The OLD COUNTRY

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1929

CANADIAN PACIFIC
GUIDE TO GREAT BRITAIN

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Principal Railway and Steamship Passenger Agencies

CANADA

Banff, Alta	...C.P.R. Station	...J. A. McDonald	District Pass'r Agent.
Brandon, Man.	...C.P.R. Station	...B. L. Patterson	Ticket Agent.
Calgary, Alta.	...C.P.R. Station	...	
,,	...124a Eighth Ave. W.	...F. J. Hurkett	...City Passenger Agent.
Edmonton, Alta.	...C.P.R. Building	...C. S. Fyfe	...City Passenger Agent.
Fort William, Ont.	...404 Victoria Ave.	...H. J. Skynner	...City Passenger Agent.
Fredericton, N.B.	...410 Queen Street	...F. B. Edgecombe	City Passenger Agent.
Galt, Ont.	...25 No. Water St.	...J. Campbell	...City Passenger Agent.
Grand'Mere, Que.	...C.P.R. Station	...J. D. Pelletier	...Ticket Agent.
Guelph, Ont.	...30 Wyndham St.	...W. C. Tully	...City Passenger Agent.
Halifax, N.S.	...117 Hollis St.	...A. C. MacDonald	City Passenger Agent.
Hamilton, Ont.	...Cor. King and James	...A. Craig	...City Passenger Agent.
Hull, Que.	... ...	...A. Guertin	...City Ticket Agent.
Kingston, Ont.	...180 Wellington St.	...J. H. Welch	...City Passenger Agent.
Lethbridge, Alta.	...C.P.R. Station	...H. G. Stretton	...Ticket Agent.
London, Ont.	...417 Richmond St.	...H. J. McCallum	City Passenger Agent.
Medicine Hat, Alta.	...C.P.R. Station	...E. Schmid	...Ticket Agent.
Montreal, Que.	...Windsor Station	...P. E. Gingras	...District Pass'r Agent.
,,	...201 St. James St.	...F. C. Lydon	...City Passenger Agent.
,,	... ...	...D. R. Kennedy	Gen. Agt. Ocean Traffic.
,,	...Windsor Station	...G. T. Frayne	...Gen'l Agt. Cruise Dept.
Moose Jaw, Sask.	...Can. Pac. Station	...F. J. Colton	...Ticket Agent.
Nanaimo, B.C.	... ...	...Wm. McGirr	...City Passenger Agent.
,,	...Wharf ...	...	
Nelson, B.C.	...Baker & Ward Sts.	...J. S. Carter	...District Pass'r Agent.
North Bay, Ont.	...87 Main St. W.	...C. H. White	...District Pass'r Agent.
Ottawa, Ont.	...83 Sparks St.	...J. A. McGill	...Gen'l Agt. Pass'r Dept.
Pembroke, Ont.	...Pembroke St.	...R. Hardiff	...City Passenger Agent.
Peterboro, Ont.	...George St. ...	...J. Skinner	...City Passenger Agent.
Port Arthur, Ont.	...C.P.R. Station	...F. C. Gibbs	...Ticket Agent.
Prince Rupert, B.C.	... ...	...W. C. Orchard	...General Agent.
Quebec, Que.	...Palais Station	...C. A. Langevin	...Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept.
Regina, Sask.	...C.P.R. Station	...J. W. Dawson	...District Pass'r Agent.
,,	...1812 Scarth St.	...R. J. Burland	...City Passenger Agent.
St. Boniface, Man.	...133 Masson St.	...Henri D'Eschambauit	City Ticket Agt.
Saint John, N.B.	...40 King St. ...	...M. F. Flower	...City Passenger Agent.
St. John's, Que.	...117 Richelieu St.	...C. A. Laberge	...City Passenger Agent.
St. Thomas, Ont.	...372 Talbot St.	...T.G.M. Jamieson	City Passenger Agent.
Saskatoon, Sask.	...115 Second Ave.	...G. B. Hill	...City Passenger Agent.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	529 Queen St.	...J. O. Johnston	...City Passenger Agent.
Shawinigan Falls, Que.	C.P.R. Station	...J. H. Ladouceur	Ticket Agent.
Sherbrooke, Que.	...91 Wellington St. N.	...J. A. McIvier	...City Passenger Agent.
Toronto, Ont.	...Can. Pac. Building	...G. B. Burpee	...District Pass'r Agent.
,,	...King & Yonge Sts.	...	
Trois Rivieres, Que.	...122 Notre Dame St.	...D. Chenevert	...City Passenger Agent.
Vancouver, B.C.	...434 Hastings St., W.	...F. H. Daly	...District Pass'r Agent.
,,	...C.P.R. Station	...	
Victoria, B.C.	...1102 Government St.	...L. D. Chetham	...District Pass'r Agent.
Windsor, Ont.	...34 Sandwich St. W.	...W. C. Elmer	...City Passenger Agent.
Winnipeg, Man.	...Main and Portage	...C. B. Andrews	...District Pass'r Agent.
,,	... ...	...E. A. McGuinness	City Ticket Agent.
,,	... ...	...W. C. Casey	...Gen. Agt. Ocean Traffic.

UNITED STATES

Atlanta Ga.	...1017 Healey Bldg.	...E. G. Chesbrough	Gen.Agt.,Pass'r Dept.
Boston, Mass.	...405 Boylston St.	...L. R. Hart	...Gen.Agt.,Pass'r Dept.
Buffalo, N.Y.	...160 Pearl St.	...W. P. Wass	...Gen.Agt.,Pass'r Dept.
Chicago, Ill.	...71 E. Jackson Blvd.	...T. J. Wall	...Gen.Agt., Rail Traffic.
,,	... ...	...R. S. Elworthy	...Gen.Agt.,Ocean Traffic.
Cincinnati, O.	...201 Dixie T'm'l Bldg.	M. E. Malone	...Gen. Agt., Pass'r Dept.
Cleveland, O.	...1010 Chester Ave.	...G. H. Griffin	...Gen. Agt., Pass'r Dept.
Detroit, Mich.	...1231 Washington Blvd.	G. G. McKay	...Gen. Agt., Pass'r Dept.
,,	... ...	K. A. Cook	Asst. Gen'l Agt. Pass'r Dept.
Indianapolis, Ind.	...Merchants Bank Bldg.	I. A. McKinney	Traveling Pass'r Agt.
Kansas City, Mo.	...723 Walnut St.	...R. G. Norris	...City Passenger Agent.
Los Angeles, Cal.	...621 So. Grand Ave.	...W. McIlroy	...Gen. Agt., Pass'r Dept.
Memphis, Tenn.	...Porter Building	...L. P. Dooley	...Traveling Pass'r Agt.
Milwaukee, Wis.	...88 East Wisconsin Ave.	F. J. Samson	...City Passenger Agent.
Minneapolis, Minn.	...611 2nd Ave. So.	...H. M. Tait	...Gen. Agt., Pass'r Dept.
New York, N.Y.	...Can. Pac. Building,	F. R. Perry	...Gen. Agt., Rail Traffic.
,,	Madison Ave., at	Bruce Noble	...Theatrical Traffic Agt.
,,	44th St.	E. T. Stebbing	...Gen. Agt., Ocean Traffic.
Omaha, Neb.	...727 W.O.W. Bldg.	...H J Clark	...Travelling Pass'r Agt
Philadelphia, Pa.	...1500 Locust St.	...John C. Patteson	Gen'l Agt. Pass'r Dept.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	...538 Sixth Ave.	...C. L. Williams	...Gen. Agt., Pass'r Dept.
Portland, Ore.	...55 Third Street	...W. H. Deacon	...Gen. Agt., Pass'r Dept.
St. Louis, Mo.	...412 Locust St.	...G. P. Carbrey	...Gen. Agt., Pass'r Dept.
St. Paul, Minn	...Robert and Fourth Sts.	W. H. Lennon	...Gen. Agt., Pass'r Dept. Soo Line.
San Francisco, Cal.	...675 Market St.	...F. L. Nason	...Gen Agt., Pass'r Dept.
Seattle, Wash.	...1320-22 Fourth Ave.	...E. L. Sheehan	...Gen. Agt., Pass'r Dept.
Spokane, Wash.	...Old National B'nk Bldg.	E. L. Cardle	... Traffic Mgr., S.I. Rly.
Tacoma, Wash.	...1113 Pacific Ave.	...D. C. O'Keefe	...City Passenger Agent.
Washington, D.C.	...905 Fifteenth St. N.W.	C. E. Phelps	...Gen'l Agt. Pass'r Dept.

Canadian Pacific

Principal Railway and Steamship Passenger Agencies

EUROPE

Antwerp, Belgium	...25 Quai Jordaens ...	...E. A. Schmitz, Pass'r Agent.
Basle, Switzerland	...9 Place de la Gare Centrale	Dr. A. Im. Obersteg.
Belfast, Ireland ...	...41-43 Victoria Street	...Wm. McCalla.
Bergen, Norway ...	...Guldskogaarden 2	...L. D. Kirkwold.
Berlin, Germany	...Unter den Linden 39	...A. W. readaway.
Birmingham, England	...4 Victoria Square ...	...W. T. Treadaway.
Bristol, England ...	...18 St. Augustine's Parade	A. S. Ray.
Brussels, Belgium	...98 Boulevard Adolphe-Max	G. L. M. Servais
Bucharest, Roumania	...Calea Grivitei 157	...D. Kapeller.
Budapest, Hungary	...Baross Ter 12 ...	...G. von Braun Belatin.
Cherbourg, France	...46 Quai Alexandre III	...Canadian Pacific.
Cobh, Ireland ...	...10 Westbourne Place	...J. Hogan.
Copenhagen, Denmark	...Vesterbrogade 5 ...	...M. B. Sorensen.
Dundee, Scotland	...88 Commercial Street	...F. H. Borthwick.
Glasgow, C.2, Scotland	...25 Bothwell Street	...Wm. Stewart, Pass'r Agent.
Hamburg, Germany	...Gänsemarkt 3 ...	...F. H. Gardner.
Havre, France ...	...2 Rue Pleuvry ...	...J. M. Currie & Co.
Lemberg, Poland ...	...Grodecka 93 ...	...C. Cramb
Liverpool, England	...Pier Head ...	...H. T. Penny, Pass'r Agent.
London, S.W.1, England	62/65 Charing Cross	...C. E. Jenkins, Booking Agent.
London, E.C.3, England	...103 Leadenhall Street	...G. Saxon Jones, City Agent.
Manchester, England	...31 Mosley Street ...	...J. W. Maine.
Naples, Italy ...	...Via Agostina Depretis 82	...Wilmink Borriello, Ltd.
Oslo, Norway ...	...Jernbanetorvet 4 ...	...E. Bordewick.
Paris, France ...	...24 Boulevard des Capucines	A. V. Clark, Managing Director
Plymouth, England	...10 Millbay Road ...	...Weekes, Phillips & Co.
Prague, Czecho-Slovakia	Poric 22, Legio Bank Palace	W. Alder.
Riga, Latvia ...	...Aspasia Boulevard 3	...L. Callaghan.
Rome, Italy ...	...130 Via del Tritone	...A. Ross Owen, Managing
Rotterdam, Holland	...Coolsingel 91 ...	...J. Springett. [Director.
Southampton, England	...Canute Road ...	...L. Taylor, Passenger Agent.
Stockholm, Sweden	...Vasagatan 8 ...	...J. H. Kullander.
Vienna, Austria ...	...Opernring 6 ...	...F. King.
Warsaw, Poland ...	...117 Marszalkowska	...G. Hyna.
Zagreb, Jugo-Slavia	...59 Gajeve Ulice ...	...A. W. Bradshaw.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

1929 35.00

INTRODUCTION

THE object of the "Old Country" Guide is to enable the Transatlantic visitor to become familiar with the railway systems and subsidiary steamboat and automobile services, before attempting to follow out a route through the intricacies of the ordinary Time Table. With this object in view, each railway has given an account of itself, in which the array of places of historic interest, of delightful health and pleasure resorts, of important business centres, and of world-renowned manufacturing districts, cannot fail to attract the attention of travellers of all classes.

Another point which the Transatlantic visitor should not overlook is the fact that the Canadian Pacific has a network of offices all over Europe, always ready to help the tourist on business or pleasure. The European Head Office is in London, facing Trafalgar Square, where there is a writing room containing files of Canadian papers, also a tape machine, and suitable accommodation for callers who would rest awhile from the continual roar of London streets. Letters may be addressed c/o that office, 62-65 Charing Cross, S.W.1. Canadian Pacific offices at Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Dundee, Belfast, Cobh (Queenstown), Paris, Antwerp, Brussels, Hamburg, Berlin, Rotterdam, Rome, Cherbourg, Vienna, Prague, etc., are similarly at the service of the traveller.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON.

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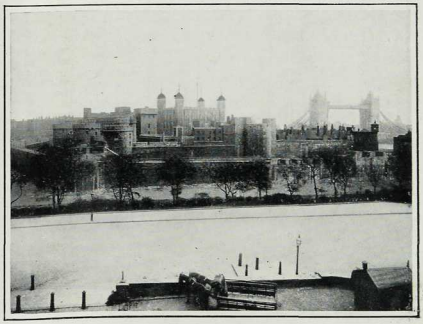
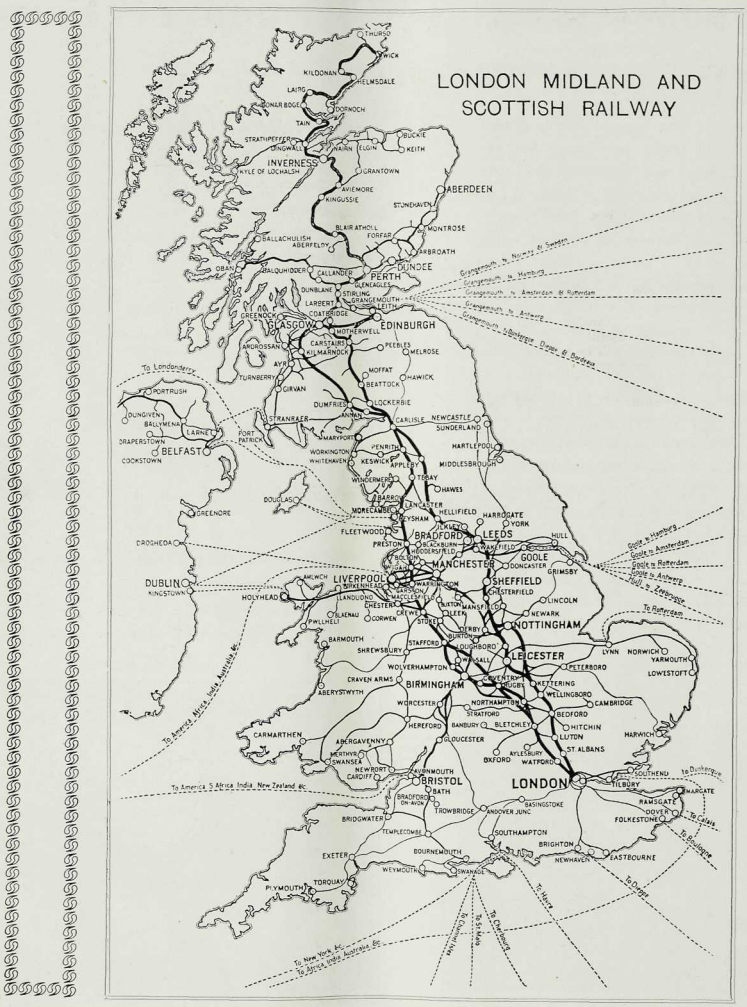


THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Joseph Patrick
Aug. 1929


LONDON MIDLAND AND
SCOTTISH RAILWAY
THURSO
WICK
KILDONAN
HELMSDALE
LAIRG
DORNOCH
TAIN
STRATHPEFFER
DINGWALL
NAIRN
ELGIN
BUCKIE
KEITH
INVERNESS
KYLE OF LOCHALSH
GRANTOWN
ABERDEEN
AVIEMORE
KINGUSSIE
STONEHAVEN
BLAIR ATHOLL
FORFAR
MONTROSE
BALLACHULISH
ABERFELDY
ARBROATH
OBAN
CALLANDER
DUNDEE
PERTH
DUNBLANE
STIRLING
GLENEAGLES
LARBERT
GRANGEMOUTH
LEITH
GREENOCK
COATBRIDGE
GLASGOW
EDINBURGH
MOTHERWELL
ANGROSSAN
CARSTAIRS
MARRIOTT
PEEBLES
MELROSE
AYR
MOFFAT
HAWICK
TURNBERRY
GIRVAN
BEATTOCK
LOCKERBIE
DUMFRIES
ANNAN
CARLISLE
NEWCASTLE
SUNDERLAND
PORTPATRICK
STRANRAER
PORTRUSH
LARNE
BELFAST
DRAPERSTOWN
COCKSTOWN
WORKINGTON
WHITEHAVEN
PENRITH
KESWICK
APPLEBY
HARTLEPOOL
MIDDLESBROUGH
TEBAY
HAWES
DOUGLAS
GREENORE
LANCASTER
NORTHALLERTON
RIPON
HELLIFIELD
HARROGATE
YORK
FLEETWOOD
PRESTON
BLACKBURN
BRADFORD
LEEDS
HULL
DROGHEDA
DUBLIN
KINGSTOWN
HOLYHEAD
LIVERPOOL
MANCHESTER
GOOLE
DONCASTER
GRIMSBY
SHEFFIELD
CHESTERFIELD
LINCOLN
NEWARK
NOTTINGHAM
DERBY
STAFFORD
SHREWSBURY
BARMOUTH
LE-CESTER
LYNN
NORWICH
YARMOUTH
LOWESTOFT
PETERBORO
WOLVERHAMPTON
CRAVEN ARMS
BIRMINGHAM
KETTERING
WELLINGBORO
CAMBRIDGE
ABERYSTWYTH
WORCESTER
NORTHAMPTON
STRATFORD
BEDFORD
HEREFORD
BANBURY
BLETCHLEY
MITCHIN
LUTON
HARWICH
CARMARTHEN
ABERGAVENNY
GLOUCESTER
AYLESBURY
ST ALBANS
OXFORD
WATFORD
NEWPORT
CARDIFF
SWANSEA
MERTHYR
BRISTOL
LONDON
SOUTHEND
TILBURY
MARGATE
RAMSGATE
DOVER
FOLKESTONE
BATH
BRADFORD-ON-AVON
TROWBRIDGE
BASINGSTOKE
ANDOVER JUNC
BRIDGWATER
TEMPLECOMBE
SOUTHAMPTON
BRIGHTON
NEWHAVEN
EASTBOURNE
EXETER
BOURNEMOUTH
WEYMOUTH
SWANAGE
TORQUAY
PLYMOUTH
To Londonderry
To America & Africa India New Zealand &c
To America Mails India Australia &c
To New York &c
To Africa India Australia &c
To Dover
To Ostend
To Boulogne
To Calais
To Dunkirque
To Flushing
To Hook of Holland
To Harwich
Grangemouth to Norway & Sweden
Grangemouth to Hamburg
Grangemouth to Amsterdam & Rotterdam
Grangemouth to Antwerp
Grangemouth Zeebrugge Ostend & Bordeaux
Goole to Hamburg
Goole to Amsterdam
Goole to Rotterdam
Goole to Antwerp
Goole to Zeebrugge

London Midland and Scottish

Useful Travel Information.

THE following officers of the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company will be pleased to give the fullest information as to travel facilities in Great Britain :

T. R. Dester, General Agent in America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Frank Stocking, 511 St. Catherine Street W., Montreal.

C. R. Byrom, Chief General Superintendent, Derby.

AGENCIES IN AMERICA AND CANADA.

American and Canadian Travellers intending to visit the districts served by the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company and connecting lines are advised, before commencing their journey, to communicate with the gentlemen named above or any of the Company's Agents, who will give them all information and assistance in arranging the programme of the tour, so as to include the most noteworthy places with the minimum of trouble and expense. These agents will also, if desired, issue all the necessary travel tickets in Great Britain.

A folder, specially printed for the convenience of American and Canadian passengers, giving useful information about services, fares, travel facilities, etc., will be supplied on application to the Company's Agents in America or Canada.

ALONGSIDE THE STEAMER.

The Riverside Railway Station, adjacent to the Landing Stage at Liverpool, enables the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company at that port to run trains direct from the steamer's side, and this great convenience has helped to make Liverpool the favourite port of landing for American travellers.

LANDING AT ENGLISH PORTS.

On disembarking at the landing stage at the English port, passengers will find Railway Officials specially detailed to attend to the requirements of those wishing to continue their journey to London or any other destination in the British Isles.

BAGGAGE.

The free allowance of Baggage on British Railways is 150 lbs. per passenger, first class ; 100 lbs., third class. Overseas visitors are permitted excess luggage over that weight, which is charged for at rates varying according to the distance travelled.

On arrival at Liverpool, baggage labelled " London " is transferred direct from the steamer to the platform at Riverside Station, where it is sorted out in alphabetical order under the initial letter of the owner. To expedite the transfer and Customs examination, passengers en route to London are asked to see that their baggage is labelled " London " by the Steamship Baggage Master or by the steward on board. Baggage other than for London is transferred to the Customs House shed, and must be claimed thereat by the owner.

Similar arrangements are adopted at the other English ports.

The official Time-table Book published by the London Midland and Scottish Railway contains complete information as to Carriers' Liabilities, Insurance, etc., governing the free allowance and the conveyance of passengers' luggage.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Special trains are usually run to London in connection with the arrival of Transatlantic Liners.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON.

On arrival in London, passengers will find an ample supply of taxi-cabs to convey them and their luggage to their hotel or across London to the various railway termini.

RESTAURANT CARS.

Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea, and Dining Cars are attached to the principal express trains, in which the best food is provided and may be enjoyed in the greatest comfort.

Britain's Largest Railway

RESERVED COMPARTMENTS FOR LADIES.

A number of first and third-class compartments are reserved on the principal through trains for " Ladies only."

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENT.

A Railway Passenger Post Card insuring against railway accidents can be purchased at any London Midland and Scottish Railway booking office, where particulars of insurance against all accidents may also be obtained.

INSURANCE OF BAGGAGE.

Travellers and tourists can insure their baggage whilst travelling in Great Britain and Ireland for a small premium covering all risks of accidents by land and sea travel, also whilst staying at hotels, and under all conditions, including also the risk of fire, theft, pilferage, etc. Insurance tickets are issued at all stations on the London Midland and Scottish Railway. Rates of premiums and other information can be obtained at the booking offices.

TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams addressed to passengers or their friends at Euston or St. Pancras Station, London, may be called for at the Telegraph Office ; or may be addressed c/o The Stationmaster at any LMS station " to be called for."

BY

London Midland and Scottish Railway

TO THE

PRINCIPAL RESORTS OF BRITAIN.

THE average Transatlantic visitor to " The Old Country " has probably spent many years in learning of Great Britain, its history, literature, great men, and great places. It is not surprising, therefore, that the majority of visitors to Europe prefer to spend most of their time touring England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, visiting possibly their own ancestral homes ; moreover, the fact that they are in a country where their own language is spoken makes for added interest and a feeling of security in travelling in a strange land.

Railway travel in Great Britain is without equal for speed and comfort in Europe, and the majority of places of special interest to Transatlantic visitors can be easily reached via London Midland and Scottish Railway. Known as the LMS, it is the largest and most important railway in Great Britain.

