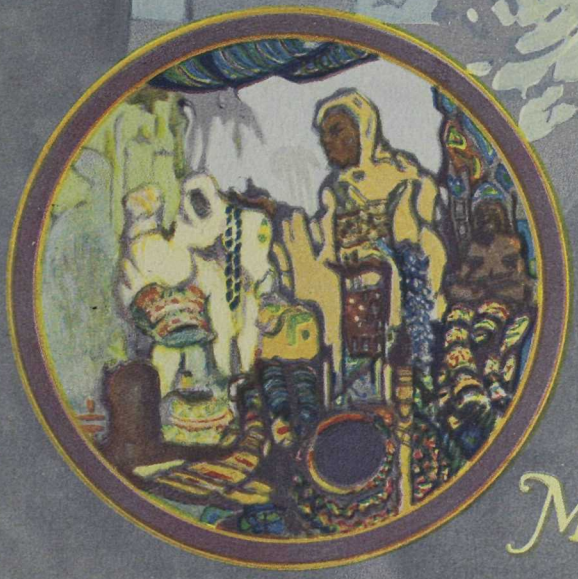

Mediterranean Cruise

Canadian Pacific

Empress of Scotland

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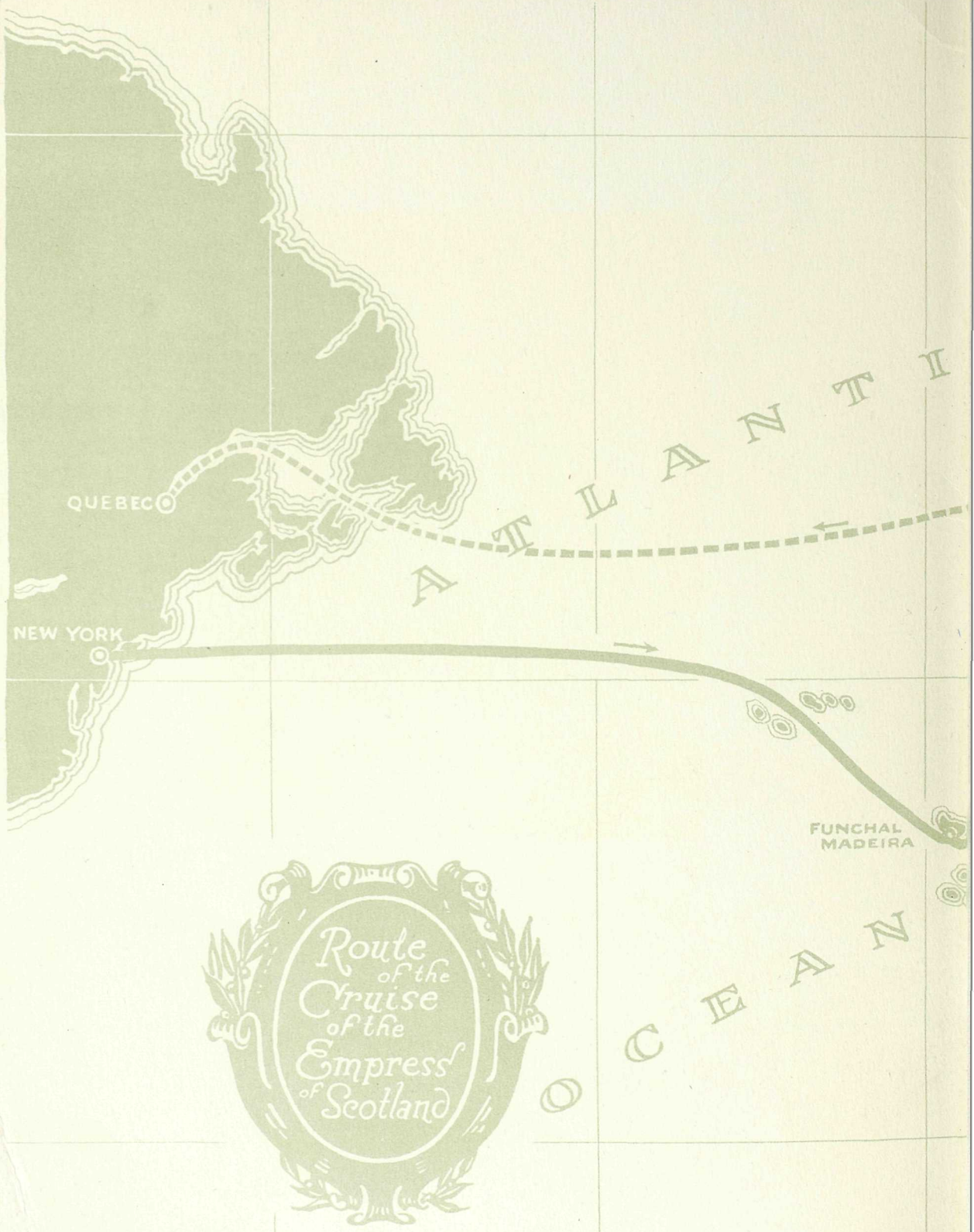
QUEBEC
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Route of the Cruise of the Empress of Scotland

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Empress of Scotland

Mediterranean Cruise

Canadian Pacific

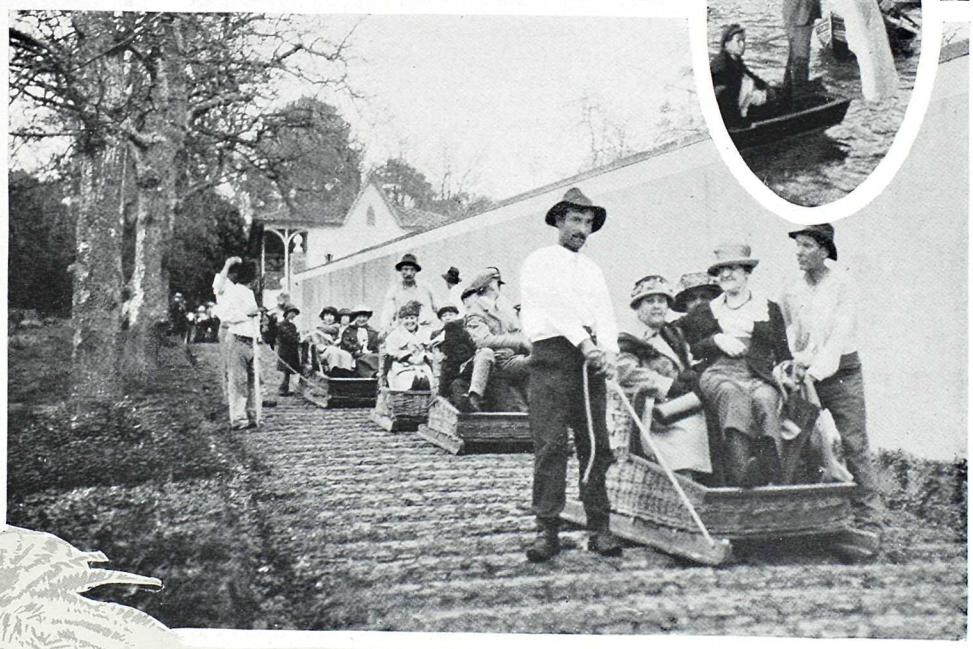
PRINTED IN CANADA 1923

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 by trade and intercommunication for six thousand years. While therefore there is in each case an individual fascination in the historic centres of Cadiz and Seville, of Algiers and Tunis, of Cairo and Thebes, of Jerusalem, Damascus and Constantinople, of Athens, Naples and Rome, of Monaco and Lisbon, 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.

Phoenician traders planted a settlement at the mouth of the Guadalquivir about the year 3000 B.C., and from this rich region of Spain came the ships of Tarshish bearing metals for Solomon's Temple. Roman villas once lined this river's banks, and two of the most famous Roman Emperors came from Seville. Andalusia is the Arabic "Andalosh" or Country of the West, and the Arabian civilization which once dominated Spain stood out in brilliant relief against the dark ages of contemporary mediaeval Europe. The banished Moors became the Barbary Corsairs of Algiers, which in turn was closely linked with Tunis, Cairo and Damascus. Alongside Tunis are the ruins of Carthage, colonized by Canaanites driven out by Joshua. Egypt influenced the art, the religion and the philosophy of Syria and Greece. Mahommedans and Christians shed rivers of blood for the sacred places of Jerusalem and Constantinople. Greece gave its culture to Rome, and Rome conquered and was conquered by its contact with the East.

Climate and circumstances have fortunately preserved many of the ruins and authentic traces of these 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.

