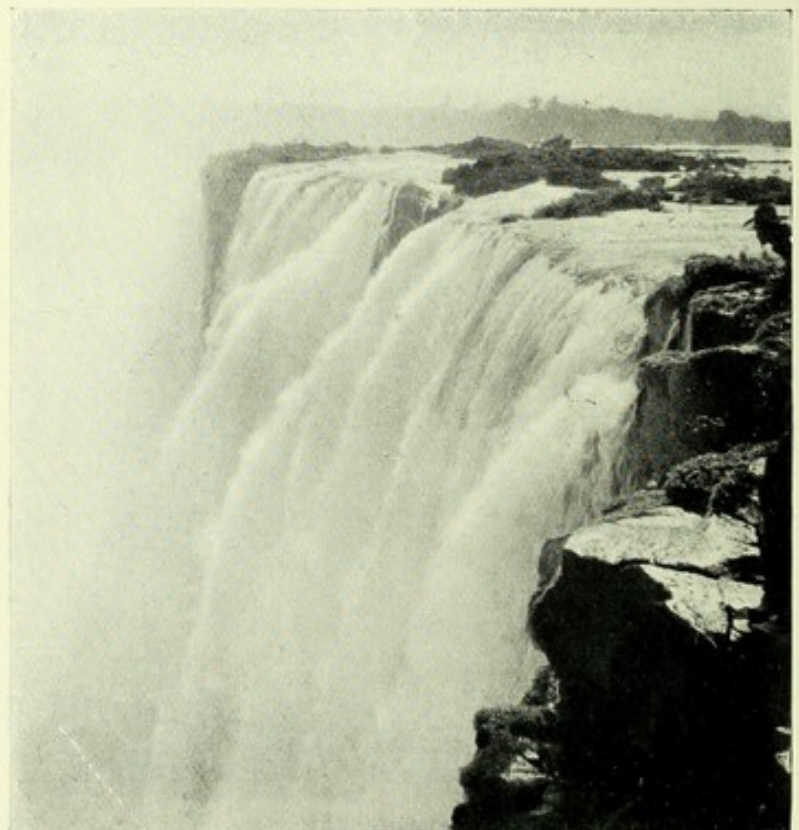


PROFILE CLIFF AND THE SECOND ZIGZAG; ALSO SHOWING THE SITE OF THE PROPOSED POWER STATION.

"G," 300 yards upstream, but arrangements for a guide and paddlers should be made beforehand. The island *has* been reached by wading through the rapids from the left bank, but this method is only possible after a phenomenally dry season.

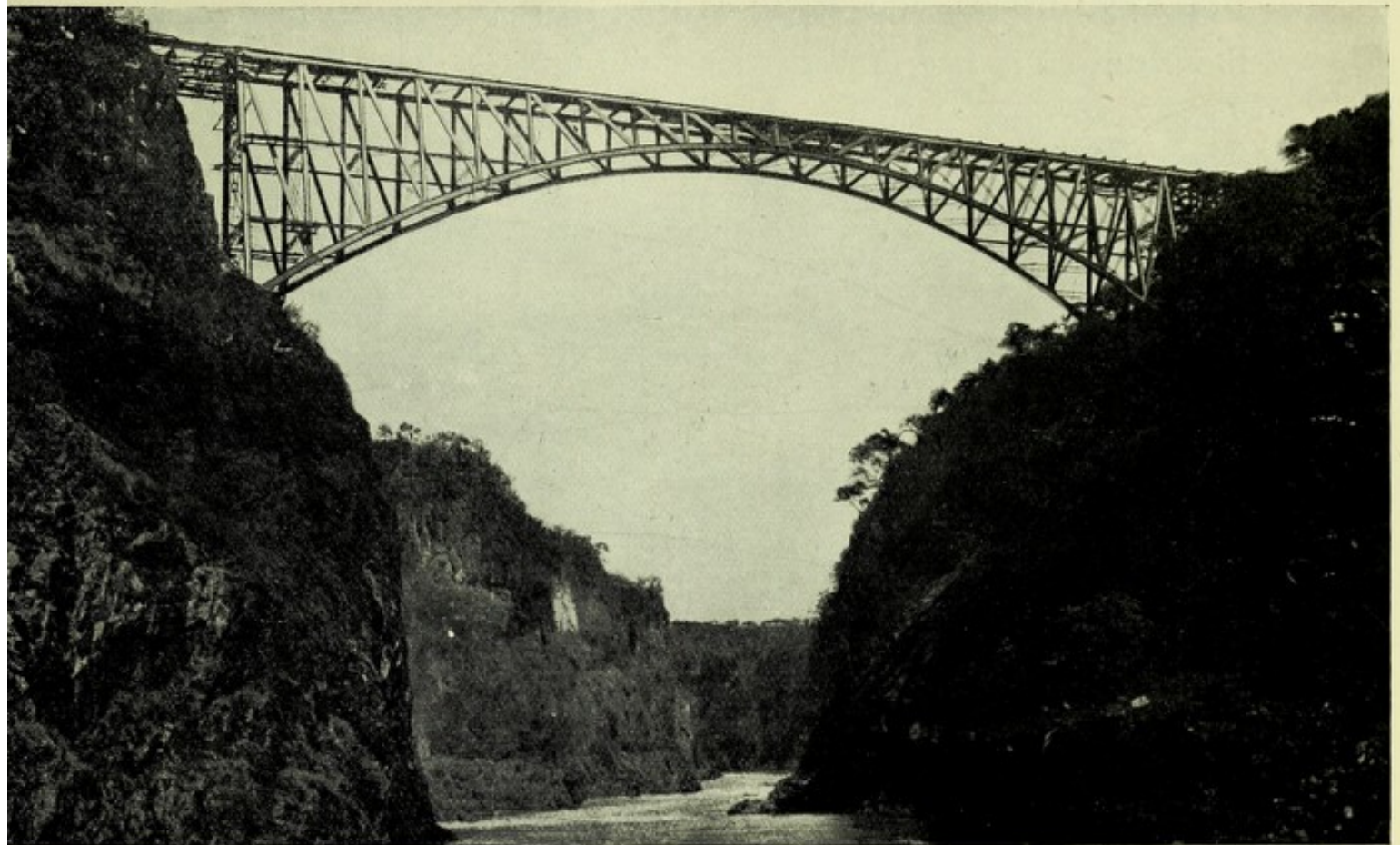
It was on this island that in 1855 Dr. Livingstone landed

when discovering the Falls, and thus obtained the grandest of views as his first impression. The tree on which he cut his initials is still pointed out. He states in his book "Travels in South Africa" — "This is the only instance in which I indulged in this piece of vanity."



VIEW FROM LIVINGSTONE ISLAND LOOKING WESTWARDS, SHOWING THE MAIN FALLS AT LOW WATER.

Retracing steps from "F," the Knife Edge and Small Rain Forest at "H" should be visited. Crossing the Knife Edge is not a feat to be undertaken lightly, owing to the slippery and crumbling rocks. The ceaseless gusts of wind and spray make the balance



THE BRIDGE OVER THE ZAMBESI RIVER, 400 FEET ABOVE LOW-WATER LEVEL AND 650 FEET IN LENGTH, BEING THE HIGHEST BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

unsteady, and a drenching inevitable, but the views obtained from the bluff thus gained will well repay the daring and successful climber.

Again, before reaching the bridge, the second zigzag of the Grand Cañon, with profile cliff opposite, should be seen from "J," thence *via* the railway or path back to the hotel. For comfort and enjoyment this excursion should occupy two whole days, but it is possible for hurried and energetic travellers to do it in one.

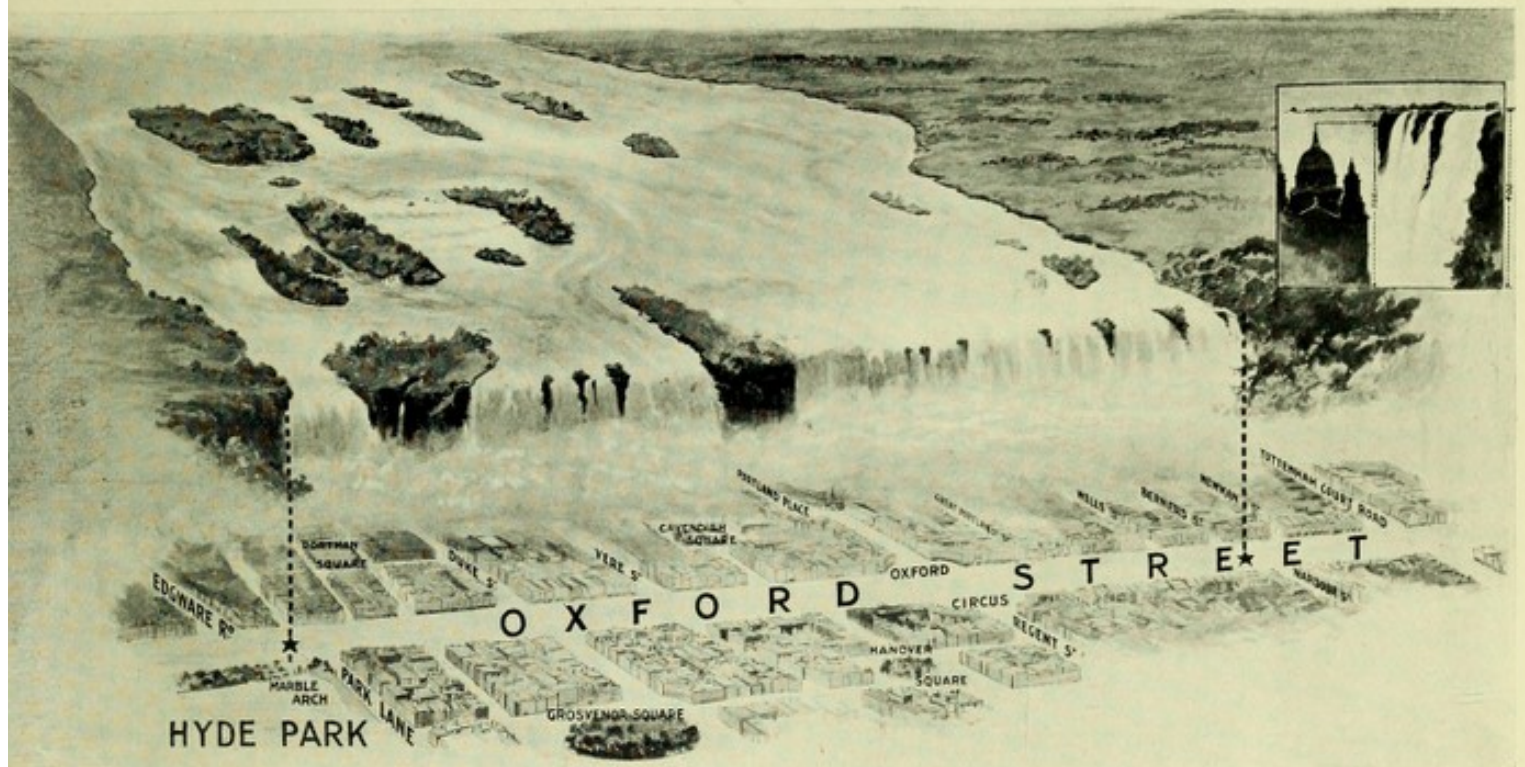
To visit the Islands between Giese's Ferry and the Falls, it is necessary and more comfortable to go in **THE UPPER RIVER.** canoes, but a boat paddled by natives can navigate the shallows up to Palm Tree Ferry, and the Mlamba River as far as the point "K"; above this the Zambesi is free of rocks for three miles up to "Kandahar," or "Lord Roberts' Island," and the upper rapids beyond Sekota's Drift.

Ordering a boat through the proprietor of the hotel to be in readiness at Giese's Landing, it is usually possible about mid-day to find a herd of hippopotami basking in the sun on the surface of the water between the islands. The long reach to Sekota's Drift, the old site of Livingstone township, can often be traversed by sailing as far as "Kandahar Island"; lunch and tea should be partaken of either on an island or up the peaceful Mlamba. It is, however, advisable to disembark soon after sunset, as the native paddlers evince considerable nervousness on hearing or seeing a hippo.

A magnificent effect of the rays of the sun lighting up, for some twenty minutes only, the enormous cloud of spray can be seen from near the camp of the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, at about 3.30 p.m. The view from Dale's kopje of the upper river, the Falls and distant hills is particularly fine.

The Fall of the Masuye River, six miles downstream from the Falls, is also worth a visit, the small stream having a sheer drop of 300 feet. For this expedition it is necessary either to hire horses and guides and start from the hotel, or to take the train back to Masuye and walk three miles down stream until the

Zambezi Cañon is met with. The Masuye has little water except during the rains, *i.e.*, December to April, but the deep narrow gorge joining the main Cañon, and the peculiar shape of the rocks, contain interest for both artist and geologist. Also a very good idea of the wonders of the Cañon is obtained, helping materially to solve the problem of its formation.



SKETCH COMPARING THE WIDTH OF THE VICTORIA FALLS (1 MILE, 169 YARDS) WITH THE LENGTH OF OXFORD STREET. THE INSET COMPARES THE HEIGHT OF THE FALLS WITH ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Above all, the Falls should be visited by moonlight, when the pale colours of the lunar rainbows can be distinctly seen, and, therefore, a visit should, if possible, be timed to coincide with a full, or nearly full, moon.

Thousands of Tourists have now visited the Falls, and many of them have attempted to write their impressions, but it seems

almost impossible to describe the beauty and grandeur of the sight; the following few extracts are, however, given:—

H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN

stated that she was deeply impressed with the Victoria Falls, and that no one coming to South Africa should miss seeing them.

LORD and LADY ROBERTS

said they were astonished at the grandeur of the Falls, which surpass in natural majesty anything else they have ever seen.

SIR LEWIS MICHELL writes:—

“We saw the Falls early in the morning and late at night, at mid-day, at sunset, and by the full moon; but at all times they were terrible in their beauty, overpowering and indescribable, probably the grandest sight upon earth, where God has made so much that is grand and beautiful.

“No words can really picture the scene. The great placid river, unconscious of its fate, comes suddenly to the ‘end of all things,’ and plunges in one great series of cataracts into the obscurity of the vast cavern below. It is a sight never to be forgotten, and will dwell in my mind as long as I live.”

MR. E. F. KNIGHT, in his graphic description, states:—

“I spent nine days at the Victoria Falls and viewed them from several points under various conditions. Each day the grandeur of them impressed me the more; the fascination of them grew stronger, and I discovered new awful wonders in them. The sublimity of the scenery can be but dimly comprehended at one’s first sight. A spectator feels as if he had entered a universe where the phenomena are so far vaster and more majestic than those of his previous earthly experience that his limited mundane senses fail to grasp them at first and can only gradually, by extending their perception, adapt themselves to that larger nature.”

MR. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN writes:—

“One has read so many panegyrics of this ‘Eighth Wonder of the World’ that the most hardened journalist is loth to attempt any further description. I read and was sceptical; beautiful photographs left me still without enthusiasm. Then I came, saw, and was conquered. The majesty and mystery of these gigantic gorges, these foaming torrents, these wonderful atmospheric effects, these clouds of water, masses of rock, and rich ravines of foliage, all this came upon

me with a force and power as though I had never read a description or heard a statistic in connection with them.