Of the forty counties of England it penetrates no less than thirty-two. North and South Wales are also directly served by the line, and the whole of Scotland's industrial areas and principal tourist resorts are, with a few slight exceptions, similarly brought into connection with London and the inland centres of population in Great Britain. Further, it provides the principal means of industrial and holiday intercourse with Ireland.

The LMS extends to Transatlantic visitors exceptional facilities ; tourist tickets, for instance, between London and towns in Scotland not only permit " stop-over " facilities, but give the option of alternative routes, enabling visitors to see the many points of interest in easy sequence.

THE SENIOR UNIVERSITIES.

You need not be a college graduate to enjoy Oxford and Cambridge. Merely as pictures they are wholly satisfying, and unrivalled by any others of their kind in the world. They can only be compared with each other.

The comparison between them is being made continually, and the palm is still to be awarded.

The truth is that both have their individual elements of beauty. The choice between them depends on your own preference. By all means see them both. They are only 2½ hours apart by the London Midland and Scottish Railway, via Bletchley Main Line Junction.

OXFORD, FROM MAGDALEN COLLEGE TOWER.

OXFORD.

(Branch from Bletchley.)

University town with recent commercial developments. See the 24 colleges, the Bodleian Library, Oxford Castle and pre-historic mound, St. Michael's and St. Mary's Churches.

AT Oxford you will, naturally, make your way at once to Carfax, the centre of the town, formed by the junction of High Street, Queen Street, St. Aldate's and Cornmarket. Then stroll the whole length of High Street and verify the claims of picturesqueness that have been made for it. Along it you see five of the colleges. Note the diversity of their architecture and yet the harmonious effect of their blending.

On the right is University College, frowning in 13th-century gloom. On the left Brasenose, with its charming old-world quadrangle. Beyond is Queen's, with the semi-classic elegance of the Renaissance. Finally, at the end is the glorious tower of Magdalen. The view here is world-famous.

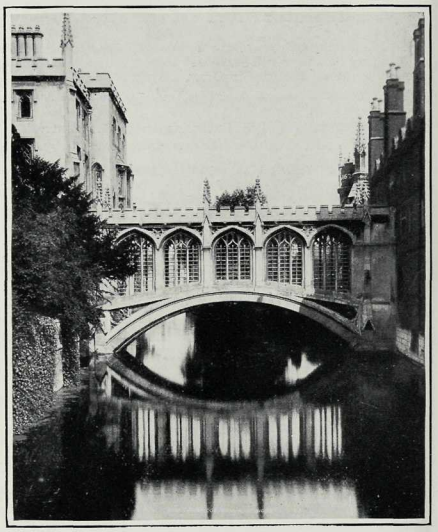
Down St. Aldate's you reach Christchurch, the only college in the world with a cathedral for a chapel.

Fine as it is, Christchurch Cathedral is not alone in its glory at Oxford. Merton Chapel, St. Mary's Church and St. Michael's are all highly noteworthy for architectural beauty.

Oriel College is as charming as its name, and many of the college gardens should on no account be missed. In the gardens of New College (which, as it happens, is one of the oldest) are parts of the old wall of Oxford.

The Bodleian Library ranks among the leading libraries of the Kingdom, and its tower commands a fine bird's-eye view of the city.

Before leaving Oxford you should visit Oxford Castle, down a little lane off Queen Street. This is even older than the University, and dates from the 12th century.



CAMBRIDGE, BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

CAMBRIDGE.

(Branch from Bletchley.)

University town. See colleges, River Cam, Church of St. Sepulchre and St. Benet's Church.

THE best way to become acquainted with Cambridge is to take a car from the station and drive to the Pitt Press (the rival to Oxford's Clarendon Press) in Trumpington Street. From there you can walk through the streets of the town. The first colleges you will see are Peterhouse (known as Pots) and Pembroke; next are Corpus Christi on your right and St. Catherine's on your left. As you proceed the colleges cluster thick together. In the King's Parade are King's College, the University Library, the Senate House and Gonville and Caius; farther on in Trinity Street are Trinity College and St. John's.

Trinity is the greatest of all the Cambridge colleges. Among its attractions you see a splendid gateway, three fine quadrangles, a chapel containing statues of Sir Isaac Newton and other famous scholars of the College, and an admirable library and dining hall designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

Cambridge has a number of buildings that do not suffer by comparison with those of Oxford. The Chapel at King's is considered the finest example of the later English style of architecture in the country. This is the "chapel beyond compare" of Kipling. The round Church of St. Sepulchre is the earliest of the four round churches in England and was built about 1100. St. Benet's Church is of Saxon construction.

Having visited the colleges by land, a delightful way to enjoy their peaceful serenity is from the water. You can take a boat from the gardens of Queen's College and row leisurely along the placid winding stream beneath the quaint and picturesque bridges.

SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY.

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

(Branch from Blisworth Junction or motor drive from Leamington.)

Typical old English town, well preserved. Birthplace of Shakespeare. See his house and garden, Harvard House, Holy Trinity Church. Visit Anne Hathaway's cottage at Shottery.

CONSIDERED merely as a typical old English town in a beautiful English country region, Stratford-on-Avon would be well worth visiting, though not more so than scores of others. But Stratford-on-Avon has a special distinction that has made it better known than any other country town in the world. It was here that William Shakespeare was born and died; so it has become the shrine for pilgrims from every nation.

Shakespeare's Birthplace.

Naturally, you go first to the house where Shakespeare was born in 1564. One part of it was then used as a wool-shop; the other as a residence. After the premises passed out of the hands of the family they had several changes in ownership and use. At one time the wool-shop was an inn and the residence was a butcher's shop. In 1857-8 they were restored to the condition presumed to have existed in Shakespeare's time. The house has a valuable museum of Shakespeareana. The garden behind it contains a specimen of each of the plants mentioned in his plays.

Shakespeare's own house, New Place, on Church Street, where he died in 1616, was unfortunately demolished in 1755. The site is now occupied by a garden. Next door is the house of Thomas Nash, who married the poet's grand-daughter. This has been partially restored by a new front in the original style of architecture, and is now an additional Shakespeare Museum.

Nearly opposite is the "Harvard" House, where lived Catherine Rogers, who married John Harvard, of Southwark, father of the founder of the Harvard College. This is the finest of the late sixteenth-century houses in the town, and has been very judiciously restored.

Holy Trinity Church.

All these structures are of interest for their sentimental associations rather than their artistic merit. The Holy Trinity Church impresses you with its intrinsic beauty as well as with its relics—and these the most precious relics of all. To quote Kingsley, it is "very omphalos" of the town of Stratford.

As you approach the town you first see the Early English Tower, surmounted by a more modern spire, peeping above the trees. Then you have a view as you approach through a narrow avenue of limes. Closer inspection reveals it as a truly fine example of the Perpendicular and Decorated styles. An American window has been added, the gift of Shakespeare lovers from overseas.

Within the church you find near the south door a glass case containing ancient record books of the church, open at the pages showing the birth and baptism of William Shakespeare. The broken and discarded baptismal font in use at his time has been restored to a position of honour. Now you approach the final resting place of the great poet, where probably more persons have bowed in reverence than at any other tomb of King or Saint in the civilized world.

You read, as many have done before you, the old inscription placed upon his gravestone by his will; perhaps you wonder, as many others have done, at the motive which inspired it.

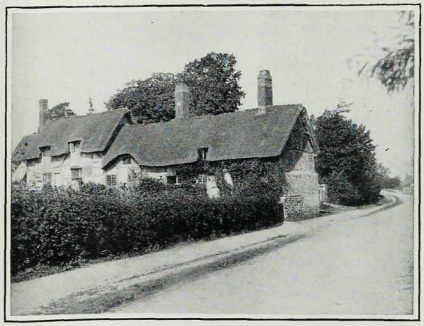
> "Good frend for Jesus sake forbeare,
> to digg the dust encloased heare:
> Blesse be ye man yt spares thes stones,
> and curst be he yt moves my bones."

Anne Hathaway's Cottage.

A Shakespearean pilgrimage would not be complete without a visit to Anne Hathaway's cottage at Shottery. The ideal way to approach it is by walking from Stratford-on-Avon, as Shakespeare must have done many times in his courting days. If possible, go in the early morning, while the dew is still on the grass, and before other visitors have begun to arrive. Then you will understand more fully the peace and restfulness that are among the priceless charms of English country life.

Charlcote.

Charlcote, one of the finest Elizabethan mansions in England, should be visited, not only because of its attractiveness, but because it was the seat of Sir Thomas Lucy. It will be remembered that Shakespeare's quarrel with him, which grew out of an accusation of poaching, led to the poet's journey to London, without which the greatest dramatic masterpieces of literature might not have been written. Hence it is only fair to pay some tribute to the scene of this early trouble.



ANNE HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTRY.

Copyright] [*Ritchgitz.*
WASHINGTON.

ALTHOUGH Northamptonshire is not among the famed beauty spots of England, this is merely because its natural attractions are somewhat overshadowed by other districts. However, it has a beauty of its own and historic associations that make it doubly interesting. It was the home of George Washington's ancestors in the 16th and 17th centuries, and in two of its villages you may see old houses that are intimately connected with his name.

George Washington, as you may recall, was the great-grandson of John Washington, who settled in Virginia in 1657. The great-grandfather of John Washington was one Laurence Washington, a prosperous wool merchant of Northampton and Mayor of that city in 1532 and 1545. Apparently, the family had come here from Warton, near Carnforth. His residence in the latter years of his life was Sulgrave Manor, in the village of Sulgrave, about 16 miles from Northampton.

After his death the property was sold, and his son Robert settled in Little Brington, about seven miles from Northampton. The "Washington House" here is in an excellent state of preservation and well worth visiting. Both in Sulgrave and in Little Brington, with its companion village, Great Brington, you find noteworthy records of the Washington family, as well as other features of more than passing interest.

Sulgrave.

(Station, Helmdon. Branch from Blisworth Junction.)

Historic seat of Washington family. See Sulgrave Manor with family coat of arms, and Church with Washington Memorial.

If you go directly to Sulgrave from Stratford-on-Avon you have an excellent opportunity to compare the Shakespeare birthplace and the Ann Hathaway cottage with an entirely different type of residence that dates from the same period. Sulgrave Manor is a fine example of the 16th-century Manor House of moderate size, substantially built of stone. It is admirably proportioned to blend with its surroundings and might well be taken as a model for building a modern country home; and the noble Tudor doorway is surmounted with the family coat of arms, a shield with stripes and three stars. This device, together with the crest showing a raven perched upon a crown, is said to have been the source from which the present emblem of the United States of America was derived.

Sulgrave Church.—Sulgrave Church is not remarkable for architectural beauty, but it contains the Washington Memorial, a brass plate sacred to the memory of "Laurence Washington, Gent., and Anne his wyf." The date of the wife's death, 1564, is engraved thereon.

Little Brington and Great Brington.

(Station, Althorp Park. Branch from Rugby Junction.)

Birthplace of Laurence Washington, great-great-grandfather of George Washington. See Washington House and Althorp House. Visit church at Great Brington.

Following in the footsteps of the Washington family to Little Brington, you come to a delightful little village green, quite picturesque enough to justify the migration. Several quaint old cottages are grouped about a venerable yew tree, beneath which is the village pump sheltered by a cone-shaped roof.

The "Washington House" here is a much less imposing structure than Sulgrave Manor, though rather better than many of the village houses of its period. Above the door is the appropriate inscription: "The Lord giveth; the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord. Constructa 1606." An old sun-dial bearing the Washington arms was found near by, and is supposed to have had a place in the garden.

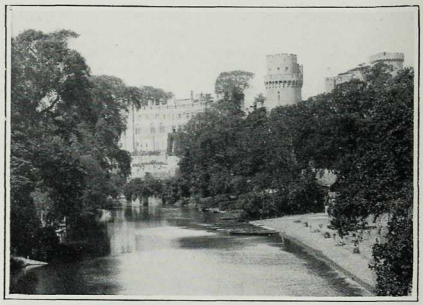
The Washington who lived here was a second Laurence, grandson of the Laurence who owned Sulgrave Manor. He in turn had a son, Laurence—one of 17 children—who became a clergyman. His son, John, migrated to Virginia in 1657 and founded the American line of Washingtons.

Great Brington.

The Church of Great Brington, about half a mile away, contains a brass memorial plate to Elizabeth and Robert Washington, 1622. It also contains the burial records of Laurence (the second of that name), who died in 1616, the same year as Shakespeare. An epitaph to his memory, together with the family coat of arms, is carved on a slab in the pavement of the chancel.

Aside from its interesting memorials, the church is worth visiting. It is mostly in early English style, but some of it is Perpendicular. The tower and clerestory are remarkably fine.

SULGRAVE MANOR.



WARWICK CASTLE.

ROMANTIC WARWICKSHIRE.

A PLEASANT ride of less than two hours from Euston Station gives access to one of the richest districts in England. Warwickshire is rich in the material sense, with its fertile farm country and its prosperous cities. More important to the visitor, it is rich in romantic beauty and historic associations.

For the benefit of those whose time is limited, the London Midland and Scottish Railway has arranged a delightful one-day tour, taking in Coventry, Kenilworth, Warwick, Leamington, and Stratford-on-Avon. A longer stay in the vicinity is proportionately more enjoyable.

Rugby.

(On Main Line from London.)

See Rugby School; visit Bilton Hall, home of Joseph Addison.

Though the town is very old and has many delightful old streets, your chief interest will probably be in the great Public School—probably better known than any others in the country, except Eton and Harrow. (Harrow is also on the Main Line, about 12 miles from Euston.)

Rugby School was founded in 1567 by Laurence Sheriffe, but its fame is due mainly to three other factors: first, the administration of Dr. Arnold; second, "Tom Brown's School-days," the most popular classic of schoolboy life in the English language; and third, the game of Rugby football that originated here. A tablet on the wall of the playground commemorates the breach of the rules by William Webb Ellis in 1823 that inaugurated the new game. Probably he is the only schoolboy who received a memorial tablet for breaking rules.

Leamington Spa.

(Branch from Rugby Junction or road motor from Coventry.)

Mineral Springs and Health Resort. Centre for visiting Warwick and Kenilworth.

"Leafy Leamington" was one of the most fashionable of Spas when Spas were the height of fashion. The Pump Room remains the centre of the town, but the huge map on its front is a tacit admission that popular interest to-day is outside rather than inside. For overseas visitors, at least, the chief function of Leamington is to provide excellent hotel and living accommodations, and a central base of operations for excursions to more interesting places.

The town itself was almost entirely built during the past century, and is well laid out, with broad avenues lined with stately trees. The neighbourhood, moreover, is just as charming as when visited by Washington Irving. In "Our Old Home" he refers to the footpaths "which go wandering away from stile to stile, along hedges and across broad fields and through wooded parks, leading to little hamlets of thatched cottages, ancient solitary farmhouses, picturesque old mills, pools, and all those quiet, secret, unexpected, yet strangely familiar features of English scenery that Tennyson shows us in his 'Idylls.'"

Warwick.

(Branch from Rugby or road motor from Coventry to Leamington.)

See Warwick Castle, St. Mary's Church, Leicester's Hospital, and old houses. Visit Guy's Cliffe with old mill.

Warwick Castle.

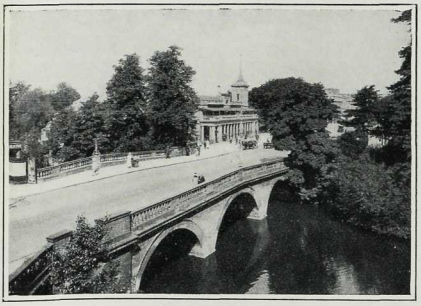
The old town of Warwick, with its crooked streets and quaint timbered houses, has a multitude of attractions that invite the visitor to linger. But if you are like most others you will want to hasten at once to the Castle. Other English castles are as impressive from a distance, but this is one of the few that gain from closer inspection. Perhaps better than any other, it satisfies your idea of what a mediæval castle ought to be, from the loopholes in its battlements to the peacocks in its gardens. Sir Walter Scott called it "the fairest monument of ancient and chivalrous splendour which yet remains uninjured by time."

Although Roman and Saxon fortifications are said to have existed in this place from very early times, the earliest parts of the Castle date from the 13th and 14th centuries. The two main towers, Guy's Tower and Cæsar's Tower, were built by the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, in the 14th century. Richard Neville, the famous "Warwick the King Maker," acquired it in 1445, and here he brought King Edward IV a captive in 1469.

After the King Maker's death it became the property of his son-in-law, George, Duke of Clarence, whose younger brother was the notorious King Richard III. The two unfinished towers recall this bloody period in English history, for the Clarence Tower is attributed to the Duke of Clarence and the Bear Tower was begun by Richard III. Neither lived to complete his work.

The present condition of the Castle is due in the main to Sir Fulke Greville, who acquired the estate, but not the earldom, in the reign of James I. He spent the equivalent of $1,500,000 in restoring it. His successors have held it ever since.

The important rooms are generously opened to the public under reasonable restrictions, and are full of objects that delight the art-lover as well as the historian. The drawing-rooms house one of the finest private collections of pictures in the country.



LEAMINGTON SPA.

SHREWSBURY, the WELSH BORDER, and CENTRAL WALES.

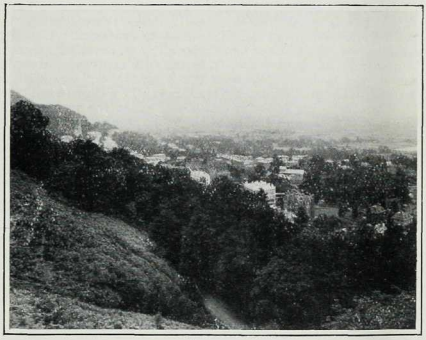
ONLY recently have visitors from overseas begun to appreciate the attractiveness of the Welsh Border and Central Wales. Their comparative neglect of these picturesque regions may have been due partly to the belief that they were somewhat inaccessible. Actually they are quite easily visited by the branch of the LMS Railway from Crewe, and the fact that the main tide of tourists flows around rather than through them helps them to maintain their distinctive old-world characteristics.

The four famous Wells here are Llandrindod Wells, Builth Wells, Llangammarch Wells, and Llanwrtyd Wells.

England's Western Spas.

The delightful hill and dale country of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire is not well known by tourists, but is well worth knowing.

The branch of the London Midland and Scottish Railway from Birmingham down to Bristol reaches the most attractive centres and the most popular resorts of this region.



MALVERN.

Malvern Wells.

Mineral Spa. Centre of Malvern Hill region.

The increasing popularity of Malvern Wells in recent years seems to be due quite as much to the hospitality and progressiveness of its inhabitants as to its natural attractions, although these are by no means inconsiderable. It is pleasantly situated beneath the Malvern Hills, whose bold outlines promise delightful walks and drives—a promise that is more than fulfilled.

Droitwich.

Mineral Spa and pleasure resort.

To the natural attractions of the mineral springs, the sheltered situation, and the pure air, have been added all the refinements that modern science has devised for health and recreation. Sufferers from rheumatic troubles and convalescents generally find it ideal, but the golf links, tennis courts, concerts and dances, etc., are ample evidence that it is equally attractive to the young and healthy.

Cheltenham Spa.

Old market town, now a prosperous pleasure resort. Centre for the Cotswold Hills.

Cheltenham lies at the foot of the Cotswolds, famous for their beauty, and the district offers wonderful facilities for hunting and fishing. The Promenade is a pleasant survival of the days of the Regency, when Cheltenham first came into prominence as a fashionable resort.

This is a wholly satisfying place to rest and loaf, to play tennis or golf when the spirit moves you, and to use as a basis for exploration of the surrounding region.

THE GATEWAY TO NORTH WALES.

THE CROSS, CHESTER.

CHESTER.

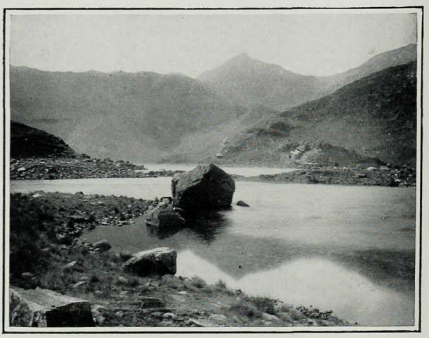
Border city of great antiquity. See city walls, the "rows," and Chester Cathedral.

Chester is the perfect specimen of the mediæval English city, miraculously preserved. Miraculously, because its position as the gateway to North Wales might easily have led to the destruction, or at least the disfigurement of its structures, as happened with most other border cities. But time is the only enemy that Chester has been unable to defy. Even time has, perhaps, helped Chester more than it has harmed. Many visitors who have been indifferent to other old cities have found that at Chester they were unable to resist the charm of its antiquity.

Among English cities, Chester is unique in having its town walls still complete. They comprise a circuit of about two miles, and form a pleasant walk from which to survey the rest of the City.

The military history of Chester is filled with striking incidents. Its ecclesiastical history has been no less brilliant. The present cathedral is a magnificent pile of red sandstone on the site of a church that was erected in the latter part of the Roman occupation. The structure is partly Norman, but chiefly in the later Gothic styles.

The ancient commercial aspects of the town are represented by many interesting structures, including a number of old inns. Another fascinating feature is the series of "rows" on some of the principal streets. These are covered passage-ways, like cloisters, on the first floor of the shops, lifted from the traffic of the streets, and protected from adverse weather.



SNOWDON FROM LLYN LLYDAU.

NORTH WALES.

EVERYONE who has visited North Wales is amazed—and perhaps a little gratified—to find that it is not overrun with tourists. Certainly it has everything to attract them, and why every overseas visitor does not go to North Wales is something of a mystery.

The district is easily reached. There is no channel to cross. The main line of the London Midland and Scottish Railway from Chester hugs the coast of North Wales all the way to the Isle of Anglesey. From the moment you cross the Dee and look out over the sandy wastes where "Mary called the cattle home," the journey is a constant succession of unforgettable pictures.

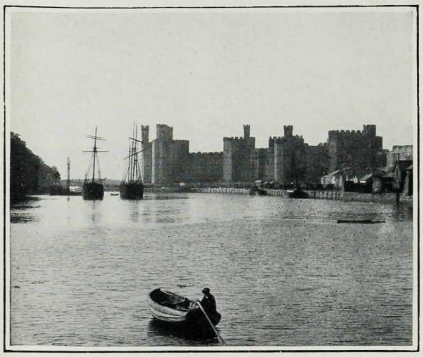
Conway, Llandudno, and Colwyn Bay.

See Conway Castle, and Great Orme's Head. Visit Penmaenmawr.

Conway deserves first consideration because of its age and historical associations, although it may not appeal to you as a residence so much as the younger and livelier resorts of Llandudno and Colwyn Bay. The magnificent Castle, with its 21 towers, has few rivals anywhere for a combination of beauty of situation and romantic appeal. Looking at it as a symbol of the power of Edward I, you may well wonder at the temerity of the Welsh in resisting him. Yet the Castle has been captured and recaptured several times, and bears the scars of various battles.

Llandudno and Colwyn Bay are rival resorts of unusual appeal. Llandudno is sheltered by Great Orme on one side and by Little Orme on the other, and boasts an exceptionally mild winter climate. The view from Great Orme's Head is breathtaking. Westward across the blue waters of the Menai Straits lies the ancient isle of Mona, now Anglesey. To the southwest rise the misty peaks of Snowdon and the Glyders. Northward, on clear days, you can make out the thin purple outlines of the Isle of Man and the Cumberland Fells.

Colwyn Bay also has these attractions within easy reach, and its sea-side promenade is only a stone's throw from the lovely wooded dells that lie inland. Its three golf courses and other sports facilities help to make it an ideal place to spend a vacation.



