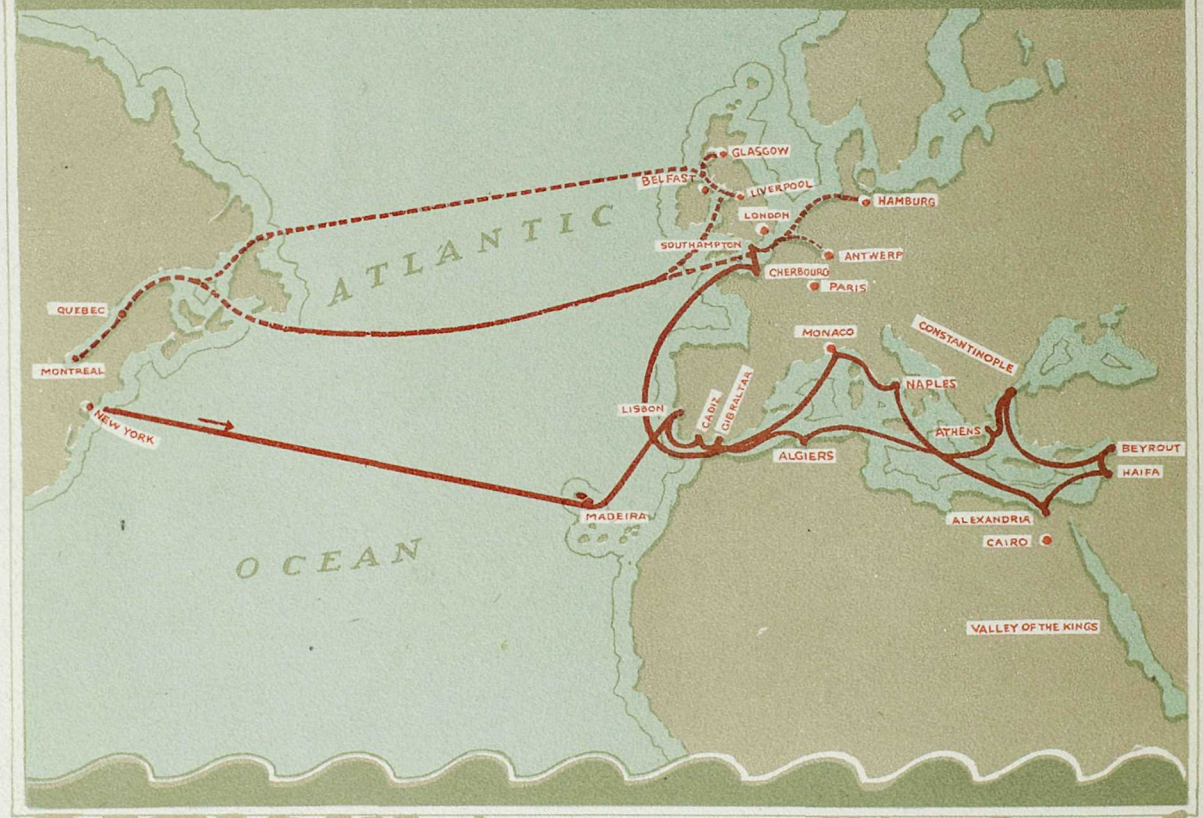
MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

1925

1925

Route of the Mediterranean Cruise



of the Empress of Scotland

NEC 19-727

Empress of Scotland

Mediterranean Cruise

Canadian Pacific

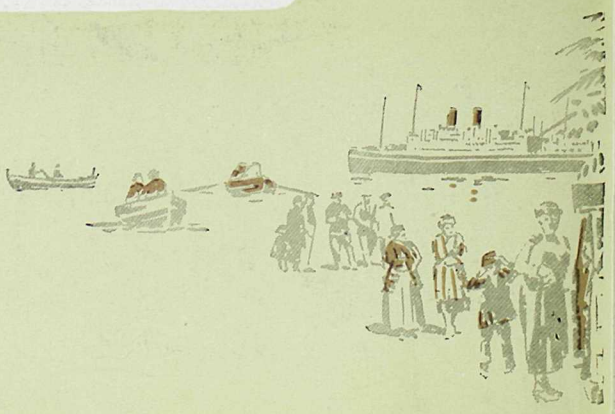
PRINTED IN CANADA—1924

The Mediterranean

THE treasures recovered from the tomb of Tutankhamen have turned the eyes of the world upon the Mediterranean, and there are few to-day who do not desire to visit Egypt and the ancient cities of the great inland sea which bathes the shores of Africa, Asia and Europe. What the excavators and historians are revealing is that the Mediterranean races have been linked together by trade and intercommunication for six thousand years. While therefore there is an individual fascination in the historic centres of Cadiz and Seville, of Algiers and Tunis, of Jerusalem, Damascus and Constantinople, of Athens, Naples and Rome, these have grown up in relation to each other from time immemorial, so that a cruise such as that of the "Empress of Scotland," which comprehends them all, has a unique educational value. America itself is concerned in this ancient history, for Christopher Columbus was delayed in his voyage of discovery by the distraction of the Spanish Court during the struggle to drive the Moors out of Grenada back to North Africa.

The Phoenicians, first rulers of the seas and the great trading nation of the ancient times, planted a colony at the mouth of the Quadalquivir nearly five thousand years ago, and from this rich region of Spain came the Tarshish ships bearing metals for Solomon's temple. These hardy sea-rovers, their frail vessels propelled by oarsmen, the slaves captured in war, skirted the land out through the gates of Hercules, up the west coast of Europe, penetrating as far as the southern coast of Britain. Here the remains of their long abandoned tin mines can still be seen. It is interesting to realize that on her trip from Alexandria to Southampton the "Empress of Scotland" will follow the route first followed by them.

Climate and circumstances have fortunately preserved many of the ruins and authentic traces of the ancient civilizations, and the newer growths have also their own picturesque romance and charm. Every moment of this Mediterranean cruise will therefore be charged with interest.



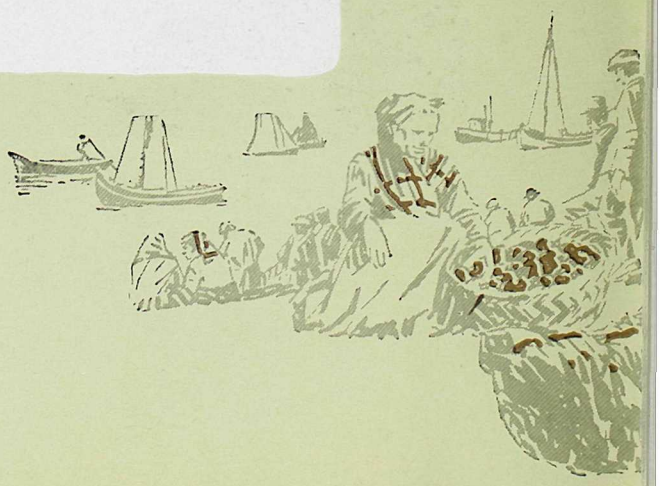
The *Empress of Scotland*
Enterprising Lace Merchants
Sledges at Funchal