"If the earth can show any sight more dramatic, majestic, or sublime in its suggestion than 'Mosi-oa-tunya,' then I have not seen it, and yet it has been my lot to see most that is held to be fairest in the two hemispheres."

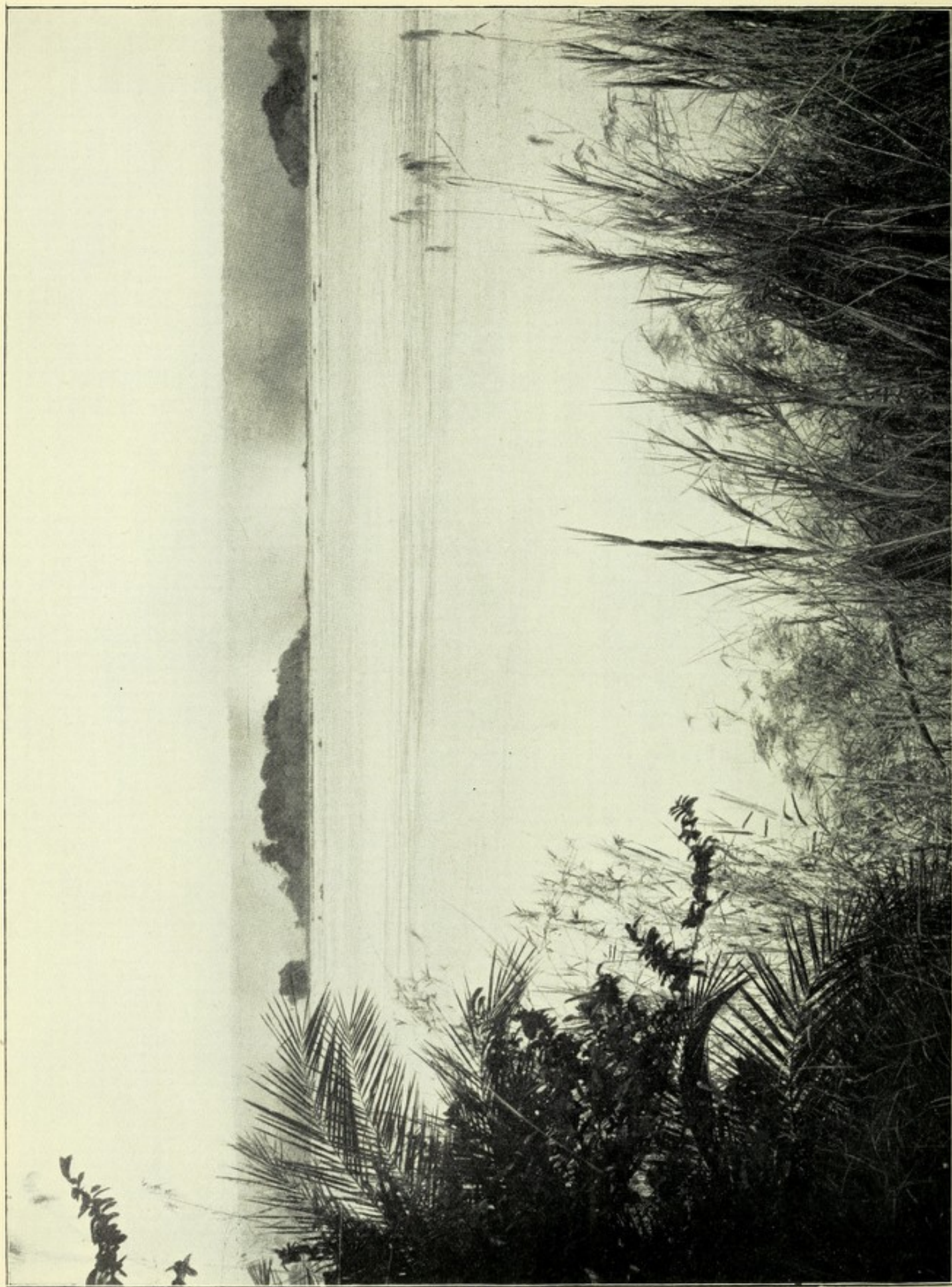
SIR GILBERT PARKER, after referring to the Falls as "The greatest Wonder of the World," says :—

"My first glimpse of the Falls was by moonlight, and the lovely white reeking splendour of the thing—the rolling clouds of spray, the sombre rain forest on the bank opposite the Falls, the stream of the Zambesi shimmering far above, the trembling earth, the smell of the tropic wood, a lunar rainbow stealing over the clouds of spray, all made a picture for a lifetime of memory."

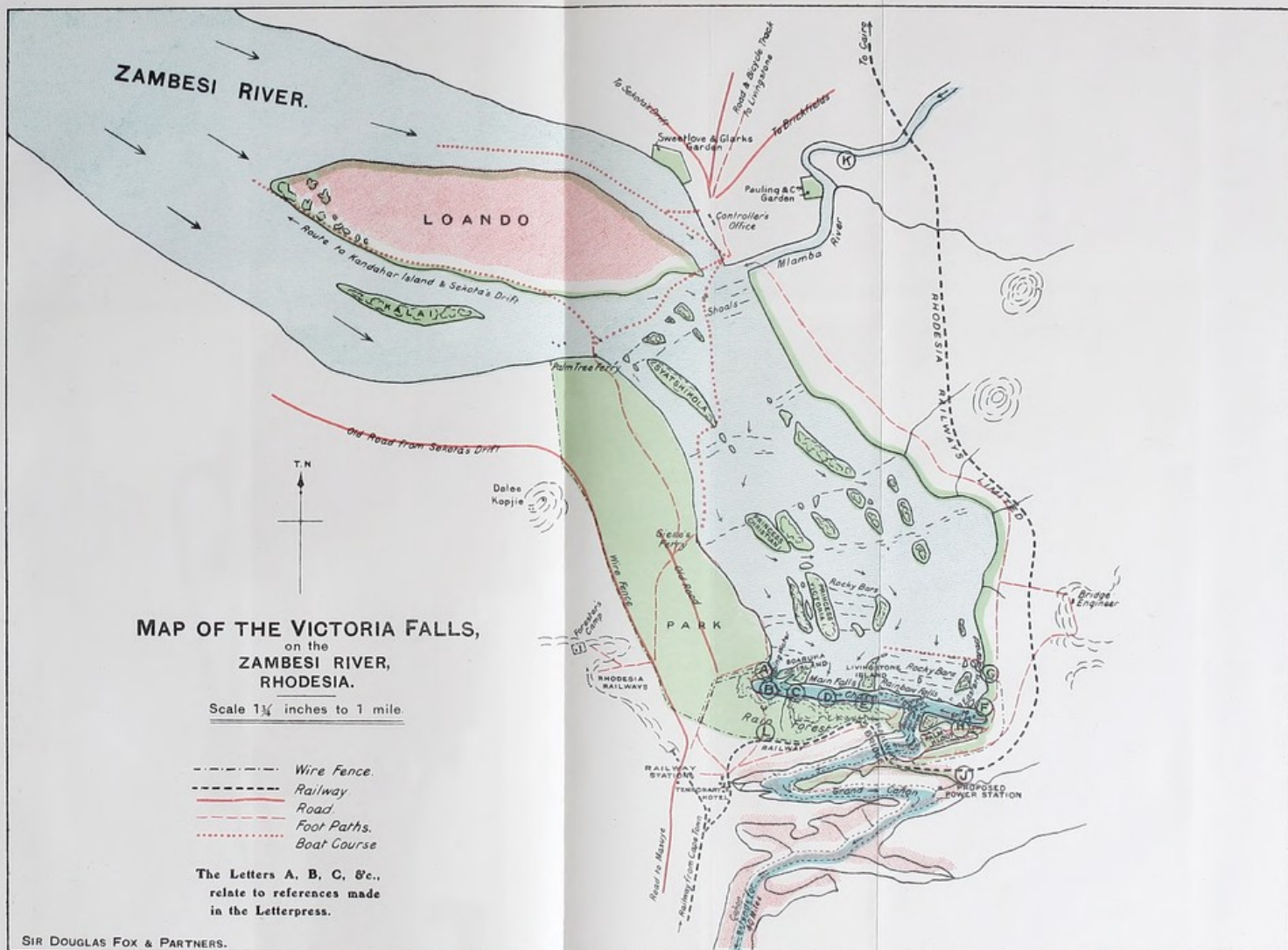
Visitors are particularly requested not to dig up the ferns, bulbs, and orchids found near the Falls. Enquiries for specimens should be addressed to the Curator of the Park, at the Foresters' Camp.

Instances of names and initial carving on the trunks of the trees in the Rain Forest are unfortunately becoming only too conspicuous, and it is left to the good sense of visitors not to spoil one of nature's grandest works by indulging in such acts of vandalism which, if persisted in, must necessitate the issue of stringent regulations by the Administration.





THE ZAMBESI RIVER JUST ABOVE THE FALLS.



SARASOTA RIVER

MAP OF THE VICTORIA FALLS

THE VICTORIA FALLS

THE VICTORIA FALLS

THE VICTORIA FALLS

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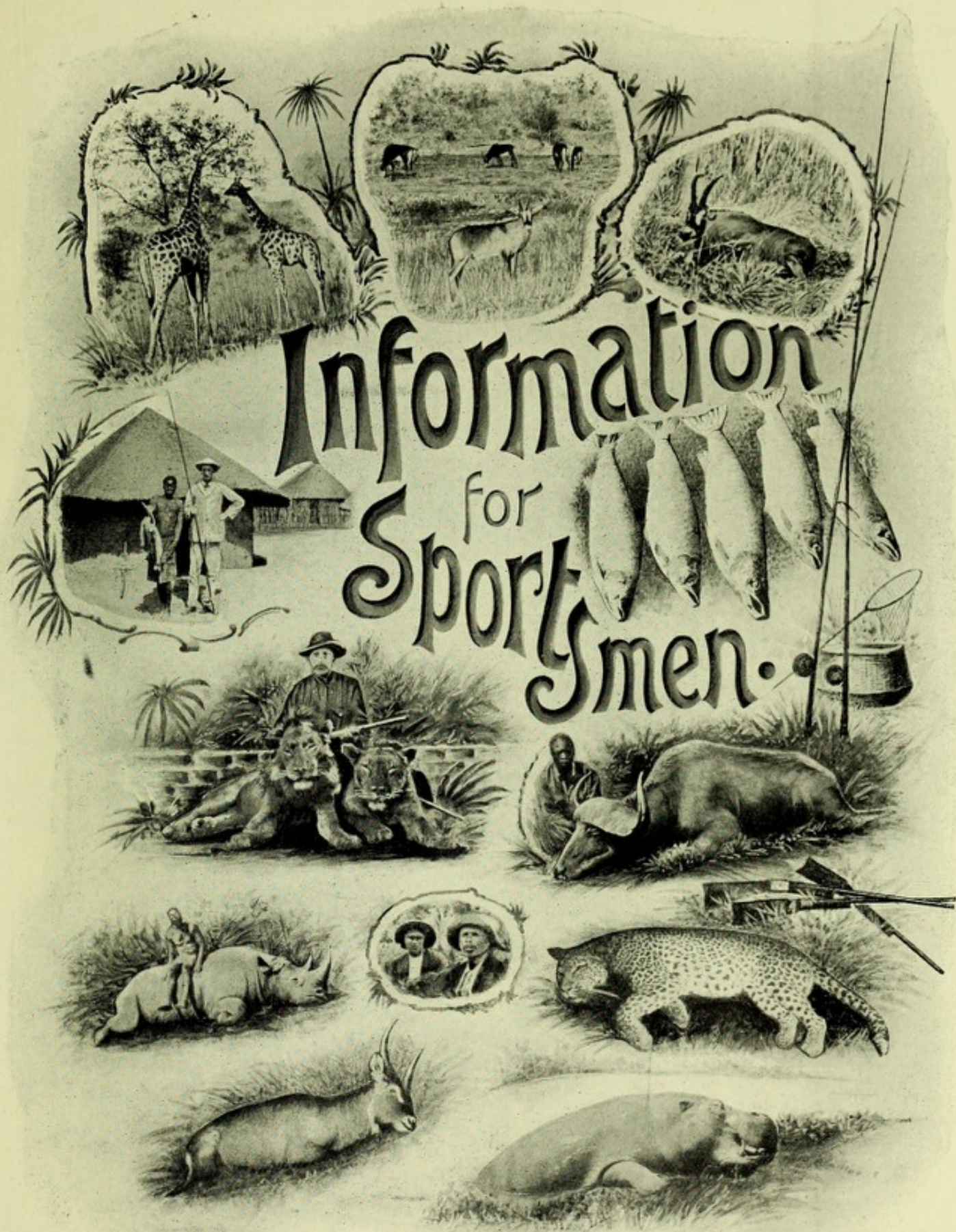
THE VICTORIA FALLS

THE VICTORIA FALLS

THE VICTORIA FALLS

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THE VICTORIA FALLS





REEDBUCK.

[Photo by G. Garden.]



WATERBUCK.

[Photo by G. Garden.]



ROAN ANTELOPE.

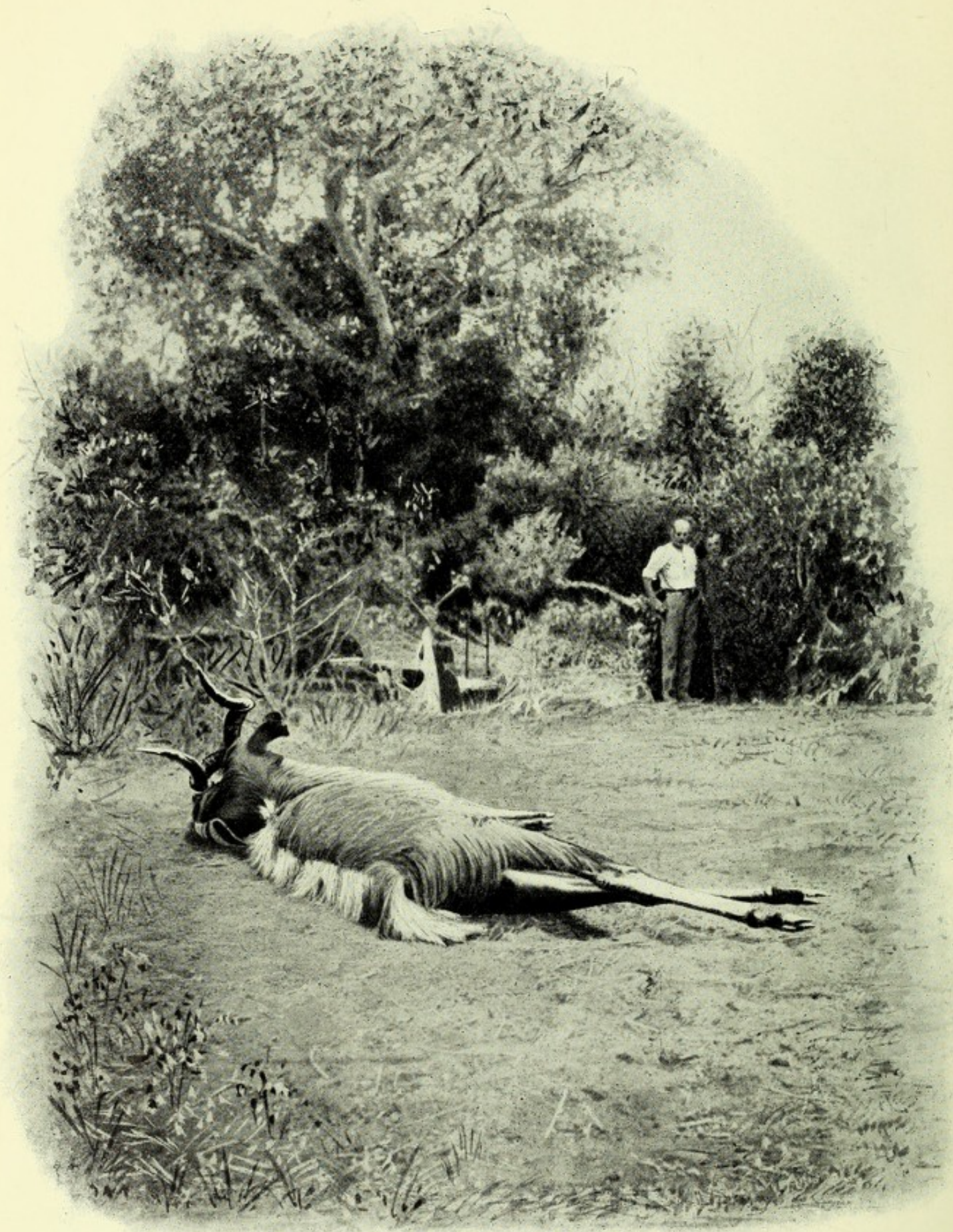
[Photo by T. A. Barns.]



