

SUMATRA



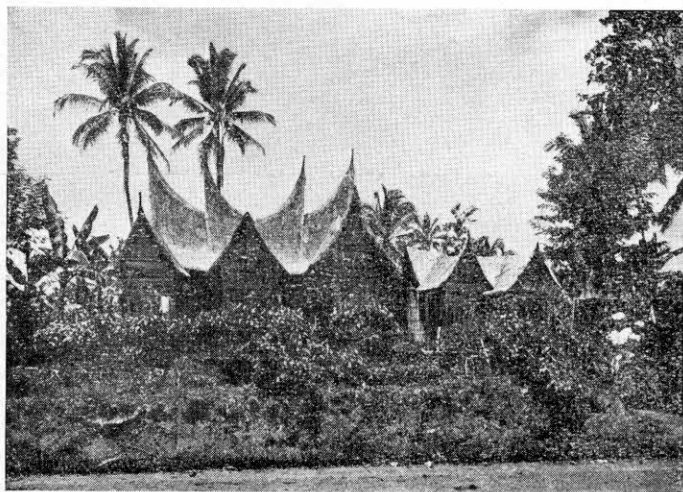
K.P.M.



Line

The Isle of Sumatra

Sumatra is a large island, fifth largest in the world, (covering about 180,000 sq. miles) whose main axis runs North-west and South-east. The equator cuts it in almost equal halves. There are, of course, many tribes represented, of which the most important are the Achinese in the North, the Bataks in the hinterland of Medan and around Lake Toba, the Mendaylingers to the South of the Bataks and around Tapanuli Bay, the Menangkabaus (probably the cradle of the Malay race and language) in the Padang Highlands, the people of Korintji, and the inhabitants of South Sumatra, including the Palembangers, the Djambi folk, the Lampongers and other closely allied groups.



The climate of Sumatra is tropical but mild; it is in all parts tempered by the cool breezes blowing down from the great Barisan Range that runs like a backbone close to the West side of the island. In this magnificent range are over 70 notable peaks, the majority volcanoes, either extinct or active. To the West the mountains slope steeply, sometimes precipitously, to the sea and the rivers are short, rapid and non-navigable. To the East, on the contrary, the slope is gradual and the rivers broad, placid and often navigable for largish vessels quite a distance inland. The alluvial plains of Deli with their almost unbelievable fertility are the home of the world-renowned Deli (Sumatra) wrapperleaf tobacco and in more recent years of rubber plantations of remarkable yield, and of estates growing other tropical crops.

The Natural Beauty of Sumatra

Sumatra is a country with a rugged and grand natural beauty.

The hills and mountains, the plains and the valleys, the volcanoes and the lakes, all of them partake of this intense grandeur. There is not the suave delight one experiences in Java and Bali, where Nature is lovely and smooth. No, here we have to deal with Nature in the rough, with breath-taking magnificence, with primeval and impenetrable forests, with ecstatic visions of all that wild life, animal as well as vegetable, has to offer.

The tropical fauna, rich though it is in varieties and units, contributes but little to a characteristic appreciation of the landscape.

The flora, being high and luxurious, too greatly impedes the range of vision, whilst it also causes the wild animal to become overshy so that upon the slightest provocation they retire into the wilderness where they usually keep hidden during the daytime.

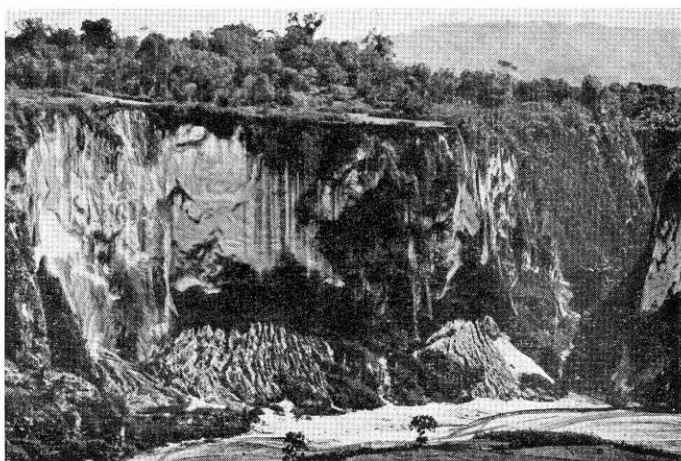


On a visit to North Sumatra starting from Medan one proceeds in the natural course of events to Brastagi, a magnificent mountain and health resort only 47 miles from the former city and yet at an altitude of 4800 ft. above sea level. Close at hand is Kabandjahé the centre of Batak life, where the people, their costumes and customs may be studied at first hand. One of the quaint customs of these natives is the way their domestic relations are regulated, permitting the man to remain at home caring the numerous children, whilst the wife does the marketing or toils in the rice fields.