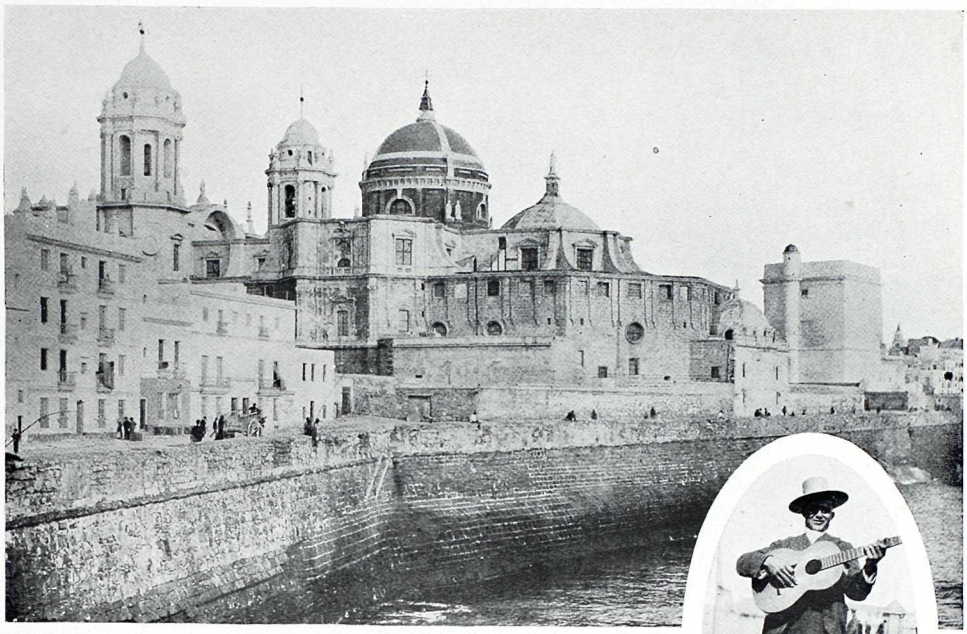


The *Empress of Scotland*
Enterprising Lace Merchants
Sledges at Funchal

Madeira ~ Cadiz

KNOWN to the Romans as the Purple Islands on account of a local dye, MADEIRA was colonized by Portugal early in the fifteenth century. Christopher Columbus married the daughter of a sea-captain of Madeira and thus became interested in the oversea 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. Divers swim round the visiting liners, and chase under water the coins thrown from the ship's side. Gaily-colored houses, lovely gardens, brilliant costumes natural to a sunny climate give a pleasant welcome to those who step ashore after eight days at sea. Bullock sledges or hammocks convey you up or down narrow streets In the evening the Vigia Gardens, lit up by countless colored lanterns, tempt the visitor with music and the attractions of a casino. A dance here has been arranged for the passengers of the *Empress of Scotland*. Next day there will be a trip up the inclined railway to Terreiro de Lucta, to a point commanding a magnificent panorama, 3,000 feet above the sea. Descent can be made by railway or toboggan.

CADIZ, gleaming white on an azure sea, and guarding with heavy ramparts the delta of the Guadalquivir from the head of a long and narrow peninsula, dates back to the early days of the Phœnicians, 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. Although eclipsed by Seville, it grew to wealth as an entrepot for trade with America and the Indies. While the public buildings lack the rich and ornate magnificence of the cities of the interior, the terraced houses with balconies and view towers, 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. In the Archæological Museum there are relics of prehistoric and early historic days, including a marble sarcophagus of Phœnician design. Unfailing entertainment and opportunity for studying 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. Very picturesque are the fishermen and sea-going folk who frequent the harbour.



Cathedral at Cadiz

A Spanish Singer

Seville and the Guadalquivir

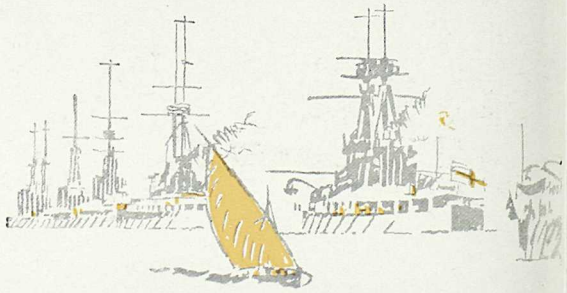
(A. C. Champagne)

Seville ~ Gibraltar

THE railway trip to SEVILLE passes through 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 splendor dating from 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 round 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. At the Alcazar one finds in the Court of the Maidens, the domed Hall of the Ambassadors, and in the Doll's Court incalculable riches of Moorish decoration—horseshoe arches, slender marble shafts, arabesques, stalactite friezes, lacework traceries of infinite delicacy. Seville, too, was the home of Murillo, many of whose paintings are to be found in the Cathedral, in the Provincial Museum and in the Church of La Caridad.

From Cadiz the French and Spanish fleets, under Admiral Villeneuve, set out on October 20th, 1805, to attack the British under Nelson. The *Empress of Scotland* passes the scene of the great naval battle of Cape Trafalgar.

Seville, according to local tradition, was founded by Hercules, the good-natured hero who throttled dragons and held up the sky to oblige a friend. This same 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. Three miles long and 1,400 feet high, the Rock of Gibraltar is pitted with natural vast caverns in addition to the grim loopholes now made for heavy artillery. Its present name incorporates that of Tarik, the Moor who captured it in 711, and thus made possible the Moorish occupation of Spain. Turbaned Moors and Arabs in burnous still mingle in the streets with British soldiers and Spanish merchants. The Alameda Park is a public park planted with beautiful trees and flowers and much favored as a promenade. A carriage drive for passengers of the *Empress of Scotland* has been arranged through the Alameda to Europa Point at the extreme end of the Peninsula and thence behind the Rock towards Linea, the border Spanish town.



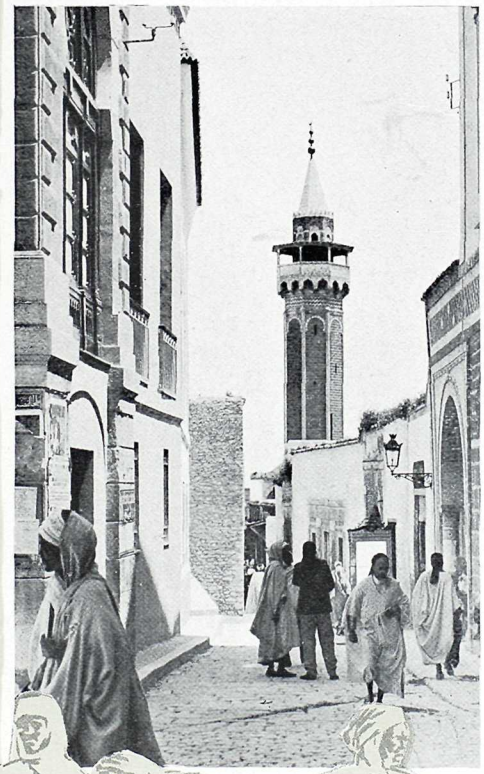
Gibraltar
(Publishers Photo Service)

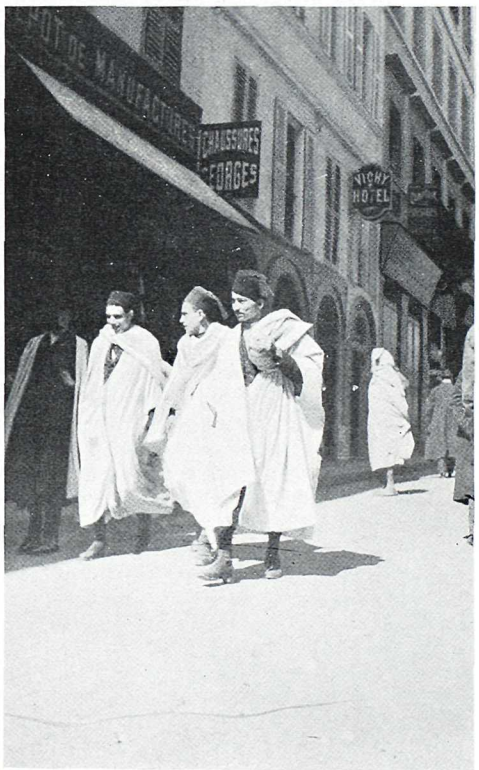
Algiers ~ Tunis

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 till 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 in women from their Christian enemies. Perhaps the most famous of the Corsairs were two brothers Barbarossa. Cervantes, author of *Don Quixote*, was one of the countless thousands of unfortunates thrown into the penthouse of the Souk-el-Abeed or Slave Market of this piratical city. In the Kasbah or Citadel the tyrannical Deys dictated their terms to Christian Europe. A vivid picture of Algiers in Corsair times may be found in Rafael Sabatini's romance *The Sea Hawk*. To-day the shopping streets of the lower towns and the spacious residential suburbs are modern and French, but up the steep, narrow alleys one climbs through a city of the Arabian Nights.