CAERNARVON CASTLE.

Caernarvon.

Ancient Welsh capital. See Caernarvon Castle.

Caernarvon Castle is perhaps the most imposing in the kingdom. Less beautiful than Conway, it was even better calculated to impress the Welsh rebels with the power of the English throne. Here Edward II was born and, according to the story, his father fulfilled his promise of giving to the Welsh people a Prince who could not speak a word of the English language by bringing forth the infant and saying, "Here's your man." Ever since that time (1284) the eldest son of the King of England has become the Prince of Wales.

It will take you some time to explore this enormous structure, with its walls eight to ten feet thick and its 13 towers.

From Caernarvon you can easily visit the little-known peninsulas to the southward—a land of solitude and pristine loveliness. Here you will find placid fishing villages with their white-washed houses and tiny churches.

Llanberis (for Snowdon).

Centre for ascending Snowdon and the Glyders.

At Caernarvon the lure of the mountains is perhaps stronger than that of the shore. The branch to Llanberis enables you to reach the foot of Snowdon. Here, if you are strong and energetic enough, you can climb this mountain and the Glyders and other more difficult, if less lofty, peaks. Or if you consider mountain climbing merely a means to an end, you can reach the summit of Snowdon by the light railway. Of the view it is enough to say that, however much you expect, you will not be disappointed.

Bettws-y-Coed.

This is a marvellous place for walkers. Among the favourite trips are those to Swallow Falls and to Conway Falls in the Fairy Glen.

Anglesey.

Visitors will find much to interest them in Anglesey, an island off the North Welsh coast.

Beaumaris, on the shore of the Menai Straits, is the most popular vacation resort, and is a beautiful and restful place.

MORECAMBE.

THE LANCASHIRE COAST.

WITH all the wealth of England's scenic attractions and the host of historic places that claim a share of the visitor's time, it is a temptation to cram your days too full of cathedrals and castles and cottages. You may find it wiser to take at least a few days for pure relaxation and recreation. England has many resorts that will give you these, but probably none better than the Lancashire coast resorts. They have little to offer in the way of natural attractions, except wonderfully wide beaches and the salty breeze from the Irish Sea—two important exceptions. But what Nature has failed to do in the way of providing enjoyment, man has done. All the way from Southport to Morecambe the coast has been developed into a playground where tired bodies are rested and refreshed.

Blackpool. (Branch from Preston Junction.)

Popular seaside resort, famous for bathing and amusements. See Blackpool Tower.

Blackpool has been described as the greatest and most successful experiment in the world of the art of organized pleasure. Certainly it is planned upon a grand scale, with its sweeping sea front of five miles. Since it is all modern, due provision has been made for all sorts of modern traffic—foot passengers, trams, and other vehicles.

Blackpool claims a better average of weather than most seaside resorts, but, in addition, boasts that in case of rain it can house and shelter over 200,000 people in its places of amusement. These include almost everything the pleasure-seeker can demand, from Opera to Vaudeville and moving picture houses.

Lytham St. Anne's. (Branch from Preston Junction.)

Shore resort and golfing centre.

Lytham St. Anne's offers comfortable and commodious accommodations for guests, either permanent or transient, and especially delightful playgrounds for the children. Along the promenade is a series of beautiful flower, sand, and rock gardens, interspersed with miniature lakes and waterfalls. The open-air swimming bath is a delightful feature that has been patronized by more than 70,000 bathers in a single season.

Lytham St. Anne's is not only a watering place, but is, perhaps, the most important golfing centre south of the Scottish border.

Southport. (Branch from Preston.)

Seaside resort. See Lord Street and Hesketh Park.

Southport occupies the southern shore of the Ribble estuary, almost opposite Lytham St. Anne's. Because of its proximity to Liverpool, it has been developed into a residential city of considerable size and proudly calls itself "England's Seaside Garden City." This name it abundantly justifies by its profusion of parks and gardens, which link their attractions with the natural ones of its splendid stretch of beach.

Among the many fine boulevards, Lord Street is most famous, and invites comparison with the finest streets in Europe. Like Princes Street in Edinburgh, it has its shops and buildings on only one side, with lawns and gardens on the other. As projecting verandahs have been erected over the side walk, it affords a long sheltered promenade in rainy weather.

Morecambe. (Branch from Lancaster.)

Modern seaside resort and centre for exploring Morecambe Bay and the Southern part of Lakeland.

A list of Morecambe's attractions reads much the same as that of the others on the west coast. Fine sea air and beach, spacious promenade with floral gardens, golf and other sports, theatres and dancing, etc. Yet Morecambe is in many ways distinctive, and in some respects, at least, surpasses its neighbours.

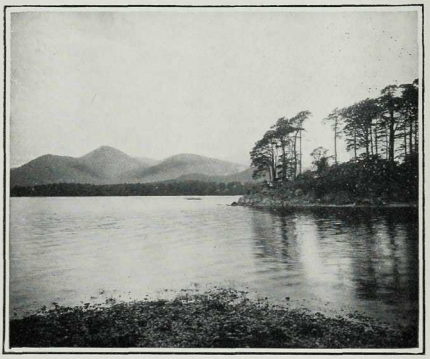
Its sheltered position on Morecambe Bay (Sinus Moricambe of the Roman geographers) protects it from the full force of the northerly winds. Its long promenade, reaching from Bare Village almost to Heysham, affords a scenic view that is hard to equal elsewhere. Across the sparkling blue expanse of bay you see the dark ridges of the Furness Peninsula; to the north and east green hills and rocky crags encircle you, seemingly very close, though in reality from one to four miles away. Still farther in the distance loom the peaks of Lakeland and Yorkshire.

Isle of Man. (Sea trip from Liverpool or Heysham.)

Unique and picturesque island 200 square miles in area, near centre of Irish Sea. Visit Douglas, Peel, Port Soderick, Castletown, and Port Erin.

While on the Lancashire coast you should not neglect the opportunity of visiting the Isle of Man, if only for a day or two. If you decide to stay there for a few weeks you will not regret it, for in spite of its relatively small size, its attractions are inexhaustible.

DOUGLAS.



FRIAR'S CRAG, DERWENTWATER.

THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.

NOTHING that could be said in praise of the English Lake District is so eloquent as the fact that it has always been a favourite of poets and painters. Many of them chose it as their home; Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, de Quincey, Arnold of Rugby, Matthew Arnold, and John Ruskin all lived here and drew their inspiration, in part at least, from its beauty. On the question of Lakeland beauty opinions are unanimous. Year after year increasing numbers of visitors enter this magic region and surrender themselves to its charm. Perhaps you need to have a little of the poet or artist in you to appreciate it fully, but all who have eyes to see can enjoy it.

Location and Main Roads.—The English Lake District comprises a tract about 50 miles long and 40 miles wide, in the north-west corner of England between Lancaster and Carlisle. The district is easily accessible. From three points on the main line of the London Midland and Scottish Railway branches lead in to some of the most celebrated of the beauty-spots. From Carnforth Junction, six miles north of Lancaster, you can reach Furness Abbey and the southern parts in an hour; from Oxenholme Junction you can go direct to Windermere and Bowness; from Penrith you can reach Ullswater and Keswick.

Cartmel. (Branch from Carnforth Junction.)

Old village. See Priory Church.

The old-world village of Cartmel has a history which stretches back to 677. In the tiny square you find an ancient cross and a gateway of the old Priory founded in 1188.

The Priory Church here is fascinating. The chancel dates from the 12th century, and later parts of the structure are remarkably fine, notably the rich Norman doorway and the unique tower with its lantern set diagonally.

Furness Abbey.

(Branch from Carnforth Junction.)

Site of one of the largest Cistercian Abbeys in England (See ruins). Visit Ulverston and Dalton.

These ruins, of red sandstone, are extensive and are sufficiently preserved to give a good idea of the noble beauty of

the edifice. The chancel contains a fine sedilia in the enriched Perpendicular style. The stately nave, the north and south transepts, the gorgeously ornamented Norman cloisters, and the Chapter House are among the other features that repay a visit. However, it is the combined effect of beauty of situation and of architecture that makes Furness Abbey worthy of comparison with Tintern Abbey and Fountains Abbey.

The LMS Hotel within the Abbey precincts does not seem incongruous. It has been converted from an old Manor House, and in it are preserved many mementoes of the Abbey in the shape of old woodwork and stained glass.

Kendal. (Branch from Oxenholme Junction.)

Famous for cloth of Kendal Green. See Castle and Levens Hall.

On the branch from Oxenholme to Windermere you pass through Kendal, a town as aged as its greyness indicates. In the old days it was famous for its cloth of Kendal Green, mentioned humorously by Falstaff in Shakespeare's "Henry IV." A walk through its curious streets will permit you to view some extremely quaint houses. The ruined Castle is interesting, On the southern side of the Parish Church, which is one of the largest in England, you will find a Saxon Cross and the date of the foundations, A.D. 850.

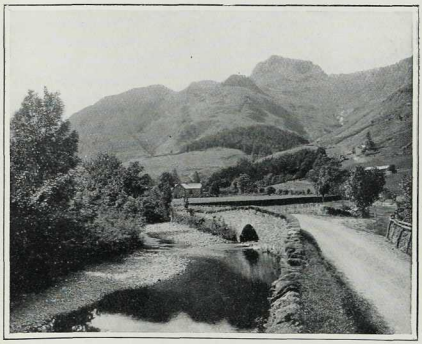
Windermere and Bowness.

(Branch from Oxenholme.)

Important Lakeland resorts. See old church with Washington window. Visit Orrest Head, with panoramic view.

Windermere and its companion town Bowness, by the side of the lake, constitute one of the best strategic points for exploring Lakeland. It has many good hotels and is a starting point for road tours in several directions. It offers a variety of sport facilities, including a golf course which makes up in sportiness and in the splendour of its views what it lacks in length. From Orrest Head, near the town, you obtain one of the finest views in Lakeland, and certainly the most comprehensive.

Bowness is naturally pre-eminent as a yachting centre, but it has the other usual entertainments and amusements of a modern resort.



LANGDALE PIKES.

Ambleside.

(From Windermere Station by road motor.)

Centre for walking tours and rides. Visit Rydal with Wordsworth's House, and Grasmere with St. Oswald's Church.

Ambleside is near the centre of Lakeland and a favourite headquarters for walking tours. The town itself is in a sheltered vale about half a mile north of Lake Windermere, and only a short distance from some of the most cherished places of Lakeland.

Rydal, on the beautiful little lake of the same name, is a short distance north. Rydal is for ever linked with the name of Wordsworth. His house, Rydal Mount, is on the slight rise above the lake, while on a tiny promontory that juts out into the calm waters is the romantic looking rock known as Wordsworth's Seat. Close by is Nab Cottage, once occupied by Thomas de Quincey and by Hartley Coleridge.

You may think that nothing could be lovelier than this peaceful spot, until you reach Grasmere, a mile farther north. The quaint old village nestles under the hill as if it eternally belonged there, and is mirrored in the lake, with its single mysterious-looking island.

Hawkshead and Coniston.

(Branch from Carnforth via Furness, or road from Windermere Ferry.)

See Wordsworth's School, Ruskin's home and tomb, and Coniston Church.

At Hawkshead, a village as quaint and picturesque as its name, you see Wordsworth's School. The best way to reach it is by walking or driving from the ferry on Windermere, for the road winds along the hill-sides and past Esthwaite Water, with picturesque views at every turn.

Coniston is but a short distance farther, between the tranquil lake and the scarred cliff of Coniston Old Man. In the churchyard a cross of antique design marks the tomb of John Ruskin. His home, Brantwood, may be seen across the lake.

Keswick and Derwentwater.

(Branch from Penrith, or by 'bus and steamer from Windermere.)

Keswick, the largest of the lake towns, vies in popularity with Ambleside as a centre for exploratory tours. Situated beside one of the most beautiful of the lakes—Derwentwater—with some of the tallest of the hills in the vicinity and the others looming on the horizon, it gratifies your appetite for beauty at your very doorstep.

Keswick was the home of Robert Southey. He was buried at Crosthwaite Church, a time-mellowed structure of the 15th century. Samuel Taylor Coleridge also lived at Keswick, and Shelley spent his honeymoon near by.

Just south of Derwentwater lies Borrowdale, perhaps the most perfect piece of natural beauty in Britain.

Penrith and Ullswater.

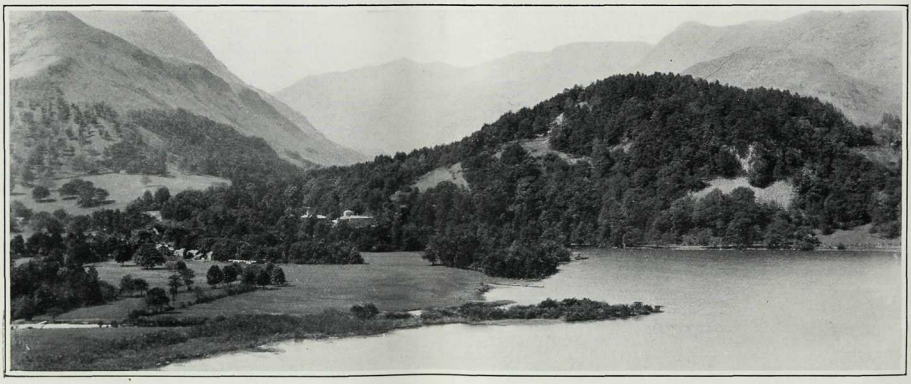
Historic border town and Lakeland resort. See Castle and churchyard. Visit Ullswater and Hawes Water.

Because of its position on the main line, Penrith is a convenient centre for visiting Lakeland. The town itself is old and has a prominent place in the history of the Scottish Border.

From Penrith a short drive takes you to Pooley Bridge, at the foot of Ullswater, the second largest of the lakes, called the English Lucerne.

Patterdale, at the head of the lake, connects with Ambleside by motor bus line over Kirkstone Pass.

From the Bay of Howtown, on the east side of Ullswater, the pedestrian can reach Hawes Water, the loneliest of the lakes, and the least known, with the possible exception of Ennerdale Water, which occupies a corresponding position of isolation on the west.



HEAD OF ULLSWATER AND PATTERDALE.

"MERRIE ENGLAND."

Copyright [*Rischgitz*

JOHN BUNYAN.

IN addition to the well-known route from Euston, the London Midland and Scottish Railway offers an alternative route northwards from St. Pancras, through Bedford, Leicester, and Derby. This is the best method of reaching the famous Peak District, which is second only to the Lake District in scenic charm. On the way, you pass through the heart of "Merrie England," with its memories of Robin Hood and King John and other personages celebrated in history and legend.

Bedford and Elstow.

(On Main Line from St. Pancras Station.)

Bunyan's birthplace and home. Visit Elstow Church.

Bedford is an ancient place with a long history of strife, but is best known as the birthplace of John Bunyan, the author of "Pilgrim's Progress." He was born in the little village of Elstow, a mile away. The church here, with its detached tower, and the old timbered Moot Hall are well worth seeing. Bunyan was imprisoned in Bedford for his itinerant preaching during the reign of Charles II, and during his twelve years' imprisonment wrote his masterpiece. Though the prison is gone, his home and some of his favourite haunts are pointed out to present-day admirers. The museum contains various Bunyan relics.

Leicester. (On Main Line from St. Pancras Station.)

Old Roman town, now a manufacturing centre. See Castle, St. Mary's Church, and Abbey Park. Visit Melton Mowbray and Ashby-de-la-Zouche.

Leicester contains many Roman relics and is the final resting-place of two men whose names bulk large in English history. Richard III is buried near Bow Bridge, and Cardinal Wolsey lies in Abbey Park, which contains ruins of the Abbey founded by St. Augustine.

Nottingham. (On Main Line from St. Pancras.)

Centre of mediæval England. See Nottingham Castle. Visit Newstead Abbey, Southwell, and Newark.

The modern industrial development of this great city has obscured its ancient history. About the only survival of mediæval custom is the Goose Fair held annually, in October, in the Market Square. The city, however, is full of historic associations. Nottingham Castle was originally built in Norman times and was owned by Robert Peveril, the hero of Scott's "Peveril of the Peak"; but only a few fragments of the original building now remain. The present structure, a modern restoration, is used as a museum and is open to visitors.

Southwell has a famous Minster and the most beautiful Chapter House in Europe. Here also is the "Saracen's Head" Inn, where King Charles slept on his last night of freedom, before his surrender on May 6, 1646.

Lincoln. (Branch from Nottingham.)

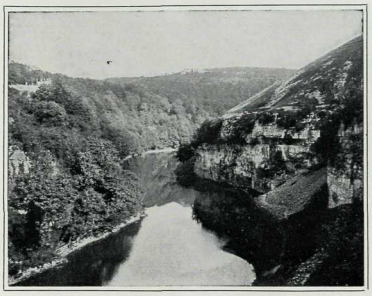
See Cathedral.

Though Lincoln can no longer be ranked as William the Conqueror ranked it, "fourth city in England," it is still among the most interesting. It gains its precedence from its situation on a hill in a level fen country, and the Cathedral at its crest is a landmark for miles. Of the Cathedral itself it may be enough to say that Ruskin considered it the finest all-round Gothic Cathedral in England.

THE PEAK DISTRICT.

THE Peak District of Derbyshire closely rivals the Lake District for picturesque highland scenery. Here the mountainous backbone of England reaches its climax in a group of rugged hills and cliffs, interspersed with deep ravines and gorges. Along with these are valleys of a poetic beauty that justifies such names as Dovedale and Valley of Hope. The whole region is a delightful place for walks and drives, with a beautiful panorama unfolding itself at every turn.

The London Midland and Scottish line from St. Pancras Station leads to the favourite resorts of the Peak District, including the celebrated mineral spas of Buxton and Matlock. Many of the smaller villages also have ample accommodation for visitors, as well as their individual features of scenic beauty and historic interest.



TYPICAL DERBYSHIRE SCENERY.

Derby.

(Main Line from St. Pancras.)

Ancient city, now industrial centre. See All Saints' Church.

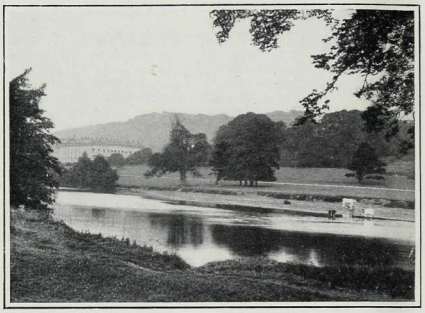
Derby, the *Derventia* of the Romans, has played its part in British history from the earliest days. To-day it is important as a base for exploring the Peak District. The Midland Hotel (LMS) is near the station.

Matlock and Matlock Bath.

Mineral spa and resort towns of Derwent Valley. See High Tor and Via Gellia.

The waters of Matlock Bath appear to have been first used in 1698. Their virtues, together with the bracing air and scenic beauty of the region, have been responsible for the growth of whole series of towns along the valley. The hydropathic establishment here is, perhaps, the most extensive in the country. The atmosphere contains a very low average of moisture, and the high hills about are a protection against the northern winds.

The most picturesque feature of the landscape is the High Tor, which rises 400 feet sheer from the river, midway between Matlock Bath and Matlock Bridge. Its summit commands a wide view of the hills and dales. An equally sublime view is obtained from the Heights of Abraham on the opposite side of the valley.



CHATSWORTH.

Haddon Hall and Chatsworth.

(From Rowsley Station, or by road from Matlock or Buxton.)
Famous residences and show places.

Haddon Hall is the most celebrated example of a mediæval baronial residence in England, and in some respects the finest. It is worth visiting for its impressive appearance and the objects of interest contained therein. The mansion now belongs to the Duke of Rutland and is only open to the public on certain dates.

Chatsworth, the " Palace of the Peak," is a perfect example of " the stately homes of England." Its appearance is enhanced by the Derwent Bridge in the Park, which harmonizes architecturally with the mansion itself. Visitors are admitted on certain days from May to the middle of August, and have an opportunity of viewing its priceless collection of sculpture, paintings, and oak carvings.

Buxton.

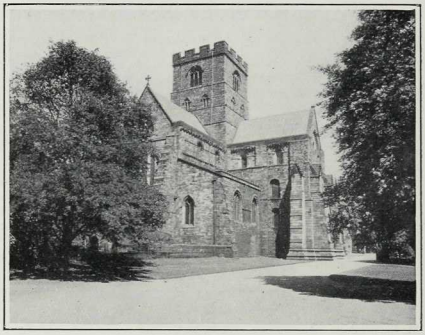
Famous mountain spa. See the Crescent. Visit near-by dales and peaks for picturesque scenery.

Buxton is one of the oldest and most famous spas in England. Its thermal waters, rising from the earth at a temperature of 82 degrees F., were known to the Romans, and have been sought by sufferers from rheumatism and kindred disorders for the past four centuries or more. It was here that Mary, Queen of Scots, found relief after her long confinement in draughty castles.

Modern visitors make considerable use of the hydropathic establishment, but apart from this the town has every natural advantage for promoting health. It is situated on a tableland 1,000 feet high and is encircled by sheltering hills.

Buxton is an excellent centre for excursions by foot, road, or rail, to the beauty-spots of the Peak District.

PULPIT IN MELLOR CHURCH, NORTH DERBYSHIRE.



CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.

Carlisle.

From Lakeland or Peakland, Carlisle, " The Gateway to Scotland," is logically the next step. Or you may go direct to Carlisle from London by one of the famous express trains. Whether your trip be speedy or by slow and easy stages, you will eventually stand in that great station whence so many thousands of visitors depart every year to cross the Scottish border.

Carlisle Castle.—As you look out from the station, you can see, a short distance away, the ugly tower of Carlisle Castle. It is a grim reminder that a few centuries ago other visitors to Scotland started from Carlisle with less friendly intentions than yours and less expectation of a cordial welcome.

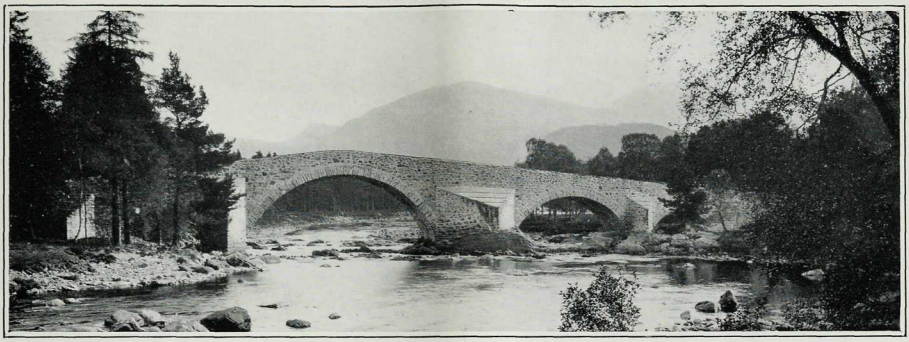
If you walk around and inspect the castle, you see plenty of evidence that Carlisle has passed through a stormy history. The structure is not beautiful; it was not designed for ornament, but for the stern business of warfare.

Next to the formidable tower, the most interesting feature is the dungeon. Here are stones that bear mute witness to the sufferings of the victims imprisoned here, most of them for pitifully brief terms. Some were Scots, some were Jacobeans. The Castle has had its Royal prisoners, too—Mary, Queen of Scots, for one. King David I of Scotland died here.