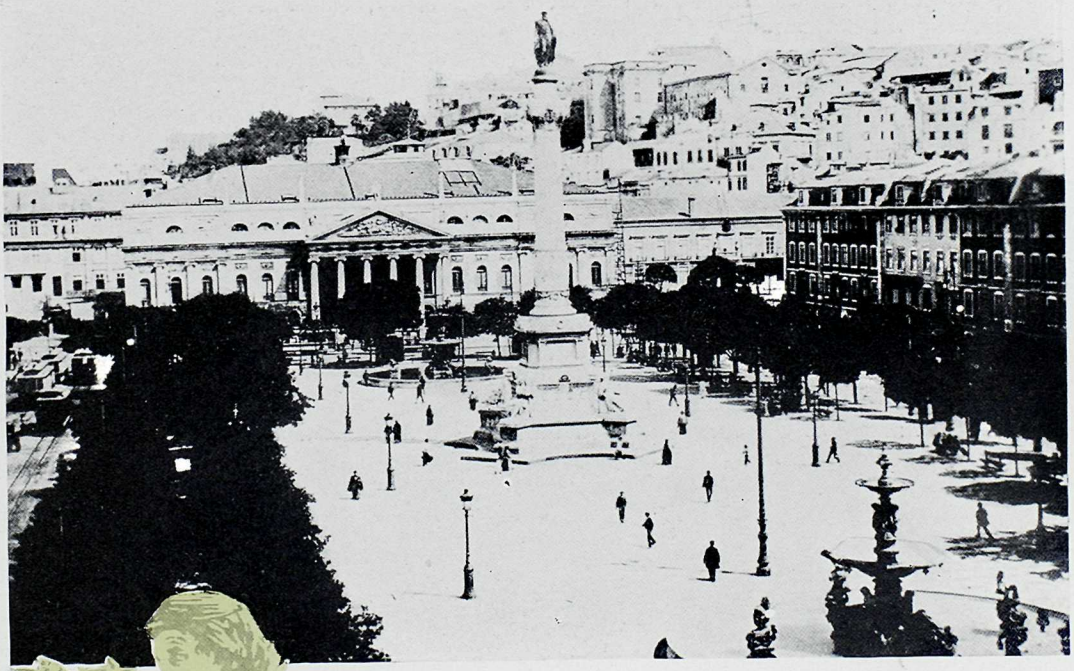
Madeira — Lisbon

KNOWN to the Romans as the Purple Islands on account of a local dye, MADEIRA was colonized by the Portuguese early in the fifteenth century. Christopher Columbus married the daughter of a sea-captain of Madeira and thus became interested in the adventure which discovered America to Europe. Funchal, the capital and port of call, gleams like a jewel in its setting of sea-cliffs and lofty mountains. Gaily coloured houses, lovely gardens, brilliant costumes natural to a sunny climate, give a pleasant welcome to those who step ashore after seven days at sea. In the evening the Vigia gardens, lit by countless coloured lanterns, tempt the visitor with music and the attractions of a casino. There will be a trip up the inclined railway to Terreiro de Lucta, to a point commanding a magnificent panorama, 3,300 feet above the sea. Descent can be made by railway or by toboggan.

LISBON—the name itself is a description of the site—was founded by the Phoenicians, who called it "alis ubbo" or friendly harbour. The friendly harbour it has remained to all the nations of the world. Here the Roman triremes took shelter, here the Moorish galley and the Spanish galleon rode at anchor, here the ships of the crusaders were provisioned before setting out for the Holy Land. Lisbon saw the great Armada in all its glory, and the battleships of the last war.

Terraces of white and tinted buildings, gaily tiled and set amid the vivid foliage of semi-tropical gardens, rise behind the twelve miles of waterfront where Lisbon sits enthroned at the mouth of the Tagus. Modern Lisbon, to judge by our new world standards, has a history of many years behind it. The Se or Cathedral was founded in 1150 A.D. It has a sumptuous Gothic portal, and the Monastery adjoining the church of Santa Maria or Jeronymosis is enriched with lovely cloisters of the Renaissance type of architecture known as the Manueline and limited to Portugal and the west of Spain. The church itself, adorned with carved stone columns, fan vaulting and altars inlaid with precious metals, contains the tombs of Vasco de Gama, the explorer, and Camoens, the epic poet. The Castello de Sao Jorge, in the same old part of the city, is a Moorish citadel, now used as a fort and barracks.





A Square, Funchal

Lisbon—Place Dom Pedro IV

(Ewing Galloway)

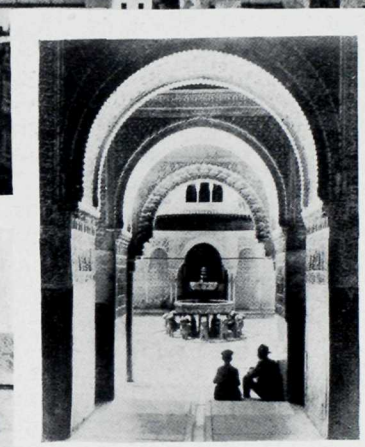
Cadiz – Seville

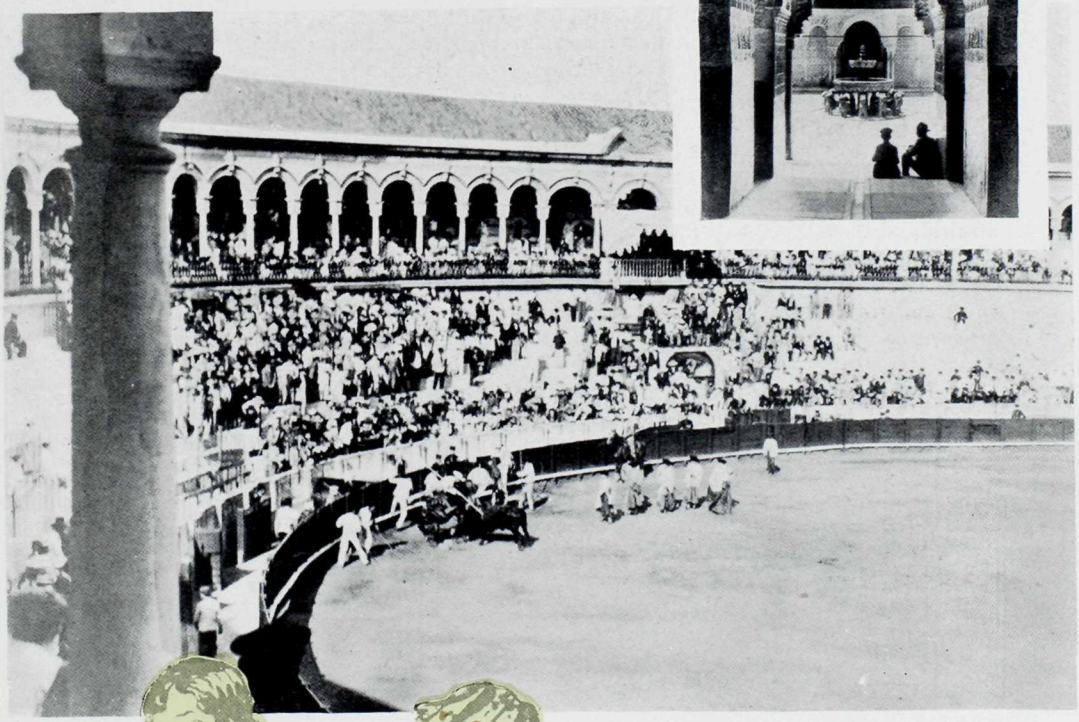
CADIZ, gleaming white on an azure sea, and guarding with heavy ramparts the delta of the Quadalquivir from the head of a long and narrow peninsula, dates back to the early days of the Phoenicians, to whom it was known a thousand years before Christ as Gadeira or Gades. About 500 B.C. it became a Roman outpost on the Atlantic, famous for its luxurious life, its wines and its dancing girls. As a city of Spain it grew in wealth and importance after the discovery of America and the Indies. While the public buildings lack the rich and ornate magnificence of the cities of the interior, the terraced houses, with view towers and balconies, the charm and picturesqueness of the people, the clean, busy streets, make this visit to Cadiz a delightful introduction to old Spain. The two cathedrals, the Church of Los Capuchinos, where Murillo fell to his death while painting his picture of the Betrothal of St. Catherine, the Academy of Fine Arts, and the view from the signal tower are points of particular interest. Unfailing entertainment and the opportunity of studying the types of humanity on the Spanish Coast are found in the promenades and public gardens, the Muralla del Mar, the Alameda, the Parque Genoves and the Botanical Gardens.

The railway trip to SEVILLE passes through the fertile plains which even in Roman times were known as the garden of Europe. Seville, an inland port of ancient renown and still prosperous traffic, contains in the Alcazar, in the rose-red observation tower of the Giralda, and in the solitary golden tower, memorials of Moorish splendour dating from the days when this was the capital of Europe. The houses are Moorish still, white with green balconies and central court and fountains, set in narrow streets or around spacious squares fragrant with orange groves. The stately Cathedral incorporates both a Roman temple and a Moorish mosque, seen particularly in the Court of Oranges, with its glorious bronze doors, and in the Giralda.