TUNIS, the largest city of North Africa outside Egypt, is over 3,000 years old. The French have scarcely interfered with the Walled City of the Moslems, in which one finds a labyrinth of white-roofed vaulted bazaars, built up with pillars taken from the ruins of old Carthage, now painted with stripes of vermilion and green. Among these are the bazaars or Souks of the perfumers, who are mostly descendants of Moors expelled from Spain. Then there are the Souks of the saddlers, the metal workers, the tailors and the shoemakers. The Souk of the jewellers occupies the site formerly used for 3,000 years as a Slave Market. Lemonade sellers from Damascus with glass jar and copper cups ply their trade in the narrow streets. At the Bab-Jedid you can listen to the Moorish story-tellers. You can visit the Court of the Kadi, where justice is dispensed as in the tales of the Thousand and One Nights. Modern Tunis has a magnificent Avenue with shady promenade, a Casino, a Cathedral, a Theatre and a Park with open-air concerts.

It is a pleasant drive along the Bay to the ruins of Old Carthage, Dido's city, founded, some say, by the Canaanites driven out of Palestine by Joshua. The ruins of the vast amphitheatre tell of the Roman occupation. But twenty feet below the Roman City, excavations are now revealing beautiful mosaic pavements, and galleries with splendid jars and statues and jewelry of the Phoenician Carthage.





Algiers from the Harbour
(Ewing Galloway)

Street and Tower in Tunis
(Ewing Galloway)

A Street in Algiers

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.

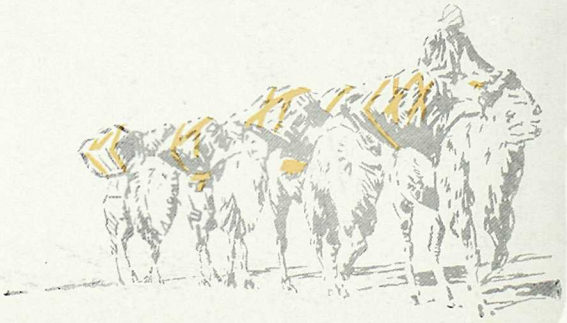
ALEXANDRIA, the port where the *Empress of Scotland* will land her passengers, was founded about 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great, and remained the Capital of Egypt for the Greeks and the Romans over a thousand years. Under the Caesars it grew to be second only to Rome. To-day the Royal Palaces where Cleopatra once reigned in voluptuous splendor have sunk, with the land they were built on, under the sea.

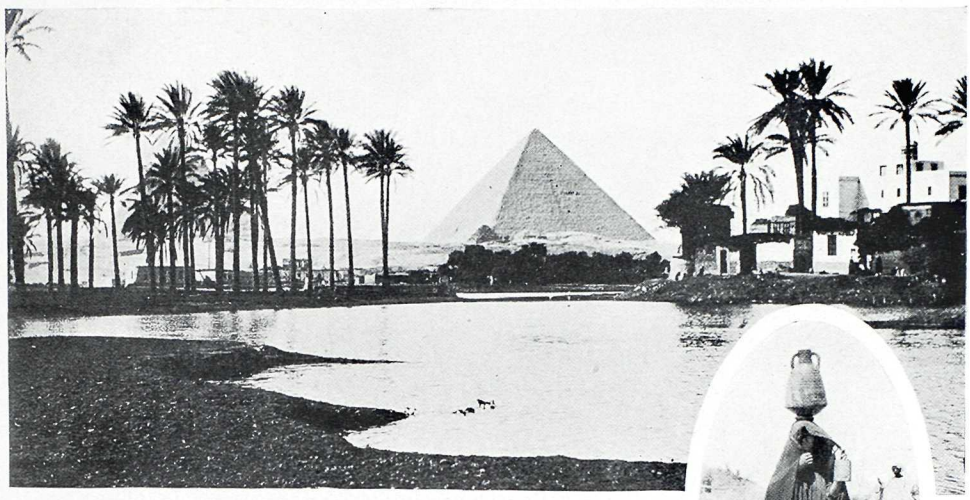
The train journey of 130 miles from Alexandria to CAIRO passes through the fertile Nile Delta, the soil in which, silting up at the rate of four inches in a century, is over 70 feet deep. No wonder that from time immemorial there has been "corn in Egypt."

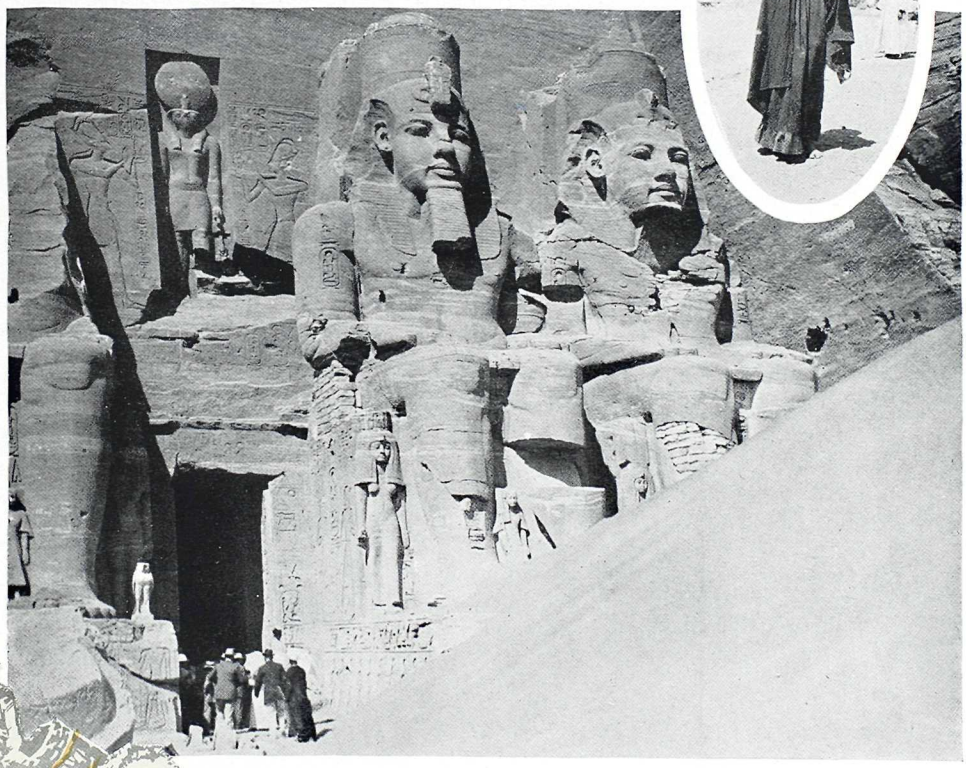
The first Arab Settlement at Cairo was Fustat, the City of Tents, dating about 641 A.D. This was near the modern tower of Heliopolis beside the fortress of On, the ruins of which still remain. At On there was once a University at which Moses and Plato in their day were students. Cairo itself, the City 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 Citadel commands a wonderful panorama of domes and minarets, the Nile and the Pyramids of Gizeh.

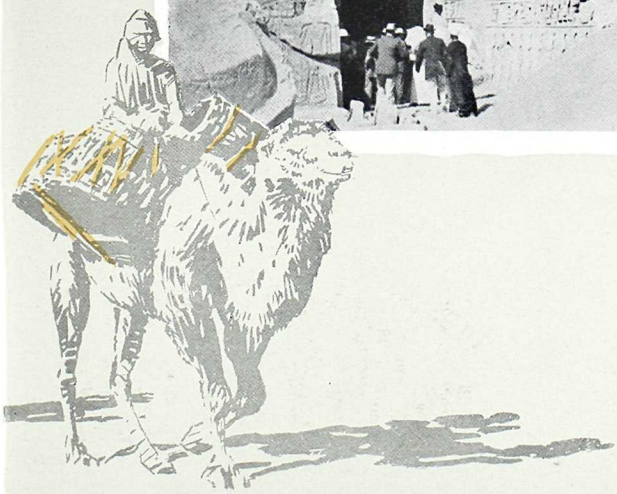
The Mosque of Ibn-Tuhun is the oldest in Cairo, built from the designs of a Christian prisoner in 868. El Az-har, "The Resplendent," is the great Mahommedan University, founded in 970 and thronged each year by ten thousand students from the Gold Coast to Java and Sumatra. These receive their food and 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. Kait Bey in the Eastern Cemetery is considered the gem of mamluk architecture.