Carlisle Cathedral.—While the Castle was the starting point of many raids, the Cathedral shows that the battle was not altogether one-sided. The very smallness of the Cathedral—it is the smallest in England—tells us of its sufferings at the hands of hostile raiders. When built originally, in Norman times, it was of noble proportions, but in 1645 the Scots, who besieged Carlisle, demolished a large part of the nave. Fortunately the beautiful decorated choir was unharmed, with its great east window, considered the finest in England. Enough is left, also, of the older structure to show the character of its architecture.

Carlisle offers excellent hotels and is a good place to pause and plan your visit to Scotland. It is difficult to decide where to go first. Shall it be westward through Ayrshire and the land of Burns to Glasgow, or northward to Edinburgh through the Borderland and Scott country? It is comforting to reflect that the choice of one route does not eliminate the others, for you can return by one of them.

OVER THE BORDER TO SCOTLAND.



AULD BRIG OF DEE

Gretna. Border town. Famous for runaway marriages.

Shortly after leaving Carlisle northward you cross the Esk River, and a little later the Sark.

Gretna, just over the Scottish border, is well known as the place where marriages of eloping couples from England were performed in the first half of last century.

A formal declaration before magistrates was all that was necessary to make a marriage legal in Scotland; hence it appealed greatly to couples who had reasons for avoiding a more elaborate and formal ceremony.

Dumfries and the Galloway Country.

Beyond Gretna a branch of the railway turns off towards Dumfries and the "Galloway Country." The coast is deeply indented with bays and inlets; the inland contains much wild country and has beauty spots to compare with any in Scotland. The most interesting towns, with a few exceptions, lie along the coast.

Dumfries.

Venerable city of historic and sentimental interest. See Burns's house, Burns's mausoleum, and other Burns shrines and relics. 13th-century bridge. Visit near-by ruins of Lincluden Abbey (1 mile), Sweetheart Abbey (7 miles), Caerlaverock Castle (6 miles).

Dumfries is a fine place to get your first taste of Scotland. It is very old and very Scottish, and it has a distinctive character of its own. What its character is you can best discover for yourself.

The old bridge was founded by Lady Devorgilla, wife of John Baliol, and mother of another John Baliol, who became a Scottish King. The tale of her wifely devotion is for ever preserved in the name of Sweetheart Abbey, the ruins of which may be seen about seven miles from the town.

Sir Walter Scott gathered here his inspiration for the story of *The Heart of Midlothian*. Helen Walker, the original of Jeanie Deans, is buried in Irongray Churchyard, with a tombstone bearing an epitaph written by Sir Walter himself. Caerlaverock Castle, a magnificent ruin on the southern shore beyond the lofty Peak of Criffel, is well known to every reader of *Ivanhoe*, for this was the original of the castle that figures in the famous siege.

These and other relics of history and religion would be enough to bring many pilgrims to Dumfries. But a larger number are drawn by the magnetism of Robert Burns. Here he lived the last ten years of his short life. Here you see, at the "Globe" Inn, his chair, punch-bowl, and toddy glass, and you read the verses of his poetry inscribed on the window pane. Here you visit the house where he spent his last hours, and the splendid mausoleum erected to his memory in St. Michael's churchyard, where he lies with his bonnie Jean.

Kirkcudbright. (Branch from Dumfries.)

A quaint and romantic old sea-port.

This famous old town is as fascinating as its name (pronounced Kirr-cou-bri). No wonder it has attracted to itself a colony of artists. At one time it was an important port, and it still has a salty flavour. Round about it are old forts and smugglers' caves, and all sorts of romantic things. While here, you should visit Dundrennan Abbey, and also journey up the Dee to Tongland with its Abbey. At the Tongland Bridge the river is at its grandest, a deep, dark foaming flood between rocky wooded banks.

Portpatrick. (Branch from Dumfries.)

Resort, with fine cliff scenery.

Portpatrick boasts a splendid modern hotel and a golf-course that wins praise even from Scotsmen, who know what good golf-courses should be. The scenery in its vicinity is highly spectacular, for here the waves foam in the deep gorges and dash against the cliffs in a manner that is sufficiently terrifying for even the blasé younger generation.

Ayrshire and the Land of Burns.

Ayrshire, which lies along the west coast, south of Glasgow, has many features to attract the visitor, but two of them are more potent than all the rest. These are Robert Burns and golf. Probably no birthplace, except Shakespeare's, lures more pilgrims than Burns's. Certainly none is more impressive than the little white-washed cottage, with its stark simplicity.

As for golf, who has not heard of Prestwick, Troon, and Turnberry. These are but three of the many courses that are strewn thickly along this shore. Those who are not golfers can enjoy Ayrshire, but only golfers can appreciate it to the full.

Ayr and Alloway.

[*Photochrom.*
ROBT. BURNS.

"Auld Ayr" is the centre of the Burns country. Here it was that he was born and spent the early years of his life, and here he wrote the poems that first brought him fame. Before visiting the many places of interest associated with his name, you may well refresh your memory of his life history.

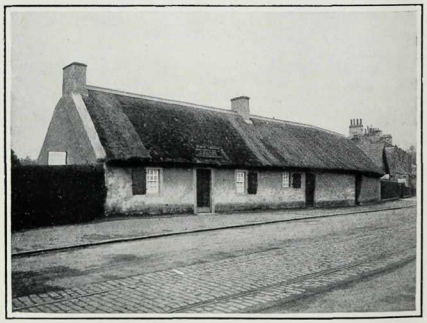
Robert Burns was born in the little thatched cottage at Alloway on January 25th, 1759.

He was one of the seven children of a struggling crofter and received little education. His knowledge of poetry and his love for it came almost entirely from his own reading. He was 21 when he wrote his first perfect lyric "Mary Morison," which still ranks as one of the finest ever written.

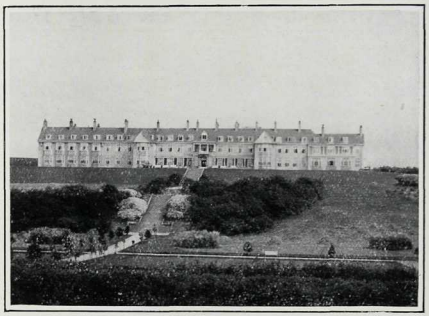
In 1786 the first volume of his poems was published at Kilmarnock. They brought Burns into fame and led to his stay in Edinburgh, where he took a position in the literary world. Burns returned to farm life in 1788, settling at Ellisland, near Dumfries, with his wife, Jean Armour. He died in 1796 at the age of 37.

In the cottage at Alloway, his birthplace, many of the furnishings used in the poet's childhood have been brought back to their old places. When you visit the old kirk of Alloway and the Brig-o'-Doon, take "Tam o' Shanter" as your guide-book. The tea gardens, near the bridge, are an ideal place for reading his songs of "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon."

The house where he lived at Mauchline after his marriage may be visited, as well as some of his favourite haunts in the village. The churchyard is the resting place of many of his old friends of this struggling period. From the Burns Memorial Tower you command a magnificent view of the surrounding country, much of which is hallowed by memories of the poet.



BIRTHPLACE OF BURNS, AYR.



TURNBERRY.

Turnberry.

One of the premier golf resorts of Scotland. See ruined castle of great historic interest.

The golfers' paradise of Ayrshire is Turnberry. Its courses have a wonderful Ayrshire turf and Ayrshire views across the sea to Arran and Ailsa Craig, and the holes are superbly designed to delight the eye and test the skill.

Here the Earl of Carrick's widow made her famous conquest of the young Lord of Annandale. Later, when Robert the Bruce was driven out of his ancestral home by the English and retired to Arran, a beacon fire on the mound near by signalled his return.

Like the Gleneagles Hotel, the Turnberry Hotel is owned and managed by the London Midland and Scottish Railway, and it is perhaps the only rival of Gleneagles as a golfing resort.

Troon and Prestwick are famous championship courses in this district.

By taking the central route from Carlisle, you can reach Edinburgh in less than two hours. Short as this journey is, it will seem even shorter because of the charms of the country through which you pass. After leaving Carlisle, one of the first places you reach is Ecclefechan, where Thomas Carlyle was born. His birthplace, on the bank of the little stream that runs through the centre of the village, is now used as a museum for Carlyle mementoes. His grave, in the churchyard, is marked with a simple headstone bearing the characteristic inscription—"Humilitate."

Peebles. (On branch from Symington.)

Picturesque resort town, famous for "pleasure" and quiet. See 14th-century bridge. See Neidpath Castle near by.

Peebles has been immortalized in two classic descriptions. "Peebles for pleesure" was the verdict of a worthy Scot who had sampled the charms of London and Paris and found them somewhat lacking. "As quiet as the grave, or Peebles," was Lord Cockburn's less flattering contribution. Which of these views is the truer is for you to decide. Quite possibly you may find a grain of justification for both. Certainly, Peebles is not a place for boisterous revelry; neither is it merely a refuge for old ladies and gentlemen. Plenty of young people flock there during the season, and seem to find its golf, tennis, and other diversions of satisfying quantity and quality. The picturesque surroundings invite walks and drives, and the wooded hills reward the easy climb to their summits.

Melrose and the Scott Country.

[*Photochrom.*
SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The Waverley route from Carlisle to Edinburgh finds favour with some tourists, because it permits a stop-off at Melrose to visit the Scott country. The chief towns on the route, Hawick and Galashiels, are centres of the woollen industry, and not particularly attractive to tourists. However, they are situated in pleasant surroundings, with the varied scenery of the hill-and-dale country.

Some miles beyond Carlisle the Railway enters Liddesdale, the valley of the Liddell River, a part of which serves as a border-line between England and Scotland, with the usual historic and tragic associations. Here you pass the peaty bog where the battle of Solway Moss was fought. Here is Cannobie Lea, celebrated as the scene of the chase in Scott's "Lochinvar." You get a glimpse of Netherby Hall, from which the bride was stolen. The poem, of course, has no historical foundation, at least in this region; Scott took the story from an old ballad connected with another part of the country.

Melrose. (Waverley route.)

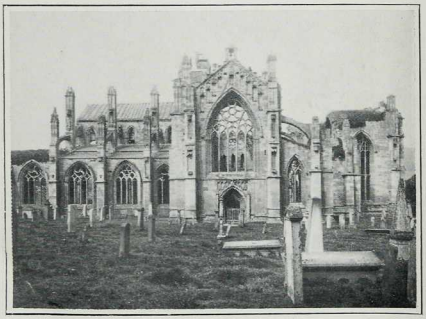
See Melrose Abbey, Dryburgh Abbey, and Abbotsford.

Melrose is a favourite centre for exploring the Tweed Valley and Scott country.

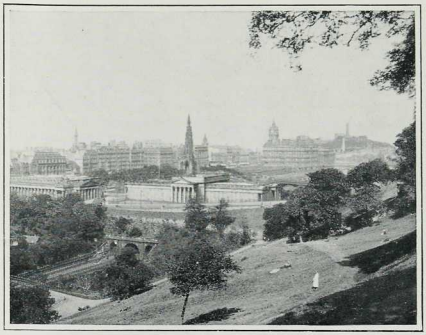
The greatest glory of the town is the ruined Melrose Abbey. The heart of Robert Bruce is said to be buried here, and some other memorials are of unusual interest, notably that of John Murdo, the Master-mason.

From Melrose you can easily visit Dryburgh Abbey. Simpler in style than Melrose, it is scarcely less interesting, because so large a part remains intact. Sir Walter Scott is among those buried here.

A three-mile drive through beautiful country takes you to Abbotsford, the magnificent home that Sir Walter had built for himself, on a site he had chosen in boyhood. The house is open for inspection on weekdays from March to October. Looking



MELROSE ABBEY.



EDINBURGH FROM CASTLE GROUNDS.

at this palatial residence, and comparing it with the humble cottages that were the abode of Burns, you find it difficult to remember that Scott, too, had his financial troubles, and that his struggles to extricate himself shortened his life.

Edinburgh.

Now you are in Edinburgh. As you emerge from the station you may blink and rub your eyes. All the pictures you have seen, and the descriptions you have read, have not completely prepared you for the reality.

There may be lovelier cities than Edinburgh—though no Scotsman would admit it. Certainly there are none that make a more immediate impression—none that have more of what we call character. Sir Walter Scott's phrase, "Mine own romantic town," comes naturally to your mind, if not to your lips.

The Castle.—The Castle naturally claims your attention first. Even to enumerate its interesting features would require pages. From the 11th-century chapel of St. Margaret to the recently opened National War Memorial, every wall and room has its history. On the way from the Castle to Holyrood Palace you pass a dozen structures that demand a visit. These are the "closes"—White Horse Close, Covenant Close, and many more. Here is St. Giles Cathedral, with its memorials of warfare and its stories of religious strife. Near by is the site of the old Tolbooth, or prison, marked by a heart engraved on the stone pavement. Here, too, is Parliament House, with its priceless books and manuscripts, and here the old Canongate; in Holyrood Palace, celebrated for its historic associations, you are carried back to the days of Mary, Queen of Scots.

These famous structures are only a beginning of the glories of Edinburgh. A drive round the city reveals hundreds of others. The University, the National Gallery, the Royal Scottish Museum, St. Anthony's Chapel and Wall, Greyfriars Churchyard—the list could be extended indefinitely. It is enough to say that your first impression of Edinburgh as a city of romance is borne out by all you discover in your later explorations. The Caledonian Hotel is owned and managed by the London Midland and Scottish Railway Company.

Edinburgh is an ideal base of operations for visiting other parts of Scotland. From the Prince's Street Station you can readily go to Glasgow and the west, Aberdeen and the north-east, Perth and the Highlands, Inverness and the north, and all the other important scenic regions of the country.

Glasgow and the Clyde Coast.

Glasgow is an excellent starting point for excursions to places of superior attractiveness. Supreme attractiveness, one might almost say, for they include the highest mountain, the largest fresh-water lake, the most majestic islands. The scenery in north-west Scotland can only be described in superlatives.

Even if Glasgow were as beautiful as a big city can be, it would still be the second city of the Empire, and one of the great shipping and manufacturing centres of Europe.

ROTHESAY.

Naturally the transformation of Glasgow could not be accomplished without some sacrifice of beauty. Nevertheless, some of its structures are worth visiting. The Cathedral is the finest unmutilated Gothic in Scotland. The early English crypt is extremely beautiful. The municipal buildings and art galleries are excellent, for Glasgow takes better care of her citizens than almost any other large city in Great Britain.

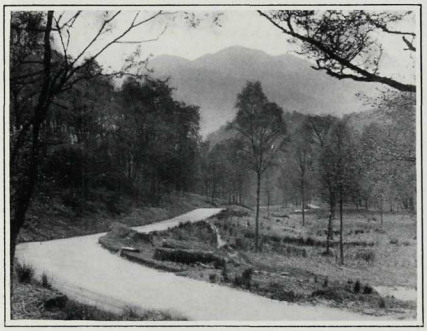
The hotel accommodations are entirely satisfactory. The Central and St. Enoch Hotels are owned and managed by the London Midland and Scottish Railway.

Firth of Clyde.

Some miles below Glasgow the river broadens out into the Firth of Clyde. Here the smiling waters and rugged green shores give promise of charming pictures beyond. Though the scene is tame compared to the wild beauty of the kyles and lochs farther north, still it is a satisfactory sample of bonnie Scotland.

The Trossachs and Loch Lomond.

The tourist's only complaint with the Scottish Highlands is that he never has time enough to see all their scenic glories, but whether your time is long or short, there is one tour you cannot afford to miss. This is the one-day tour through the Trossachs, including Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine. Starting and ending at either Edinburgh or Glasgow, you get a fair sample of the glories of the Highlands—their heathery hills, their shimmering lochs, and their colourful forests of aromatic pines and shining birches. All this between sunrise and sunset



TROSSACHS.

and combining the joys of travelling by railway, by road motor, by coach, and by steamer.

No wonder the Trossachs tour is the most popular in Scotland, if not in the British Isles. Yet so well conducted is it that each day's pilgrims find the scene almost as fresh and natural as if they were the first to pass through it.

Callander.

Gateway to the Trossachs. See Falls of Leny.

The tour can be begun at either end, but for convenience it is assumed that you start at Callander. Callander has considerable reputation as a resort, because of its hotel and sport facilities, and its charming surroundings. The Pass of Leny and the Falls of Leny are especially worth visiting.

From Callander the first part of the trip leads out across the River Leny, and then along the shore of Loch Vennachar.

LOCH KATRINE.

The Trossachs.—Between the Trossachs Hotel and Loch Katrine you pass through the Gorge of the Trossachs, and see the " Bristled Land " which the name Trossachs signifies. It is a labyrinth of rugged mounds and rocks, with a fascinating variety of vegetation, including dark pines, shaggy oaks, and graceful birches. The winding road presents an ever-changing view of this shadowy woodland and of the overhanging mountains above.

Loch Katrine.—The sail up Loch Katrine is to many the surprise of the whole journey. Loch Lomond has been praised so often that its name is as familiar as Killarney or Como. Somehow you have not heard so much about the little gem of Loch Katrine, with its cliffs fringed with heather, its dark wooded island, and its glorious contrast of sunshine and shadow. If you pronounce it to be the most beautiful lake you have ever seen you will not be alone in your opinion.

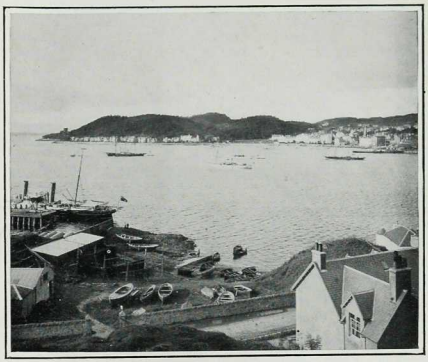
The voyage up this lake is far too short. At Stronachlachar you disembark and mount the high coaches—no motor-cars are allowed to enter this magic region.

This stage of the journey crosses high ridges, for the most part barren, but with wide expanses of air and sky, as a contrast to the deep glens that have preceded. Finally a steep descent takes you down to Inversnaid and Loch Lomond.

LOCH LOMOND.

Loch Lomond.—Though Inversnaid, situated near the head of the lake, commands only a fraction of its 23 miles of length, that fraction is enough to tell you that Loch Lomond has not been over-praised. Before embarking on the steamer you have time to view the Inversnaid Falls from a rustic bridge. Here it was that Wordsworth got the inspiration for one of his most charming poems, " To a Highland Girl."

The voyage down Loch Lomond is a fitting conclusion to the tour. After the close contact with hills, the sensation of floating along quiet waters beneath their shadow gives a feeling of utter peacefulness. Towards the end the lake broadens out, the black hills withdraw to a respectful distance, and a dozen friendly little islands poke their green heads out of the water. From Balloch Pier a short trip by train to Glasgow ends the tour.



OBAN.

Oban and the Land of Lorne.

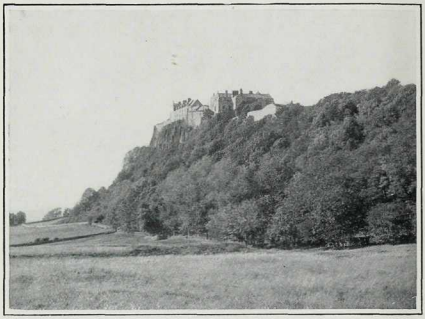
From Callander to Oban the scenery is full of variety, but every part of it is characteristic of the Highlands. Towns are few and small ; human habitations scattered ; but everywhere stretch the colourful hills, looming directly overhead or off in the misty distance. And nearly everywhere you skirt the shore of a dark loch or follow a brawling stream.

Oban.

Tourist centre for Western Highlands and Isles. See Dunolly Castle ; visit Dunstaffnage Castle.

Oban is often called " The Charing Cross of the Highlands." The name aptly suggests its bustling activity during the summer season, when swarms of tourists are arriving and departing in every direction. The hills rise sharply in a crescent around the bay, with houses clustered here and there along its wooded

STAFFA. FINGAL'S CAVE.



STIRLING.

terraces. From Oban radiate steamship and motor tours leading to the varied attractions of island, mountain, glen, and loch.

Of the many expeditions the following are a few of the most notable :

1. Westward around the Isle of Mull to Staffa and Iona (steamer). This has been described as the " finest one-day sail in the world." For centuries Iona was the burial ground of kings. Out of 360 memorial crosses that were once here, two remain intact.
2. Southward through the Pass of Melfort (motor). The road to this unique and beautiful glen follows a winding mountain stream up into the high plateaux.
3. Northward to the Pass of Glencoe (railway or steamer and motor). Many of the mountain passes in the Highlands are tinged with melancholy, but in none is gloom more absolute or more oppressive than in Glencoe.

Stirling.

City of great beauty and historic interest. See Stirling Castle, Field of Bannockburn, Wallace Monument, and old bridge.

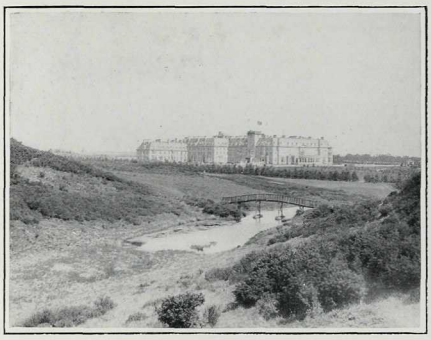
When the Highlands are calling, no ordinary city can offer enough to detain you. Stirling is no ordinary city. You sense that fact the moment you glimpse its gloriously situated Castle.

The Castle is quite as romantic as its appearance indicates. Only Edinburgh Castle can excel it in picturesqueness and in historic associations. For centuries it was the residence of kings, and several were born here. In every war involving the two countries it held a strategic position as the " key to the Highlands." From its ramparts seven battlefields may be seen. Of these, Bannockburn is best worth visiting.

Gleneagles.

Famous golfing resort, where the scenery is as fine as the golf, and the golf as fine as the scenery.

What golfer has not heard of Gleneagles ? Wherever you find a gathering of pilgrims who have returned from the golfing shrines of Scotland, you hear talk of Gleneagles. Some praise the architecture of the courses, some the grandeur of the distant mountain views, some the brilliance of the near-by colouring. And some—material-minded, perhaps, but after all bodily comfort is important to a vacation—praise the palatial hotel, its rooms, cuisine, and service.



GLENEAGLES HOTEL.

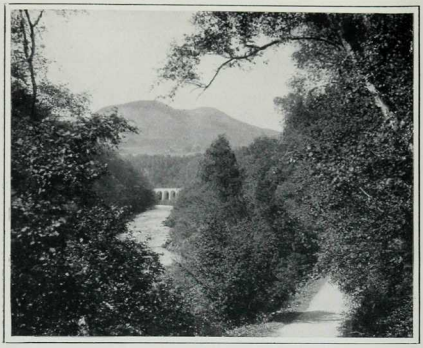
Of the Hotel itself it is enough to say that the London Midland and Scottish Railway, which owns and manages it, has spared no pains to make it the finest resort hotel in the world. How well they have succeeded is for the guest to decide. Gleneagles is an ideal centre for exploring the Central Highlands.

Perth.

Ancient and historic city. See Killin Hill and visit Scone Palace.

Perth has a distinctly modern appearance and flourishing industries. Except for its sentimental associations it has little to detain the tourist, for most of its old structures have disappeared.

PERTH.



PASS OF KILLIECRANKIE.

Pass of Killiecrankie, Pitlochry, and Blair Atholl.

Popular summer resorts, with much beautiful scenery.

The road from Perth to Inverness is celebrated for the grandeur of its mountain scenery.

On the way you pass through the deep wooded gorge of Killiecrankie, equally interesting for its beauty and for the great victory won here by the Highland forces under "Bonnie Dundee," in 1689.