The animated street-life of Seville has often been painted, described and even set to music—as in Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia." The townsfolk and the peasants of the surrounding country have preserved many of the curious old customs which have died out in other parts of Spain.

From Seville there is an optional excursion to Granada (for the Alhambra), rejoining the "Empress" at Gibraltar.





Cadiz Cathedral

The Alhambra—Court of the Lions
(Ewing Galloway)

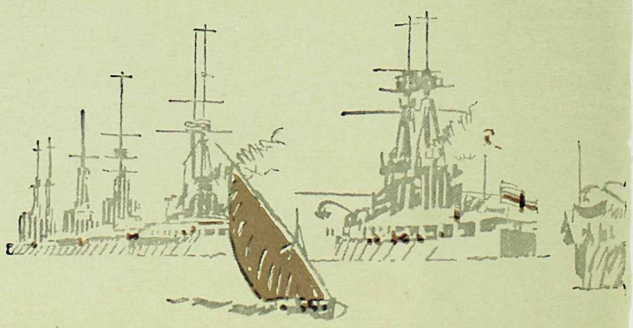
Seville—A Bull Fight
(Ewing Galloway)

Gibraltar—

HERCULES is said to have torn aside the rocks which separated the Mediterranean from the Atlantic, and GIBRALTAR was therefore known to the ancients as one of the two Pillars of Hercules, testifying to that feat of strength, Abyla on the African side of the straits being the other. Known to the Greek and Roman mariners as Calpe, the present name is formed from the Arabic words "*Gebel al Tarick*" (the height or rock of Tarick), since Tarick Ibn Zeiad, the general of the Caliph Valid at the time of the Conquest of Spain by the Moors (711 A.D.) landed at the foot of the rock, upon which he built a strong fortress. Used immediately as a base of operations, the history of Gibraltar is, from this time, a history of the Moorish domination of southern Spain, and its fall in 1462 marks the break-up of the western Caliphate. Henry IV, King of Spain, incautiously entrusted the fortress to the care of the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, who attempted to hold it as his personal property. For thirty years sovereign and subject struggled for the great prize, victory in the end resting with the large battalions. Spain held the rocky promontory for two centuries, and lost it to Great Britain in the war of the Spanish Succession. It has remained in British hands ever since. In the war which broke out in 1779 between Great Britain and Spain, Gibraltar underwent its famous four-year siege. It was ably and successfully defended by General Elliot. This was one of the most notable sieges of modern times.

As Gibraltar is primarily a fortress and a naval base, every effort, in view of war contingencies, is made to prevent any increase in the population. Sanitary laws modelled on English statutes, but drafted with a very different object in view, are used with some ingenuity to reduce the available space for housing. The poor are thus being pushed across the border to the Spanish town of La Linea de la Concepcion, from where they come daily to work in the fortress-city.

The permanent residents, of whom about thirty thousand still remain, are of a very various origin. Turbaned Arabs in burnous mingle in the street with British soldiers and Jewish merchants. The Alameda, a public park, planted with beautiful trees and flowers, is much favoured as a promenade. A carriage drive for the passengers of the "Empress of Scotland" has been arranged through the Alameda to Europa Point, at the extreme end of the peninsula.



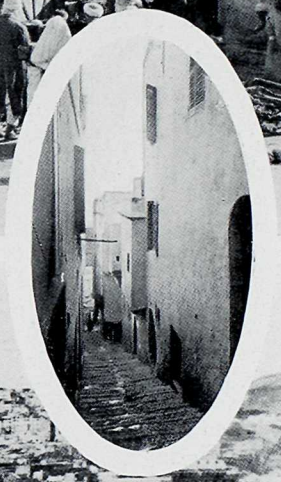
Gibraltar
(Publishers Photo Service)

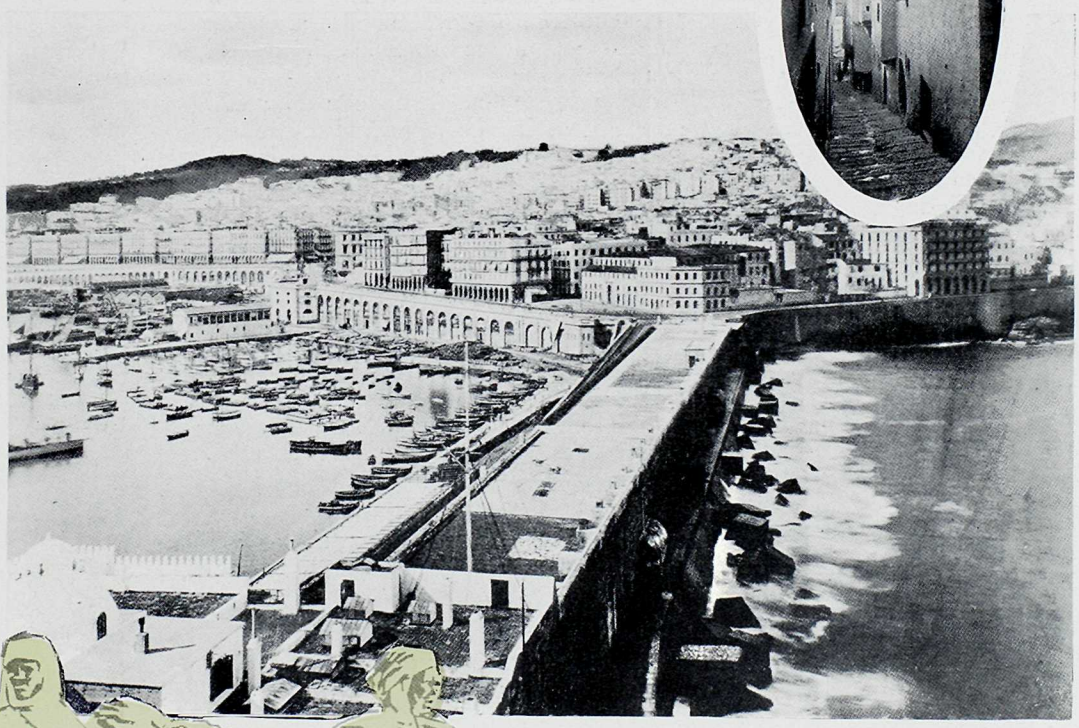
Algiers

ALGIERS, a city that seems at first sight almost as if carved out of an ivory hill, was founded by an Arab prince in 935, but never attained much importance until the expulsion of the Moors from Spain in 1492, when it became the chief stronghold of the Barbary Corsairs. For over three hundred years these exacted terrible tribute in ships, in merchandise, in men and women from their Christian enemies. Perhaps the most famous of these Corsairs were the two brothers Barbarossa. Cervantes, the author of "Don Quixote," was one of the countless thousands of unfortunates thrown into the pent-house of the Souk-el-Abeed, or slave market of this piratical city. When they were not at war with the Christian Powers the Corsairs preyed on those who did not contribute to their support. At the beginning of the last century every country of commercial importance was paying tribute to the rulers of the pirates. As part of this tribute was always in the form of armed ships, naval stores and ammunition, the civilized powers were furnishing the means for their own destruction. In 1815 the Americans, in consequence of a dispute over the amount to be paid, refused to contribute and sent a naval force under Decatur to attack Algiers. In a short time he compelled the Dey to sue for peace, and extracted from him a pledge that American traders would be immune. Great Britain did the same in the following year, and France captured the city of Algiers in 1829, since which time it has been a French possession. A vivid picture of Algiers in Corsair times may be found in Rafael Sabatini's romance "The Sea Hawk."

To-day the shopping districts of the lower town and the spacious residential suburbs are modern and French. Here are located the government buildings, the barracks, the commercial warehouses, and the residences of the Governor-General and the other government officials. The old town, higher up the hill, has an oriental aspect. Its crowning point is the Kasbah, or Palace of the Deys, about five hundred feet above the sea. The French dismantled the fortifications, cut a roadway through the Mosque which was connected with them, and permitted the entire building to fall to ruins. You can still see traces of the treasure vaults and slave dungeons of the Deys.

The streets of the native city are narrow, crooked and dirty beyond belief. The houses are strong, prison-like edifices with iron grated slits for windows, looking not on to the street but into the central quadrangle, which can be entered only by a small and easily guarded door.