Carriages and automobiles will be provided for the convenience of our party. Many will wish to see the Island of Roda, where Moses was said to have been hidden in the bulrushes. The Egyptian









The Pyramids of Ghizeh

Water Carrier at Luxor

Colossal Statues chiselled from Solid Rock

(Ewing Galloway)

Valley of the Kings

Museum with its unparalleled records of seven thousand years of civilization should not be missed. Here one can actually see the embalmed faces of the Pharaohs and study the priceless treasures recently recovered from the Tombs. The Pyramids of Gizeh and the Sphinx are allotted a day, while another day is given over to an excursion by steamer to Bedrashen, for the ancient Capital of Memphis and the Step Pyramid of Sakkara. February is the height of the season in Cairo, but hotel reservations of the best have been secured for passengers of the *Empress of Scotland*.

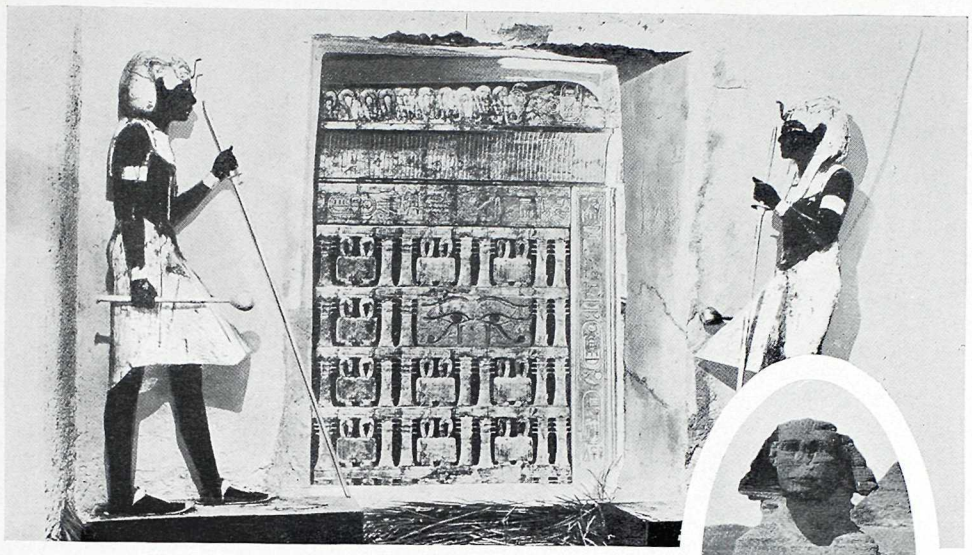
An optional excursion has been arranged for those who desire to visit THEBES and the Valley of the Kings, where the sepulchres of Tutankhamen, Rameses III, VI and IX, Seti I and others have yielded marvellous records of the past. It is about 300 miles from Cairo to Luxor, and a pleasant way of making the trip is to go by train and come down the Nile by steamer. Luxor has excellent hotels and is just across the Nile from Thebes.

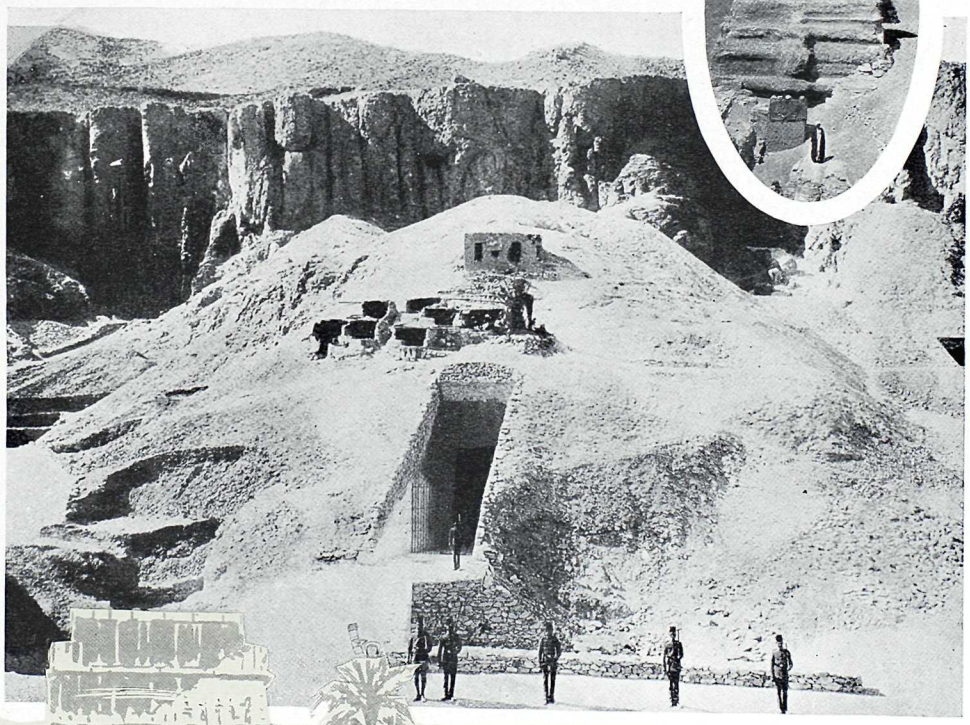
> "The old sacred Nile, meandering there like a rosy pathway, gleams occasionally with a bluish light. And on the further bank stretches the chain of the Libyan mountains, behind which the sun is about to plunge; a chain of red sandstone, parched since the beginning of the world—without a rival in the preservation to perpetuity of dead bodies—which the Thebans perforated to its extreme depths to fill it with sarcophagi."
>
> PIERRE LOTI, in *Egypt*.

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 sunbaked earth and rock, gray, 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 are still in progress.





Entrance to the Tomb of King Tutankhamen
(N.Y. Times)

The Sphinx
(A. C. Champagne)

In the Valley of the Kings
(Wide World Photos)

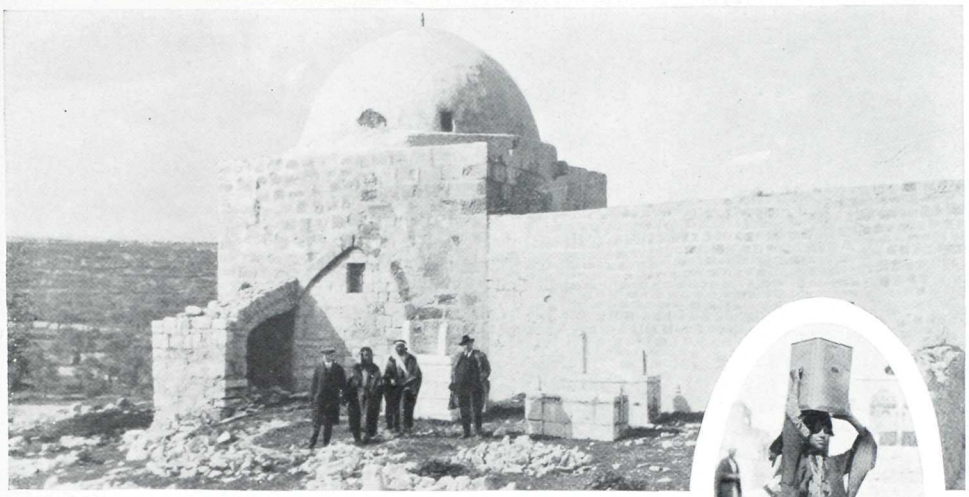
Haifa ~ Jerusalem

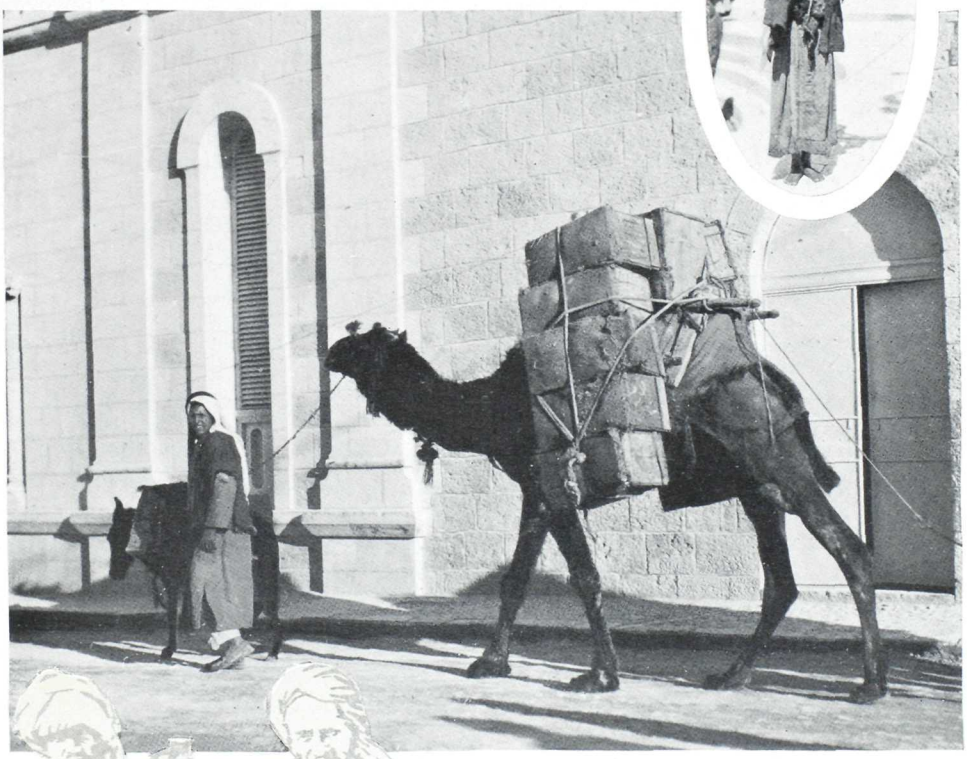
HAIFA is our port of call for the Holy Land, although there is an optional excursion for those who wish to take the train overland from Cairo to Jerusalem, rejoining the steamer at Haifa after visiting the Sea of Galilee and Nazareth. Haifa is on the Bay of Acre, not very far from the town of Acre, famous in the annals of the Crusades. The ruins of the Crusaders' Wall at Acre may still be seen. It was from the sands of the Bay of Acre that the Tyrian purple was extracted. Mount Carmel, where Elijah challenged and defeated the 450 prophets of Baal, is also close at hand. Every foot of this country is hallowed with memories, and one finds it difficult to select what to do in the week of our stay. Three days are allotted to Jerusalem itself, which is five hours distant by rail from Haifa.