ELAND.

[Photo by G. Garden.]

Reproduced from "Central African Game and its Spoor" (Stigand and Lyell), by permission of Mr. HORACE COX, Office of the "Field," London.



NYALA

[E. Allen, Bulawayo.]

North=Western Rhodesia (Barotseland).

(BY AN OLD RESIDENT.)



KOODOO.

THIS is one of the few territories left in Africa where a sportsman can hope to get a wide variety of species, which is accessible, and in which there are few, or no, irritating restrictions either on the part of the Government or by nature.

I will give a short description of the general features of the country, and will then go into each matter of interest in turn.

Kalomo, is one hundred miles north of the Falls and on the Railway ; it is a very small township with,

KALOMO.

however, several good general stores. There are two minor points which should be borne in mind ; one is that a Railway runs nearly four hundred miles beyond, that is north of the Falls and through most of the shooting country, while the other is that the Victoria Falls themselves are on the route.

It is very important to remember the seasons of the year, the months of the cold and hot weather, the

THE SEASONS.

rainy and dry periods : briefly they are as follows — the rains come in the summer time ; the winter months are quite dry. The Summer may be taken as from November to April, and the winter from May to October. During November, the clouds first begin to appear, and the first short thunder storms occur as a rule during that month ; some rain falls early in December, but there is generally a spell of dry

weather of two or three weeks' duration about Christmas ; during January, February and March, rain is fairly steady with occasional heavy storms ; April is cloudy, with rain at irregular periods ; and not a drop will fall during all May, June, July, August, September and October.

The rainfall on the plateau country is on the average about thirty inches, a little more along the Kafue

THE RAINS. and Zambesi valley, and as much as forty-five inches on the upper Kafue and Zambesi, and

this all falls approximately during January, February and March. The hot season synchronises practically with the rains, and at the Falls and along the Zambesi valley it is sufficiently hot to necessitate the lightest clothing and a useful pith helmet from the middle of October until March ; on the high Batoka plateau country the heat is never at any time oppressive. In June it is very cold at nights and mornings, hard frost is usual about Kalomo and ice is not infrequent ; thick blankets are necessary at night, though the days are usually pleasantly warm.

During the rains there comes a heavy growth of coarse grass over the whole face of the open country ; it

THE GRASS. is seldom less than three feet high, and often is five and six feet in length, and during

this time it is practically impossible to shoot, as the game scatters and disappears into the bush country and is seldom seen. As I have said, the rains stop in March ; at this time the grass is still rank and green ; it dries slowly during April and May, and during June, the coldest month, it is gradually burnt off from the face of the country, and a delicate haze is apparent round the whole horizon. By July it is all burnt off, and the following month the

tender green grass begins to shoot up among the black stubble ; it grows steadily, and by the time the first thunder storm comes in November, the whole veld has a green carpet about six inches thick.

During these clear, dry, cold months (July to November) the game comes out on to the flats for the
THE BEST MONTHS. young grass, there are practically no insects or mosquitoes, and veld life is most healthy and delightful. So far as visitors are concerned malarial fever does not come until the rains are well advanced and the mosquito has appeared, but it must be distinctly borne in mind that what fever there is is of a mild type and that with reasonable care as regards habitual and careful use of a mosquito net, there is absolutely no need to get fever at all. The fear of fever need deter no one ; the country is perfectly healthy between July and November, and during the rains and the comparatively hot weather much of the so-called malaria is merely a light "touch of sun" with a slight rise of temperature, which leaves no ill effects whatever. Briefly, sportsmen should not arrive in North-Western Rhodesia before the first of July, and if they leave the country by the middle of November they need have no fear of fever whatever. These are the ideal months.

As regards methods and cost of travel, I will describe three
METHODS OF styles ; the method chosen will depend upon
TRAVEL AND COST. the length of the traveller's purse, his taste in the matter of "roughing it," and his experience in other countries. The first is to bring with him from England his own luxuries (canned vegetables, liquor, tobacco, &c.), the bulk of his provisions (flour, bacon, coffee, &c.), and his entire camp equipment ; to hire a white hunter, who will of course act as

general guide and transport master, one or more bullock or mule wagons together with drivers, leaders, and so on; and to hire two or three or more shooting horses, together with native groom and native cook, waiter, and servant. In this case the outfitter, generally the guide himself, will supply all servants and their rations, all horse feed and odds and ends of outfit, and he will take all risk of loss of animals and gear. For one heavy and one light wagon (quite as good as mule wagons and much less expensive), three horses and feed, native drivers and one native groom, waiter, and cook, together with his own time, he will charge about £150 to £200 per month, this would be for a party of two; and in addition to this would be the cost in England and transport out of his provisions and camp equipment. Briefly, for a party of two £200 a month would cover everything in the country, and he would have his trip under the very best auspices.

The second method is to do without wheeled transport at all;

(2) CARRIERS AND HORSES. he would then hire one or two horses, say, three for a party of two, native groom, interpreter, cook and waiter, and say fifty

carriers or porters; counting pay for carriers at 10s. a month each, their food purchased from native kraals, hire of horses and wages of servants and interpreter, the cost for two would be about £100 per month. As regards provisions, &c., I would recommend him to bring whatever luxuries he cares for from England with him together with his camp equipment, and to rely upon the excellent local stores for such things as flour, bacon, whisky, coffee, tea, axes, canvas buckets, and trade goods (a little calico, a few blankets, &c., for native trade); at the outside, includ-

ing his bills from the local stores the cost should not exceed £110 a month for two.

The third and cheapest method is not to employ either wagons or horses, and to have only one or two

(3) ON FOOT. servants. The camp equipment (tents, folding beds, tables, chairs, &c.) is reduced as much

as possible, and only a native cook and interpreter is taken; all provisions are purchased locally, and including pay and feed of, say, thirty carriers for a party of two, the total cost would not aggregate more than say £50 a month. It would be hard work to be always on foot but very healthy, and just as good sport could be had. In case of parties wishing to travel by the first or second methods I have indicated, I would recommend intending sportsmen to apply for any further information to the Secretary of the British South Africa Company at 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

The following firms would be glad to cater for and supply such parties—Mr. A. G. Hay, Commission Agent, or Mr. G. W. Wood, Commission Agent, both of Bulawayo, would supply horses,

**LOCAL AGENTS
AND HUNTERS.**

servants and mules, and would superintend their transport to North-Western Rhodesia; while Mr. F. J. Clarke, Mr. J. Van Eyk, Messrs. Cooper, G. F. Howell, and Mr. Oberhalster, of Kalomo (N.-W.R.), Messrs. Walker & Goodwin (Livingstone), Mr. M. A. Walker (Choma P.O., Kalomo), and Messrs. Thompson & Bissett (Sesheke), would supply ox wagons, native servants, horses, &c., and would be prepared to act also as guides and accompany the parties. It may be as well if intending sportsmen

would send their wishes in this direction to the care of the Secretary to the Administration, Kalomo, North-Western Rhodesia, who would see that the letters were handed to some agent able and willing to carry them out. For the third and cheapest method of shooting, a letter to either of the firms mentioned, giving the number of carriers and servants required and other full details, and sent through the Secretary to the Administration, would secure the carriers.

It must not be forgotten that all such orders should be sent as long a time ahead as possible, for the white community is but a small one, and preparations take a long time; very full details should be given as to number of members of the party, time required on shooting veld, full detailed list of requirements, and date when such party will arrive at the Victoria Falls.

It is as well to bring as part of one's personal kit, a small medicine case, and it should contain not a small quantity each of a large variety of little known drugs, but a fair quantity of those simple medicines with which everyone is familiar; and do not forget to take some quantity of a simple strong antiseptic for treating wounds, cuts and ulcers—corrosive sublimate or permanganate of potash tabloids. Always carry and use a fine mesh mosquito net—this should never be neglected.

MEDICINES.

It is now necessary to consider the various shooting grounds, and a map is attached showing the Government Stations and the most important kraals.

SHOOTING GROUNDS.

The districts marked in pink and numbered from 1 to 5 correspond with the following:—

1. *The Batoka plateau district.*—This is obviously the country lying generally north of the Victoria Falls and south of the Kafue River Valley. The Government Station of Mapanza may be generally taken as its centre. This is the district in which sable antelope are most numerous, though they are nowhere very common, and from whence the great majority of the largest horns come; roan antelope are fairly numerous in parts, though the horns always run small. Lichtenstein hartebeeste (the only form of this group) and the common blue wildebeeste (brindled gnu) are fairly distributed, Burchell's zebra is common along the edge of the Kafue valley; waterbuck (Crawshay's variety without the dark face of Penrice's or the white ring of the ellipsiprymnus) are fairly common on the plateau rivers, and reedbuck are common. Of course a few other forms may be met with, but I only mention the most common. The type of country is undulating and healthy, mostly thin bush, but with large open flats good for shooting from horseback. It is usually thinly populated.

2. *The Kafue River Valley.*—Approximately a belt fifty miles wide, following the course of the Kafue river for roughly 220 miles west of where the railway crosses it. This is the area for the large lechwe and pookoo horns, where the best of the koodoo country is (though these buck are nowhere numerous in North-Western Rhodesia since the rinderpest epidemic), and where, in October, at the end of the dry season, the large open flats are often covered by large herds of mixed game driven down to the valley by the season's drought on the plateau slopes. There are also a lesser number of eland, roan, wildebeeste, hartebeeste, sable, reedbuck, and small buck, which are scattered in greater or lesser quantities,

according to their habits, over the whole territory. The type of country is wide open flats, and makes stalking difficult in consequence, and has a fair population of the famous Mashukulumbwe tribe. Through the length of the district runs the slow moving Kafue river, with low banks and large reed beds; it is always full of fish, and hippopotami are numerous. Buffalo occur near the Nkala Mission station district.

3. *The Hook of Kafue*.—This is all the area north of the previously described country inside the great bend of the Kafue river. It is nearly all TSETSE FLY country, and must in consequence be hunted on foot unless the traveller is willing to sacrifice a horse or two. It is remarkable for the great quantity of eland it contains; they go in considerable herds generally, and grow large horns. Other less numerous buck are reedbuck, sable, roan, and koodoo, while in one or two restricted areas buffalo are fairly numerous.

4. *The Njoko Country*.—An area extending say thirty miles north and south and twenty miles east and west of the confluence of the Njoko with the Morobetsi rivers. It is typically a country of thick bush, soft heavy sand, and winding, open, soft river valleys. Lechwe and pookoo occur here, but their horns run much smaller than the Kafue valley buck; roan occur and a few palla, a few sable, and in one or two places a good many eland. In this area may be included some of the veld on the upper and middle Majili river, and the lower reaches of the Njoko where a few buffalo may occur, and where reedbuck may be fairly numerous.

5. *The Zambesi Valley*, lying between the Katima-Molilo rapids and Sinanga. Along both sides of this splendid river is an excellent shooting ground. Palla are very numerous, though their

horns do not run much more than half the length of the East African form; eland and reedbuck are numerous, and at many points there are a good number of buffalo, roan, and a few koodoo. There is also a fair chance of an elephant being seen. The main advantages of this district are the presence of the beautiful river and the ease of canoe travel, and secondly, the good fishing to be had by the keen fisherman. Altogether this is a very good district, has the best buffalo shooting, and offers the best chance of elephant.

A summary of the Game Law of North-Western Rhodesia is attached, giving all clauses of general

GAME LAW. interest. The following is a brief *resume* of the present position, but the summary

should, nevertheless, be carefully read. All game is divided into four schedules: No. 1 consists of game birds and small buck up to and including reedbuck, and may be shot by anyone for a £1 annual licence. Schedule No. 2 consists of the ordinary big game, and speaking generally may be shot by residents for £5 annually, and by visitors for £25, with, however, the following special conditions:—three eland bulls, one koodoo bull, five bulls and three cows of the sable antelope, and three zebra. Schedule No. 3, shows game which may not be shot except under an Administrator's licence—of which the cost to residents and visitors alike is £50—with the two following exceptions: (*a*) the exception referred to above, allowing the holder of a Special Licence to shoot three eland bulls and one koodoo bull, and (*b*) allowing holders of either Special or Administrator's licences to shoot all game in whatever schedule, excepting only elephant, giraffe and rhinoceros, within an area infected by tsetse fly.

With regard to export duties on heads, holders of a Special or Administrator's licence may export free of cost not more than three heads of each variety of game shot under such licence; beyond such allowance an export duty of ten shillings per head for game mentioned in Schedule II., and twenty shillings per head for game mentioned in Schedule III. must be paid.

No game reserves have yet been established, but the advisability of constituting some such reserves is now under consideration. No close seasons have as yet been fixed, but it may be advisable to do so at an early date. It should be noted that the Administrator of the Territory has under Proclamation No. 1 of 1905, the power to proclaim any such close season as may be advisable, to establish any game reserve, and to protect, for such time as he may consider necessary, any particular variety of game over any particular district. (*See Summary of the Game Law, page 97*).

A very excellent variety of game can be had in North-Western Rhodesia, but for the rarer sorts the sportsman must be prepared to work hard; few things in this world worth the having can be obtained without dogged perseverance, and certainly this applies to a rare species of buck living its solitary life in thick bush, or in the heart of the wide and treacherous river marshes.