Pitlochry and Blair Atholl are situated a few miles on either side of the Pass. Both have a healthy, bracing atmosphere and inspiring views of the mountains, as well as ample hotel accommodations, ranging from the simplest to the most luxurious.

Along the route of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, from Perth through Dundee to Aberdeen, you find a number of pleasant shore resorts, each with its individual attractions. One attraction they all offer is golf. Carnoustie, in particular, ranks only a little below St. Andrews as a golfing centre, and equals any place in the world in the number of famous professionals it has trained and sent to America.

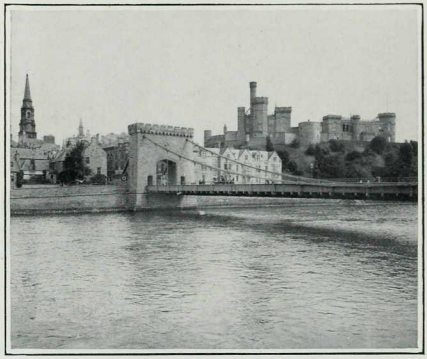
Arbroath, Montrose, and Stonehaven are also notable for good golf and picturesque scenery. Near Stonehaven stands Dunnottar Castle, where the Scottish Regalia were once hidden. This stronghold has a romantic history and some even more romantic legends.

Kirriemuir, though an inland village, draws many visitors who are admirers of Sir J. M. Barrie. He was born here, and the town is the "Thrums" of his stories, just as quaint and characterful as he pictured it.

Aberdeen.

Old city, famous for stately appearance and for Scottish sagacity. See St. Machar's Cathedral, King's College, and Fish Market.

The most interesting city on the east coast is Aberdeen, sometimes known as "The Granite City," because it is largely built of this material, and sometimes known as "The Silver City by the Sea," because of its shining appearance. Its



INVERNESS CASTLE AND BRIDGE.

quarries are famous and its other commercial activities have made it a thriving modern city.

Like Edinburgh, however, it has its old Aberdeen, which is the most fascinating part to the overseas visitor. St. Machar's Cathedral deserves a close inspection, as does King's College, conspicuous for its impressive crown tower. The Brig o' Balgownie is a grand old structure, with traditions that appealed to the poet Byron.

Inverness, the North, and the Isle of Skye.

No one can feel completely satisfied with his knowledge of the Highlands until he has penetrated to Inverness. Here the glories of Scottish scenery reach their climax. This does not imply that what lies beyond Inverness is an anti-climax. The regions north and west have scenery which, in some respects, is the finest that Great Britain can offer. To the west is the Isle of Skye, with its soaring mountain peaks and wild majestic glens.

Prince Charlie supplies an added reason, if reason were needed, for a journey to the marvellous Island of Skye. For here he fled, disguised as a female servant of Flora Macdonald, and here he remained hidden for some months, while no Highland clansman could be found who would betray him. Caves are still pointed out that he is said to have occupied.

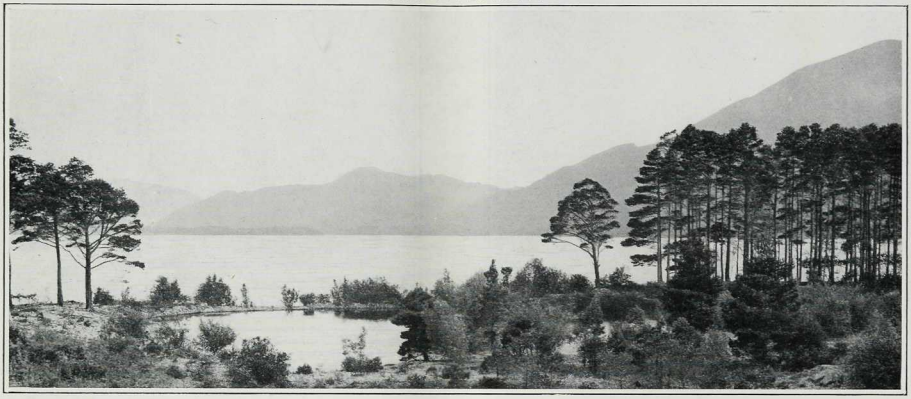
To the north is John o' Groats, and those unique chains of islands, the Orkneys and the Shetlands. Only travellers with limited time should consider Inverness a turning point. Others should take it as a starting-point for journeys to places as fascinating as any they will ever be privileged to visit.

Few cities have inspired as many eulogies to its beauty of situation as has Inverness, and it is the centre for many delightful excursions.

The place of greatest historic and sentimental interest is the Battlefield of Culloden, the last battle to be fought on British soil.

North of Inverness the railway continues on to Thurso and Wick, passing on its way many delightful tourist centres such as Strathpeffer, the most famous spa in Scotland, and Dornoch, the paradise for golfers.

IRELAND.



KILLARNEY.

IRELAND should be visited for its scenery, its history and civilization, its sport and health facilities, and its art and architecture. In most of these Ireland is richer than other countries of its size. As for its natural charm, make allowance, if you will, for the fact that the Irish are gifted with eloquence and are proud of their land. Even so, you will find that they have not exaggerated the charms of Killarney, Glenmalure, and Connemara, and other places celebrated in song and story. Their very names are songs and suggest their character.

Dublin.

Dublin, the capital of the Irish Free State, is a good place to begin your acquaintance with Ireland. The first view of its superb situation between sea and mountain reveals something of the scenic attractions of the Emerald Isle.

Dublin has a long record as the most important city of the country. There was a time when it ranked among the most cultured cities of Europe. You will probably first turn your steps to the fine 18th-century building now used as the Bank of Ireland, but you need no very definite plan for seeing the city. Wherever you go you will find something that piques your curiosity.

Dublin Castle, for centuries the seat of authority, is now the temporary home of the Law Courts, and not open to sightseers. St. Patrick's Cathedral and Christ Church Cathedral are both of early foundation. The crypt of Christ Church Cathedral is probably at least nine centuries old, and contains some valuable treasures. St. Patrick's Cathedral recalls memories of Dean Swift, who lies buried beside his beloved Stella.

Dublin University, of Elizabethan foundation, is a magnificent pile of buildings, of which any city or country might be proud. The library contains priceless treasures of Irish art and literature, including the monumental book of Kells, wonderfully illuminated.

Along the shores of Dublin Bay are many delightful resorts, and Dublin is unusually favoured with sport facilities, with 20 golf courses within a range of 20 miles.

Glendalough and Glenmalure.

Even if you have only a slight interest in the ancient relics of Ireland, you should not fail to visit Glendalough, about 30 miles from Dublin. Its romantically-situated valley, with its two little lakes mirroring steep wooded hills, is a treat to the artist as well as the antiquarian. For the latter, it has the remains of seven small churches, and the perfectly preserved stone house known as St. Kevin's Kitchen.

Two of the finest specimens of Irish round towers are in the valley. There are about 70 of these towers in Ireland.

Seaward from Glendalough lies Glenmalure, a wild and savage ravine with precipitous cliffs.

Equally picturesque, but less terrifying, valleys in the Wicklow Highlands are the Dargle, the Devil's Glen, and the Vale of Avoca, made famous by Thomas Moore.

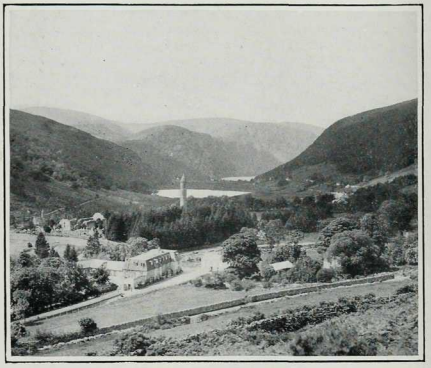
The West Highlands of Wicklow can easily be reached from the stations along the coast. Even without these attractions, the shore resorts of Wicklow, Bray, Greystones, etc., would have much to offer the visitor.

Killarney.

Every tourist has heard of the Lakes of Killarney, unanimously ranked as the most beautiful in the world. Not every tourist knows where they are. They are in County Kerry, in the south-west corner of Ireland. There is no trouble in finding them ; the train from Dublin runs direct to the town, and the town exists only because of the lakes. You have only to choose your guide. The sight-seeing tours are all planned.

Probably to most visitors the greatest surprise is the brilliance and variety of the foliage. One accustomed to woods elsewhere is scarcely prepared for the vegetation of this part of Ireland, and is likely to gain from it a new interpretation of the term " The Emerald Isle."

Of the three lakes, the lower is largest, the middle most historic, and the upper most picturesquely beautiful. They are connected by a rushing stream, and framed by wooded mountains, including the MacGillicuddy Reeks, with Carrantual (3,414 feet), the highest peak in Ireland.



SEVEN CHURCHES, GLENDALOUGH.

Parknasilla and Glengariff.

Parknasilla, south of Killarney, besides its wealth of scenic beauty, has an exceedingly mild climate. Palms and other exotic plants flourish here, and all the foliage has that remarkable brilliance that is one of the glories of Killarney.

Glengariff lies so deeply within a circle of mountains, open only at the south, that it is sheltered from every harsh wind. Semi-tropical vegetation grows at the water's edge, and presents a surprising contrast to the rugged hillsides behind, with their crags jutting out from the masses of oak and holly.

Cork.

Some visitors like Cork, the third city of Ireland, for its picturesque situation, with the business centre between the two channels of the Lee, and the fine residences on the steep slopes of the hill. Others like it for its romantic history. Still others are drawn by the reputation of its people. The testimony of overseas visitors generally is that the hospitality of Cork leaves nothing to be desired.

Five miles from Cork is Blarney Castle with its famous Blarney Stone.

Galway.

See Lynch's Mansion, Church of St. Nicholas and Claddagh.

Although Donegal is accounted by many the finest of all places for a summer vacation, Galway offers at least three attractions the visitor will find it hard to resist. These are the City of Galway, Connemara, and the Aran Islands.

Three centuries ago the City of Galway was a proud seaport and its inhabitants boasted a rich trade with Spain, and to-day the atmosphere of the town carries you back to the days when Spain was a great sea power and Columbus was making his voyages.

In the Aran Islands you may see primitive life in its most primitive state, but the greatest glory of Galway scenery is Connemara, which is of a beauty not easily to be described.

BELFAST CITY HALL.

Donegal.

Rosapenna, on the north shore of Donegal, is ideal for a vacation of any length. It has fine scenery of its own, and is close to Horn Head with its curiously shaped cliffs and myriads of sea birds.

Portsalon, the chief rival of Rosapenna, is delightfully situated on Lough Swilly. Both Rosapenna and Portsalon have unusual sport facilities, including fishing and golf on courses of more than local reputation.

Belfast.

(Railway from Dublin or sea route from Heysham.)

The vicinity of Belfast has many scenic attractions. Lough Neagh, 16 miles away, is the largest fresh water lake in Britain, and is an unbroken stretch of water 18 miles long and 11 miles wide. Its shores are pretty and it is a wonderful place for fishing.

South of Belfast, in County Down, the Mourne Mountains are the dominant feature of the landscape. They reach their highest peaks near the shore, and here Newcastle is situated along a fine long sandy beach. Naturally, it is much favoured as a shore resort.

Portrush. (Branch Railway from Belfast.)

See Giant's Causeway, Dunluce Castle, and cliff scenery.

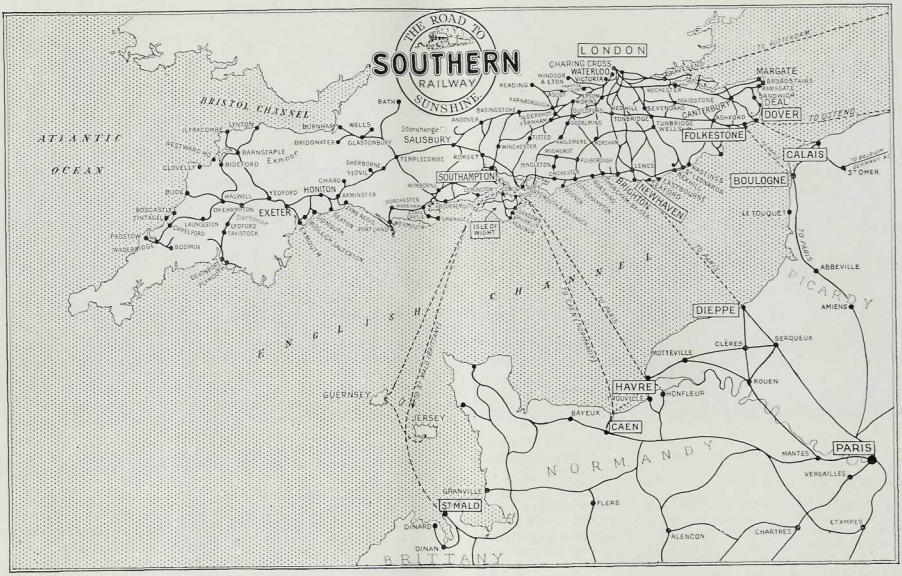
The fame of Portrush was established by the Giant's Causeway, an unusual freak of nature too well known to need description. Looking at it you cannot blame the primitive people who attributed it to some supernatural man. The Causeway and the Island of Staffa, in Scotland, are of the same volcanic formation. Portrush itself is an attractive and popular seaside resort.

Londonderry. (Railway from Belfast.)

See City Walls and Cathedral.

By all means visit Londonderry, if you are interested in history and historic remains. Here, as in Chester, and perhaps nowhere else, you find the complete city walls carefully preserved. These are the same walls manned by the townsfolk during that famous siege in 1689.

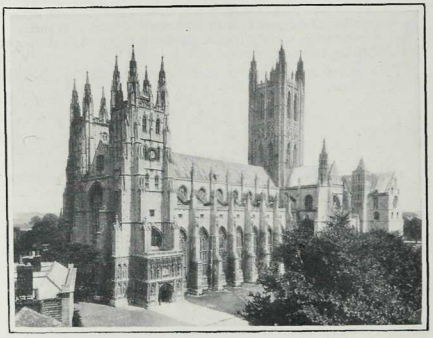
Southern Railway



SCENES unique in the dawn of civilization on the Mother Country, which no oversea visitor should miss, will be found in Southern England, between the coast of Kent on the east, where the Romans under Cæsar, and, later, the Jutes under Hengist and Horsa, first set foot in this country, and King Arthur's Land, facing the Atlantic seaboard of North Cornwall on the extreme west. As will be seen from the map, the whole of this territory is served by the Southern Railway, and is easily accessible from the ports of Southampton, Plymouth, or London. The interesting cities, towns, and hamlets of this historic region will give the world traveller what is probably the finest and most impressive story of the rise of the British Empire.

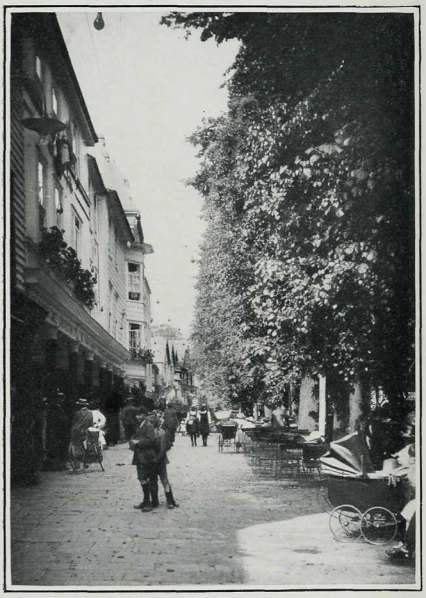
Canterbury, in mid-Kent, with its magnificent Cathedral, is famous as the birthplace of the Christian faith in England, spread in A.D. 597 by St. Augustine, the first Archbishop. The Cathedral contains the shrine of the murdered prelate, Thomas à Becket, the tomb of the Black Prince, and many other noted monuments. In the surrounding district are Rochester, for the Cathedral and scenes connected with Dickens; Leeds Castle, where Richard II and Queen Joan of Navarre were imprisoned; the grim fortress and castle of Dover; the ruins of Saltwood, Chilham, and Tonbridge Castles, and the Henry VIII castles of Deal, Sandown, Walmer, Sandgate, etc. These, and also Ightham Mote (old Manor House); Chislehurst Caves, of great archæological interest; Tunbridge Wells, where the leafy Pantiles have been a fashionable promenade since the times of the Stuarts; the one-time port of Rye, with its old Land Gate, Ypres Tower, and Gun Garden; Cobham, for the

"Leather Bottle" and other haunts of Dickens, and the recently discovered Roman remains at Folkestone, are all within one or two hours of London.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.

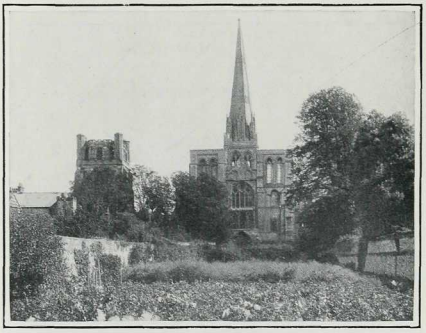
Scattered throughout Sussex are many imposing Norman castles built by William the Conqueror and his followers after the Battle of Hastings in 1066. The Roman Camp at Chanctonbury Ring, on the Downs (800 feet high), and parts of Pevensey Castle, however, bear witness to the earlier invasion. The ruins of Hastings Castle and its remarkable dungeons attract many tourists; also Battle Abbey (built where the Saxon king, Harold, fell), and Lewes Castle, near the scene of the memorable and sanguinary battle, in 1264, between Henry II and the Barons under Simon de Montfort, which resulted in the famous treaty, "The Mise of Lewes." At Lewes also are the ruins of the Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras, and Anne of Cleves' House.



TUNBRIDGE WELLS, THE PANTILES.

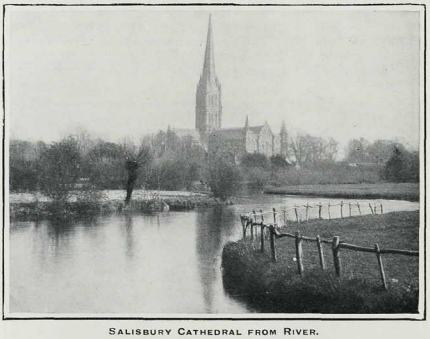
Hurstmonceux and Bodiam Castles, well-preserved strongholds of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and Groombridge Place, a beautiful moated Jacobean mansion, are other interesting relics in East Sussex; while in West Sussex are stately Arundel Castle, the home of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, overlooking the quaint town and the lovely Arun Valley; Amberley Castle, once the fortified palace of the Bishops of Chichester, now just ruined walls and an ivy-clad gateway; and Cowdray Castle, near the "Glorious Goodwood" racecourse, a picturesque ruin in a lovely park.

Chichester, the "Regnum" of the Romans, with its graceful Cathedral and its Market Cross (erected in 1502), the finest of its kind in existence, and Winchester, the "City of Kings," are two cathedral cities of absorbing interest to the stranger. Egbert, the first King of England, was crowned at Winchester in 827. Here, besides its grand old Norman Cathedral, are



CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

Wolvesey Castle, the Round Table of the Knights of King Arthur, and Hospital of St. Cross. Salisbury Cathedral dates from 1220, and is said to be the finest specimen of Early English in the country. Other architectural features of Salisbury are the Poultry Cross and St. Ann's Gate, while some very ancient manuscripts, including those of the Venerable Bede and St. Augustine, are in the Bishop Jewell Library.



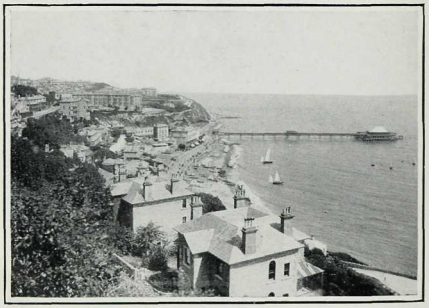
SALISBURY CATHEDRAL FROM RIVER.

Near Salisbury, beyond the interesting remains of the ancient city, Old Sarum, is probably the earliest and at the same time most wonderful of the Old Country monuments—Stonehenge, whose mysterious stone circles are credited by

experts to date from 2000 B.C. Sherborne, with its grand old Minster Church and castle ruins; Glastonbury Abbey, connected by legend with Joseph of Arimathea; and the thirteenth century Wells Cathedral, remarkable for its beautiful exterior, the magnificent sculptures of the western front, the tracery of the windows, and the carvings of the central towers, will amply repay a visit to these three picturesque Somerset towns.

STONEHENGE, DRUIDICAL REMAINS.

Southampton, the premier passenger port of England, is also a most interesting and attractive town. From here the "Pilgrim Fathers" embarked on the *Mayflower* on their voyage to the New World in 1620. A fine memorial near the Dock Gates commemorates this famous event. Other historical and architectural features are the massive Gothic Bar Gate, the well preserved old Town Walls; the quaint Domus Dei in Winkle Street, and the house where Dr. Watts, the great hymnologist, was born. Close to the town is Netley Abbey, described by Walpole as "the ruins of Paradise," and across the water are the outskirts of the New Forest. Within easy reach are the Cathedral Cities of Winchester and Salisbury, also Stonehenge.



VENTNOR, FROM WEST.

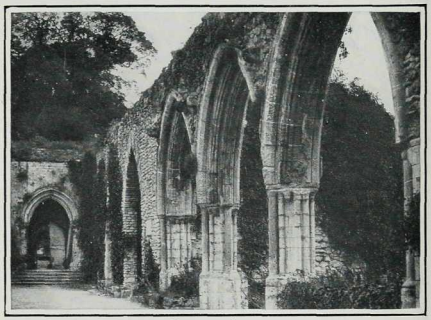
SANDOWN.

Just beyond is Portsmouth, the great naval centre, with Southsea, the popular holiday resort, its fashionable suburb. In the ancient High Street at Portsmouth is the "George Hotel," where Nelson stayed the night before sailing for Trafalgar. The Dickens Museum, where the famous novelist was born, and the *Victory*, Nelson's old flagship, are other of Portsmouth's historic relics. In the beautiful Isle of Wight is Osborne House, the late Queen Victoria's favourite home, near by Whippingham Church, designed by the Prince Consort; Carisbrooke Castle, where Charles I was imprisoned before his trial and execution, and where his daughter, the saintly Princess Elizabeth, died; and the great yachting centre of Cowes, the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Club.

EAST CLIFF AND SANDS, BOURNEMOUTH.

Bournemouth, the "Atlantic City of Southern England," about 30 miles from Southampton and just over a two-hours' rail journey from London (Waterloo), besides being one of the most fashionable resorts, is also an ideal centre for a region rich in historic attractions. Within a short distance is the New Forest,

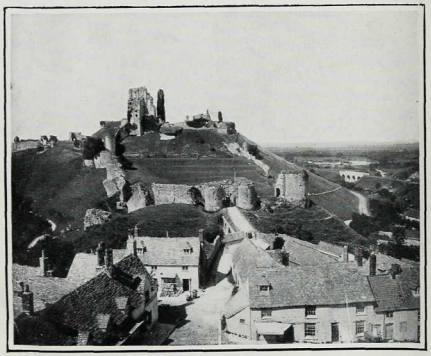
the sports ground of ancient kings, with its 1,000-years-old trees and famous Rufus Stone, marking the spot where the Red King was slain in 1100; Beaulieu Abbey, built by King John; Lyndhurst Church, with its beautiful fresco by Lord Leighton, "The Ten Virgins"; Romsey, with its fine Norman Abbey Church; and Canada, where Florence Nightingale was born. At Christchurch is the 11th century Priory Church,



BEAULIEU ABBEY.