JERUSALEM has been destroyed and rebuilt so often (sixteen times at least) that some of the original 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 built by Herod may still be found at the Wailing Place of the Jews. The quarries which supplied King Solomon with stone for his Temple may also still be visited.

> "Jerusalem is the pilgrimage city of the world. Sacred to the Christians, the centre of Jewish religious devotion and national dreams, it is also a second Mecca to the Mohammedans . . . . The prophet Mohammed himself said that one prayer here was worth a thousand elsewhere. The Christians of the Eastern churches are brought up in much the same faith. . . . From the wilds of Abyssinia, from the flat plains of Egypt, from the mountain fastnesses of Greece, and from all over Russia, even to the borders of Siberia, they come to drop their tears upon the tomb."
>
> FRANK G. CARPENTER, in *The Holy Land and Syria.*

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. General Gordon, however, identified the "Place of Stoning" north of the Damascus Gate as the more probable site of Calvary. A tomb has been discovered here which corresponds to the description of the tomb of Joseph of Arimathæa. The Mosque of Omar, or Dome of the Rock, 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. Below it is the Garden of Gethsemane, now much frequented by pilgrims. David's Tower is one of the buildings that was standing in the days of Christ. Very impressive is the view from the neighboring Mount Olivet, with its panorama of Jerusalem, Judea and the Dead Sea.





Rachael's Tomb near Jerusalem
Water Carrier, Jerusalem
Beasts of Burden, Jerusalem

Jericho ~ Bethlehem

THE road to Jericho (13 miles distant) passes over the Mount of Olives to Bethany, the home of Mary and Martha and the reputed site of the Tomb of Lazarus. Recent excavations are restoring to light the original walls of Jericho dating from the days of Joshua. The Spring of sweet but warm water, known as the Sultan's Spring, or the Spring of Elisha, is identified with the spring whose bitter waters were healed by the Prophet Elisha. The Plain of Jericho was given by Antony to Cleopatra, and grew sugar canes for the Knights Templars in the days of the Crusades. Behind Jericho is the Mountain of the Forty Days, where Christ was tempted of Satan.

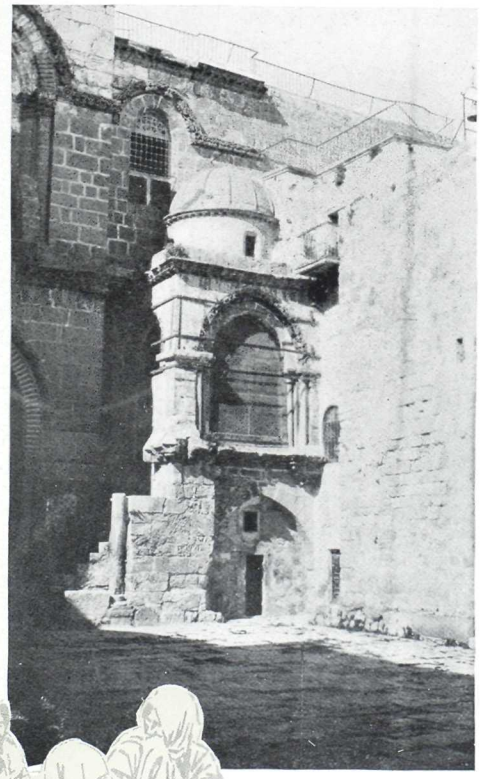
The swift cold waters of the Jordan are visited by vast numbers of pilgrims on Easter Monday, who find here special efficacy in baptism. Two miles below the ford, the Jordan empties its waters into the Dead Sea, 1,300 feet lower than the level of the Mediterranean. Plans are said to have been made to use the waters of the Jordan for power and irrigation purposes. The Dead Sea contains five times the percentage of salt that is held by the ocean.

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 in which Ruth gleaned her wheat, and the field where the Shepherds watched their sheep. It passes near the spot where David slew Goliath. It passes the square building with a dome known as Rachael'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 Greek, Latin 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.

Tiberias, Magdala, the steep places down which plunged the Gadarene Swine, the slopes on which Christ preached his Sermon on the Mount, all these are still pointed out beside the SEA OF GALILEE. At Cana of Galilee, the Greek Church contains an earthen jar which is claimed to be one of those in which the water was turned



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

Nazareth ~ Damascus

into wine at the marriage feast. The spring is still shown from which the water is said to have been drawn for Christ's first miracle. At Capernaum, Franciscan monks are excavating the synagogue in which Christ preached. The fishermen are still drawing in 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 sides 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 on 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."

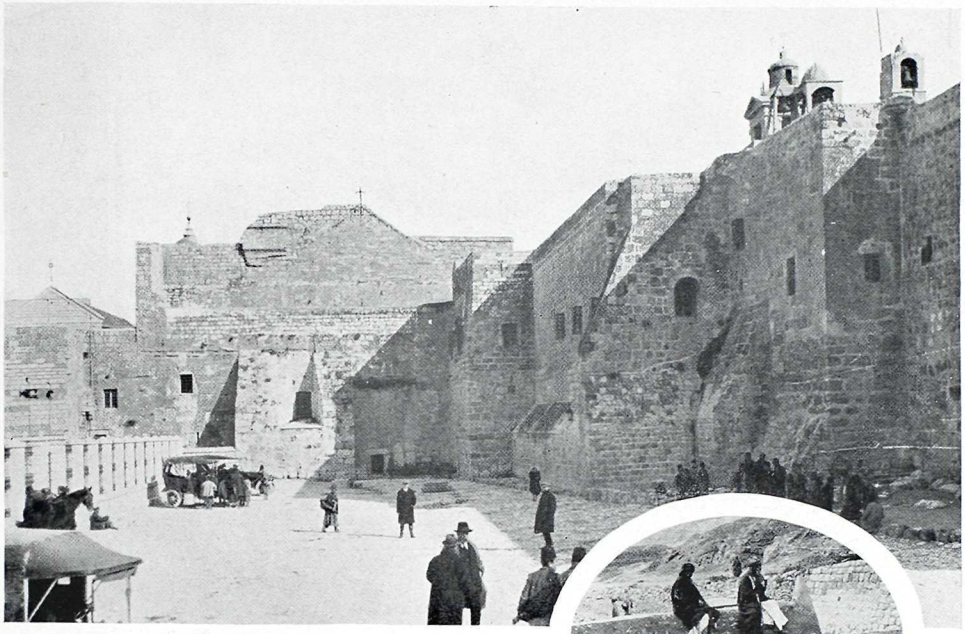
Dr. Tristram.