A Market in Algiers
Rue de la Kasbak, Algiers
Algiers from the Sea

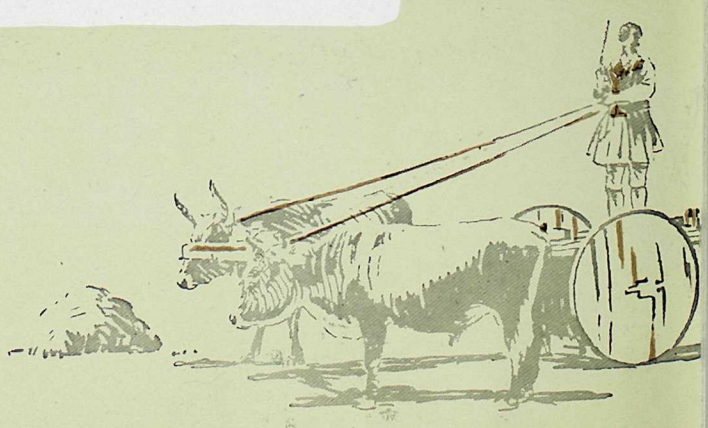
Athens - -

SO beautiful is ATHENS that although Greece has been overrun by many barbarian conquerors—Goths, Ostro-Goths and Turks—these have refrained from their usual vandalism, with the result that surprisingly little damage has been done to the Attic temples except by age—although the Parthenon was almost destroyed by an explosion during the siege of 1687. Dominating Athens is the Acropolis. The western front of this is entered by the gateway of the Propylaea, near which is the temple of the Wingless Victory, with an exquisitely beautiful frieze. On the north is the Erechtheum, notable for the famous porch of the Caryatides or sculptured maidens who support the roof. The ruins of the Parthenon occupy the summit. Traces of Christian paintings on the inner walls recall the period when the Parthenon was used as a Church, and the stairs of the Minaret erected during the Turkish occupation still stand. Much of the frieze that was not abstracted by Lord Elgin is preserved in the Acropolis Museum, below which is the Theatre of Dionysius, where the immortal tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides were played. This open-air theatre seated 16,000 in classic times, with a front row of marble chairs. The reliefs supporting the stage are Roman, dating from the time of Nero.

The marble Theseon on Apostle Paul Street, near the railway station, is considered to be in better preservation than any other of the ancient Greek temples. On the other hand, only fifteen columns remain of the original hundred of the temple of Zeus Olympius, which is reputed to have been the second largest Greek temple in history. The approach to this was through the Arch of Hadrian. Near this Arch is the circular temple of Lysicrates, used originally for the display of trophies at the Dionysian festivals.

The new Stadium, seating 60,000 spectators, provided the arena for the Olympic Games in 1906. It is built on the site of the goal of the historic Marathon race.

Among the other interesting places is Mars Hill, where St. Paul preached to the Athenians. The National Archaeological Museum has a unique collection of Mycenean antiquities discovered by Dr. Schliemann, the excavator of ancient Troy. The Hill of the Pnyx, with the rock platform from which Athenian orators addressed the Assembly on matters of moment, affords a view of the Acropolis which should not be missed. Another fine view can be obtained from Museum Hill.



The Caryatidæ
Greek National Costume
The Acropolis

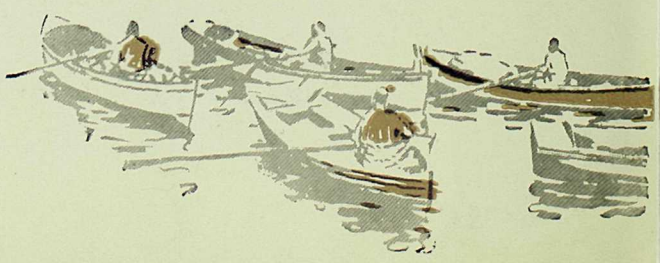
Constantinople

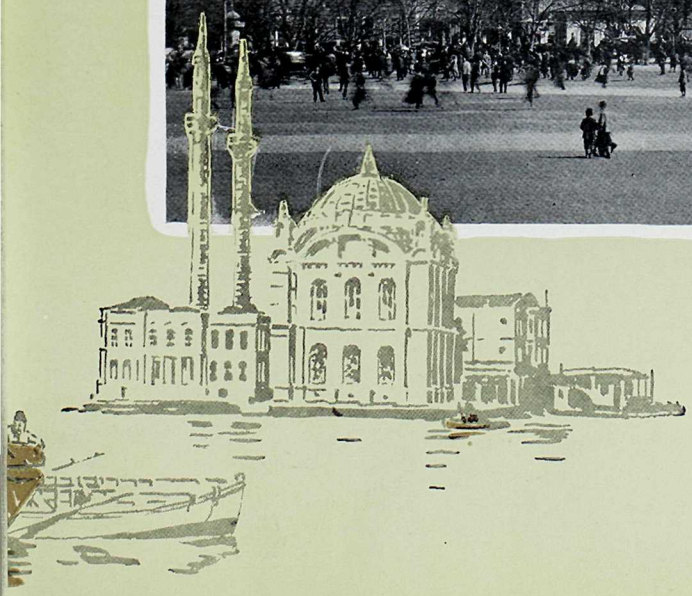
VERY beautiful is the sea route between Athens, Constantinople, and Beyrout. The Strait of the Dardanelles, known to the Greeks as the Hellespont, which was swum by Hero and Leander and later by Lord Byron, is guarded at the entrance by the castles of Sedil Bahr and Kum Kaleh, and farther on by the Old Castle of Anatolia and the Old Castle of Rumelia. The land on the right is the land of Troy, famous for the great siege, the incidents in which are sung in Homer's "Iliad." At the entrance to the Sea of Marmora, on the left, is the town of Gallipoli, a name of tragic memory in the recent war. The Strait of the Dardanelles is 47 miles long and from 3 to 4 miles broad. Most beautiful of all is the vision of the city on the Golden Horn, with its domes and minarets, palaces and ancient walls. "Formed by Nature," says Edward Gibbon, the historian, "for the centre and capital of a great monarchy," CONSTANTINOPLE was the creation of a Roman Emperor who ransacked the temples of Italy, Greece and Syria to enrich and adorn this, his Eastern throne-city. The oldest of these imported trophies, the Serpent Column, taken from the Oracle Sanctuary at Delphi, still stands in the Hippodrome. The splendor of the city one sees to-day is, however, due more to the later Emperor Justinian, who, in the sixth century, with the aid of a great architect, Anthemios, made Constantinople the wonder, just as it was the centre of the civilized world. Of the Turkish Sultans, the greatest of the builders was Suleyman, whose magnificent mosque is a reminder of the luxurious Court to which in the sixteenth century every bazaar in the East paid tribute.

> "Stamboul the immemorial, still the same as when the old Khalifs had looked out on it; as when Suleyman the Great had imagined and created its noble outline by adding the finest of the cupolas—a ghost, a magnificent ghost of the past, is this city, still standing, with its endless spindles of stone, so slender, so light, that how they have lasted is a marvel."
>
> PIERRE LOTI, in "Disenchanted."

On arrival at Constantinople the "Empress of Scotland" will proceed up the Bosphorus as far as the entrance to the Black Sea.

Drives have been arranged round Constantinople, facilitating visits to the Galata Tower, the Seraglio, Sancta Sophia, the Hippodrome, the China Mosque of Ahmed I, and the fascinating bazaars of Stamboul.





Street Merchants in Constantinople
(Publishers Photo Service)

Seraglio Point
(Keystone View Co.)

Sancta Sophia
(Publishers Photo Service)

The Holy Land

From Constantinople we go to BEYROUT, a city that, although it is situated in the oldest part of the world, is essentially modern. An important seaport in the great Phoenician Empire, and for long the seat of a well-known school of jurisprudence in the Roman Empire, recognized as one of the three official law schools by the Emperor Justinian, Beyrout had fallen from its high estate, and in 1844 had become a small town of perhaps 8,000 people. Its rapid growth since then is the result of its new-born commercial importance, created by the genius and patience of nineteenth-century Frenchmen. It is the centre of the Eastern silk industry, and in addition is a large exporter of olive oil, sesame seed, tobacco and wool. The harbour of the new town was built by French capitalists, who desired an exporting terminus for their railway through northern Palestine.