Lake Toba is a huge highland lake 3000 feet above sea level ringed with fine mountains, with the island of Samosir, also a centre of Batak culture, in the middle of it. On its shores are several most attractive stopping places offering much to the visitor, of which Haranggaul, Siuhan, Prapat and Baligé deserve prior mention.

Prapat is a delightful little place and in particular offers boating, bathing and golfing and is an excellent centre for some sporting mountaineering. It has a pleasant hotel and an ideal climate.

There are other lovely mountains and creater lakes, such as Laut Tawar in the Gajo lands, Lake Singkarak near Bukit Tinggi, Lake Ranau between Palembang and Bencoolen, Lake Manindjau, and Lake Korintji, all of them having their peculiar beauties and attractions.



East Sumatra Tours

Fortnightly

Outward by mv. „Ophir” or ss. „Plancius”

Fri	Dep	Tg. Priok
Sat	Arr	Muntok
Mon	Arr	Bel. Deli
Homeward by „Ka”-type vessel		
Fri	Dep	Bel. Deli
Sat	Arr	Penang
Sat	Dep	Penang
Mon	Arr	Singapore
Wed	Dep	Singapore
Fri	Arr	Tg. Priok

SAILINGS FROM TG. PRIOK.

January	8 — 22	July	9 — 23
February	5 — 19	Aug.	6 — 20
March	5 — 19	Sept.	3 — 17
April	2 — 16 — 30	Oct.	1 — 15 — 29
May	14 — 28	Nov.	12 — 26
June	11 — 25	Dec.	10 — 24

Round Sumatra Tours

by „Ka” — or „Ba” — type motorvessels

Tue	Thu	Dep	Y	Tg. Priok	↑	Arr	Fri
Thu	Sat	Arr		Singapore		Dep	Wed
Sat	Tue	Dep		Singapore		Arr	Mon
Mon	Thu	Arr		Penang		Arr	Sat
Tue	Fri	Arr		Bel. Deli		Dep	Fri
Wed	Sat	Dep		Bel. Deli		Arr	Thu
Fri	Mon	Arr		Olehleh		Arr	Wed
Y	Tue	Arr		Sabang			▲
Sat	Wed	Arr		Meulaboh		Arr	Tue
	Y			Susoh		Arr	Mon
	Thu	Arr		Tapatuan			▲
Y	Fri	Arr		Sinabang		Arr	Sun
	Sat	Arr		Singkel		Arr	Sat
Sun	Sun	Arr		Gng. Sitoli			▲
Mon	Mon	Arr		Sibolga		Dep	Fri
Tue	Tue	Dep		Sibolga		Arr	Tue
Wed		Arr		Nias Isl.			▲
Fri	Y	Dep		Nias Isl.			↑
Sat	Wed	Arr		Gng. Sitoli			
Sun	Y	Arr		Sinabang			
Tue	Thu	Arr		Padang		Dep	Mon
Wed	Fri	Dep		Padang		Arr	Sat
Thu	Sat	Arr		Bengkulu		Arr	Fri
Y	Sun	Arr		K r o ë			▲
Fri	Mon	Arr		Pandjang			↑
Sat	Tue	Arr	Y	Tg. Priok	▲	Dep	Wed

Anti Clockwise Routes

TUESDAY SAILINGS FROM TG. PRIOK				THURSDAY SAILINGS FROM TG. PRIOK			
January	12	July	27	January	21	July	8
February	9	Aug.	24	February	18	Aug.	5
March	9	Sept.	21	March	18	Sept.	2 — 30
April	6	Oct.	19	April	15	Oct.	28
May	4	Nov.	16	May	13	Nov.	25
June	1 — 29	Dec.	14	June	10	Dec.	23

Clockwise Routes

WEDNESDAY SAILINGS FROM TG. PRIOK
FORTNIGHTLY

January	13 — 27	July	14 — 28
February	10 — 24	August	11 — 25
March	10 — 24	September	8 — 22
April	7 — 21	October	6 — 20
May	5 — 19	November	3 — 17
June	2 — 16 — 30	December	1 — 15 — 29



Medan - Brastagi	67
„ - Tebing Tinggi	80
Brastagi - Prapat	152
Tebing Tinggi - Prapat	95
Prapat - Balige	59
Balige - Tarutung	49
Tarutung - Sibolga	66
Sibolga - Padang	471