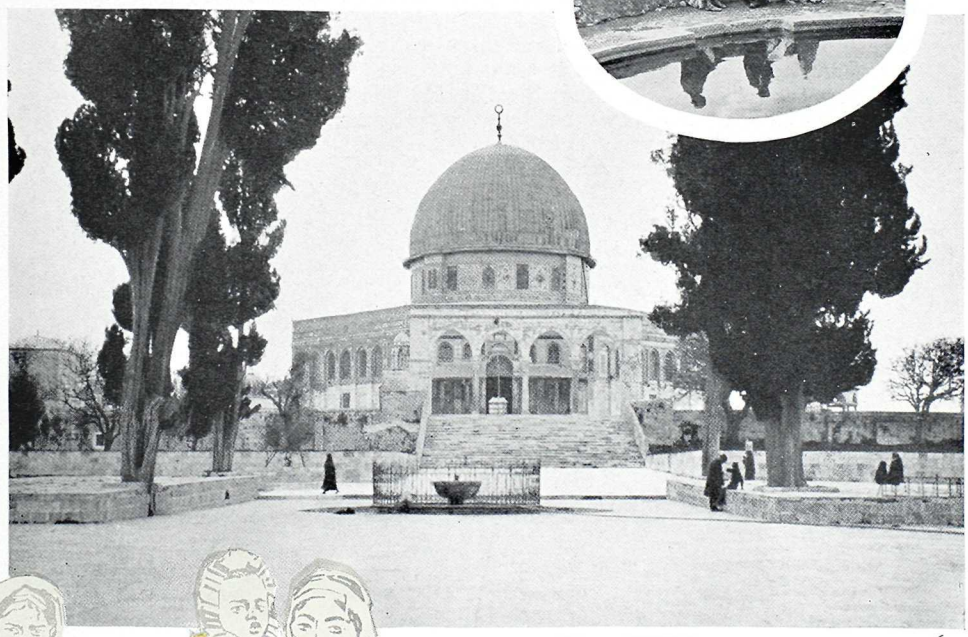
Many places in NAZARETH are identified with the boyhood of Jesus—Mary's Well, the fountain of still sweet water to which the women bring their jars, the grotto of the Carpenter's Shop found under an old church built by the Crusaders. The hill above Nazareth commands a famous view of Palestine, stretching 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.*

DAMASCUS for which an optional excursion has been arranged, 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 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 and a thousand other such things tempt the passer-by.





The Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem

Mary's Well, Nazareth

Dome of the Rock (Mosque of Omar), Jerusalem

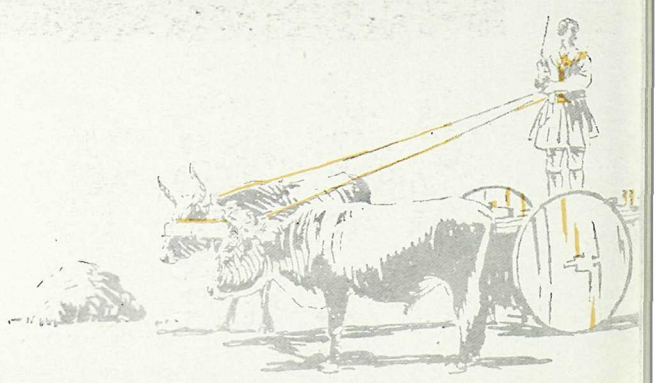
Athens

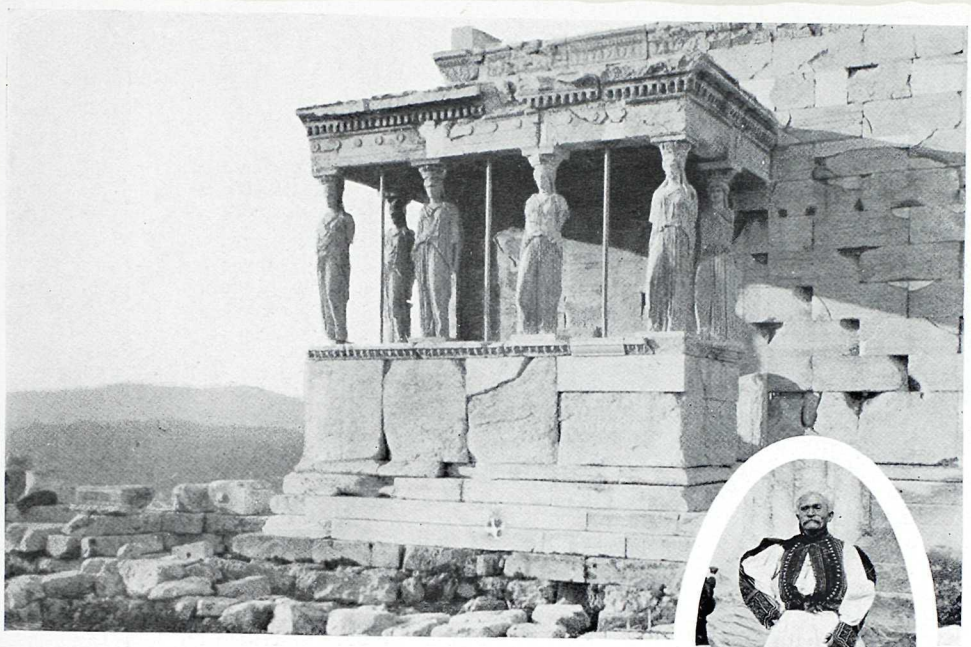
SO beautiful is ATHENS, that although Greece has been overrun by many barbarian conquerors—Goths, Ostro-Goths and Turks—these have refrained from their usual vandalism, with the result that surprisingly little damage has been done to the Attic Temples except by age, although the Parthenon was almost 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 Dionysus, 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.

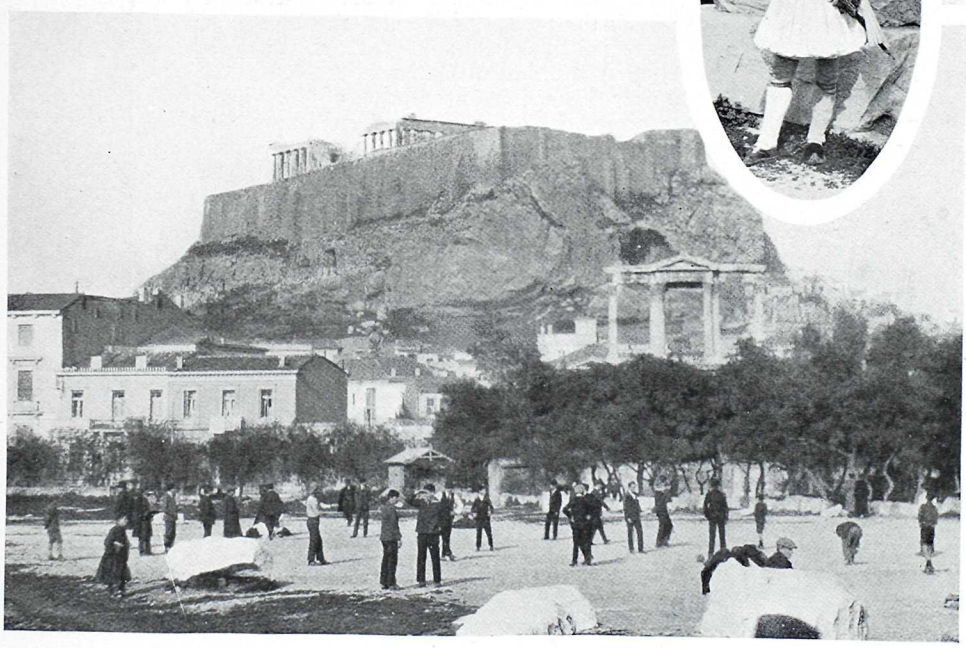
The marble Theseon on Apostle Paul Street, near the railway station, is considered to be in better preservation than any other of the ancient Greek temples. On the other hand, only fifteen columns remain of the original hundred of the temple of Zeus Olympius, which is reputed to have been the second 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

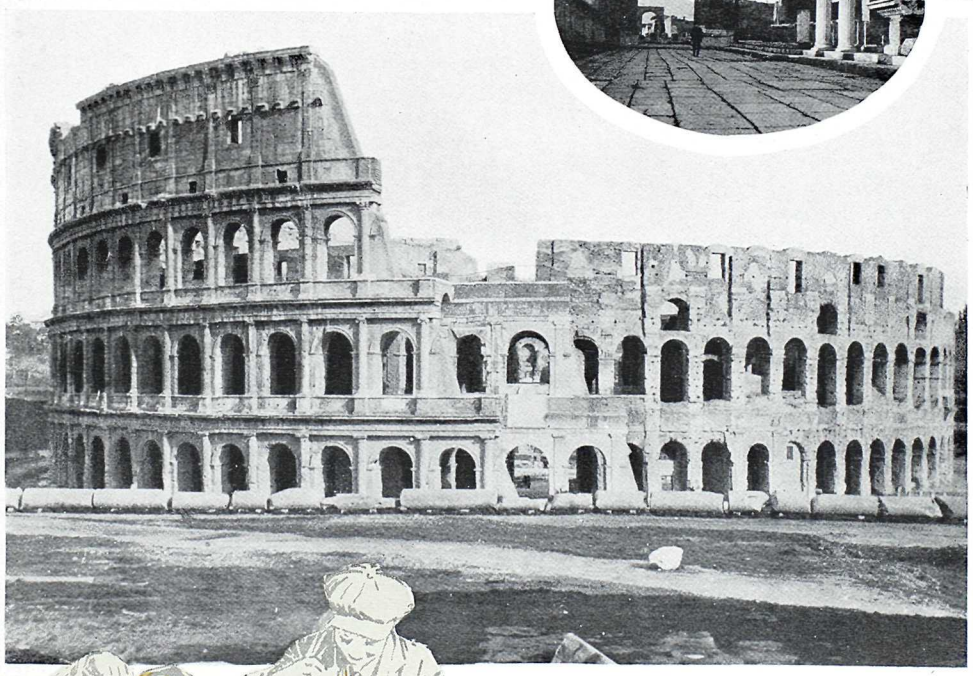
Rome ~ Pompeii

ON the voyage from Athens 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 and also to spend two days 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, so that excavations have been hampered. It has, however, yielded to the National Museum at Naples artistic treasures of priceless value such as the Hermes in Repose.