I would mention the following as worth much determination and days of hard work:—koodoo, West African or white-backed duiker, lion, leopard, and cheetah. Koodoo live generally in well

bushed country, and often in thick bush; the best places are in the neighbourhood of Nkala Mission Station in the Kafue district, in the neighbourhood of a point about forty miles east of the junction of the Njoko and Morobetsi rivers, and at one or two points in the Zambesi valley. The white backed duiker is the largest of its genus, and is a most elusive buck, inhabiting the thickest bush along the southern border of the Congo Free State, and in the vicinity of the sources of the Zambesi, Kabompo, Mombese, Kafue and Lunga rivers. The sitatunga, one of the biggest and rarest of the bushbuck family, is a dweller in the densest reed bogs, and, though it is to be found at places on most of the smaller rivers running into the Zambesi, between the Lui and the Majili rivers, and along the Congo-Zambesi watershed, it is so shy and is such a consistent night feeder that it is very seldom shot.

Lions are fairly well distributed throughout the whole of the game areas, though they may occur less in the Njoko and Zambesi districts than in the others.

LIONS.

It is, however, so much a matter of luck to come across them in daytime, and they are such wanderers that it is no use laying down any definite laws as to habits or districts. The same remarks apply to both leopard and cheetah (the Indian hunting leopard practically). I can conscientiously recommend sportsmen to give much more attention to hunting lions, leopards and cheetahs with perseverance than is generally done in Southern Africa. A plan that is well worth following is to leave some part of a buck on the veld where it has been shot, the entrails and perhaps the less valuable flank pieces and ribs are often sufficient, and then to visit the remains late in the afternoon and very early in the following morning.

I need not say it is necessary to advance most carefully under cover ; often a leopard and occasionally a lion or a cheetah will be found at the meat.

The following table gives the native names and Cape Dutch names in most general use for the more common of the big game in North-Western Rhodesia :—

NAMES OF GAME.

COMMON NAME.	CAPE DUTCH NAME.	NATIVE NAME.
Giraffe	Kameel	Tuthla.
Eland	Eland	Pofu, <i>occasionally</i> Sefu.
Koodoo	Koodoo	Tolo.
Hartebeeste	Hartebeeste	Kokotombwi.
Wildebeeste... ..	Wildebeeste	Kokong.
Sable Antelope	Swart-vet-pens	Kwalata n'tsu.
Roan Antelope	Bastard Eland	Kwalata tsueu, or Kwalata tsumu.
Hippopotamus	Zee-koe	M'vu or m'vuvu.
Lechwe	Lechwe	<i>Barotse</i> Lechwi, <i>plural</i> Mazwi <i>Mashukulumbwe</i> , Bainanja.
Pookoo	Puku	Mutinya.
Waterbuck	Kringhat	Matutwa.
Zebra	Quagga	Pitsi or Pitsi oa Mwanaheng.
Buffalo	Buffel	Nali.
Palla	Palla	Palla.
Bushbuck	Boschbok	M'balabala.
Reedbuck	Rietbok	Mutobo.
Duiker	Duiker	Puti.
Oribi... ..	Oribi	Kamunda.
Steinbuck	Steinbok	Puluhulu.
Grysbuck	Grysbok	Timba.
Lion	Leuw	<i>Barotse</i> Tau <i>less frequent names</i> N'guenyama, Shumba.
Leopard	Tire	N'kwe.
Spotted Hyæna	Wolf	Setongwani.

One thing to remember is never to be separated from your rifles and ammunition, or be persuaded to

GUNS. send them by any other train than the one by which you travel. I do not recommend

the use of very heavy or large bore rifles for North-Western Rhodesia, since the heaviest game is not very numerous. Two rifles are generally sufficient, a medium bore for buffalo and eland and so on, and a small bore (.303 for preference) for small buck. Of the medium bore rifles I know none to equal Rigby's .350; the powder charge and bullet weight are admirably proportioned.

Allow me to add one word of advice. Your ideal should be to get every buck you fire at; never to allow a

WARNINGS & IDEALS. wounded buck to escape; never to shoot a buck you do not want; and to avoid like a pestilence the temptation to count your bag by number instead of by quality—that is to count your aggregate bag and not the variety. You acquire a good reputation by restraining from slaughter, and not by the number of buck you may be tempted to murder.

FISHING.

Many of those who have caught tiger fish on the Upper Zambesi hold that it is as good a sporting

TIGER FISH. fish as the salmon. It runs up to twenty-five pounds (the usual sizes caught being between

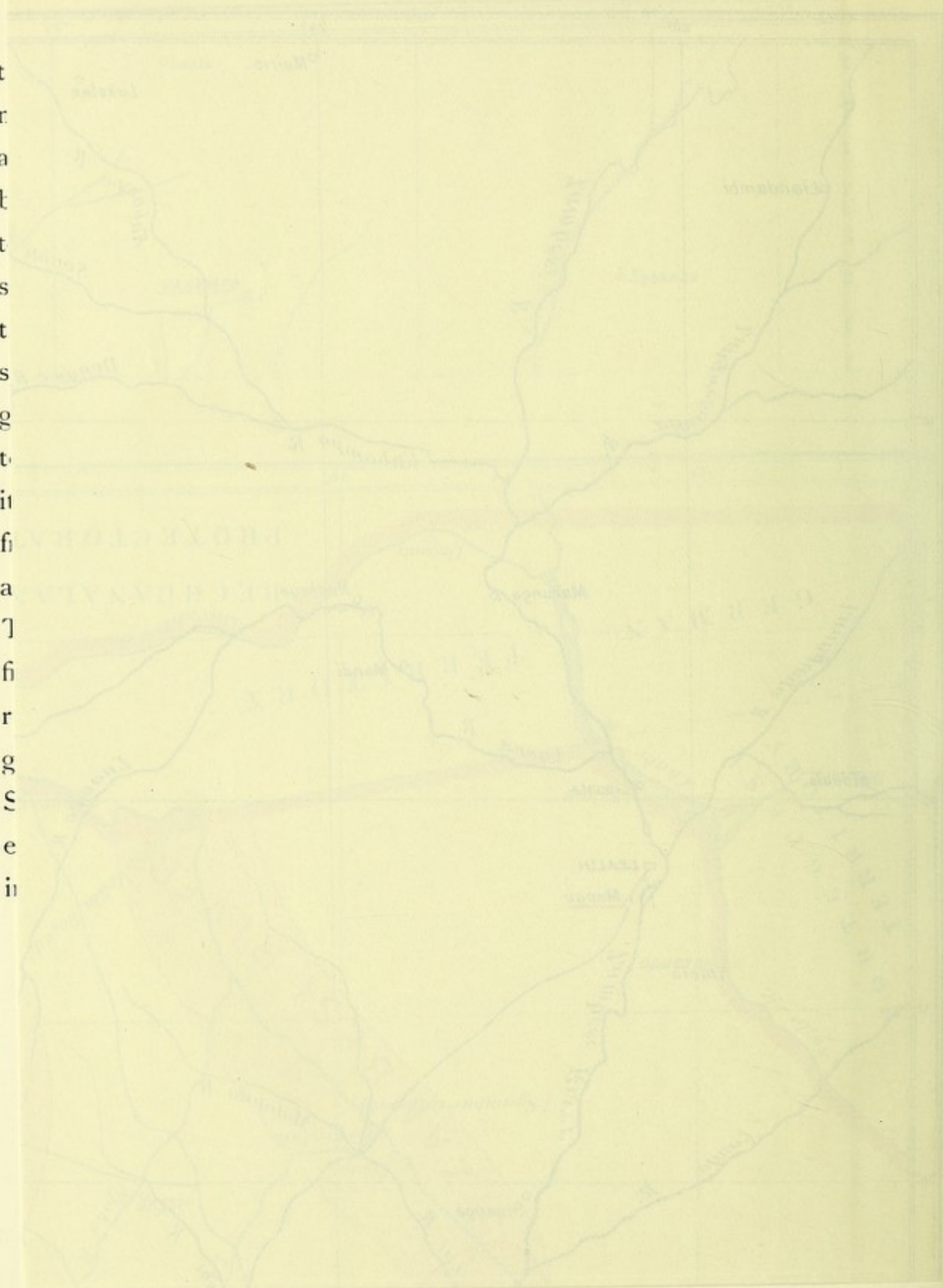
three and ten pounds), and is a handsome fish, dark blue on the back, white below, with five or six distinct longitudinal blue stripes, and with red fins and tail; mouth hard and bony inside, and armed with long

terrible teeth. It is very quick in the water, very fierce, and no doubt most destructive. The best places to fish are in the swift deep water at the head or tail of an island, or in the rapids just below a rock bar with about three feet of water. The best ways are to troll, or to cast with a fairly stiff rod (Hardy's Silex reels are quite the best); strong free running line, and either bronze "Hercules" twisted wire trace, or steel wire trace with several swivels and fairly large, very strong, spoon or "clinker" bait. No gimp or gut traces are any good whatever, a three pound tiger fish will cut the best gimp trace to pieces. Nothing can exceed the fierceness of attack and fury of its first fight; it takes almost any sort of glittering spinning bait freely, and too much importance cannot be given to strength of hook and binding. Hardy Bros., of Pall Mall, know the tackle to supply. The tiger fish is full of bones, and is not a really first class table fish. The "Zambesi bream" is a deep bodied splendid table fish, running up to three and-a-half pounds, a good fighting fish, and generally to be found in deep clear running water. Catfish, the South African big headed "barbel," is a bottom feeding fish, poor eating, but giving moderate sport, and running up to fifty pounds in weight.

MAP TO ACCOMPANY "INFORMATION FOR SPORTSMEN" N.W. RHODESIA.



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Summary of the Game Laws of North-Western Rhodesia.

(Proclamation No. 1 of 1905 as amended by Proclamation No. 16 of 1906.

See also High Commissioner's Notice No. 77 of 1906).

Licences to hunt Game are not transferable, are annual (from the 1st January to 31st December of each year), and must be produced on demand by any Official of the Administration of North-Western Rhodesia.

They are of three kinds:—

1. **ORDINARY LICENCE**, costing for a person whether resident in the territory or not £1, and enabling him to hunt Game mentioned in Schedule No. 1.

2. **SPECIAL LICENCE**, costing for a person resident in the territory £5, for any other person £25, and enabling him to hunt Game mentioned in Schedules 1 and 2. In connection with this Licence the attention of the holder is directed to "Special Licence—Special Conditions," as quoted below.

3. **AN ADMINISTRATOR'S LICENCE**, costing £50, and enabling the holder to hunt Game mentioned in Schedules 1, 2 and 3. In the case of all Licences particular attention must be paid to the Special Conditions, if any, endorsed thereon.

NOTE.—The term "hunt" includes taking, killing, pursuing, shooting at and wilfully molesting.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Bustard (including Korhaan and Paauw).

Francolin (including Pheasant and Partridge).

Dik-kop.

Guinea Fowl.

Sand Grouse (Namaqua Partridge).

And all such of the antelope species as are not contained in Schedules 2 and 3.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Haartebeeste (Rooi and Lichtenstein).	Sable Antelope.
Roan Antelope.	Tsessebe.
Wildebeeste (Gnu).	Sitatunga.
Hippopotamus.	Burchell Zebra
Lechwe.	Bushbuck.
Klipspringer.	Waterbuck.
Impala.	Gemsbok.
Pookoo.	Buffalo

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Elephant.	Koodoo.
Rhinoceros.	Mountain Zebra.
Giraffe.	West African or White backed Duiker.
Eland.	Ostrich.

" SPECIAL LICENCE."

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

(A) The holder of a Special Licence may under such Licence and when hunting *outside* a tsetse fly area hunt and kill not more Sable Antelope than five bulls and two cows and not more Zebra than three (See H.C.'s Notice No. 77 of 1906).

(B) The holder of a Special Licence may under such Licence and when hunting *outside* a tsetse fly area hunt and kill the following animals mentioned in Schedule 3 of the High Commissioner's Proclamation No. 1 of 1905, that is to say, three Eland bulls and one Koodoo bull (see H.C.'s Proclamation No. 16 of 1906).

(c) The holder of a Special Licence may under such Licence and when hunting *within* a tsetse fly area hunt and kill any number of Game mentioned in Schedules 1, 2 and 3 of the said Proclamation save and except Elephant, Giraffe and Rhinoceros,

provided that the Game authorised hereby to be hunted under a Special Licence be within an area infected with tsetse fly, the burden of proving which shall in any prosecution lie upon the person hunting such Game (see Proclamation No. 16 of 1906).

EXPORT. The holder of a Special Licence, or Administrator's Licence, may export free of Export Duty not more than three heads of each variety of Game he is authorised to hunt under his Licence.

When Game heads are exported for purely scientific purposes for the benefit of Public Institutions, the Administrator may exempt them from Export Duty.

The ports of exit for the territory are at present :—

Livingstone, Sejebe's Drift (Walker's Drift), Kasungula Drift, Sesheke Drift and Feira. (To export or to attempt to export Game heads by any other route is prohibited under penalties.)

EXPORT DUTIES. (1) 10s. per head for the Game mentioned in Schedule 2.
(2) 20s. per head for the Game mentioned in Schedule 3.

LICENCES are issued in the territory by the following Officials :—

His Honour the Administrator (Administrator's Licence).

Inspector of Licences, Kalomo.

Civil Commissioners at Livingstone and Mwomboshi.

Also the Officials in charge of the following Districts :—

Barotse, Kasempa, Kafue, Lealui, Loangwa, Namwala, N'dola and Sesheke.

GAME RESERVES.

1. No shooting is allowed in the District known as Diowa, lying North-west of Lealui on the right (West) bank of the Zambesi River and South of the lower Lungwe-Bungu River.

2. Lechwe, Sitatunga and Pookoo Antelope on the lower reaches of the Luena River.

3. Lechwe and Pookoo Antelope in the Barotse Valley proper.

GENERAL NOTES. The restrictions as to Sable and Zebra mentioned in Paragraph (A) of the foregoing "Special Conditions" are extended to holders of Administrator's Licences ; so too is the concession as to the export of Game heads.

The term "Game heads" does not include the tusks of Elephant.

A Game Licence does not cover the sale of Game. For this purpose a separate Licence must be obtained. It is an annual Licence costing £10, and is obtainable from any Official charged with the issuing of Ordinary and Special Game Licences. No close time or fence season has yet been prescribed, but the eggs and the young of any Game must not be removed, disturbed or destroyed without the special permission of the Administrator, which may be granted for scientific or other special purposes, and the terms of any such permission must be strictly observed. The sale of the eggs and of the young of any Game is strictly prohibited.

Females, when accompanying their young are similarly protected. The young of the Elephant is defined as being a young Elephant with tusks under twenty pounds weight the pair.

The use of pitfalls, snares and traps for the capture of Game, and the use of explosives or of poison for the taking of fish are forbidden under penalties.

A Licence holder may employ natives to assist him *while he is actually engaged in hunting*, but shall not furnish them with or permit them to use firearms. The employment of natives to hunt Game at any other time or by anyone other than a Licence holder is illegal.

The possession of a Game Licence does not entitle the holder to enter upon land privately owned or occupied, save in pursuit of Game wounded outside the boundaries thereof. Wilful trespass is both a punishable offence, and the ground of a civil action for the value of the Game taken, killed or injured.