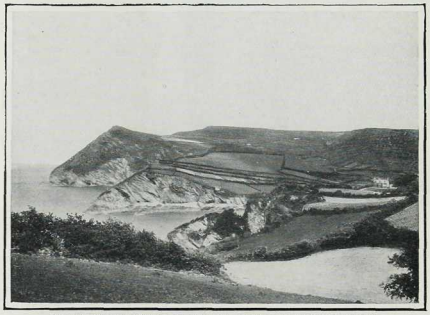
with its massive Rood Screen and famous Shelley Memorial; and in Wimborne Minster is the remarkable "chained library," which includes Raleigh's "History of the World."

Dorset, the "Hardy Country," besides its literary interests, is famous for its many historic relics. Dorchester is the "Dunavora" of the Romans, and its museum contains a splendid collection of prehistoric and Roman relics, also of Judge Jeffreys and the "Bloody Assizes." The tremendous earthworks of the Britons at Poundbury Camp and Maiden Castle and Maumbury Rings, the vast Roman amphitheatre, are in the vicinity. Just beyond is Weymouth, the noted watering place favoured by King George III, with its famous White Horse landmark.



CORFE CASTLE.

The beautiful Swanage Bay is where King Alfred gained the first naval victory against the Danes; the picturesque ruins of Corfe Castle are in the vicinity. Here the boy king, Edward II, was treacherously murdered at the instigation of his stepmother, Queen Elfreda, and was buried at Wareham, close by. Later, Lady Banks held the castle for thirteen weeks against the Roundheads.



COMBE MARTIN BAY AND HANGMAN HILLS, NORTH DEVON.

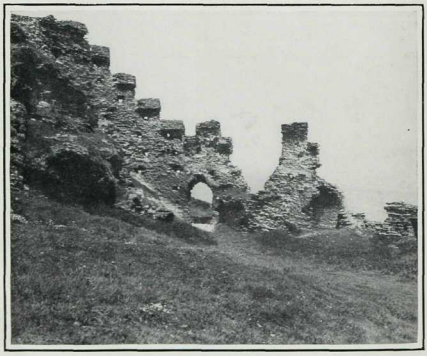
Devonshire is the birthplace of many of the adventurous sea kings, the most notable being Drake, Raleigh, and Grenville, who "sailed the Spanish Main." Of these, Sir Francis Drake was born at Tavistock, where his statue can be seen, as well as at Plymouth, on the famous Hoe, where, it is said, he continued his game of bowls while the Armada was approaching. Sir Walter Raleigh's birthplace is at Hayes Barton, close to Budleigh Salterton and Sidmouth, where Queen Victoria's childhood was spent. Ottery St. Mary was the home of Coleridge, the writer of "The Ancient Mariner." Westward Ho! in North Devon, immortalized by Kingsley, is also noted for its world-renowned golf course. The famous novelist's room can be seen at Bideford, and also the house of Sir Richard Grenville.

EXETER CATHEDRAL.

WIDGERY'S CROSS, DARTMOOR.

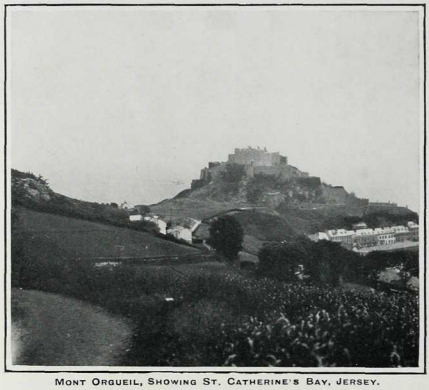
Quaint Clovelly is world renowned for its steep High Street and its donkey carriers. Wild and romantic Exmoor, the background of Blackmore's famous classic, "Lorna Doone," is adjacent to Lynton and Lynmouth, two pretty little holiday resorts. Another excellent centre for this attractive region is Ilfracombe, from whence trips to Lundy Island and the Welsh Coast can be made. Exeter, the city of many churches, has numerous historic attractions, including the magnificent Cathedral with its elaborate façade, beautiful interior and massive transeptal towers; the ruins of the Castle Rougemont, the quaint Elizabethan Guildhall, etc. Dartmoor, with its lovely glens and rugged tors, strange stone circles, menhirs and dolmens, is conveniently reached from Exeter by motor bus.

King Arthur's Land, by the Cornish sea, and the ruins of the Castle at Tintagel, around which is woven Tennyson's wondrous romance of the King, his fair Queen and the doughty Knights of the Round Table, attract tourists from all parts of



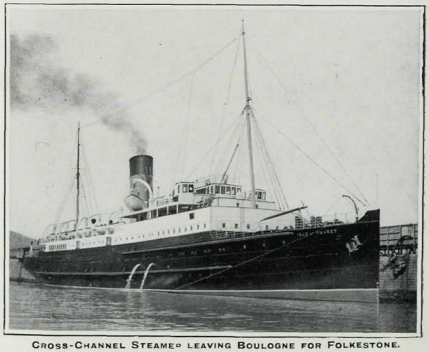
KING ARTHUR'S CASTLE.

the world. Boscastle, adjoining, boasts a picturesque little harbour, a replica of the old harbour at Sebastopol, and near by, Pentargon Caves, Knighton's Kieve, Crackington Haven, Rocky Valley and Dosmary Pool (wherein was cast the good sword "Excalibur"). At Launceston, in the old castle, George Fox, the Quaker, was imprisoned for distributing religious literature. Pleasant resorts at which to stop-over for these parts are Bude (for Kilkhampton Church with its wonderful carvings; Morwenstowe for ancient church and vicarage connected with the famous Cornish vicar-poet, R. S. Hawker) and Padstow (for Bedruthen Steps, Harlyn Bay, etc.). Port Isaac and Port Gaverne are typical Cornish villages.

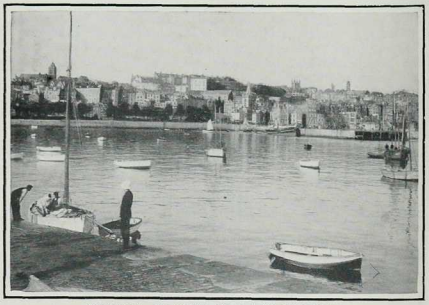


MONT ORGUEIL, SHOWING ST. CATHERINE'S BAY, JERSEY.

The Channel Islands (Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, etc.), easily reached by turbine steamers from Southampton, are far famed, not only for rugged and beautiful scenery, but



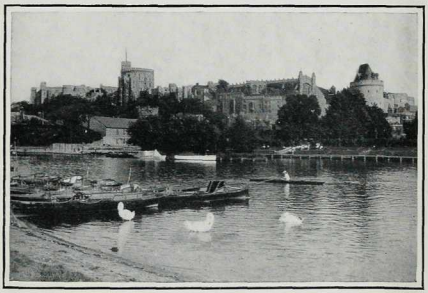
CROSS-CHANNEL STEAMER LEAVING BOULOGNE FOR FOLKESTONE.



GUERNSEY, FROM THE CASTLE EMPLACEMENT.

also for many old-world attra tions, quaint customs, etc. Mont Orgueil Castle, the famous Corbiere Rocks, Plemont Caves, are well worth visiting. The many historic spots of Brittany, Normandy, Picardy, and Belgium are also brought within easy distance by the Cross-Channel services from the various ports served by the Southern Railway.

Many interesting and enchanting scenes are to be found within easy distance of London. Windsor Castle, the home of England's monarchs for many centuries, overlooks one of the prettiest reaches of the Thames, while on the opposite bank is Eton College, with its famous playing fields. Other up-river resorts include Richmond, with its Park and renowned view from the Terrace; Kew, where are the Royal Botanic Gardens; Hampton Court, with the grand old palace where lived Henry VIII, placed amid the most entrancing gardens—here the rooms of Cardinal Wolsey and Queen Anne are well worth inspecting; Staines and Datchet for Magna Charta Island, and Virginia Water, a sylvan retreat of surpassing loveliness.



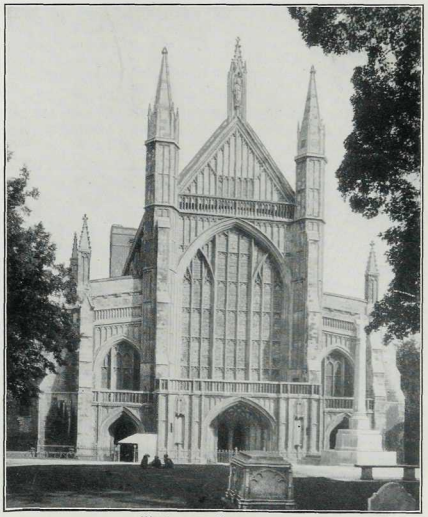
WINDSOR CASTLE.

Haslemere (Lord Tennyson's home); Hindhead, with the Devil's Punchbowl, familiar to Dickens readers; Godalming, for the famous Charterhouse School; Guildford, for its old-world high street and ruined castle; Selborne, which provided material for Gilbert White's "Natural History"; Farnham, for the castle, and, near by, the picturesque remains

Southern Railway

WIMBORNE MINSTER.

of Waverley Abbey; and, east of Basingstoke, the ruins of Old Basing House, famous for its four years' siege and ultimate capture by Oliver Cromwell; all these are conveniently reached from Waterloo, the finest station in Great Britain, and headquarters of the Southern Railway. South-east of London are the Crystal Palace and Greenwich Observatory, from whence standard time is supplied all over the world.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The visitor to London will find a trip out of town to any of the charming resorts served by the Southern Railway a very welcome respite from the round of sight-seeing. Fine weather is generally admitted to be essential for holiday enjoyment—and the South holds the sunshine record, besides providing a wide variety of scenes to suit all moods, whether contemplative or pleasure-seeking. There are long stretches of golden sand beneath the white walls of old England; wild, rocky coasts, where the seagulls scream above the crash of breakers. There is a countryside of pastoral calm in the South, and there are breezy uplands clad in purple heather. The cloistered calm of cathedral cities or the gaiety and life of great watering places may be experienced within a comparatively short distance by train from London. The principal resorts are—

BEXHILL	BOGNOR	BOURNEMOUTH	BRIGHTON
BROADSTAIRS	BUDLEIGH-SALTERTON	DEAL	DOVER
EASTBOURNE	FOLKESTONE	HASTINGS	HERNE BAY
HOVE	HYTHE	ISLE OF WIGHT	LITTLEHAMPTON
LYME REGIS	MARGATE	PORTSMOUTH	PLYMOUTH
ST. LEONARDS	SANDGATE	SANDWICH	RAMSGATE
SEATON	SIDMOUTH	WHITSTABLE	SEAFORD
SOUTHSEA	WORTHING	TUNBRIDGE WELLS	SWANAGE
WEYMOUTH			ETC.

Vestibuled Restaurant-Car Expresses.

London (Waterloo) to the South-West and West of England.

Pullman-Car Trains.

Victoria, Charing Cross, London Bridge, etc., to the Kent and Sussex Coasts.

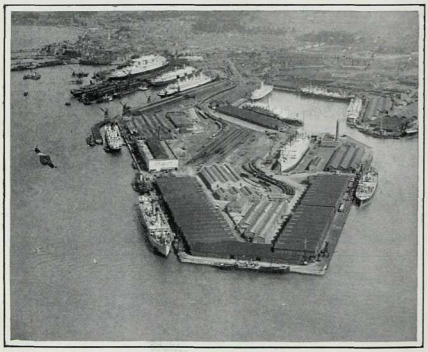
For all information regarding passenger train services, fares, etc., apply Advertising Department, Waterloo Station, S.E.1.

Southern Railway Company's Hotels.

The Company's well-appointed hotels include:
LONDON.—Charing Cross Hotel, Cannon Street Hotel, Grosvenor Hotel (Victoria), Craven Hotel.
DEAL.—The South-Eastern Hotel.
HYTHE.—The Imperial.
NEWHAVEN.—London and Paris Hotel.
SOUTHAMPTON.—South-Western Hotel.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.

The Southampton Docks cover some two hundred acres of land bounded by the rivers Itchen and Test.



SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.

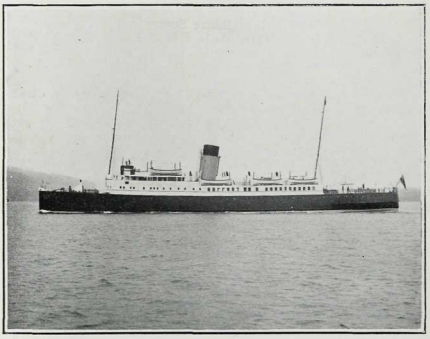
Their primary advantages are attributable to the endowment by Nature of the very sheltered harbour, and the crowning gift of the formation of the Isle of Wight off the entrance to Southampton Water, causing the phenomenon of double tides; the period of high water being thus extended to two hours, during which there is practically no tidal flow or fall. A further very considerable help in the development of the port is the close proximity of Southampton to the Metropolis, the distance of 78 miles being covered by rail in 1¾ hours.

These natural facilities, reinforced by commercial enterprise, have rendered Southampton without a rival in the kingdom as a passenger port, and as a cargo distributing centre of the first importance.

The Floating Dock is the largest of its kind in the world, and is capable of accommodating the biggest vessels now afloat or building.

There are forty-two miles of railway on the Docks Estate extending to all quays, sheds, and warehouses, and linking them up with the main line of the S.R. Co's. system, and thus giving direct communication with every railway in the kingdom.

The Passenger and Mail Steamers are served alongside by Special Trains on the days of arrival and departure, thus saving passengers considerable time and inconvenience.



T.S.S. "WORTHING."

(New Luxury Cross-Channel Steamer on the Newhaven-Dieppe Route.)

SOUTHERN RAILWAY ROUTES TO THE CONTINENT.

The Continent is brought within easy access of England by the various Continental Services of the Southern Railway, which operate by eight routes. No less than seven services run daily between London and Paris, and regular daily services also run to Brussels, Berlin, Amsterdam, Bale, Geneva, Rome, etc.

The journey by land is made by Pullman Car or corridor express trains in England, and corridor express trains in France, the sea being crossed by powerful turbine steamers.

The Continental Services from London start from Victoria Station, with the exception of those viâ Southampton, which leave from Waterloo terminus. Through bookings are in force to most towns on the Continent, and baggage can be registered throughout to one's destination. The routes are as follows:

To Paris, with connections for all parts of France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, etc.

Via DOVER—CALAIS.
FOLKESTONE—BOULOGNE.
NEWHAVEN—DIEPPE.
SOUTHAMPTON—HAVRE.

To Belgium, Germany, and Central Europe.

Via DOVER—OSTEND.
DOVER—CALAIS.

To Holland.

Via GRAVESEND—ROTTERDAM.

To Normandy, Brittany, and Western France.

Via NEWHAVEN—DIEPPE (for Normandy).
SOUTHAMPTON—HAVRE.
SOUTHAMPTON—ST. MALO.
SOUTHAMPTON—CAEN (Summer only).

In addition, services are run daily in the summer season and on alternate days throughout the winter to the Channel Islands via Southampton.

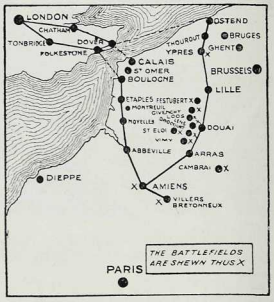
Full particulars of times, fares, etc., can be obtained of the Chief Commercial Manager, Continental Department, Southern Railway, Victoria Station, London, S.W.1.

The Company's Continental Agencies are :

PARIS.—14 Rue du Quatre Septembre.
BRUSSELS.—19 Rue de la Régence.
BALE.—9 Centralbahnplatz.
BOULOGNE.—Gare Maritime.
CALAIS.—Gare Maritime.
CHERBOURG.—Vve Cottel & Cie, Quai Ancien Arsenal.
COLOGNE.—Domhof, 6.
DIEPPE.—Gare Maritime.
HAVRE.—67 Quai de Southampton.
HONFLEUR.—Quai de la Gare.
OSTEND.—30 Avenue du Vindictive.
ROME.—112 Via Del Plebiscito, Rome 17.
ST. MALO.—Rue des Cordiers.
CAEN.—Worms & Cie, Quai Caffarelli.

THE CANADIAN BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

THE proximity of the Channel ports (Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend) to the scenes of some of the most famous of the Canadian war exploits on the Western Front has decided the Southern Railway, with its direct services from England, to give a brief résumé of the principal engagements in which the Canadian regiments took part, and to indicate by means of a small sketch map the areas where the troops of the Canadian Expeditionary Force fought and shed their blood for Freedom and Honour.



MAP OF CANADIAN BATTLEFIELDS.

It will be seen that the railway line Ostend to Lille, thence to Amiens, and finishing at Boulogne, affords easy access to the battlefields.

Ypres, April, 1915. The Germans used poison-gas for the first time at this, the second battle of Ypres. The Canadians met the full force of the attack, inflicted a disastrous defeat on the enemy, and, in the words of the Commander-in-Chief, "saved the situation."

Festubert, May, 1915. The Canadians took part in the first stages of the offensive at the Aubers Ridge, where, attached to the First Army, they continued the sanguinary battle which had for its objective the capture of "Quinque" Street, K.5, and the "Orchard."

Givenchy, June, 1915. The Aubers Ridge offensive came up from the south and extended. The Canadians renewed the attack at d'Ouvert Street; Chapelle St. Roch, and Violaines.

Loos, September, 1915. The Canadians only took a small part in this battle, but, by their artillery fire, a series of small attacks, and a feigned offensive, they stopped the German reserves coming into action.

St. Eloi, April, 1916. During the whole of this month the Canadian 2nd Division were engaged in a terrible but indecisive struggle to occupy the mined craters before the village.

Sanctuary Wood, Hooge, June, 1916. The third great German fight for Ypres. On June 2 the enemy attacked our forces and repulsed them, but, on the 13th, the Canadians counter-attacked and regained their lost positions.

Courcelette, September, 1916. The Canadians won a brilliant victory, took the village, and went beyond their original objectives.

Regina Trench, October-November, 1916. One of the most sanguinary episodes of the War. The Regina Trench was taken by the Canadian 4th Division on the 11th November.

Vimy Ridge, April, 1917. The Germans regarded the position as impregnable. The Canadians carried it in one of the best conceived and most brilliantly executed actions of the War.

Hill 70, Lens, July-August, 1917. After many weeks of continuous struggle the Canadians prepared for the capture of Lens. The final attack was postponed owing to the Passchendaele operations.

Passchendaele, October-November, 1917. Four separate brilliantly executed battles distinguished this operation, and finally, on the 10th November, the Canadians gained all their objectives.

Villers-Bretonneux, March, 1918. At this engagement the Canadian machine guns contributed materially to the first effective check to the great German advance.

Amiens, August, 1918. The Canadians advanced 22 kilometres, took about 10,000 prisoners, captured 190 field guns, 1,040 machine guns and trench mortars, and 25 towns and villages.

Drocourt Quéant, August, 1918. The Canadians penetrated into the enemy lines to a depth of about 20 kilometres, took Monchy, and broke the Hindenburg Line. 11,242 prisoners.

Cambrai, September-October, 1918. Taken after an extremely hard struggle. The Canadians reached Mons in their pursuit of the enemy the day the Armistice was signed (November 11, 1918).

Map of the principal London Thoroughfares showing approximate

(For key to Map

sitions of Places of Interest, Art Galleries, Museums, Etc.

pages 67 and 68.)

LONDON: Art Galleries, Museums, Concert Halls, Railway Termini, etc.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE AND HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

Key to Map showing location of London Art Galleries, Museums, Railway Termini, etc.

		Map Ref.
1	**Academy of Arts, Royal,** Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.	D 2
2	**Admiralty Arch,** The Mall, S.W.	E 2
3	**Æolian Hall,** New Bond Street, W.	D 2
4	**Agnew Gallery,** 43 Old Bond Street, W.	D 2
5	**Albert Hall, Royal,** Kensington Gore, W.	C 3
6	**Albert Memorial,** situated In Kensington Gardens, W. ...	C 2
7	**Alpine Club Gallery,** Mill Street Conduit Street, W.	D 2
8	**Arthur Tooth & Sons,** 155 New Bond Street, W.	D 2
9	**Bank of England,** Threadneedle Street, E.C.	G 2
10	**Bethnal Green Museum,** Bethnal Green Road, E.	G 1
11	**Botanic Gardens,** Regent's Park, N.W.	D 1
12	**British Museum,** Great Russell Street, W.C. Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. till dusk	E 1
13	**Broad Street Station,** Broad Street, E.C.2	G
14	**Brompton Oratory,** Brompton Road, S.W.	C 3
15	**Buckingham Palace,** St. James's Park, S.W.	D 3
16	**Cannon Street Station,** Cannon Street, E.C.4	F 2
17	**Central Hall,** Westminster, S.W.1	E 3
18	**Charing Cross Station,** Strand, W.C.2	E 2
19	**Charterhouse,** Smithfield, E.C. Admission 6d.; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 3 to 5 p.m.	F 1
20	**Cleopatra's Needle,** Victoria Embankment, W.C.	E 2
21	**Colnaghi Gallery,** 144-6 New Bond Street, W.	D 2
22	**Corporation Art Gallery,** Guildhall, E.C.	F 1
23	**Covent Garden Market,** W.C.2...	E 2
24	**Custom House,** Lower Thames Street, E.C.3	G 2
25	**Earl's Court Exhibition,** Lillie Road, S.W.5	B 3
26	**Euston Station,** Euston Road, N.W.1	E 1
27	**Fine Art Society,** 148 New Bond Street, W.	D 2
28	**General Post Office,** King Edward Street, E.C.	F 1
29	**Goupil Gallery,** 5 Regent Street, S.W.	E 2
30	**Grafton Galleries,** Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W. ...	D 2
31	**Green Park,** Piccadilly, W. ...	D 2
32	**Guildhall,** King Street, Cheapside, E.C.	F 1
33	**Horse Guards,** Whitehall, S.W. Changing Guard, 11 a.m. daily	E 2
34	**Horticultural Hall, Royal,** Vincent Square, S.W.	E 3
35	**Hyde Park Corner,** Hyde Park...	D 2
36	**Imperial Institute,** Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. Admission free, weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m....	C 3
37	**Johnson's House, Dr.,** 17 Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C. ...	F 2
38	**Kennington Oval,** Kennington, S.E.	E 4
39	**Kensington Palace.** Free daily, except Wednesdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	B 2
40	**King's Cross Station,** York Road, N.1	E 1
41	**King Edward Memorial,** Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W. ...	E 2
42	**Lambeth Palace,** Lambeth Palace Road, S.W.	E 3
43	**Law Courts** (Royal Courts of Justice), Strand, W.C. ...	E 2
45	**Leighton House,** 12 Holland Park, W. Admissi on 1s., 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; closed Sundays	A 2
46	**Liverpool Street Station,** E.C.2	G 1
47	**London Bridge Station,** London Bridge, S.E.1	G 2
48	**London Museum,** Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. Admission free daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., except Friday and Sunday, 2 to 6	E 2
49	**Lord's Cricket Ground,** St. John's Wood Road, N.W.	C 1
50	**Mansion House,** E.C.	F 2
51	**Marble Arch,** Hyde Park, W....	C 2
52	**Marlborough House,** The Mall, St. James's Park, S.W. ...	E 2
53	**Mint, Royal,** Little Tower Hill, E.C.	G 2
54	**Monument, The,** Fish Street Hill, E.C.	G 2
55	**National Gallery and National Portrait Gallery.** Admission free, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.	E 2
56	**Natural History Museum,** Cromwell Road, South Kensington, W. Admission free daily, 10 a.m. till dusk; Sundays, 2.30 to 6 p.m.	C 3
57	**Nelson Column, The.** Trafalgar Square, S.W.	E 2
58	**Olympia,** Addison Road, W. ...	A 3
59	**Paddington Station,** Praed Street, W.2	C 2
60	**Parliament, Houses of,** Westminster, S.W.	E 3
61	**Philharmonic Hall,** Great Portland Street, W.	D 1
62	**Queen's Hall,** Langham Place, W.	D 1
63	**Royal Exchange,** Cornhill, E.C.	G 2
64	**St. James's Palace,** The Mall, S.W.	E 2
65	**St. Pancras Station,** N.1 ...	E 1
66	**St. Paul's Cathedral,** E.C. ...	F 2
67	**Sir John Soane's Museum,** Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, & Fridays, 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.	E 2
68	**Somerset House,** Strand, W.C.	E 2
69	**South Kensington Museum,** Cromwell Road, S.W. ...	C 3
70	**Stafford House,** The Mall, St. James's Park, S.W.	D 2
71	**Steinway Hall,** Lower Seymour Street, W.	D 2
72	**Spurgeon's Tabernacle,** Newington Butts, S.E.	F 3
73	**Tate Gallery,** Grosvenor Road S.W. Admission free, Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 or 6 p.m.; Sundays, 2 till dusk...	E 3
74	**Temple, The,** Fleet Street, E.C.	F 2
75	**Tower of London,** E.C.... ...	G 2
76	**Tower Bridge,** E.C.	G 2
84	**United Service Museum, Royal,** Whitehall, S.W. Admission daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 6d....	E 2
78	**University College,** Gower Street, W.C.	E 1
79	**Victoria & Albert Museum,** Cromwell Road, S.W. Free daily, 10 to 5 (Thursday and Saturday, 10 to 9); Sunday, 2.30, to 6	C 3
80	**Victoria Station,** S.W.1.... ...	D 3
81	**Victoria Memorial, Queen,** The Mall, St. James's Park, S.W.	D 2
82	**Wallace Collection,** Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. Open Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.; other days, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.	D 1
77	**War Office,** Whitehall, S.W.1 ...	E 2
83	**Waterloo Station,** S.E.1 ...	E 2
85	**Westminster Abbey,** Parliament Square, S.W.	E 3
86	**Westminster Cathedral** (Roman Catholic), Ashley Grdns., S.W.	D 3
87	**Wigmore Hall,** Wigmore Street, W.	D 1

London and North Eastern Railway

London & North Eastern Railway Hotels

ABERDEEN.