The "Empress" will arrive here early in the morning, and after giving those on board an opportunity to drive about the town, will sail that evening for Haifa, where she will lie at anchor for a week, to give her passengers an unrivalled opportunity to explore the HOLY LAND. For those who desire it there will be an excursion overland, from Beyrout to DAMASCUS, a city which was contemporary with Sodom and Gomorrah, and is the oldest city in the world. You can pass along the "Street called Straight" and see the very wall down which St. Paul was let in a basket. The bazaars are the most fascinating in the Orient, made up of vaulted streets with niches for stores. Shoes inlaid with mother-of-pearl, sugared almonds, brass and silverware, rugs, inlaid woodwork, rubies, silks, these and a thousand other things attract and tempt the passer-by. Not the least attractive of the many wonders of this city is its extraordinary population. Here are to be found representatives of every nation of the world, all crying their wares and asking you just six times the price which they are willing to accept.

From Damascus we go south to the SEA OF GALILEE, upon the waters of which Christ walked and in which many of the Apostles fished for a living. The names of the surrounding towns are redolent of the story of the Bible. Tiberias, Magdala, the steep place down which plunged the Gadarene swine, the slope on which Christ preached his Sermon on the Mount—all these are to be seen and reverently visited beside the Sea of Galilee. The Greek church at Cana of Galilee contains an earthen jar which is claimed to be one

A Native Cafe in Haifa

The "Street called Straight," Damascus
(E. M. Newman)

Beyrout
(Ewing Galloway)

Nazareth - -

of those into which the water was turned into wine at the marriage feast; and the spring is still shown from which water is said to have been drawn for Christ's first miracle. At Capernaum the Franciscan monks are excavating the synagogue in which Christ preached. Fishermen are still drawing their nets as in the days of the Apostles.

> "The soil of the plain of Gennesareth is wonderfully rich, wild flowers spring up everywhere. Tulips, anemones and irises carpet the ground. The plain is almost a parallelogram, shut in on the north and south by steep cliffs, nearly a thousand feet high, broken here and there into terraces, but nowhere easily to be climbed. On the west side the hills recede not quite so precipitously, and streams of black basalt boulders encroach upon the plain. The shore line is gently embayed and the beach is pearly white—one mass of triturated fresh-water shells—and edged by a fringe of the exquisitely lovely oleanders."
>
> Dr. Tristram.

Many places in NAZARETH are identified with the boyhood of Jesus—Mary's well, the fountain of still water to which the women still bring their jars, the grotto of the Carpenter's shop found under an old church built by the crusaders. The hill above Nazareth commands a famous view of Palestine, stretching from Mount Hermon to Benjamin and from the Jordan valley to the Mediterranean.

> "However deep the builder may be obliged to dig to reach it, no other foundation than the virgin rock contents the Nazarene. The craftsmen ply their several trades, always seated, if it be possible, either at their doors, or in the street. Most of the old-fashioned tools are still in use; but in carpenters' shops the modern innovation of a work-bench has been introduced, so that the carpenter stands at his work instead of sitting with his plank on his lap, as it is possible that Joseph the carpenter did nineteen hundred years ago. The dwellings, as elsewhere in the East, are not cumbered with much furniture."
>
> Dr. John Fulton, in "Palestine, the Holy Land."

Those who came overland from Damascus will now rejoin the other travellers at Haifa. Every foot of the ground is hallowed with memories, and it is difficult to select what to do in the seven days of our stay in the land of the Bible. Three days are allotted to Jerusalem itself, which is five hours by rail from Haifa.

The Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem

Mary's Well, Nazareth

Dome of the Rock (Mosque of Omar), Jerusalem

Jerusalem-Bethlehem

JERUSALEM has been destroyed and rebuilt so often (sixteen times at least) that some of the streets in David's royal city are now eighty feet underground. The walls built by David and Solomon have disappeared, but traces of the wall of Herod may still be seen near the Wailing Place of the Jews.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is built on the traditional rock of Calvary, and in the centre of the church is the traditional tomb of Christ. The Mosque of Omar covers the rock on the summit of Mount Moriah on which Abraham offered the sacrifice of Isaac. Here was the original Temple of Solomon, and here, according to the Mohammedans, the Angel Gabriel will blow the Last Trump.

BETHLEHEM is only a few miles from Jerusalem. The road from the Jaffa gate follows the route taken by the Wise Men from the East. It passes the field of Boaz where Ruth gleaned her wheat, and the field in which the Shepherds watched their sheep. It passes near the spot where David slew Goliath. It passes a square building with a dome known as Rachel's Tomb, built on or near the pillar that Jacob set up on his wife's grave.

The Church of the Nativity is built on the site of a grotto which tradition identifies with the birthplace of Jesus. This was built by the Emperor Constantine in 330 A.D. and is thus the oldest Christian edifice in the world. It is held jointly by the three sects of the Latin, Greek and Armenian churches. The Shrine of the Nativity is lit up with fifteen lamps which are never allowed to go out.

To-day Bethlehem is busy with the manufacture of rosaries and of crucifixes of olive-wood and mother-of-pearl. The women have a distinctive and picturesque costume, with head-dress richly ornamented.

From Haifa there is an optional trip, by motor, to Nazareth, Tiberias, and the Sea of Galilee, and another to Jericho.

Selling Bread at Jaffa Gate
A Water Carrier
At the Church of the Holy Sepulchre
The Via Dolorosa, Jerusalem

Alexandria-Cairo

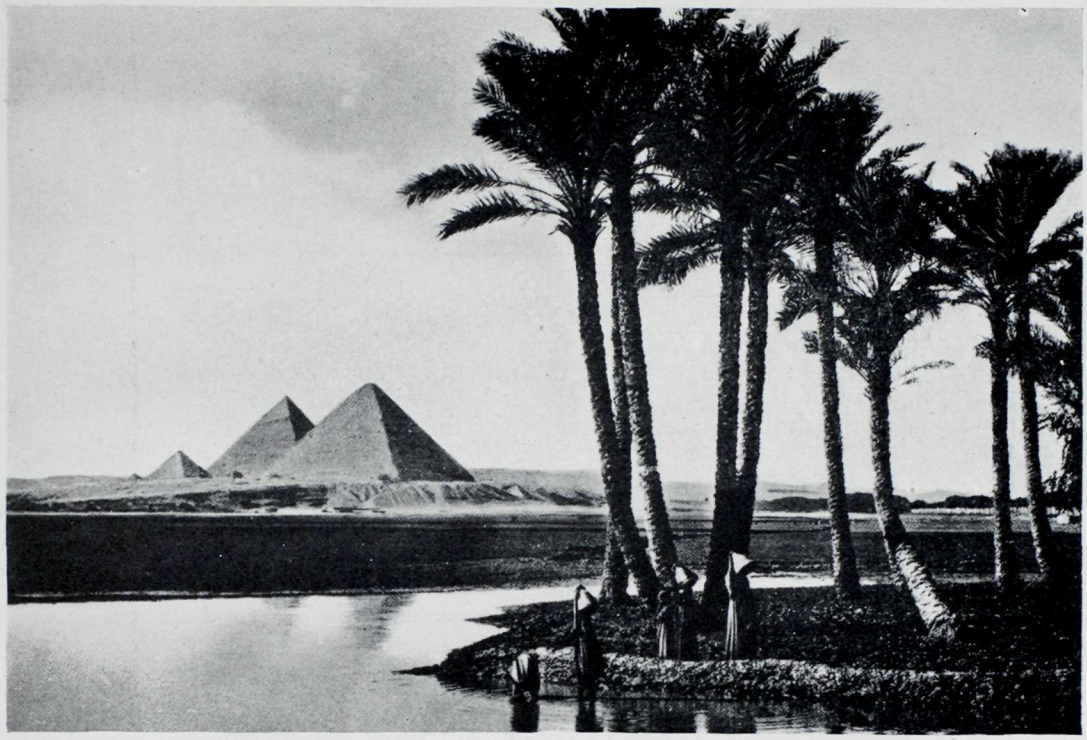
TWO thousand years before Abraham pitched his tent on the banks of the Nile, the Sphinx was carved out of the solid rock and four civilizations had waxed and waned in Egypt. Here indeed are the earliest records of human culture in the Mediterranean basin, records which are being added to day by day.