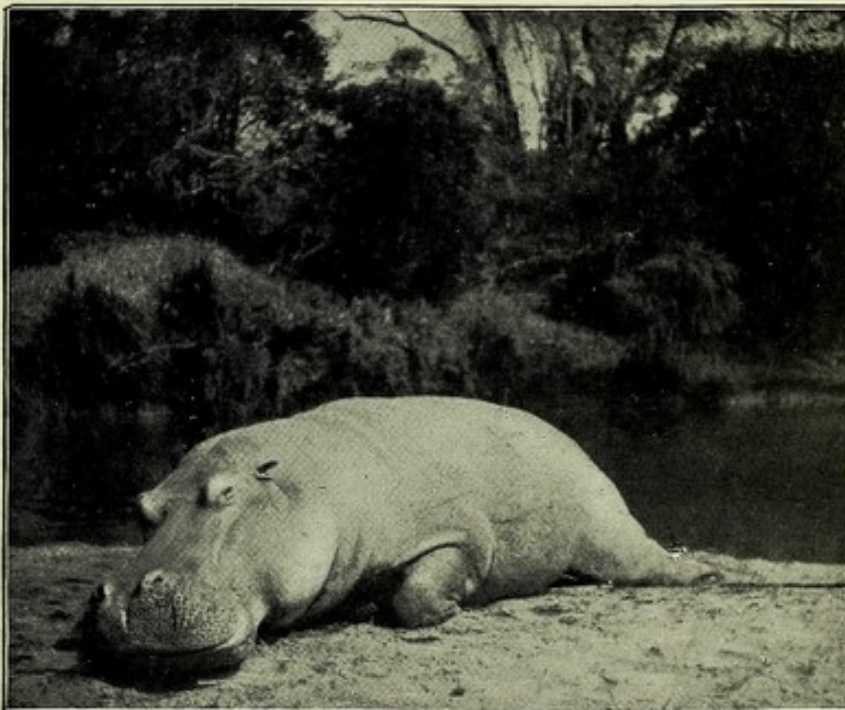
Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, having reason to suspect a contravention of the Game law, possess powers of search and of issuing search warrants for Game, and of declaring a forfeiture of any Game or portions thereof seized thereunder, unless satisfied that such Game was lawfully obtained.

In case of conviction of any offence against the Game Laws any *live animals or Game and any heads, tusks, horns, skins, etc., of any animals or Game found in the possession of the person convicted shall be liable to forfeiture.

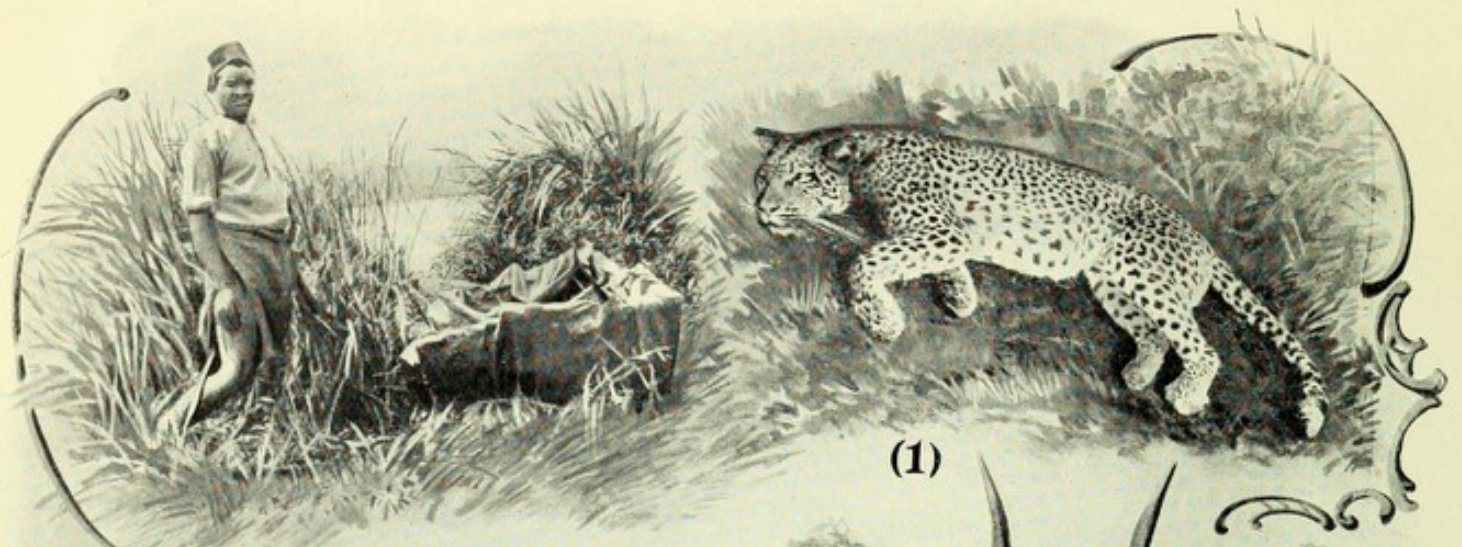
* The words "live animals or Game" are equivalent to "any Game whether dead or alive."

The foregoing summary contains most of the information that may be found useful by sportsmen and others, but does not profess to be a full statement of the law on the subject. For this reference must be made to the Proclamations and Notice cited.

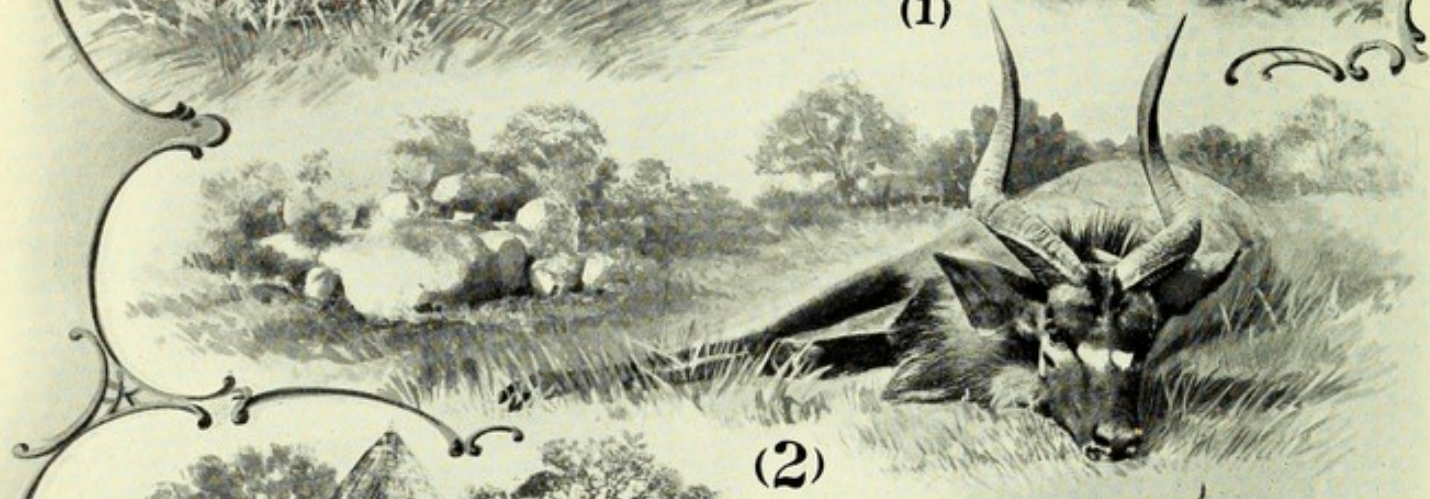
In applying for a Game Licence the applicant should state, if possible, what Game he wishes to hunt, and where, and enquire as to alterations in the Game Schedules.



HIPPO.



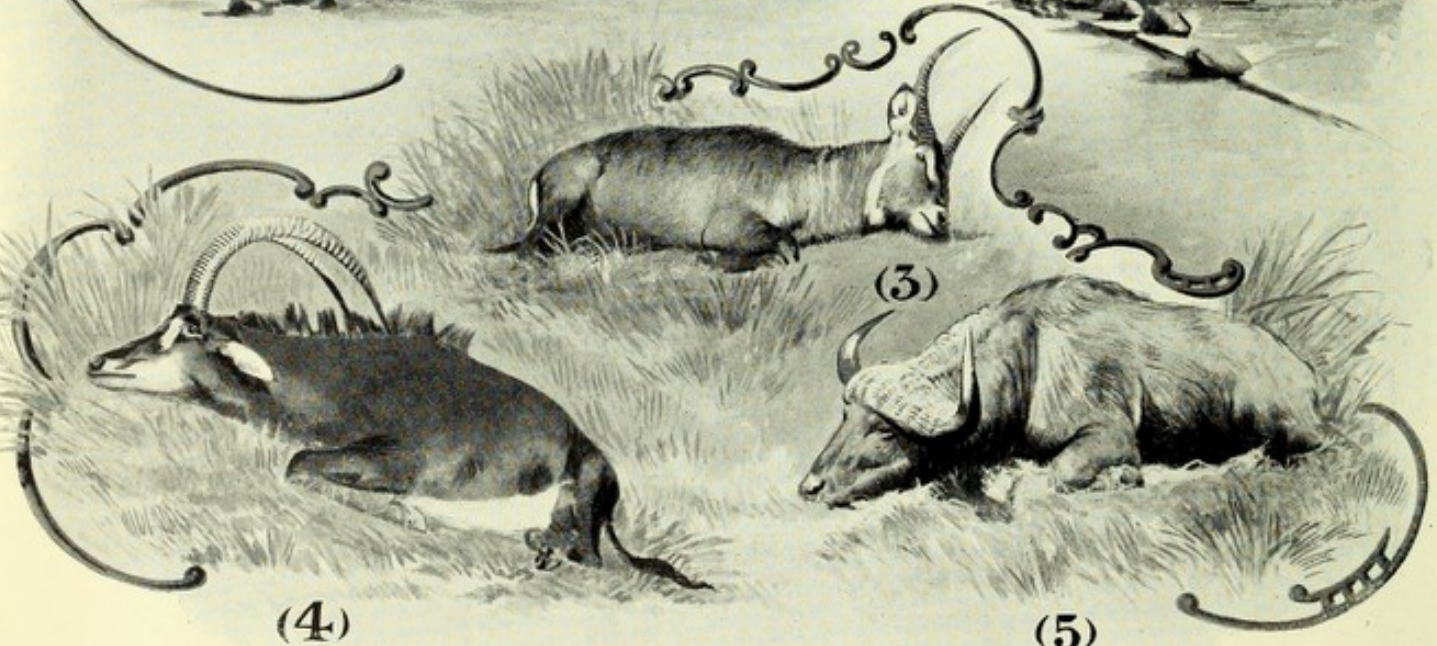
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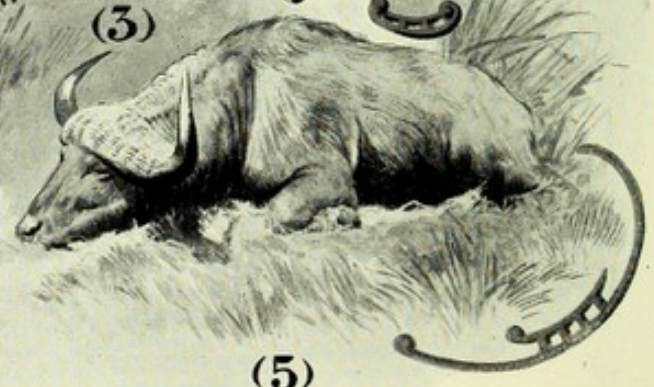
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[Photos by C. T. Eriksson.]

1. LEOPARD.

2. NYALA.

3. WATERBUCK.

4. SABLE.

5. BUFFALO.



1. EAGLE.

2 & 3. WART-HOG.

4. RHINOCEROS

[Photos by C. T. Eriksson.]

Southern Rhodesia.

(Memorandum by the Secretary for Agriculture.)

GAME of all kinds abounds throughout the country, and under the GAME LAW CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE, No. 13 of 1906, is divided into three classes:—

CLASS A.—All varieties of the following birds, namely, Bustard (including Koorhaan and Paauw), Dikkop, Francolin (including Pheasant and Partridge), Guinea Fowl, Sand-Grouse (commonly known as Namaqua Partridge), and all species of the Antelope family not contained in the Classes B and C.

CLASS B.—Bushbuck, Hartebeeste (Rooi and Lichtenstein), Impala, Lechwe, Pookoo, Roan and Sable Antelope, Sitatunga, Tsessibe, Waterbuck, and Gnu or Wildebeeste.

CLASS C (Royal Game).—Eland, Elephant, Giraffe, Gemsbok, Hippopotamus, Inyala, Koodoo, Ostrich, Rhinoceros (black and white), Springbuck, Zebra, Burchell Zebra or Quagga.

Game specified in Class A can be killed under an ordinary game licence costing £1, which is operative only during the shooting season in which it is issued.

LICENCES.

Game in Class B can be killed under a licence which is issued to persons domiciled in Rhodesia at £5, and to persons not domiciled in the country at £25. The holder of a game licence for Class B can shoot three head only of each of the species of game enumerated, or if he elects to shoot more than three head of any one species in that class, then not more than fifteen head of game in all. The Administrator has power to specially authorise the holder of one of these licences to increase the number fifteen up to an aggregate of twenty-five head, upon payment of a further sum of £5 by

persons domiciled, and £15 by such as are not domiciled in Southern Rhodesia. A licence to shoot game in Class B will only operate during the shooting season in which it is issued.

Game in Class C can only be killed or captured under a special permit from the Administrator, who has discretionary power to issue such permit to the holder of a game licence above specified, on payment of a sum of £5, provided that such special permit is only issued where the animals specified in Class C are actually required for scientific purposes, to be stated in the application for such permit. Any permit to kill or capture game under Class C is strictly limited, both as regards numbers and period of operation.

The present close or fence season in Southern Rhodesia for game in Class A is from the 1st November
CLOSE SEASON. until 30th April, and for game in Class B from 1st December to 30th June.

The close season has been suspended in regard to Class A up to 31st December, 1907, and Class B up to 30th June, 1907, in the Melssetter magisterial district.

The following game is strictly protected up to the end of March, 1908 :—Oribi within the magisterial district
PROHIBITIONS. of Charter ; Grysback within the magisterial district of Bulawayo ; Koorhaan throughout Southern Rhodesia ; all game within the commonage areas of the townships of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, Gwelo and Enkeldoorn.

The holder of a game licence is not entitled to kill or pursue game on the land of another person without
GENERAL. the permission of the owner or occupier thereof, granted before such killing or pursuit.

Owing to the prevalence of tsetse fly a portion of the Hartley and Lomagondi districts (Mashonaland) are withdrawn from the operations of the game ordinance, and all game in Classes B and C, and all species of the antelope family not contained in these classes, except elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros (black and white) and ostriches, are unprotected and may be shot throughout the year.