PALACE HOTEL.—Entrance from station platform. Telegrams: "Palatial, Aberdeen." Phone: Central 2920 (4 lines).

STATION HOTEL.—Opposite to station. Telegrams: "Station Hotel, Aberdeen." Phone: Central 2962.

BRADFORD.

GREAT NORTHERN VICTORIA HOTEL.—Adjoins Exchange Station. Telegrams: "Northness, Bradford." Phones: Local 814 & 7478; Trunk 1356.

CRUDEN BAY (SCOTLAND).

CRUDEN BAY HOTEL and GOLF COURSES. Telegrams: "Health, Cruden Bay." Phones: Central, Aberdeen 1252, and Cruden Bay 3.

EDINBURGH.

NORTH BRITISH STATION HOTEL.—Directly connected with Waverley Station. Telegrams: "British, Edinburgh." Phone: 24051.

FELIXSTOWE.

FELIX HOTEL.—Finest on East Coast. South aspect, facing sea. Telegrams: "Felix Hotel, Felixstowe." Phone: 221.

GLASGOW.

NORTH BRITISH STATION HOTEL.—Adjoins Queen Street Station. Telegrams: "Attractive, Glasgow." Phone: Douglas 1109.

GRIMSBY DOCKS.

ROYAL HOTEL.—Telegrams: "Royal, Grimsby." Phone: 2030 & 2003.

GRIMSBY TOWN.

YARBOROUGH HOTEL.—Adjoins Town Station. Telegrams: "Yarboro', Grimsby." Phone: 2167 & 2016.

HULL.

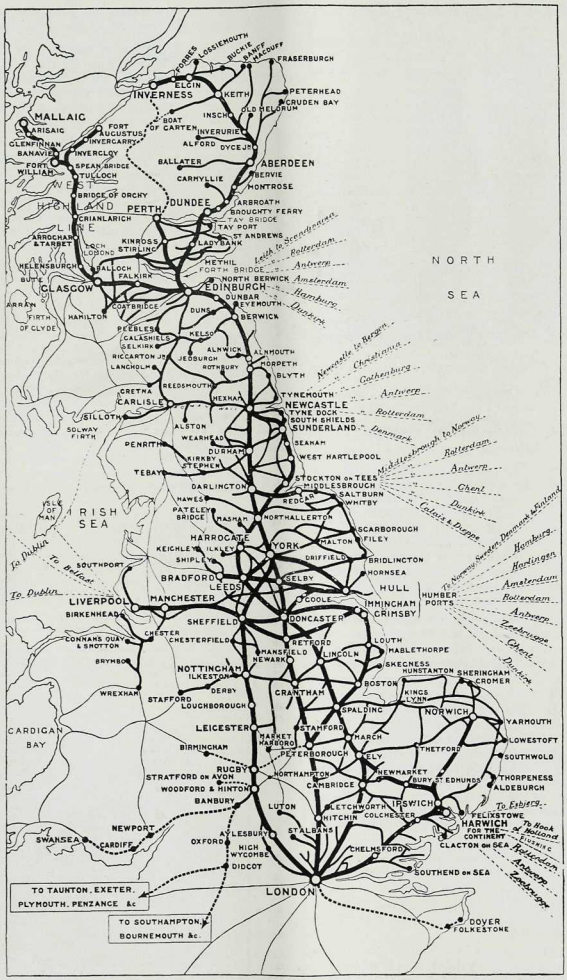
ROYAL STATION HOTEL.—Adjoins Paragon Station. Telegrams: "Nerotel, Hull." Phone: 4451-2-3-4.

HUNSTANTON.

SANDRINGHAM HOTEL.—Situated on Sea Front. Excellent Golf. Telegrams: "Sands, Hunstanton." Phone: 21.

LEEDS.

GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL STATION HOTEL.—Adjoins Central Station. Telegrams: "Northness, Leeds." Phones: Local 20579; Trunk 20578.



London & North Eastern Railway Hotels

LONDON.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.—Liverpool St. Station, E.C.2. Telegrams: "Eastbolt, Rail, London." Phone: Bishopsgate 4601.

GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL.—King's Cross Station, N.1. Telegrams: "Northness, Kincross, London." Phone: North 5454, 5455, 4200.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

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WHAT TO SEE IN EAST BRITAIN.

FOR the traveller who delights in gazing upon time-worn relics of antiquity or upon scenes of stirring events of a thousand years ago, the Eastern side of Britain has a strong appeal.

Of noble monastic ruins in every variety of beautiful site there are very many, and some of the most glorious cathedrals in Europe are situated along the trunk route from King's Cross to Edinburgh and the heart of Scotland. If the visitor is interested in spots associated with some of the great men of the island, there are the homes of the Washingtons and of the Pilgrim Fathers, of William Penn, John Bunyan, and Milton, all easily accessible. Literary shrines are met with throughout the whole district; the land of Scott is, perhaps, the most important, but to this great name may be added those of Charles Dickens, Laurence Sterne, Tennyson, Hume, Dryden, and others.

Great figures in history are associated with a hundred places; the soil has been trodden by famous Roman Emperors, the fathers of Christianity in Britain, by kings and queens, warriors, usurpers, reformers, and martyrs. From Hadrian to Cromwell, from Boudicca (wrongly Boadicea) and St. Hilda to Mary Queen of Scots, the land is haunted or hallowed by the memories of famous men and women who make up the strangely fascinating pageant of history.

Jordans, Chalfont St. Giles, Stoke Poges, Sulgrave, and St. Albans.

Some twenty odd miles from London, in a most sequestered corner of Buckinghamshire, is Jordans, the burial-place of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. The great English Quaker and philanthropist was laid to rest in the little burying-ground of the Quaker meeting house. It is a plain brick structure, surrounded and heavily overshadowed by trees, and its quiet seclusion is a fitting resting-place for the man who founded a colony in a primeval forest. Five of Penn's children were buried at Jordans, and also two great Quaker leaders, Isaac Penington and Thomas Ellwood.

Penn was born in 1644, became a Quaker about 1667, and sailed for America in 1682 with a small body of colonists. He wished to call the new territory Sylvania, but Charles II insisted on adding the prefix. He left America finally in 1701 and died at Ruscombe in 1718.

Near Jordans is the pretty little village of Chalfont St. Giles, famous for its association with John Milton. At one end of the pleasant street and facing sloping elm-shaded meadowlands, is the half-timbered cottage where Milton lived. The poet left London in 1665 on account of the Great Plague. It is probable that he was accompanied by his devoted young third wife and his daughters. Through public purchase it is possible to see the interior of the cottage where the blind poet lived and where he dictated some of his stately verse. All the other houses Milton occupied have vanished.

Stoke Poges church has acquired immortality through its association with the poet Gray. Here, after her fortunate widowhood, lived his beloved mother, who died in 1753. The world-famed "Elegy written in a country Churchyard," was completed in 1750. Gray died in 1771, and lies, with the mother to whom he owed so much, in a red brick altar-tomb outside the east wall of the church.

Near the little village of Sulgrave in Northamptonshire is the 16th-century manor house built by Laurence Washington, the ancestor in the seventh generation of George Washington, the first President of the United States of America. It had

London and North Eastern Railway

become a farmhouse, but is now restored and maintained as a shrine to the memory of the great American.

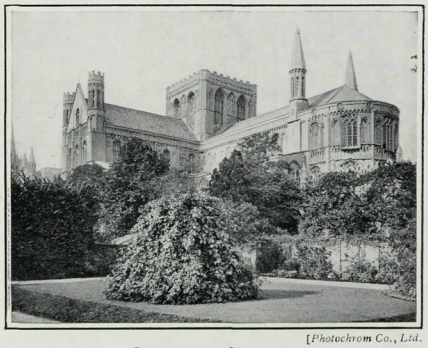
In the spandrels of the Tudor arch of the entrance are the arms of the Washington family, i.e., two bars gules and three mullets of the same on a field argent. From this, but quite erroneously, originated the idea that the stars and stripes of the United States flag were based on the arms of the first President. Sulgrave church is also notable on account of its memorials to the Washingtons.

St. Albans, a town of immense historic importance and a place of very great architectural charm set in the pleasant wooded hills of Hertfordshire, cannot fail to be a powerful magnet to all who would find their way to the places where the history of England is written in bold and beautiful characters. Therefore it is imperative that all who visit London should set apart a day for visiting St. Albans, where, beneath the charming old town still full of the glamour of the Middle Ages, lies the ghost-haunted site of its predecessor, the Roman Verulamium.

Peterborough.

If one could walk down a great street flanked by the west fronts of all the English cathedrals, there is little doubt that the two which would most impress the passer-by would be Peterborough and Lincoln. The former gets nearer to the feeling of St. Mark's at Venice than anything else in England, although from the point of view of colour there is no remote comparison. The Early English designers of Peterborough decided on the bold scheme of three immense and very deeply-recessed arches in which there is at most hours of the day a notable play of shadows.

Entering the Cathedral from the west end, one finds oneself in the late Norman nave roofed with the painted wooden vaulting of the 12th century. Going eastwards to the choir, the style changes to the work of the Early Norman period, with an apsidal end, around which was added, in Perpendicular times between 1438 and 1528, the very beautiful retro-choir for processional purposes. The fan vaulting of this late addition is exceedingly fine.



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PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.

So many Norman central towers fell that it is not surprising that the collapse of that at Ely should have caused anxiety at Peterborough, and, to avert such a catastrophe, the momentous decision was made to replace the tower then standing with a shorter and safer one. Thus, the disaster which befell so many of the mightiest fanes of the land was averted.

York.

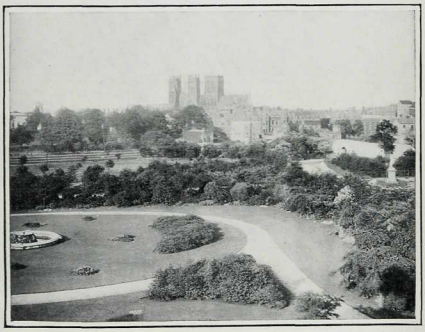
To visit England and fail to see York is impossible to anyone possessing a sense of values and a reverence for the history of the English-speaking peoples. If the magnificent cathedral had never been built, and if none of the mediæval glories of the northern capital of England had survived the vicissitudes of the last three centuries, York would still claim our urgent attention on account of its importance in Roman, Saxon, and Danish times.

When, therefore, the city offers, in addition, the mediæval glamour associated with an encircling rampart of battlemented walls whose gateways are as picturesque as any in Europe, a cathedral of such splendour that it ranks among the finest achievements of the Gothic builders, the ruins of a stately monastery, a score of interesting churches from Saxon times onwards, a Norman Castle, a Guildhall belonging to the Middle Ages, narrow and picturesque streets full of overhanging timbered houses, a most curious Merchant Venturers' Hall, and many other buildings of the greatest charm belonging to the Tudor and later periods, one can scarcely believe that there have been folk who have travelled far to see the homeland of the English people and have yet overlooked York.

To Petilius Cerealis, a Roman general, it is exceedingly probable that we owe the founding of Roman York, with Frontinus and Agricola as successors. This was in A.D. 70, or soon afterwards.

In the fifth century, the people of Britain, being left to defend themselves against the invading Anglians or English, were gradually overcome, and those who did not die fighting or migrate westwards were probably absorbed by the newcomers as wives and slaves. York resisted, but after about a century (A.D. 547) fell and became Eoforwic.

Early in the following century, Edwin became King of Northumbria, which included the eastern side of Britain between



YORK. [*Photochrom Co., Ltd.*

London and North Eastern Railway

YORK MINSTER. [*Photochrom Co., Ltd.*

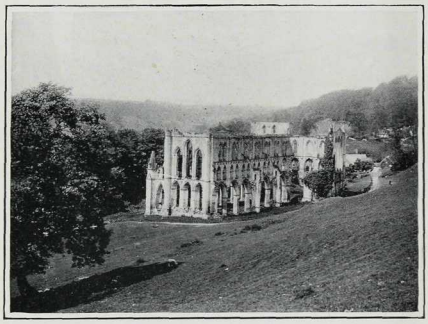
Humber and Forth. Through his wife Ethelberga and Paulinus, her chaplain, and perhaps stimulated to action by the attention paid to him by Pope Boniface, who sent a letter accompanied by presents, Edwin decided to abandon his old gods and embrace Christianity. The High Priests of Odin and the other gods of the Baltic shores became Christians too. Idols were burnt and temples had to make way for churches. In York, therefore, close to Edwin's palace, which was probably the prætorium of the Roman castra, arose the first Christian church of the northern capital. It was a hurriedly built structure of timber, and was completed by Easter Day, 627, when Paulinus baptized its royal builder in the new faith.

This early and temporary church soon gave way to a structure of stone—the materials certainly taken from ruined Roman buildings—and this in turn was replaced by the much more ambitious minster consecrated in 780. Although even this has disappeared, its foundations were discovered nearly a century ago.

In 735, York became the metropolis of an archbishopric, a distinction which London has never enjoyed, and has had an ecclesiastical life detached from Canterbury ever since. If evidence were required to prove the importance and virility of the place in the Dark Age, this should be a substantial contribution. In spite of fearful times of savage warfare and such civil disruption that it is difficult to imagine how a town could continue its corporate existence at all, York has persisted, has grown and become beautiful.

Rievaulx Abbey.

It is easy to run to superlatives when writing of Rievaulx Abbey, for its unique position on the steep slope of an exquisitely wooded valley watered by a musical stream has attractive qualities which are always fresh to the eye. In the first half of the twelfth century, Cistercian monks came to this very beautiful spot, then described as a vast and horrible solitude, and, after the amazing fashion of the Middle Ages, soon began to produce, in conditions which seem almost overwhelmingly difficult, a most imposing church with a great pile of domestic buildings adjoining. Encouraged by Walter Espec, the great Norman baron of Helmsley, the monastery prospered, and eventually the valley possessed one of the finest religious



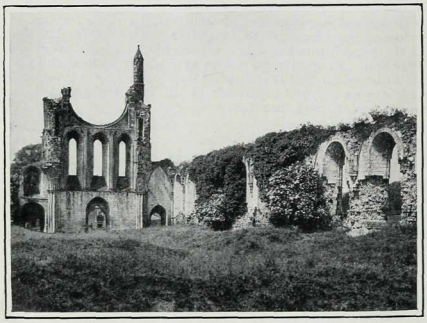
RIEVAULX ABBEY. [*Photochrom Co., Ltd.*

structures in the north of England. Where, before the arrival of the little colony, no sounds broke the silence of the valley save the notes of birds or the cries of wild animals, the hillsides echoed to the tolling of bells, and from the great church came the solemn sounds of Gregorian music.

The valley is again almost silent, save for the music of Nature, for the village of Rievaulx consists of a few scattered cottages and a small church, and it is possible to study the splendid ruins of the abbey in the ideal atmosphere of seclusion from the busy world.

Byland Abbey.

It is curious to read that at one time the monks of the Cistercian Abbey of Byland selected a position for their monastery so close to Rievaulx that they removed from it a few miles farther off to the present site on account of the annoyance of the sound of the bells of the neighbouring house. That two great Cistercian monasteries should have existed and flourished so close to one another reveals the fervour of religious zeal in the Middle Ages.



BYLAND ABBEY.

The local population appears to have always been small, and yet the funds for rearing two vast churches came in from a variety of sources other than the gifts of land which were generously bestowed by local owners of the soil. Towards the end of the twelfth century the abbey of Byland began to appear in its present form, and the western front with its great circular window was achieved by the mediæval craftsmen.

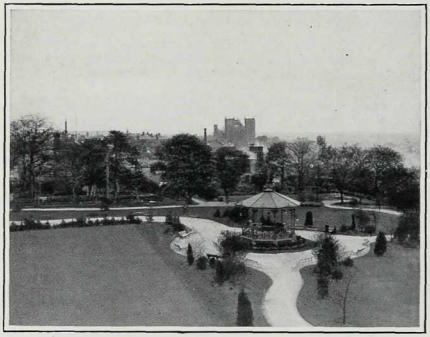
This feature, now half-destroyed, gives the ruins a very distinctive character, one curve of the big semi-circle being accentuated by the presence of a turret which points to the heavens in a very impressive manner.

Close to Byland Abbey is the charming old village of Coxwold, where Laurence Sterne was vicar, and where, in the quaint stone vicarage, still standing, he wrote "The Sentimental Journey," and part of "Tristram Shandy."

The situation of this village between two most attractive groups of hills, where history is written on every side, is one of the most beautiful in northern England.

Ripon Minster.

The present cathedral of Ripon, for the more pleasant sounding "minster" was superseded in 1836, is mainly the Transitional-Norman work of Roger, Archbishop of York, who rebuilt the pure Norman creation of Thurstan, his predecessor.



RIPON.

One has to go as far back as the seventh century to find the beginnings of Ripon. Wilfrid, Archbishop of York (afterwards canonized), founded a monastery there, and of this early structure, built scarcely more than two hundred years after the collapse of the Roman Government of Britain, there remains the remarkable crypt entered from the nave.

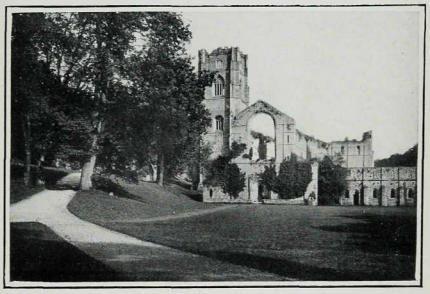
The Central chamber has walls pierced with a narrow slit which lights a narrow passage outside. This opening is called "St. Wilfrid's Needle," and has become associated with a tradition that it was at one time used as a test of female chastity.

When the church was rebuilt by Archbishop Roger, being only Collegiate, it had an aisleless nave. The adding of the aisles in the sixteenth century gave Ripon the distinction of being one of the broadest and also one of the shortest cathedrals in the country.

Internally there have been a number of alterations of the early work, and the most remarkable of these is the conspicuously unfinished task of remodelling the Transitional-Norman arches of the central tower in the Perpendicular period.

Fountains Abbey.

Four miles from Ripon by a pleasant road is the beautiful park of Studley Royal, in which is situated the most complete, and in many ways the finest, monastic ruin in Great Britain. It is hard indeed to think of the ruins of any religious house on the Continent which for beauty of position and completeness of both church and domestic buildings excels Fountains.



FOUNTAINS ABBEY. [*Photochrom Co., Ltd.*

The stately Norman nave and the transepts of the church are roofless, but otherwise complete. In notable contrast to the plain and massive character of the rest of the structure, are the Perpendicular tower, without which the whole group of buildings would, from without, lack distinction, and the Early English choir, including "The Chapel of the Nine Altars," which possesses two of the tallest and slenderest columns in the whole world.

Durham and Barnard Castle.

In choosing the site for Durham Cathedral, the early builders were guided not so much by picturesqueness of effect as by security of position. Later on, it cannot be doubted that the artists in stone who flung aloft those great walls and towers were fully alive to the magnificent natural advantages of the site. Whether the great pile is seen as a pale grey silhouette with the smoke of the town filling the ravine, or in the clear afternoon light of a summer's day bathed in the golden glow of the west, the least impressionable observer feels that here is something rarely met, here is a building planned on unfamiliarly grand lines. . . . . What, then, is its story? How came it to be? To answer these questions it is necessary to go back to 995, when Bishop Ealdhune is found seeking a place of safety from the bloodthirsty Danes, and having with him the famous relics of St Cuthbert. The Bishop's little party took refuge on the peninsula of Dunholm above the windings of the river Wear. It was an admirable spot for defence, and by 998 the first church of Durham was built.

It has quite vanished, its place being taken by the cathedral, whose foundations were laid by the Norman Bishop Carilef, who wished to emulate the scale of the huge Romanesque

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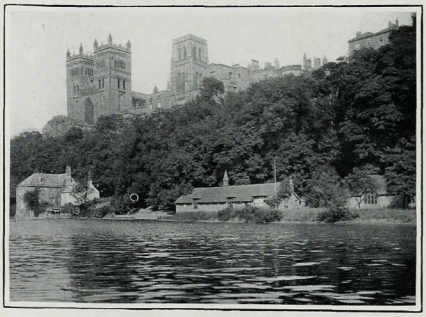


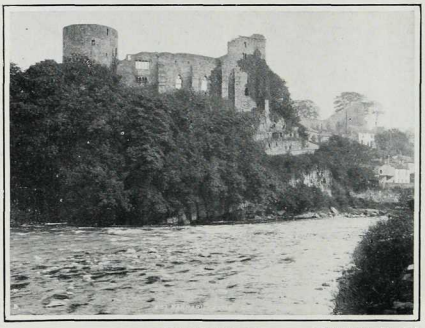
DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

structures then being built in Normandy and elsewhere. In 1096 he died, only three years after the work had been started, but his successor, Ranulf Flambard, the notorious fighting bishop called "Exterminator of the Poor," carried on the work, and when he, too, was dead, the church was to a great extent complete, the western towers being then carried as high as the roof of the nave.

The early English period saw the reconstruction of the apses at the east end, and in their place arose the Chapel of the Nine Altars, forming an eastern transept as at Fountains Abbey.