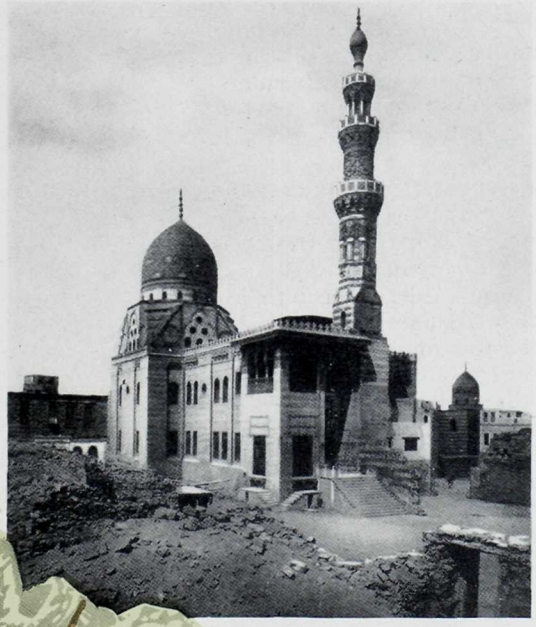
ALEXANDRIA, the port where the "Empress of Scotland" will land her passengers, was founded about 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great, and remained the capital of Egypt for the Greeks and the Romans over a thousand years. Under the Caesars it grew to be second only to Rome. To-day the Royal Palaces where Cleopatra once reigned in voluptuous splendour have sunk, with the land they were built on, under the sea. The train journey of 130 miles from Alexandria to CAIRO passes through the fertile Nile Delta, the soil in which, silting up at the rate of four inches in a century, is over 70 feet deep. No wonder that from time immemorial there has been "corn in Egypt."

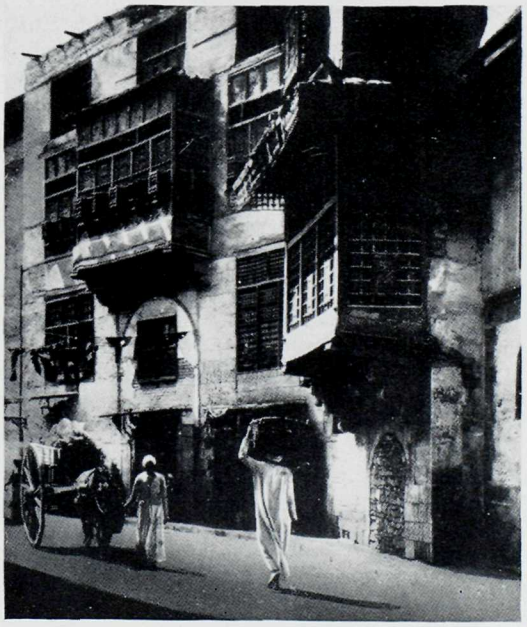
The first Arab settlement at Cairo was Fustat, the City of Tents, dating from about 641 A.D. This was near the modern tower of Heliopolis beside the fortress of On, the ruins of which still remain. At On there was once a University at which Moses and Plato in their day were students. Cairo itself, the City of the Caliphs' Palaces, was established in 969 by Saladin, the chivalrous leader of the Saracens against Richard Cœur de Lion and his Crusaders. To-day it is the largest city in Africa, with nearly a million inhabitants and pretentious modern squares and buildings in notable contrast to the still extensive native quarter.

The Mosque of Ibn-Tuhun is the oldest in Cairo, built from the designs of a Christian prisoner in 868. El Az-har, "The Resplendent," is the great Mohammedan University, founded in 970 and thronged each year by ten thousand students from the Gold Coast to Java and Sumatra. These receive their food and tuition free. The Mosque of the Sultan Hassan has a stately portal 66 feet high. A notable landmark in the Citadel is the Mosque of Mohammed Ali, with its tall slender minarets.

A drive about the city and its environs will be arranged for passengers on the "Empress of Scotland," and will take them to the Pyramids and the Sphinx and as far afield as the island of Roda, where Moses is said to have been hidden in the bulrushes.







The Pyramids of Giza
The Kaitbay Mosque
A Street in Cairo

The Nile

AN optional excursion has been arranged for those who desire to visit THEBES and the VALLEY OF THE KINGS, where the sepulchres of Tutankhamen, Rameses III, VI and IX, Seti I and others have yielded marvellous records of the past. It is four hundred and fifty miles from Cairo to Luxor, and a pleasant way of making the trip is to go by train and return by boat down the broad water highway of the Nile. The waters of the River Nile are the life-blood of the country, and now, as in the time of the Pharaohs, the life, health and prosperity of the people are governed by their flow. When Great Britain undertook the government of the country of the people of Egypt half a century ago, they were content to starve or feast, just as the river flooded or ran dry. The British immediately commenced operations designed to control as far as possible the flow of water. The construction of the Assuan, the world's largest dam, has permitted the storing of flood water in great artificial lakes until it is needed in dry years.

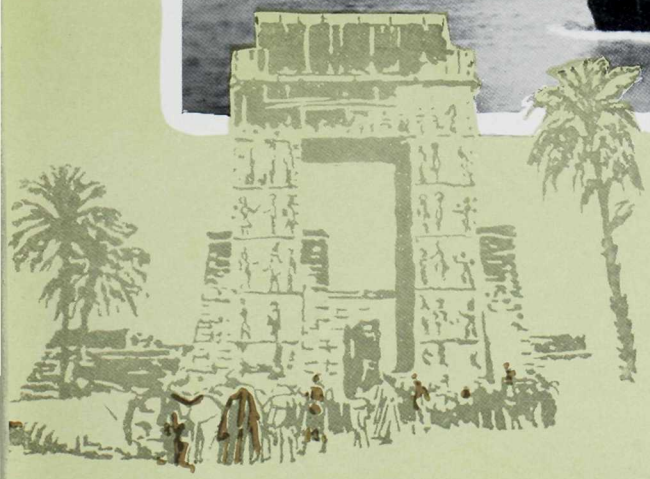
Luxor, just across the river from Thebes, is a modern city and possessed of excellent hotels. It is the usual city of residence for those who are visiting the tombs of the Kings.

The Colossi of Memnon, two gigantic seated figures, are the first landmarks on the plain of Thebes. Then

> "that strange fascinating strip of barren land which is strewn with temples and honeycombed with tombs. At the foot of these tiger-colored precipices Theodore M. Davis found the sepulchre of Queen Hatshepsu, the Queen Elizabeth of the Old Egyptian world. . . . here to the north is the temple of Kurna, and over there the Ramesseum; those rows of little pillars close under the mountain are the pillars of Hatshepsu's temple, which bears upon its walls the pictures of the expedition to the historic land of Punt. . . . beyond to the west is the temple of Deir-el-Medinet, with its judgment of the dead. . . . This turmoil of sun-baked earth and rock, grey, yellow, pink, orange and red, awakens the curiosity, summons the love of the strange, suggests that it holds secrets to charm the souls of men."
>
> ROBERT HICHENS, in "Egypt and its Monuments."

To these celebrated memorials have recently been added the tomb of King Tutankhamen, richer perhaps in treasure than all the other tombs combined. The excavations here are still in progress.

An extension can be made from Luxor to Assouan.