The best districts for shooting big game are Tuli, Gwanda, Lower Belingwe, Hartley, Wankie, Mafungabusi, Lomagondi, Sebungwe, portions of Gwelo, Victoria and Bubi, Lower Mangwe and North Mazoe. Persons hunting in the fly infested district, where game is most abundant, will be unable to get any wagon transport, and would have to rely on native carriers, who can be hired at reasonable rates, or pack donkeys. A couple of good horses are essential for hunting big game, these can be bought at from £40 to £70 each. Bullock or donkey transport can usually be obtained at about thirty shillings per diem per team and wagon. Where a party of sportsmen wish to go on a hunting trip, it would be advisable for them to make arrangements with an experienced hunter in the country to supply a complete outfit at a given price, this can be done at a reasonable cost. Owing to the risk of carrying infectious diseases of stock, the Bechuanaland Protectorate authorities prohibit the transport of game—horns, heads and hides—through Bechuanaland, except under permit from the Resident Commissioner at Mafeking, who requires a veterinary certificate that the trophies have been properly disinfected before issuing permit.

(Signed) E. ROSS TOWNSEND,

Secretary for Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

SALISBURY,

2nd August, 1906.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

GAME LAW REGULATIONS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 237 OF 1906, AS AMENDED BY
GOVERNMENT NOTICES NOS. 126 AND 143 OF 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE,
SALISBURY, 20th September, 1906.

Game Law Consolidation Ordinance, 1906 : Close Season, &c.

Under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by the "Game Law Consolidation Ordinance, 1906," I do hereby cancel and withdraw all notices relating to game preservation and issued in terms of "The Game Preservation Ordinance, 1899," and declare the following to be of force and effect in lieu thereof :—

1. In the whole of Southern Rhodesia, the close season for game in Class "A" shall be from 1st November to 30th April in each year.

2. In the whole of Southern Rhodesia, the close season for game in Class "B" shall be from 1st December to 30th June in each year.

3. Up to 31st March, 1908, the following game shall be strictly protected, and not hunted or destroyed within the respective areas mentioned :—

(a) Oribi, within the magisterial district of Charter.

(b) Grysbok, within the magisterial district of Bulawayo.

(c) Koorhaan, throughout Southern Rhodesia, except the magisterial districts of Charter and Victoria.

(d) All Game within the limits of the commonages or townlands of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, Gwelo, and Enkeldoorn.

4. The operation of Section 12 of the said Ordinance shall be suspended in regard to Class "A" up to 31st December, 1907, and Class "B" up to 30th June, 1907, from date hereof within the magisterial district of Melsetter.

5. The operation of Sections 5 and 12 of the said Ordinance shall be suspended in regard to all game in Classes "B" and "C," except Ostrich, Elephant, Hippopotamus, Rhinoceros, black and white; and all such of the Antelope species as are not contained in Classes "B" and "C" of the said Ordinance within the limits described in the schedule hereto, as to the districts of Hartley and Lo Magondi.

6. All game is strictly preserved and shall not be hunted or destroyed until further notice within the following area, which is declared a game sanctuary :—

An area in the Urungwe Sub-district of the District of Lo Magondi in the Province of Mashonaland, bounded as follows :—

On the North and West by the River Zambesi, starting at the point where the Loenzi River joins the Zambesi, and following the course of the latter river to its junction with the Sanyati River.

On the East by an imaginary line drawn from the junction of the Indurume and the Nyaodsa Rivers to the headwaters of the Loenzi River, and thence along the course of the Loenzi River to its junction with the Zambesi River.

On the South by an imaginary line drawn due West from the point of junction of the Indurume and Nyaodsa to the Sanyati River, thence along the course of this river to where it enters the Zambesi.

(Signed) W. H. MILTON, Administrator.

By command of His Honour the Administrator,

(Signed) E. ROSS TOWNSEND, Secretary for Agriculture.

SCHEDULE.

1. Hartley District.—Along the North side of the Railway from Umfuli Bridge to Umzwezwe Bridge, thence along the Umzwezwe River to its junction with the Umnyati, thence along the Umnyati to its junction with the Umfuli, along the Umfuli to its junction with the Umsengezi, up the Umsengezi to the Hartley-Lo Magondi footpath crossing near Madzorera Kraal, thence along the Hartley-Lo Magondi footpath to Umfuli Bridge. On the East and South-East by the road from Hartley Railway Station to the Inez Mine and thence by the old road from the Inez to the Lydia Mine; on the West by the road from the Lydia Mine to Gatooma Siding, and on the North-West by the Railway line from Gatooma Siding to Hartley Railway Station.

2. The whole of the Lo Magondi district except within the limits declared a game sanctuary under Section 6 hereof.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 82 OF 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SALISBURY, 11th April, 1907.

It is hereby notified for public information that His Honour the Administrator has been pleased, under the provisions of Sub-section 2 of Section 4 of the "Game Law Consolidation Ordinance, 1906," to suspend the operations of Sections 5 and 12 of the said Ordinance in regard to all game in Classes "B" and "C," except Ostrich, Elephant, Hippopotamus and Rhinoceros (black and white) within a radius of 20 miles of the Native Commissioner's Office in the Sebungwe District, for a period of two years from the date hereof.

By command of His Honour the Administrator.

(Signed) F. J. NEWTON, Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 91 OF 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE,

SALISBURY, 18th April, 1907.

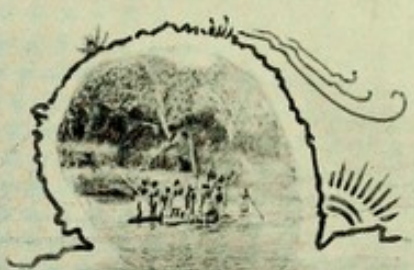
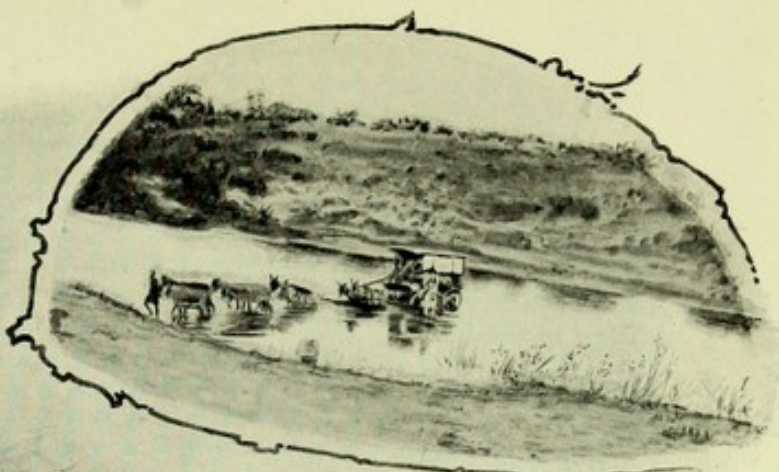
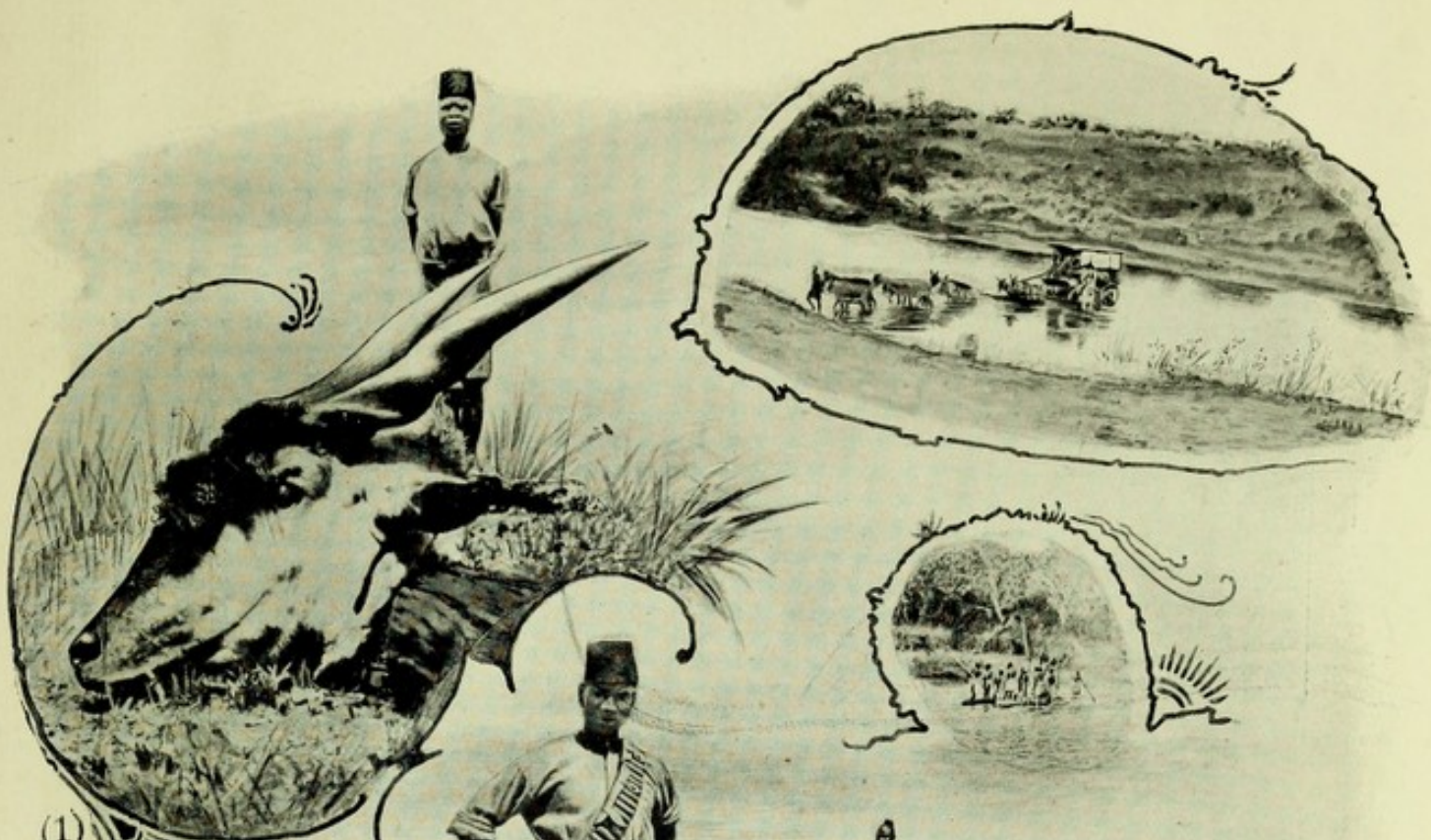
"GAME LAW CONSOLIDATION ORDINANCE, 1906."

Under and by virtue of the powers conferred on me by the "Game Law Consolidation Ordinance, 1906," I do hereby declare that the following Locust Birds:—(1) Great Locust Bird or White Stork (*Ciconia alba*); (2) Lesser Locust Bird or Nordmann's Pratincole (*Glareola melanoptera*); (3) Small White Heron or Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*); (4) Wattled Starling (*Dilophus carunculatus*) are added to Class "A" of the said Ordinance, and shall henceforth be strictly protected, and not hunted or destroyed throughout Southern Rhodesia.

(Signed) W. H. MILTON, Administrator.

By command of His Honour the Administrator in Council.

(Signed) F. J. NEWTON, Treasurer.



1. ELAND'S HEAD, SHOWING BLACK TUFT ON FOREHEAD. 2 AND 3. ZEBRA.



LION.

(SHOT BY COMTE J. DE BYLANDT.)

Reproduced from "Central African Game and its Spoor" (Stigand and Lyell), by permission of Mr. HORACE COX, Office of the "Field," London.

North-Eastern Rhodesia.

THIS territory is, generally speaking, as good a game country as its sister province north of the Zambesi, and though it is less accessible its natives are better carriers, and transport by this method is cheaper and more efficient. It has more tsetse fly than North-Western Rhodesia, and neither horses, mules nor transport oxen are easily obtained or used.

The following information is taken from the Official Handbook on the territory (1906):—

The best season for shooting is from August to November when the grass is low, and the game is not scattered through the bush.

BEST SEASON.

There are then no rains, and some of the best sport is to be found on the higher lands in a pleasant and healthy climate. The amount of game of all sorts is greatly on the increase, and native hunters who know the country are always easily obtained.

The great number and variety of wild animals offers great attraction to residents and visitors.

VARIETY OF GAME.

Elephant are to be found nearly everywhere. Their breeding grounds are the Mweru Marsh and the Bangweulu Swamps, both natural sanctuaries for all kind of game. Rhinoceros are numerous in the Luangwa valley. Hippopotamus are found in all large rivers and in several inland pools. Only one herd of Giraffe is known to exist and these animals are strictly preserved.

Zebra, Eland and Roan Antelope are in large herds almost everywhere, Buffalo and Sable Antelope are widely distributed.

Koodoo is found everywhere in or near hilly country. Waterbuck is very plentiful especially in the Luangwa valley. Tsessaby, Lechwe and Sitatunga are common in certain localities. Mpala, Pookoo, Reedbuck and Bushbuck are very numerous in places.

Of the smaller antelope the most common species are the Oribi, Duiker, Steinbuck, Grysbeck and Klipspringer.

Of Game Birds the Guinea Fowl is the most common; a crested species is found on the Luangwa. Francolin Pheasants are also common. The Koorhaan or Lesser Bustard is sometimes met with, also Quail, Snipe, Plover, several species of Goose (including the Spurwinged variety), Duck, Teal, and Sand-Grouse. The Egyptian Goose is common on the Luangwa. Of Pigeons and Doves there are several varieties. Of birds remarkable for their size or plumage the following may be mentioned: the common Crane, the crested Crane, several varieties of Storks including the Marabou, Parrots, Parakeets, Turacos, both blue and green, Pelicans on Lakes Tanganyika and Mweru, Flamingoes, Ospreys and Egrets.

SUMMARY OF THE GAME LAW.

The following is a Summary of the Laws relating to shooting in North-Eastern Rhodesia, taken from "The
GAME LAW. Game Regulations, 1902."

Guns: No guns or rifles may be brought into North-Eastern Rhodesia without a Permit, 2s. 6d., being granted either beforehand or on arrival at an Administration Station. One permit will cover all the guns of the individual hunter brought in at the time.

No gun, revolver, or rifle must be carried or used unless the owner and user has a gun licence. This is 4s. for a muzzleloader

and ten shillings for any other. In the event of the owner taking out a £25 game licence, the ten shillings licence is not required; but, if already taken out, no refund will be made. The mere possession of firearms is "use" and requires the licence.

Certain "game" may not be killed or captured at all, and certain places may not be hunted* at all,

PROHIBITIONS. except with an Administrator's licence: and then any special terms or conditions of the licence must be rigidly complied with, or the licence is forfeited, and the licensee becomes liable to heavy penalties.

Vultures, Secretary Birds, Owls and Rhinoceros Birds or Beefeaters may not be hunted at all; they are protected on account of their utility.

The Giraffe, Mountain Zebra, Wild Ass and White Tailed Gnu, named in Schedule I. in Game Regulations, also are protected on account of their rarity and threatened extinction.

It is forbidden to hunt—

(a) Young and immature Elephant ("immature" means one whose tusks do not weigh eleven lbs. each).

(b) The female of any description mentioned in the Schedules I., II. and III., when it is accompanying its young. No traps, pitfalls or snares may be set for any game included in either of the Schedules I., II., or III.

The Mweru Marsh Reserve and the
GAME RESERVES. Luangwa Reserve are at present the only localities in which it is unlawful to hunt at all.

* "Hunting" includes killing, capturing or molesting.