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.



St. Peter's, Rome

Pompeii

The Colisseum, Rome

Naples-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.

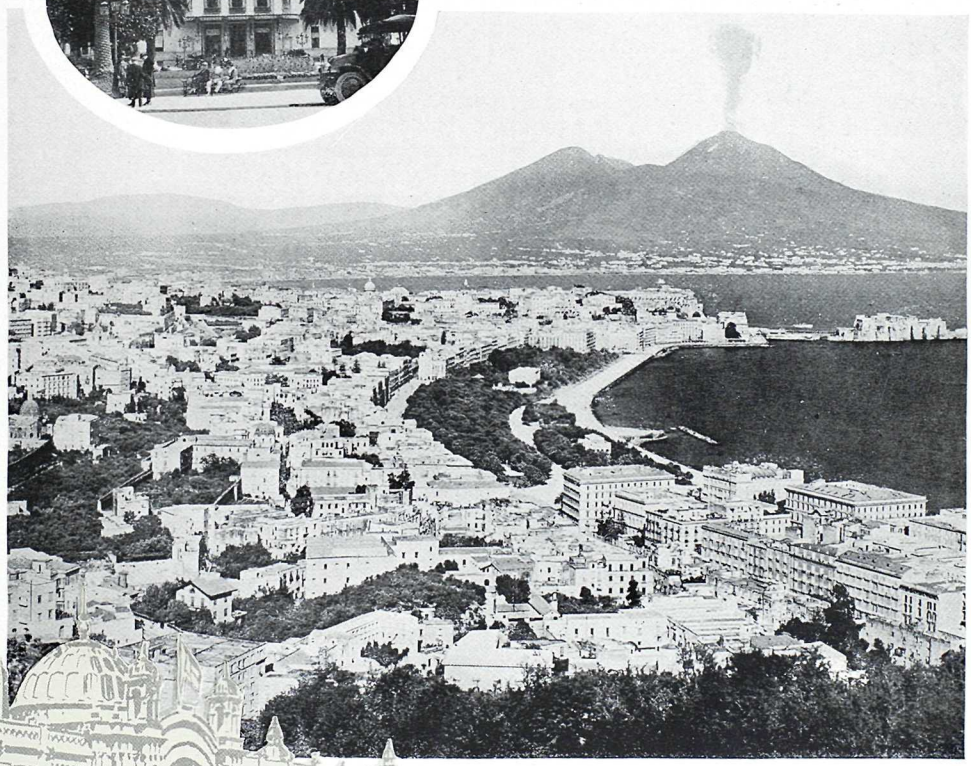
The galleries and collections of Rome are the largest in the world. The Vatican, the Lateran, the Capitoline, and the national museums and galleries contain remarkable collections that have a world-wide celebrity. There are numerous private collections of pictures in the Borghese, Barberini, Doria, Sciarra, 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 specialities, 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.

Returning to Naples, our passengers rejoin the *Empress of Scotland*, which steams north past the mountainous island of Corsica to the shores of Southern France.

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.



Monaco
Casino, Monte Carlo
Naples and Vesuvius
(Ewing Galloway)

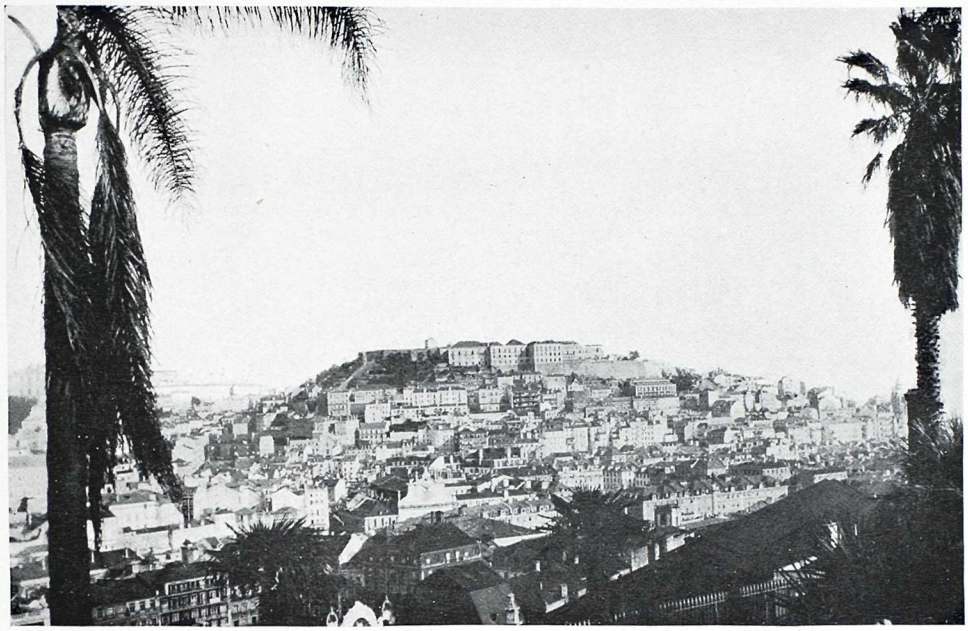
Lisbon

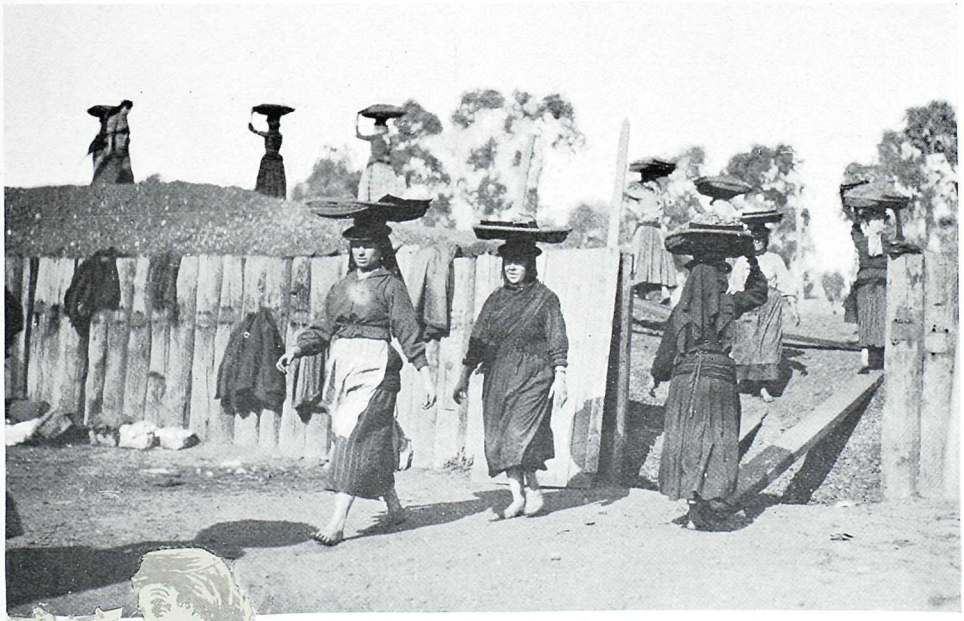
ULYSSES, the adventurous Greek hero of the Trojan War, is said to have reached Lisbon on his wanderings, but before even him came the Phoenicians, of whom one still finds traces in the fishing craft with carved and pointed prows and in the girls who carry on their graceful heads rush-woven baskets of fruit, fish, poultry or even coal. Lisbon was the Friendly Bay of these old Mediterranean seafarers, and down through the centuries it has harbored Roman triremes, Moorish galleys, Spanish galleons, the ships of the Crusaders, the great Armada which was to have swept the English from the seas, and the cruisers, battleships and hydroplanes of modern navies.