Colossal Statues chiselled
from Solid Rock
(Ewing Galloway)

The Sphinx

On the Nile

Naples - Rome

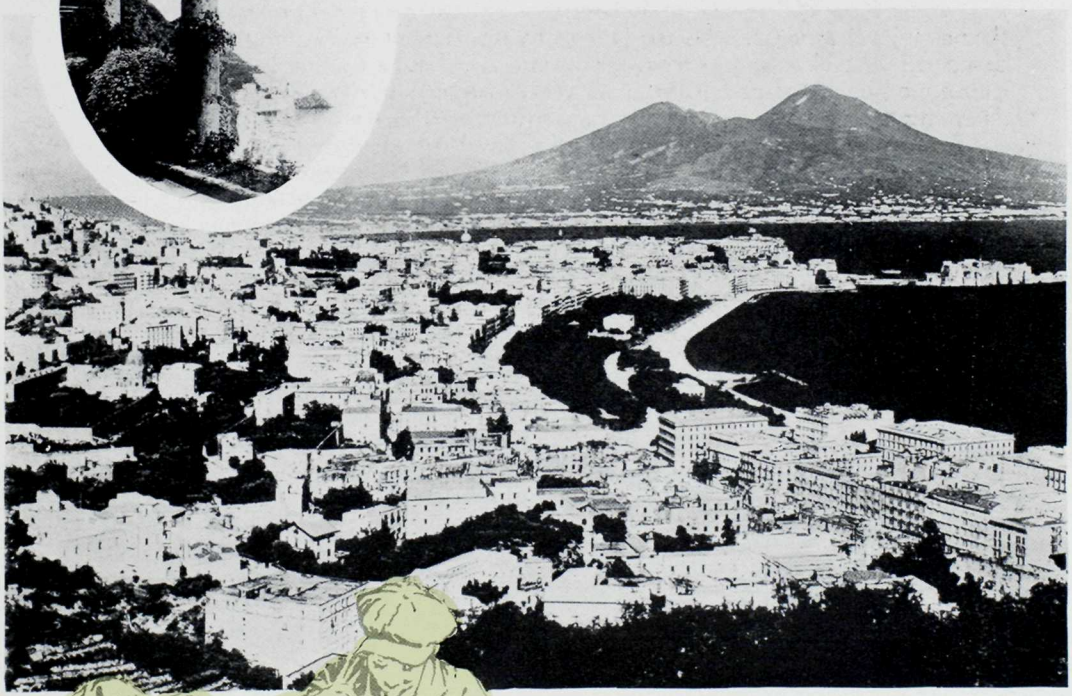
ON the voyage from Alexandria to NAPLES the "Empress of Scotland" passes between the legendary Scylla and Charybdis (the Straits of Messina) and skirts the rocks from which the Sirens sang to Ulysses (Capri). No aspect in the Mediterranean is more captivating than that of the Bay of Naples, with its azure sea, its embankment of buildings, and its amphitheatre of volcanic mountains culminating in the still live crater of Vesuvius. Here was originally a Greek Colony, which Rome conquered and established as a residential city for its wealthy nobles. In the Middle Ages, Naples played a vigorous rôle of independence, as many of its castles and churches still testify. Its chief pride to-day is the splendid National Museum, with unique collections of Greek and Roman sculptures and of wall paintings and bronzes from the buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Fascinating also is the Aquarium, with its strange wild life from the waters of the Mediterranean. The Neapolitan is seen at his or her best and gayest in the adjoining park of the Villa Nazionale.

Nearly five days are at our passengers' disposal, giving time to pay a visit to POMPEII or for an optional two days' excursion in Rome. At Pompeii the House of the Fawn, the House of Glaucus described in "The Last Days of Pompeii," the Street of Tombs, the Temple of Isis, and many other resurrected ruins help to visualize the daily life in a Roman city shortly after the time of Christ.

Pompeii, which was overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D., was forgotten until the site was accidentally rediscovered in 1594. Systematic excavations undertaken since 1763 have gradually revealed the city in which 50,000 people once lived, with its temples, shops, houses, public baths, amphitheatre seating 20,000 spectators, and barracks of the gladiators. Herculaneum was a smaller, though richer city, the site of which is mostly covered by the town of Resina.

From Naples there are optional excursions to Sorrento, Amalfi and Solfatara.

As for ROME, that person must be strangely constituted who does not feel a thrill on first approaching the Eternal City—so much of the history of the civilized world is linked up with the fortunes of those who ruled the Roman Empire or swayed the destinies of the Church of Rome. The groups of pillars and arches and temple walls from the Forum to the Coliseum carry the mind back to the Rome of the Caesars.



The Temple of Apollo, Pompeii

Amalfi
(Ewing Galloway)

Naples and Vesuvius
(Ewing Galloway)

Rome – Monaco

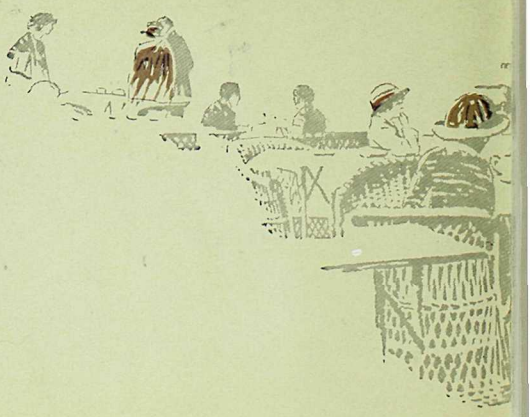
THE Coliseum and the Catacombs recall the persecution and martyrdom of the early Christians and the Arch of Constantine their ultimate triumph. The Arch of Titus celebrates in vivid sculpture the Capture of Jerusalem. Fourteen obelisks remind the student that Rome at one time held and drew tribute from Egypt. The luxury of the Imperial City is seen in the Baths of Caracalla, more than a mile long, with rooms for 1,600 bathers, famous statuary, and art galleries. The glory of the Roman Catholic Church is written in the spacious buildings of the Square of the Lateran, the Church of St. Peter and the Vatican.

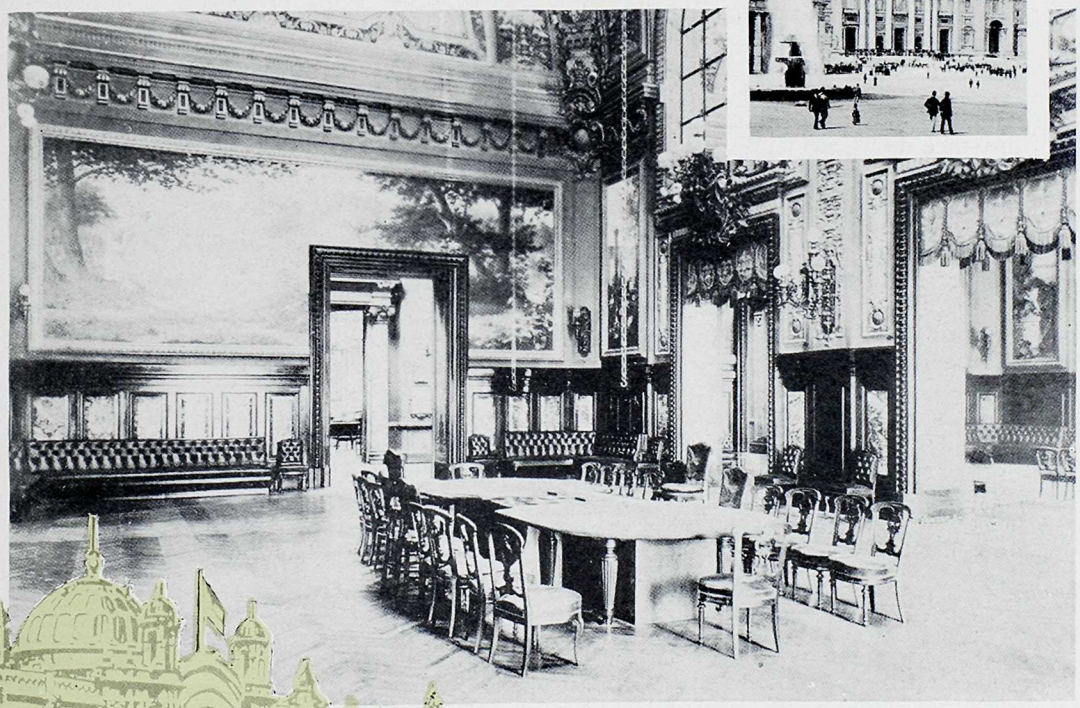
The galleries and collections of Rome are the largest in the world. The Vatican, the Lateran, the Capitoline, and the national museums and galleries contain remarkable collections that have a world-wide celebrity. There are numerous private collections of pictures in the Borghese, Barberini, Doria, Sciarra, Torlonia and Corsini palaces, and masterpieces of painting are also to be found in almost every church. The libraries of Rome are unrivalled.