The Administrator has the power in special circumstances to grant an Administrator's licence (£5) to

LICENCES. include a limited number of the above-mentioned animals or birds, either at large or

in the Reserve. This licence, however, is quite exceptional, and only obtainable from the Administrator.

A "Special" licence (£25) is required to hunt Elephant, Rhinoceros, Wildebeeste, Gnu, Zebra, Eland named in Schedule II. of the Game Regulations. This also covers everything that may be hunted under a £2 licence.

An "Ordinary Game Licence" costing £2 covers only :— Buffalo, Sable, Roan, Koodoo, Hippopotamus, Wart Hog, Bush Pig, Pookoo, Lechwe, Inyala, Ibex, Chevrotains, and all Gazelles and Antelopes (other than the Gnu and Eland) named in Schedule III. of the Game Regulations.

No Licence is required (except a gun licence if a gun is used) to hunt noxious animals such as :— Lion, Leopard, Hyæna, Hunting Dog, Otter, Baboon, Monkey, Snake, Python, Crocodile, and Birds of Prey (other than the strictly protected Vulture, Secretary Bird, Owl and Beefeater), nor Partridge, Guinea Fowl, Bustard and Fish. (See Schedule IV.)

SCHEDULES TO THE GAME REGULATIONS, 1902

SCHEDULE I.

Animals to be hunted, killed or captured only under an "Administrator's Licence" :—

(A) On account of their usefulness :—

Vultures.	Owls.
Secretary Bird.	Rhinoceros Birds or Beef-eaters.

(B) On account of their rarity and threatened extermination :—

Giraffe.	Wild Asses.
Gorilla.	White-tailed Gnu.
Chimpanzee.	The little Liberian Hippopotamus.
	Mountain Zebra.

SCHEDULE II.

Animals to be hunted, killed or captured only under a "Special Licence" :—

Elephant.	Zebra (except Mountain Zebra).
Rhinoceros.	Eland.
Wildebeeste.	Gnu (except white-tailed species).

SCHEDULE III.

Hippopotamus.	Roan Antelope.
Wart-hog.	Koodoo.
Bush Pig.	Buffalo.
Ibex.	Pookoo.
Chevrotains.	Lechwe.
Sable Antelope.	Inyala.

Any Antelopes and Gazelles not mentioned in Schedules 1 and 2.

SCHEDULE IV.

Lion.	Baboons and other harmful monkeys.
Leopard.	Large birds of prey (except Vultures, Secretary-birds, Owls, and Rhinoceros birds).
Hyæna.	Crocodiles.
Hunting Dog.	Poisonous Snakes.
Otter.	Pythons.

It is permitted to anyone shooting to employ natives as hunters and gun-carriers; but no employé may use the gun, unless he is himself also provided with a gun and game licence. In fact no person of whatever nationality may use a

**EMPLOYMENT
OF NATIVES.**

gun without himself having a gun licence, or may kill any of the birds or animals before mentioned without himself having a game licence of the appropriate description.

The Administrator has power to alter the schedules either generally or in respect to any particular district. It is therefore advisable before taking out a licence to state where it is intended to hunt, and to enquire as to any

**POWER OF
ADMINISTRATOR
TO AMEND THE
SCHEDULES.**

alterations in the schedules.

GENERAL.

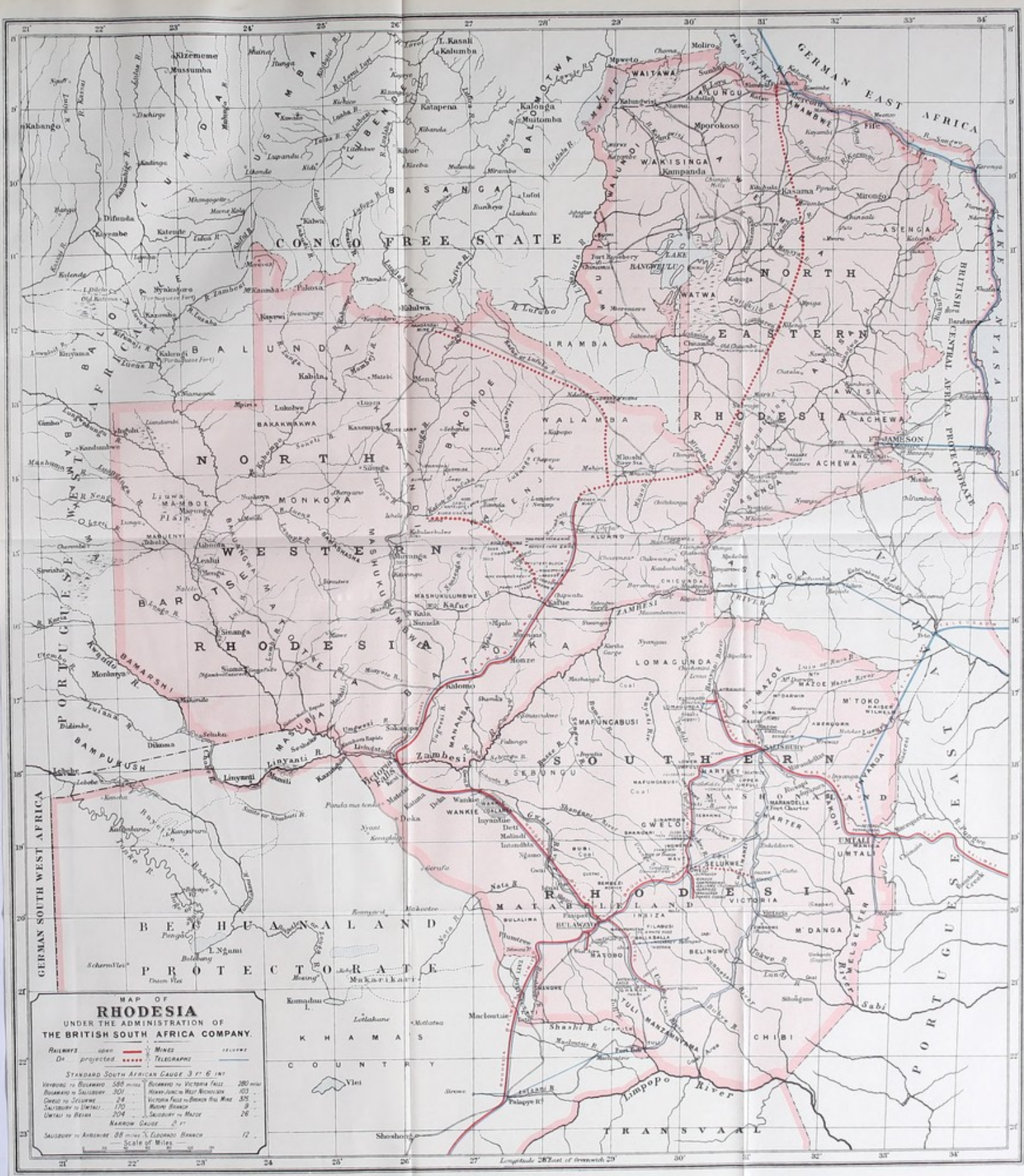
A licence is current for twelve months, 1st January to 31st December; it is not transferable, and it must be produced to any official of the Administration on demand.

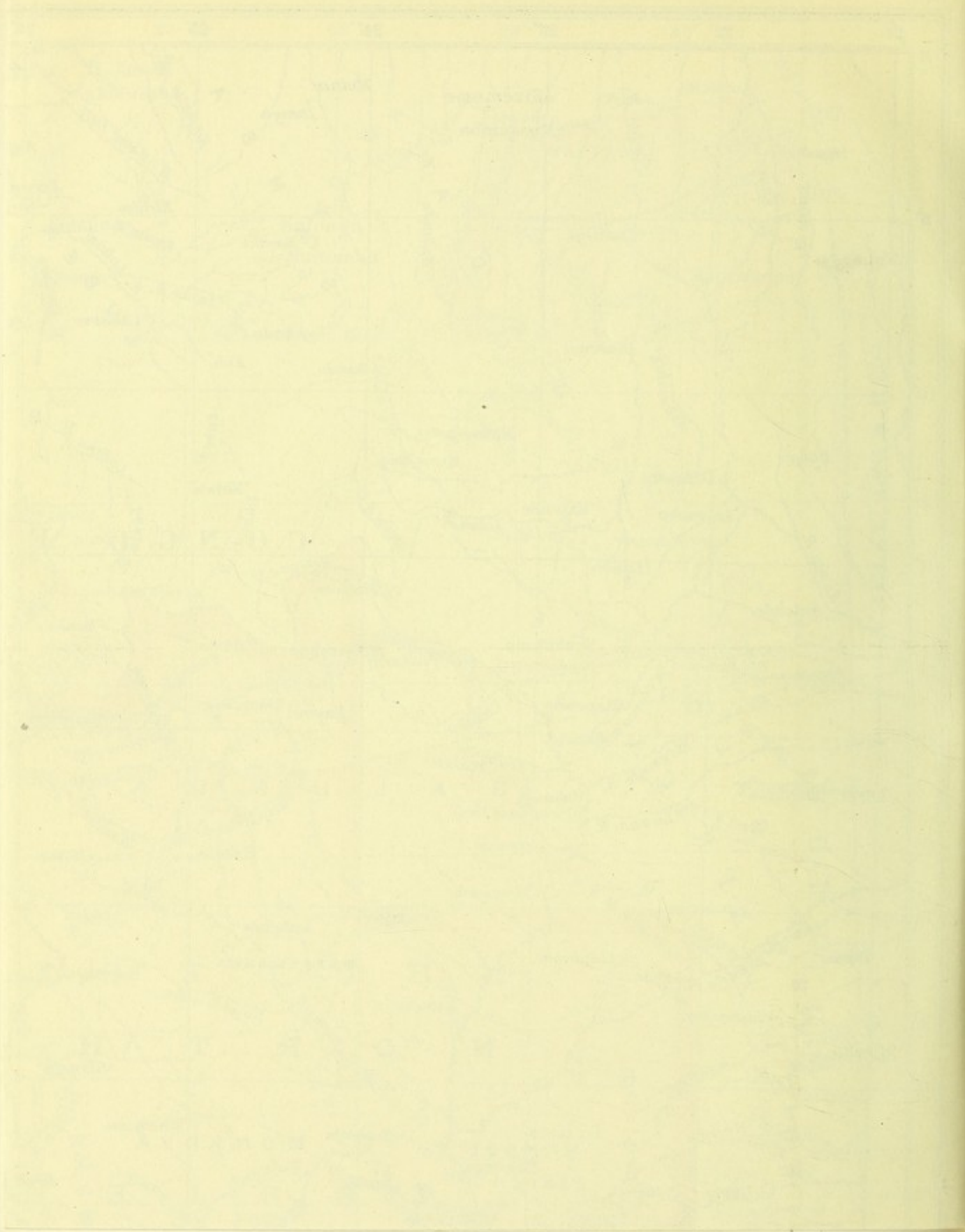
Game on privately owned land may only be hunted with the permission of the owner, but when killed with his permission it is of course the property of the person who killed it. The owner himself however is not entitled to hunt even on his own land without a licence.

On the other hand the owner requires no licence to drive off and if necessary to kill any animal doing actual damage to his cultivated garden or plantation, and anyone is justified in killing any animal to preserve human life. But in both cases the onus of proof will be on such person, *i.e.*, in other words, he will be assumed to have killed it unnecessarily, unless he can bring proof of such circumstances as will acquit him.

The penalties for breach of the Regulations are a fine not exceeding £50, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or both, or if more than two animals have been improperly killed £25 for each animal, and forfeiture of any live animals or heads, horns, tusks, skins and the like in the possession or control of the person convicted.

If skins, horns, tusks, &c., are believed by any Magistrate to have been improperly obtained, he may search for and seize them, and detain them till proof to the contrary is given. If such proof is not forthcoming he may declare them forfeited.





Customs Regulations.

(ARMS AND AMMUNITION.)

1. (a) The duty on Guns intended for Southern or North-Western Rhodesia is :—

For a Single Barrel	... ..	£1 0 0
For a Double Barrel	... ..	£1 10 0

And in addition 10% *ad valorem*.

- (b) The duty on a Revolver is 5/-

- (c) The duty on Ammunition is :—

Cartridges	... ..	9% <i>ad valorem</i> .
Gunpowder contained therein	... ..	6d. per lb.
and in addition an <i>ad valorem</i> duty of 9%		

The above duties are payable at the Port of Entry.

2. Guns, Gunpowder and Ammunition intended for North-Eastern Rhodesia are charged with an *ad valorem* duty of 10%, which is payable at the first Administration Station in the territory.

3. *No Arms or Ammunition may be taken into Rhodesia without an Administrator's permit.* The best course, therefore, for those persons to adopt who wish to proceed at once, whether from Capetown or Beira, is to communicate in advance with an Agent, stating date of arrival, full particulars as to number of guns and amount of ammunition, and instructing him to obtain the necessary permit. If this be done the document will be ready on the arrival of the steamer by which the visitor travels.

4. Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON (Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.) have an Agent at Capetown, and intending visitors are recommended to apply to them for information on the subject. They make a speciality of this kind of business, and are prepared to effect shipment of stores, camp equipment, &c. They are also authorised to issue Railway tickets, and a member of the staff meets every steamer.

5. Arrangements have now been made by the Cape Government whereby passengers arriving at Cape Ports, and proceeding direct to Rhodesia, will not be required to obtain any permit in respect of the *landing and removal* of any arms or ammunition they may have with them for their own use, provided the weapons, etc., in question are handed over to the Customs Authorities, who will forward them in bond by the same train in which the passenger travels, consigned to the Collector of Customs at the following places at Southern Rhodesia, viz., Bulawayo, Salisbury or Umtali, or the town of Livingstone in North-Western Rhodesia.

The Railway Regulation affecting the conveyance of ammunition is as follows :—

- “Safety cartridges (*i.e.*, cartridges for small arms, of which the case can be extracted
- “from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in
- “one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges) . . . may be conveyed
- “by mixed or passenger trains, provided they are properly packed; and that the
- “senders take all due precautions to guard against accident by fire or explosion.”

6. Special arrangements are made by the Shipping Companies with regard to the conveyance of Ammunition, and it is advisable for intending travellers to communicate with them on the subject some time previous to sailing.

BANKS

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited (10, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.), has opened branches at Bulawayo, Gwelo, Hartley, Salisbury, Selukwe, Umtali, and Penhalonga in Southern Rhodesia, and at Kalomo in North-Western Rhodesia; the **Bank of Africa, Limited** (113, Cannon Street, London, E.C.), at Bulawayo, Gwelo, Salisbury and Umtali (S. Rhodesia), with agents at Abercorn and Fort Jameson (N.E. Rhodesia); and the **African Banking Corporation, Limited** (63, London Wall, London, E.C.), at Bulawayo and Salisbury.



(1)



(3.)



(2.)

1. NATIVE "CHEF" COOKING BREAKFAST.

2. TRAVELLING TENT AND SERVANT.

3. AFTER THE DAY'S WORK.

Posts and Telegraphs.

POSTAGE RATES.