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. Many of the walls are faced with colored ceramic tiles under construction laws enforced since the great earthquake of 1755. Two famous squares are Black Horse Square (Praca do Commercio) and the Rocio or Rolling Motion Square, so called on account of its curious mosaic pavement. The Avenida da Liberdade is a spacious avenue lined with palms and the scarlet-flowered Judas tree. Gigantic elevators are used to ascend from the lower streets to the higher. The Rua Aurea and Rua da Prata are streets famous for their goldsmiths' and silversmiths' shops. A splendid view of the city and river can be obtained from the public gardens called the Passeio da Estrella.

The Se or Cathedral, founded in 1150 A.D., has a sumptuous Gothic portal, and the Monastery adjoining the Church of Santa Maria or Jeronymos is enriched with lovely cloisters of the Renaissance type of architecture known as Manueline. The Church itself, adorned with carved stone columns, fan vaulting and altars inlaid with precious metals, contains the tombs of Vasco da 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 fort and barracks.

An alternative excursion has been arranged for Cintra, picturesquely situated in the forested hills sixteen miles northwest of Lisbon, and very popular with wealthy families of that city. Here is an ancient royal palace dating from the Moorish occupation, notable for its two huge conical chimneys.





Lisbon

Portuguese Coal Carriers

Southampton ~ London

From Lisbon we cross the Bay of Biscay and enter 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.

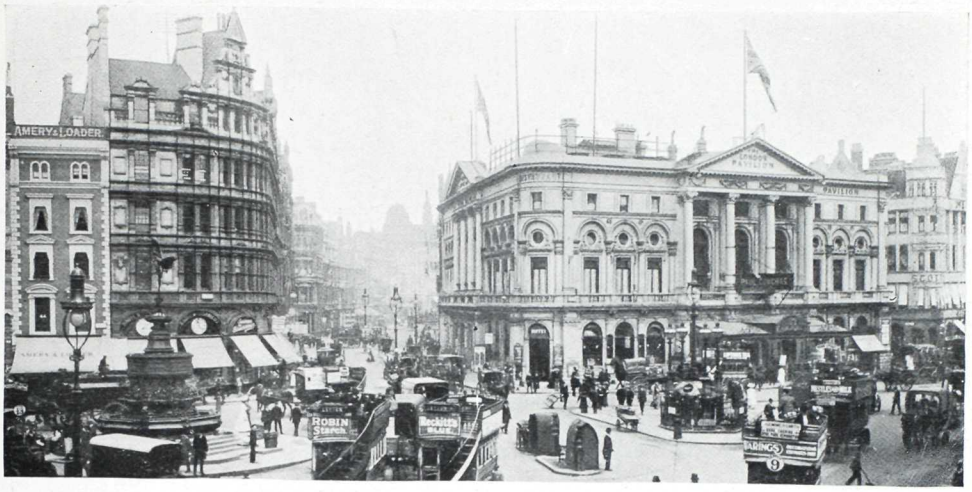
Of the charms, the fascination, the historic and literary associations of London it is superfluous to speak. Everyone will want to visit St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament, the British Museum, Hyde Park, and the hundreds of other spots the names of 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.

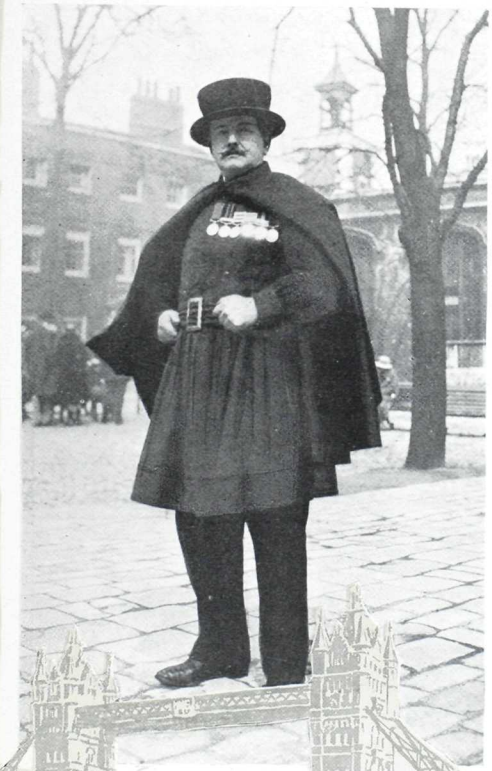
From London some charming short excursions can be made by railway or motor—to Brighton, queen of English seashore resorts; to Windsor, with its historic Castle, to beautiful Hampton Court Palace, built by Cardinal Wolsey. Still farther along the River Thames is the ancient university city of Oxford.

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 Hathaway's—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. During the summer, there are very frequent sailings from Southampton, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Cherbourg, Antwerp and Havre to Quebec and Montreal.





Piccadilly Circus
(World Wide Photos)

Beefeater, Tower of London

Westminster Tower

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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Cincinnati, Ohio	M. E. Malone	430 Walnut St.
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Glasgow, Scotland	W. Stewart	25 Bothwell St.
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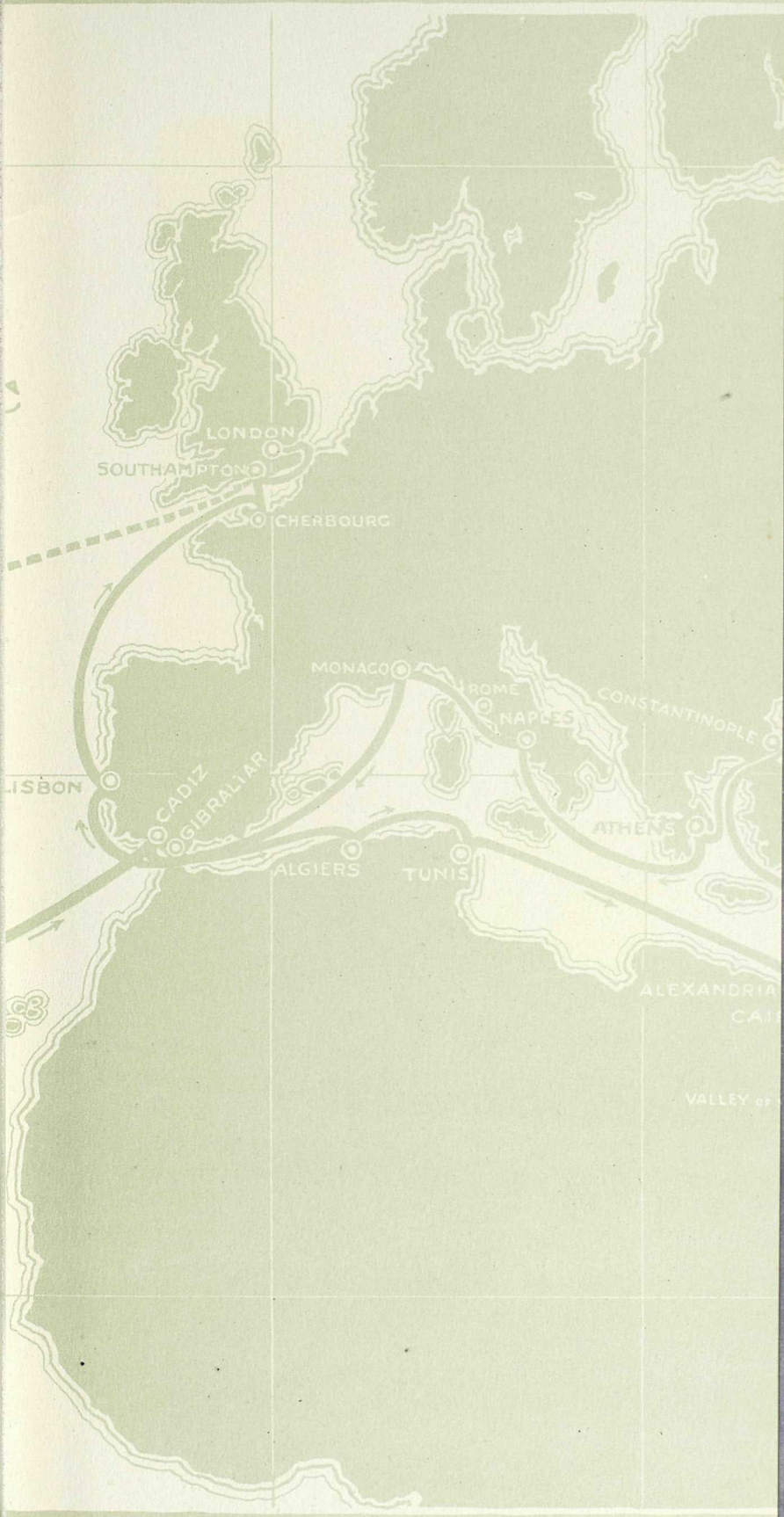
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