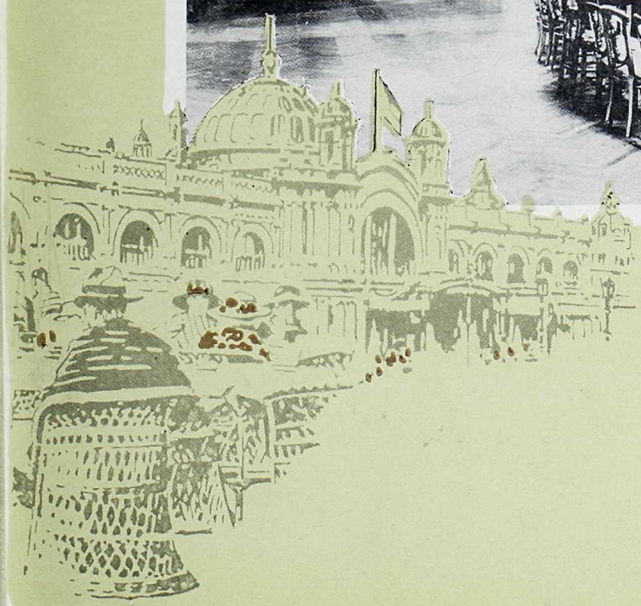
Modern Rome is undoubtedly visited by more tourists than any other city in the world. All roads lead to Rome now as they did in the past. The city has now as many hotels as it had churches in times gone by, and they are excellent. Like every other Italian city, Rome has its specialties, and although the main industries of the province are agriculture, still the artistic industries of the city have been revived in recent years. The most important are Roman silks, Roman pearls, reproductions of ancient vases, statues and paintings, mosaics and jewellery.

MONACO is our port for the Riviera. Monte Carlo is devoted to the worship of the oldest of pagan goddesses, Fortune by name, whose temple, the Casino, is perhaps the best known in the world. Automobiles will be provided for a drive along the famous Corniche Road, with its panorama of the Cote d'Azur to Nice, the Garden City and chief pleasure resort of Southern France.

Nice brings us back once more to the pirates of Algiers, for in 1543, after a fierce bombardment, the city was sacked by the terrible Barbarossa. To-day, however, its principal battles are fought with flowers and confetti during the annual Spring Carnival. The flower market of Nice is a favourite locale for artists. Beautiful villas line the famous Promenade des Anglais and nestle in the sheltering hills.







Rome—The Arch of Titus
(Ewing Galloway)

Rome—St. Peter's
(Topical Press)

Monte Carlo—The Casino
(Ewing Galloway)

Southampton-London

FROM Monaco we pass through the Straits of Gibraltar, enter the Bay of Biscay and then the English Channel. At CHERBOURG, those who wish to visit Paris can obtain good train connection; thence the steamship crosses to Southampton. At SOUTHAMPTON we shall bid good-bye to the "Empress of Scotland," which, having brought us so far, now returns to her regular trans-Atlantic service.

Fast trains will bear us over the short distance between Southampton and LONDON. But although the homeward journey can be begun almost at once, a large number of passengers will, of course, prefer to spend as much time as possible in the British Isles.

Of the charms, the fascination, the historic and literary associations of London it is superfluous to speak. Everyone will want to visit St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament, the British Museum, Hyde Park, and the hundreds of other spots the names of which have almost passed into usage as common nouns instead of names of places. There are the Horse Guards with their gorgeous uniforms, Dickens' original "Old Curiosity Shop," Nelson's Monument in Trafalgar Square, Carlyle's house in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, art galleries, shops, theatres, the Old Cheshire Cheese, and scores of other delightful places.

From London some charming short excursions can be made by railway or motor—to Brighton, queen of English seashore resorts; to Windsor, with its historic Castle; to beautiful Hampton Court Palace, built by Cardinal Wolsey. Still farther along the River Thames is the ancient university city of Oxford.

Still a little farther, but easily reached in three or four hours from London by train, is the lovely county of Warwickshire. Stratford-on-Avon, with Shakespeare's house, and Shottery, with Anne Hathaways—Kenilworth with its ruined castle, Warwick with its castle, Leamington Spa—all these will enchant the visitor.

Or if he has more time yet, there is Scotland to welcome him—Edinburgh with its Black Watch, its Castle, its Princes Street, and its memories. Or Stirling, or the Trossachs, or Loch Lomond, or Abbotsford, or Inverness, or Aberdeen. Just across a narrow strip of water is the Emerald Isle—now a Free State—and gallant little Wales should also not pass unnoticed. Railway or motor itineraries to cover the British Isles can be made very easily.

Return can be made across the Atlantic by any Canadian Pacific steamship. There are very frequent sailings from Southampton, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Queenstown, Cherbourg, Antwerp, or Hamburg.

Piccadilly Circus
(World Wide Photos)

Beefeater, Tower of London

Westminster Tower

CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENCIES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

CANADA AND UNITED STATES

Atlanta, Ga	E. G. Chesbrough	49 N. Forsyth St.
Boston, Mass	L. R. Hart	405 Boylston St.
Buffalo, N.Y	H. R. Mathewson	160 Pearl St.
Chicago, Ill	R. S. Elworthy	71 East Jackson Blvd.
Cincinnati, Ohio	M. E. Malone	201 Dixie Terminal Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio	G. H. Griffin	1040 Prospect Ave.
Detroit, Mich	G. G. McKay	1239 Griswold St.
Kansas City, Mo	R. G. Norris,	601 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Los Angeles, Cal	W. McIlroy	605 South Spring St.
Minneapolis, Minn	H. M. Tait	611 2nd Ave. South
Montreal, Que	D. K. Kennedy	141 St. James St.
Nelson, B.C	J. S. Carter	Baker & Ward St.
New York, N.Y	E. T. Stebbing	Madison Av. at 44th St.
North Bay, Ont	L. O. Tremblay	87 Main Street W.
Ottawa, Ont	J. A. McGill	83 Sparks St.
Philadelphia, Pa	R. C. Clayton	Locust St. at 15th
Pittsburgh, Pa	C. L. Williams	338 Sixth Ave.
Portland, Ore	W. H. Deacon	55 Third St.
Quebec, Que	C. A. Langevin	Palais Station
St. John, N.B	G. B. Burpee	40 King St.
St. Louis, Mo	G. P. Carbrey	420 Locust St.
San Francisco, Cal	F. L. Nason	675 Market St.
Seattle, Wash	E. L. Sheehan	608 Second Ave.
Tacoma, Wash	D. C. O'Keefe	1113 Pacific Ave.
Toronto, Ont	J. E. Parker	Canadian Pacific Bldg., King & Yonge Sts.
Vancouver, B.C	J. J. Forster	Canadian Pacific Station
Victoria, B.C	L. D. Chetham	1102 Government St.
Washington, D.C	C. E. Phelps	905 Fifteenth St., N.W.
Winnipeg, Man	W. C. Casey	364 Main St.

EUROPE

Antwerp, Belgium	A. L. Rawlinson	25 Quai Jordaens
Belfast, Ireland	Wm. McCalla	41 Victoria St.
Birmingham, Eng	W. T. Treadaway	4 Victoria Square
Bristol, Eng	A. S. Ray	18 St. Augustine's Parade
Brussels, Belgium	L. H. R. Plummer	98 Blvd. Adolphe-Max
Glasgow, Scotland	W. Stewart	25 Bothwell St.
Hamburg, Germany	I. H. Gardner	Gansemarkt 3
Liverpool, Eng	R. E. Swain	Pier Head
London, Eng	C. E. Jenkins	62-65 Charing Cross, S.W.1
	G. Saxon Jones	103 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3
Manchester, Eng	J. W. Maine	31 Mosley Street
Paris, France	A. V. Clark	7 Rue Scribe
Rotterdam, Holland	J. Springett	91 Coolsingel
Southampton, Eng	H. Taylor	7 Canute Road

ASIA

Hongkong	T. R. Percy	Opposite Blake Pier
Kobe	E. Hospes	1 Bund
Manila	J. R. Shaw	14 Calle David
Shanghai	E. Stone	12 Bund
Tokyo	G. E. Costello	No. 1 Itchome, Yuraku-Cho, Kojimachi-Ku
Yokohama	G. E. Costello	1 Bund

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, ETC.

Sydney, N.S.W	J. Sclater	Union House.

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