The postage on letters *from* the United Kingdom *to* Rhodesia is 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The rate for Parcels from the United Kingdom to Rhodesia, if sent *via* the Cape Colony (time about 21 days) is 1s. 9d. per lb. or fraction of a pound up to 11 lbs. Parcels may also be sent *via* Beira (time about 6 weeks) by the Aberdeen Line of Direct Steamers; the rates are, not exceeding 3 lbs., 3s.; not exceeding 7 lbs., 6s.; and not exceeding 11 lbs., 9s.

All the chief places in Rhodesia are connected with the postal and telegraph service. There is a weekly post to and from England. The following are the postal rates in force in Southern Rhodesia.

For	Southern Rhodesia.	North-Western and North-Eastern Rhodesia and all parts of South Africa South of the Zambesi.	United Kingdom and Countries Oversea.
Letters per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1d.	1d.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Postcards, each	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.
Reply Postcards, each	—	—	2d.
Newspapers:—Not exceeding 4 ozs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2 ozs. . $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	4 ozs. . 1d.
Each additional	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2 ozs. . $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2 ozs. . $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Book Packets, Samples and Commercial Papers:—Not exceeding	2 ozs. . $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (a)	2 ozs. . $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (a)	2 ozs. . 1d. (b)
Each additional	2 ozs. . $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2 ozs. . $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2 ozs. . 1d.
Parcels	1s. not exceeding 1 lb. and 6d. for every additional pound or fraction thereof.	1s. 6d. per lb.	1s. 9d. per lb. (c)

(a) The minimum charge for a packet of samples or commercial papers is 1d.

(b) The rate for commercial papers is:—

Not exceeding 4 ozs. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 " " 6 ozs. 3d.
 And 1d. per 2 ozs. thereafter.

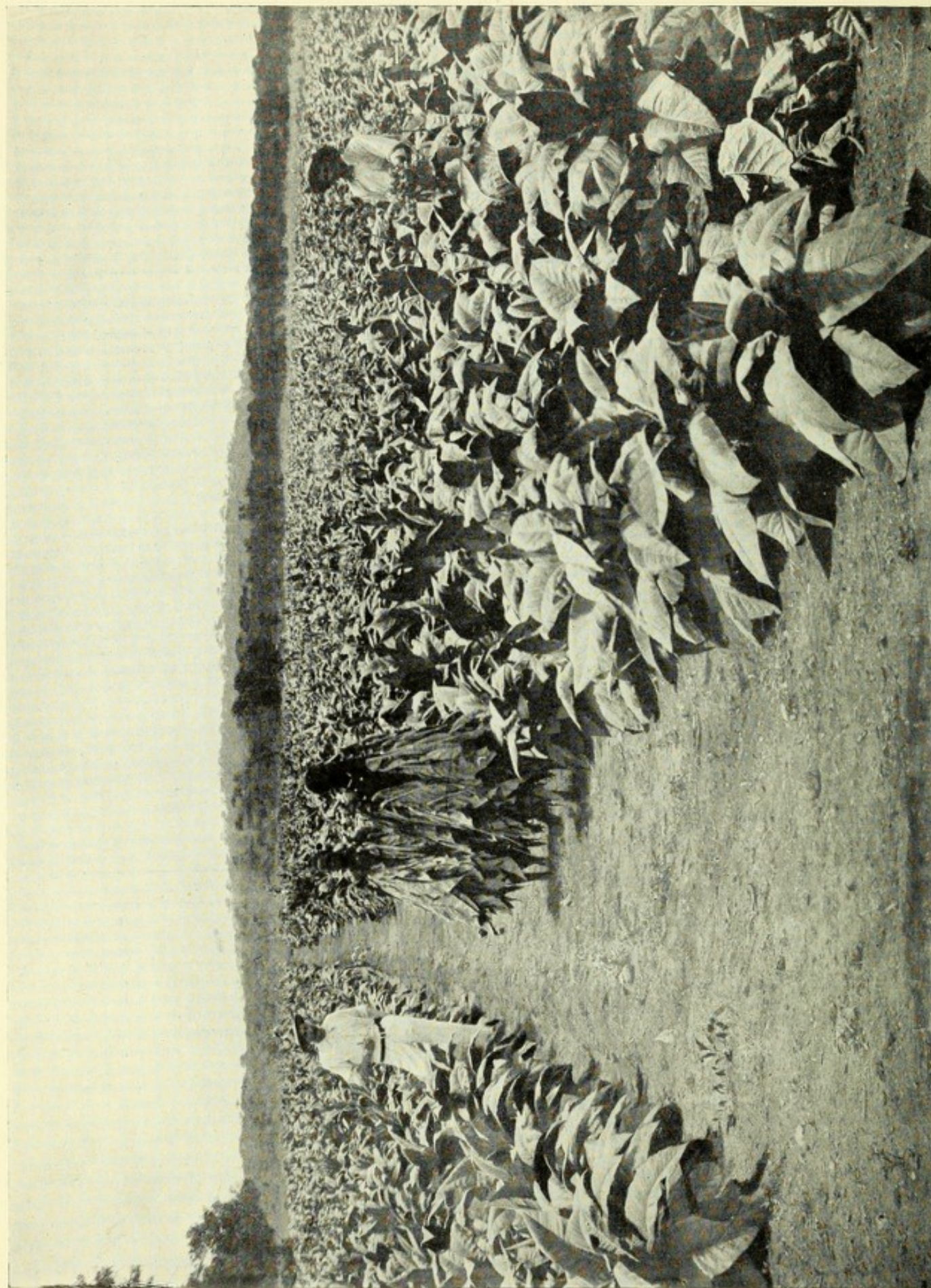
(c) The postage rates on Parcels addressed to other overseas countries can usually be calculated by adding 1s. per rate to the amounts appearing in the Cape Post Office Guide.

Fee for Registration 4d.
 Fee for acknowledgment of delivery of a Registered article 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

TELEGRAPHS.

TARIFF FOR TELEGRAMS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

When addressed to	Charge for		
	Ordinary.	Cypher or Code.	Press.
Places within Rhodesia	1s. for 12 words and 1d. a word thereafter.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a word, with a minimum charge of 1s. 6d.	1s. for 48 or lesser number of words, and 1d. for each additional 4 words or portion thereof.
Beira Railway Offices, The Bechuanaland Protectorate, The Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal and Lourenço Marques.	2s. for 12 words and 2d. for every additional word.	3s. for 12 or lesser number of words, and 3d. for each additional word.	2s. for each 48 or lesser number of words, and 2d. for each additional 4 words or portion thereof.
African Trans-Continental Offices.	5s. for 12 or lesser number of words, and 5d. for each additional word.	6s. for 12 or lesser number of words, and 6d. for each additional word.	5s. for 48 or lesser number of words, and 5d. for each additional 4 words or portion thereof.
Portuguese East African Offices.	6s. 6d. for 12 or lesser number of words, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional word.	7s. 6d. for 12 or lesser number of words, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional word.	Not accepted.
European Countries	2s. 8d. per word.	2s. 8d. per word.	1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per word.



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TO ADVERTISERS.—Write to the Advertisement Manager for the Tariff, and he will supply particulars as to space available.

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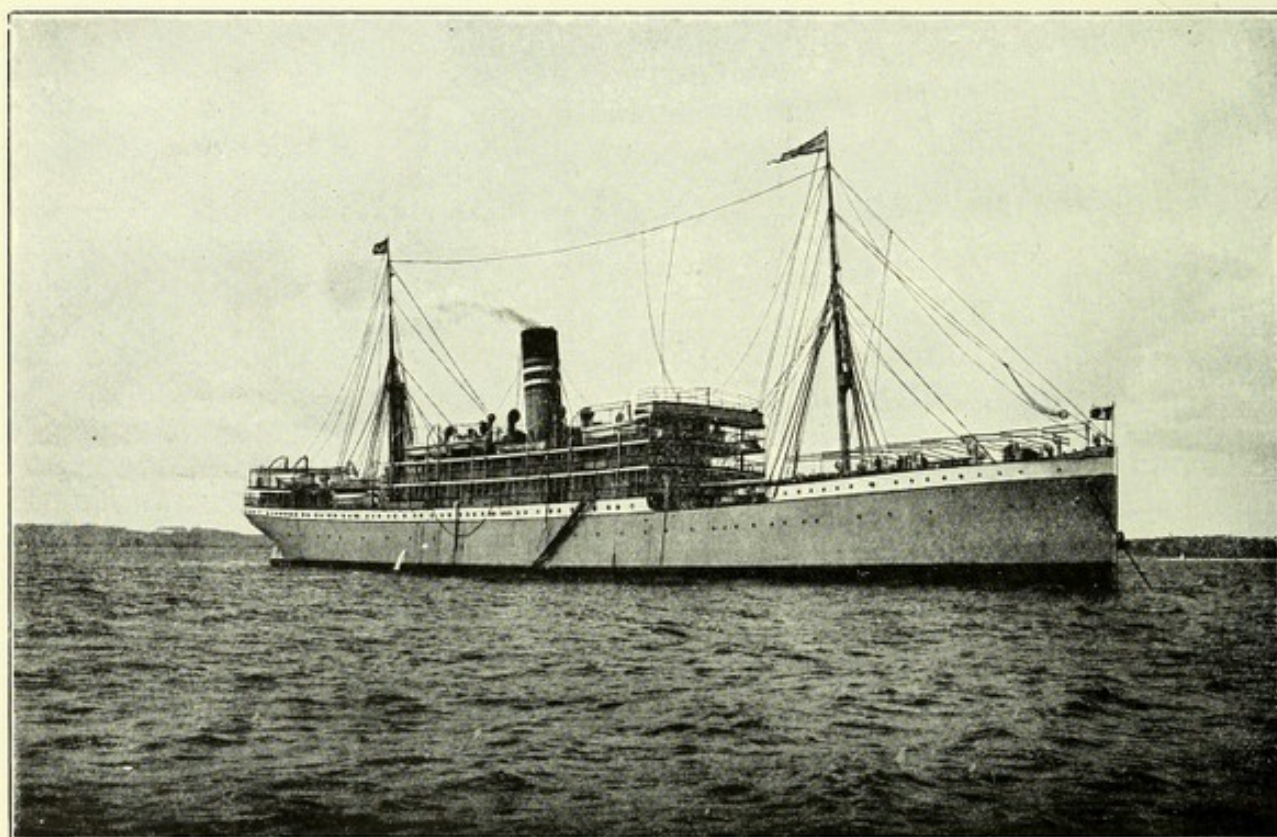
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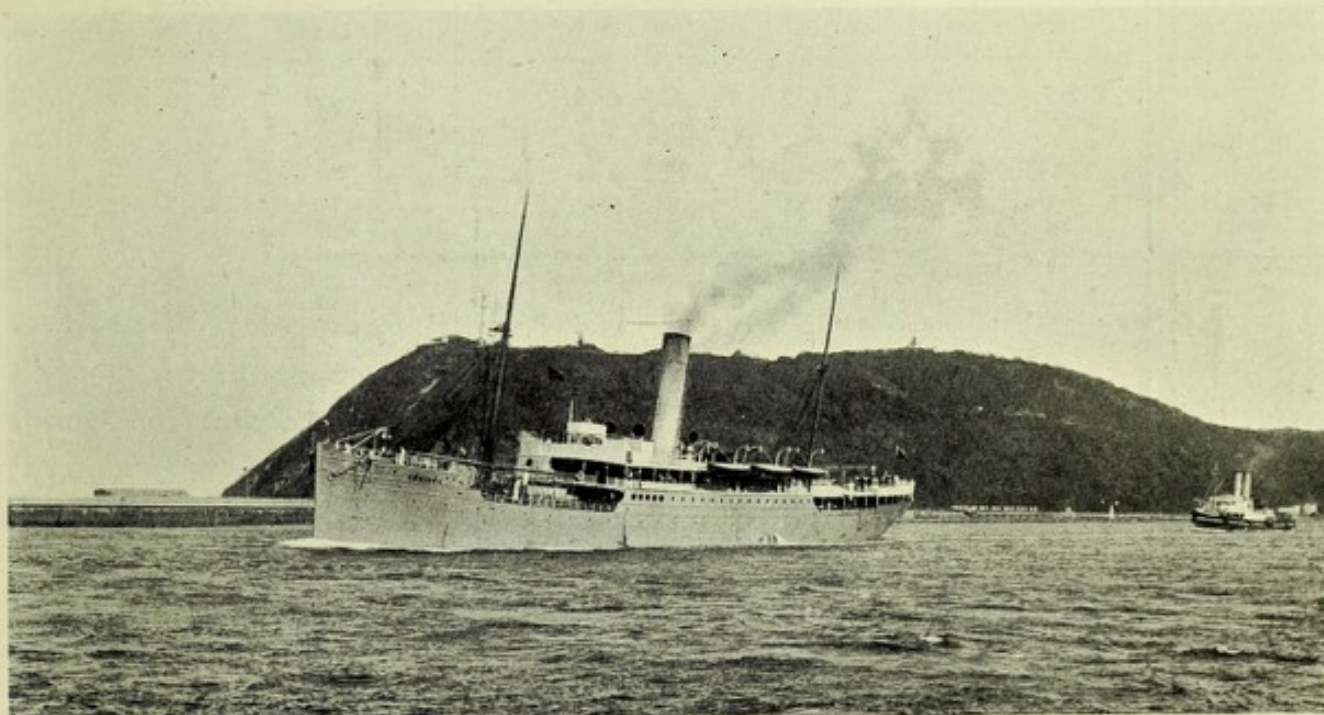
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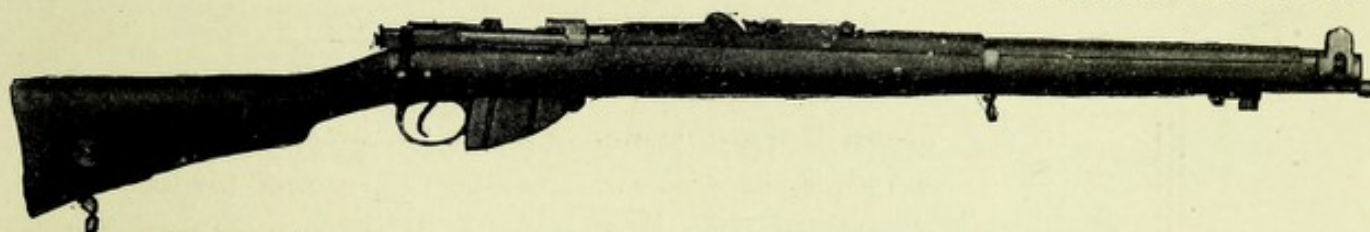
.375 BORE.



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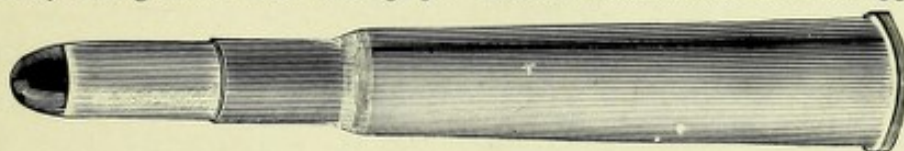
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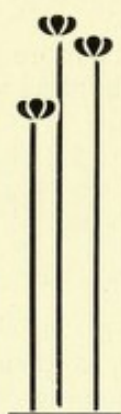
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