Finally, in the fifteenth century, the culminating achievement of the cathedral builders took the form of a superb tower in the best period of Perpendicular.

On the Durham bank of the Tees stand the picturesque tower-studded ruins of Barnard Castle. It was founded by Bernard Baliol, a son of one of the feudal lords who flocked to the Conqueror's standard. A descendant at the end of the thirteenth century was the John Baliol who became king of Scotland, and, having severed relations with Edward I and



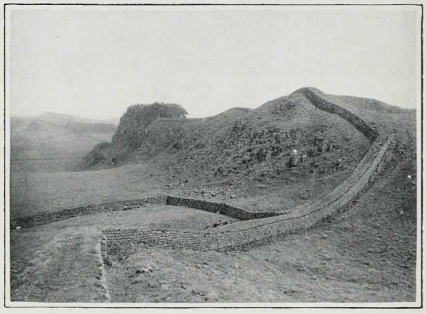
BARNARD CASTLE. [*Photochrom Co., Ltd.*

allied himself with the French, he was naturally deprived of his English estates. Later, the Barnard Castle lands came to the Earls of Warwick, and finally to Richard Neville, "the Kingmaker," who married Anne of Warwick. When their daughter, the Lady Anne Neville, married Richard III, the castle was again a royal possession.

Northumberland.

HADRIAN'S WALL.

To some it is, I fear, not easy to stir the emotions when describing the remains of Rome in this country. Too often the impression is fixed that the Romans came here for a very short time and left behind them a quantity of dusty stones and broken pottery. That they controlled the destinies of Britain



THE ROMAN WALL.

for four centuries, that is, for a period as long as that stretching back to the days of Henry VIII, is scarcely realized, and that they left behind them such an amazing monument of their determination to hold the southern half of the island as a wall eight feet in thickness and about twenty feet in height, stretching from the Tyne to the Solway, is hardly quite believed. Through the depredations of those in search of ready-made building stone, the wall has suffered painfully, but, notwithstanding fifteen centuries of such treatment, it stands to-day for many miles at about a third of its original height and at its full thickness.

BAMBURGH CASTLE.

Bamburgh Castle is a magnificent relic of the feudal age, and its fine position, proudly planted on a tongue of basaltic rock just above the restless fretting of the North Sea, gives it that picturesque quality which is required by a stronghold with such a stirring past.

Only a few miles along the cost from Bamburgh is the low sandy islet of Lindisfarne or Holy Island, a place of hallowed memories on account of the pious men who ruled the monastery established there in the early days of Christianity, when it kindled the light of the new religion in the darkness of pagan England. It was in 634 that Oswald, King of Northumbria (afterwards canonized), established a monastery on the island and installed there the monks who had come from Iona.

Alnwick Castle stands complete. It is occupied by the Duke of Northumberland, and still maintains within its hoary

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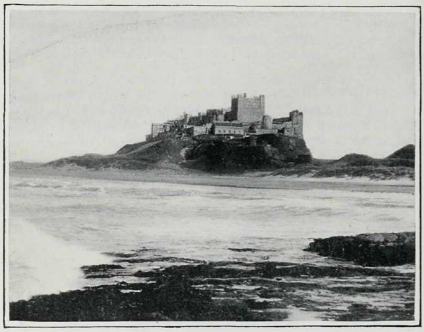
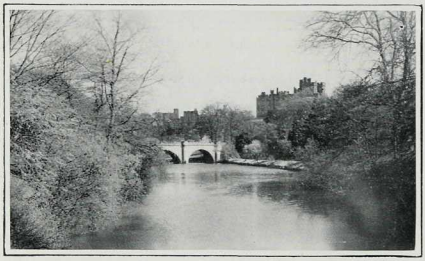


BAMBURGH CASTLE. [*Photochrom Co., Ltd*

walls something of the state and the forms and titles of the Middle Ages. It is to be regretted that Algernon, the fourth Duke, some seventy years ago spent vast sums on the interior of the keep in order to convert it into a Roman palazzo. Fortunately, the exterior has not been spoiled, and fine Norman arches, a picturesque gateway, and other good features remain.



ALNWICK CASTLE

Edinburgh.

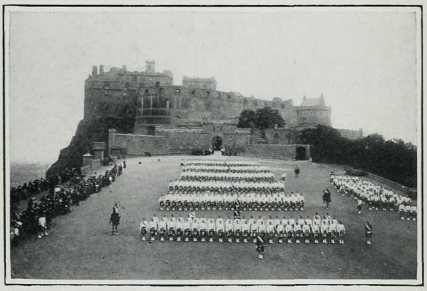
Search England, Scotland, Ireland, or the whole length and breadth of Europe, and where will you find a city (except, perhaps, Athens) to compare with Edinburgh for splendour of situation ? It is very doubtful, too, if you will succeed in discovering an urban thoroughfare which rivals Princes Street.

Rising like an Acropolis above the city is the venerable Castle, in which is, perhaps, the finest War Memorial in Great Britain, containing a Hall of Honour where all the Scottish regiments are mentioned.

From the ramparts of the Castle, if one takes a position by the formidable old cannon called "Mons Meg," the view spread out to the north and right over the Forth eastward explains at once the reason for calling Edinburgh "the Athens of the North." The magnificent groupings of volcanic hills and scarps close at hand and across the estuary make picturesque

EDINBURGH.

and inspiring every view, and the singularly fortunate incompleteness of the national monument on the Calton Hill adds a fine note of classic dignity in just the right position. The presence of a great arm of the sea shining like silver between the green woods and hills near at hand and more distant Fifeshire, supplies all that is required to complete the grandeur of the great panorama.



EDINBURGH CASTLE. [*Photochrom Co., Ltd.*

Eighteen miles west of Edinburgh stands the imposing roofless palace-fortress of Linlithgow, one of the favourite residences of the later Stuart kings. It was begun about 1495 by James IV, and, having become the favourite home of James V and his French wife, Marie de Lorraine, it was here that the birth took place on December 7, 1542, of their ill-fated daughter Mary.

The Scott Country.

The portion of Scotland which is most associated with the writings of "the Wizard of the North," which contains his

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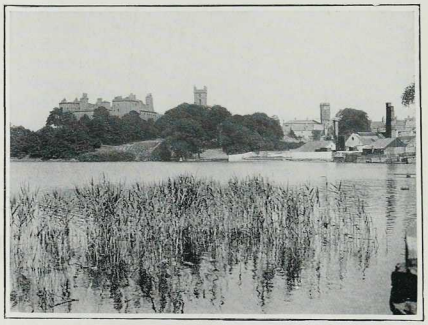


LINLITHGOW PALACE AND LOCH.

great house Abbotsford, and was the scene of his death, is the Eastern Border along the beautiful windings of the River Tweed. There stands mighty Norham's gaping keep, the subject of a masterly painting by Turner, and near by is the Field of Flodden, where James IV met defeat and death in 1513, an event which called forth some of Scott's finest battle music.

Higher up the valley are the ruins of Kelso Abbey and the shell of Home Castle, visible from afar on its lonely height.

At Melrose the very heart of the Scott country is reached. It is the "Kennaquhair" of "The Monastery" and "The Abbot," and in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" the poet describes

ABBOTSFORD.

in matchless word-painting the beautiful ruin beneath the triple shadow of the Eildon Hills. Three miles off is Dryburgh Abbey, where Scott lies in a spot which could scarcely have been better chosen. He died in 1832, after a life of heroic endeavour

MELROSE ABBEY. [*Photochrom Co., Ltd.*

and great achievement. This is also the resting place of the late Earl Haig, near to Bemersyde, which was presented to him for services in the World War. Abbotsford, the home which Scott built on the banks of his beloved Ettrick, is two miles from Dryburgh, and all who count themselves among the great multitude of Sir Walter's admirers can visit the pseudo-Gothic mansion where he passed his latter years. The house is filled with relics of his life and interests.

St. Andrews.

On a picturesque corner of the coast of Fife stands St. Andrews, at one time the ecclesiastical capital of Scotland, and now a university town of considerable importance. To many lovers of a relaxation which is indigenous to Scotland, St. Andrews conjures up little besides golf, but, however much this royal game appeals to the visitor, it is unnecessary to dilate upon it here.

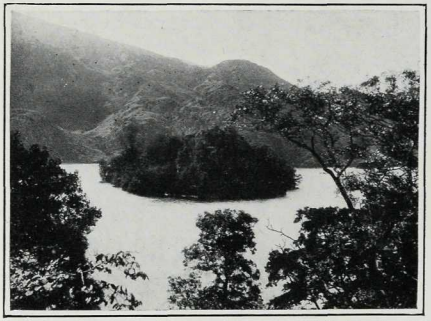
ST. ANDREWS, GOLF CLUB HOUSE.

The town is certainly ancient, and probably dates back to 736, when the relics of St. Andrew were deposited there. But tradition connects the place with a much more ancient personage, a fourth-century saint named Regulus.

The cathedral was founded by Bishop Arnold in 1147, and completed in 1318. In 1378 it was burned, and afterwards rebuilt. Seriously injured at the Reformation, it gradually fell into ruins, so that to-day it is a somewhat fragmentary shell which still endures the severities of a Scottish winter. Close to the cathedral are the far more interesting remains of the early church of St. Regulus. They consist of the tower and a portion of the choir. The building is known to have been standing about 1040, and may quite possibly be three centuries older. Tall, severely simple, and dignified stands the tower, a basilica-campanile which may have been erected in the eighth century. St. Andrews Castle, like most of the Scottish strongholds of the east coast, is placed so that the sea forms a defence on three sides. It is now a picturesque ruin, with its best preserved portions facing landwards, and has retained its *oubliette*, or bottle-shaped dungeon, as a reminder in the twentieth century of the fate of many unhappy creatures whose path led them counter to authority or caprice in some form or another in pre-Reformation days.

The Trossachs.

No one cares to miss the country of "The Lady of the Lake," when visiting Scotland, and, even if Scott had never penned a line of poetry on Loch Katrine and the romantic scenery in which it is set, the charm of the district would invite the traveller to explore its lovely recesses.

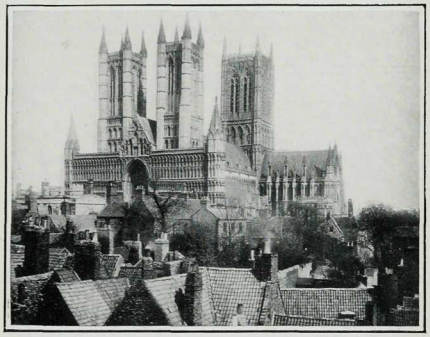


ELLEN'S ISLE, LOCH KATRINE. [*Photochrom Co., Ltd*

But "The Wizard of the North" decided to take the three lakes, Katrine, Achray and Vennachar, as the country in which to place his romantic poem, and he also selected the same part of Scotland for the stage of his novel "Rob Roy." The attention thus drawn to what had been a remote and very little visited part of the Highlands soon gave the Trossachs an importance in the eyes of visitors which has never waned. The background of "The Lady of the Lake" is limited to the hills between Vennachar and Katrine and by the banks of Achray, and there is found the rough and precipitous area of rock and forest which is called the Trossachs.

Lincoln.

For many miles in every direction the grand cathedral of Lincoln is the one notable feature of the landscape. The three splendid towers in general outline and arrangement recall York, but there the comparison ends. Lincoln possesses one of those astonishingly original and daring conceptions which, here and there in a pilgrimage through England, almost leave one breathless. Flung across the west end is a façade of great breadth, consisting of rows of superimposed arcading, broken in the centre with a deeply recessed arch to accommodate the west window of the nave. At each end of this gigantic screen are octagonal towers. This great work was conceived and executed in the Early English period and masks to a great extent the Norman work of the western towers. It is fitting that so great an achievement of the first period of Gothic should be seen at Lincoln, for in the western portion of the choir,



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL. [*Photochrom Co., Ltd.*

called "St. Hugh's," one sees what is generally regarded as the first example of any importance of the pointed style extant in England.

When Britain was being subjugated by the Romans, Lincoln became the base for some years of the IXth Legion, which later was transferred to York. The place became a colony and was eventually walled.

Fortunately, parts of this Roman work are still to be seen, and one of the gates, that leading out to the north, is still standing, a solid and most impressive reminder of the genius of the Roman people which turned a country occupied by warring tribes into an ordered and peaceful unit of the great empire of the Old World.

Boston.

The decayed little English town of Boston, which gave its name to the capital of Massachusetts, was in early times a very important seaport. The name is an abbreviation of Botolphstown, from St. Botolph, the patron saint of the place, and to whom also is dedicated the famous church.

It is certainly one of the noblest of the parish churches in the length and breadth of the land, its wonderfully graceful Perpendicular tower crowned by a beautiful lantern being its

London and North Eastern Railway

chief feature and a landmark for a great distance. The calling of such a lofty and graceful tower "Boston Stump," is singularly incongruous.

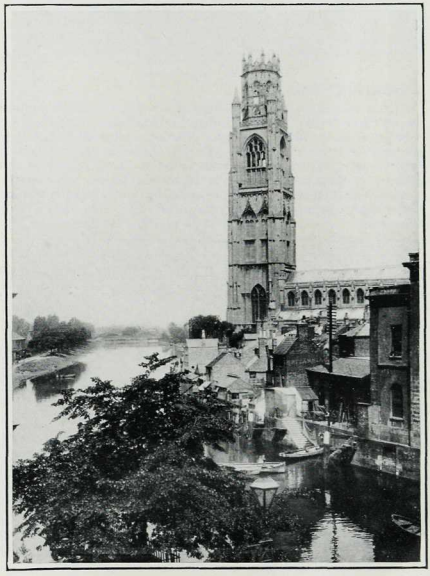
In the church is the chapel dedicated to the memory of John Cotton, the Puritan vicar of the town during the early seventeenth century. He became incumbent in 1612, but his Puritan tendencies were remarked by Laud, and in 1633 he fled to join his fellows in Massachusetts, becoming "Teacher" at the church of New Boston.

It was from Boston that the Puritans' emigration, which presently became world-famous as the migration of the Pilgrim Fathers, really began in 1607-8 by the flight to Holland of the little band of separatists led by William Brewster. The first attempt failed, and Brewster himself was imprisoned for a time, emigration without governmental permission being regarded in the seventeenth century as a misdemeanour.

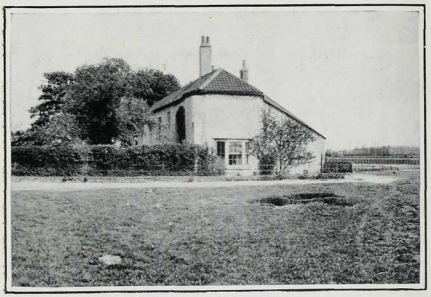
A second effort resulted in the escape of Brewster and a few men, all the rest being seized. Eventually, the whole of the band were united in Holland, and in 1620 they at last sailed, touching at Plymouth and elsewhere before they finally set forth to cross the Atlantic and found Massachusetts.

Scrooby—The Home of William Brewster.

The manor house at Scrooby, at one time inhabited by William Brewster, is still to be seen. It is now a farmhouse near by the L.N.E.R. main line from London to Scotland.



BOSTON "STUMP" [*Photochrom Co., Ltd.*



SCROOBY, OLD MANOR HOUSE.

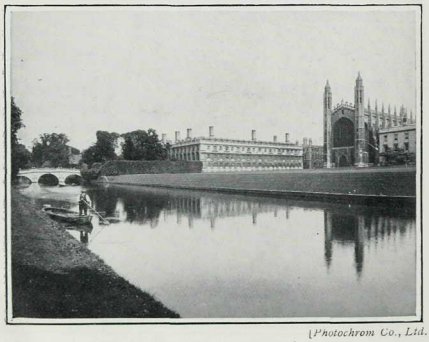
Born in 1566, Brewster began life as secretary to Elizabeth's minister Davison, and lived at Scrooby between 1590 and 1607. His founding of a Puritan assembly at the village led to his flight to Holland, where he became Ruling Elder of the congregation. He sailed in the *Mayflower* and died in the new colony in 1644.

In Scrooby church Brewster's pew is still pointed out.

Four miles north of the village is Austerfield, the birthplace of William Bradford (1590-1651), the strong and successful governor of New Plymouth.

Cambridge and Ely.

On a certain day in May in the year of grace 1669, Samuel Pepys was dining at the Spanish Ambassador's, and there he relates how the company became "very merry at my defending Cambridge against Oxford." To-day there are large numbers who would be ready to join the diarist in his advocacy of the charms of Cambridge, and the more one knows the slightly less ancient University, the more one feels that it has possessions which deserve unqualified superlatives.



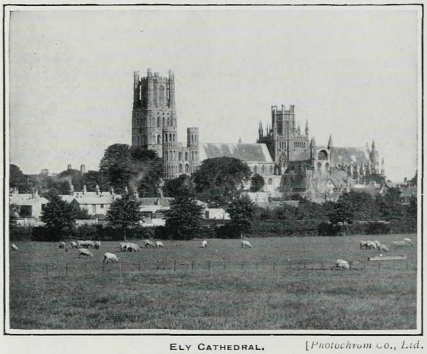
[*Photochrom Co., Ltd.*

CAMBRIDGE, CLARE COLLEGE AND KING'S CHAPEL.

Has any university town other than Cambridge made quite such good use of its river? The Cam has a scholarly character utterly removed from the taint of commercialism. It has been possessed by the Colleges to such an extent that it is now the collegiate river of England more absolutely than the rivers of Oxford.

The velvety lawns which border the Cam and the bridges which span it are dignified and beautiful and almost without rival. It is a pity the gardens and lawns of the colleges were ever called by such an unsatisfying name as "The Backs," for the term suggests nothing but ugliness to the average mind, and until one has seen them in summer time, their glories cannot be appreciated.

It was in Norman times that there was a very strong influence emanating from the continent which encouraged the founding of monastic schools, and no doubt at this early period small colonies of canons and friars were established at Cambridge for the training of youths for the claustral life, and there, in 1284, Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, founded the first college on an academic basis. It became known as Peterhouse. Forty years passed before the next foundation was made, but after that they followed in quick succession.



ELY CATHEDRAL. [*Photochrom Co., Ltd.*

The beautiful courts of St. John's College have spread to the western side of the river, and the wonderful covered bridge of red brick is the exquisitely beautiful link which unites them. Henry VIII was the founder of Trinity College, for which two of the very early colleges had to die an unmerited death. The huge courtyard is unique. King's College has a chapel famous in Europe, for it is one of the very small group of Perpendicular structures of the type of Henry VII's chapel at Westminster, and is a masterpiece for the wonderful grace and delicacy of its fan vaulted roofs and for its marvellous range of windows which have reduced the wall space to the smallest possible dimensions. The stained glass and the woodwork of the choir are both remarkable.

The gate of honour of Caius College is one of the architectural gems of the University, and another is the stone bridge of Clare College.

Magdalen College preserves the original of Pepys' Diary, and the libraries as a whole have many volumes which are rare and important.

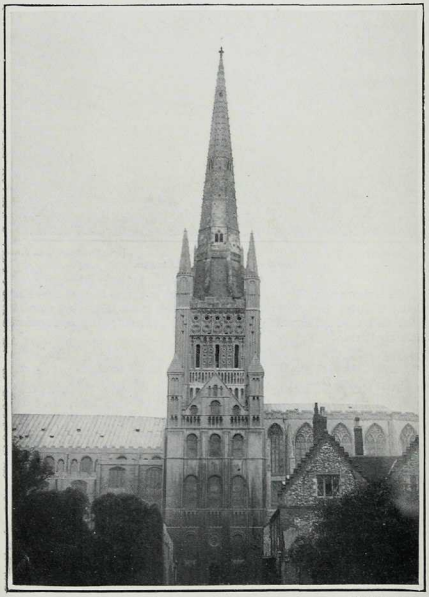
Ely is so near to the university town that it is almost inevitable that one should try to include the great Fenland cathedral in the same visit as that paid to Cambridge.

The magnificent pile crowns a low hill rising above the broad levels of Fenland, and on account of this the building stands out with great importance in the landscape.

It was right back in Saxon times that the monastery was founded by the wife of Ecgfrith, King of Northumbria, and it became the last rallying point of the English five years after the Norman Conquest. Kingsley's "Hereward the Wake" throws such a glamour over the Isle of Ely that it should be read before the scene is visited.

Norwich Cathedral.

Norwich was at one time the second city in England. It is still of some importance, and possesses one of the noblest cathedrals in the country. Nave, transepts, the central tower and other features are Norman, and the Perpendicular choir retains the apsidal form of the Norman period. A beautiful crocketted spire rises above the tower and gives to Norwich that splendid silhouette which makes it comparable only to Salisbury. The cathedral close is large and beautiful and its charm is enhanced by the possession of three gateways. One of them was built by Sir Thomas Erpingham, marshal of the English army at Agincourt, in 1415. The city is famous for its churches, more than forty in number. That dedicated to St. Peter Mancroft is one of the most notable in the country. The huge Norman keep of the castle contains the museum and the art



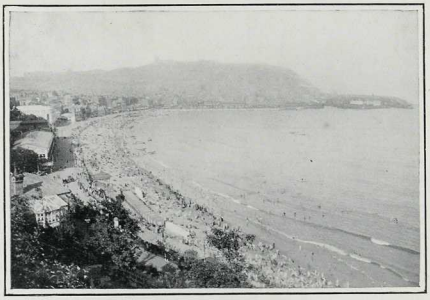
NORWICH CATHEDRAL. [*Special Press.*

gallery. Other notable buildings are the Guildhall and the Grammar School.

Although a busy manufacturing town, Norwich has preserved so many of its mediæval buildings that those who neglect to visit the place miss a great deal.

Health and Pleasure in East Britain.

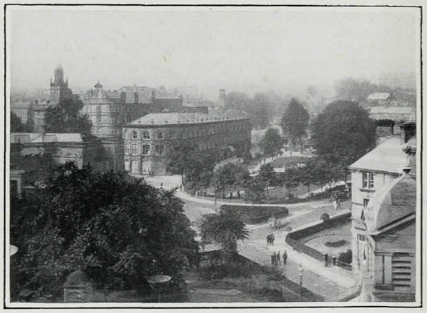
The tourist who wishes to forsake the purely historical spots for a time in order to visit any of the popular seaside or inland resorts can do so very easily. For instance, Scarborough,



SCARBOROUGH, SOUTH BAY.

England's foremost seaside resort, is within an hour's journey by rail from York, and a visit to the town makes a delightful break in the tourist's round of inspection of the scenes of history. Scarborough has to the full the qualities, so rarely combined, of being up-to-date and unspoilt; there are two lovely bays with delightful sands, and the surrounding country consists of rolling moorland, tinged with purple heather, which vies with the blue of the sea; in summer the public gardens are a blaze of flowers and the air is made delicate with

BRIDLINGTON.



HARROGATE.

their perfume. Excellent concerts are given daily by first-class artistes in the Spa and the Floral Hall; kinema theatres are, of course, in abundance, and the lover of gaiety is catered for equally as well as the lover of nature. Other resorts near by are Whitby, Bridlington, Filey—indeed the whole of the Yorkshire coast may be described as one long seaside playground, where even the most humble village has its individual charm.

Harrogate, conveniently reached from York or Ripon, is a surprise to most overseas visitors. The old idea that spa treatment can only be had at Belgian Spa and its continental namesakes is very difficult to destroy, but a visit to Harrogate soon rids the visitor of this impression, for here he will find the best equipped baths in Europe offering waters from no less than 87 natural springs, and staffed by certificated attendants. Harrogate, however, by no means appeals to invalids alone, for the visitor may make his choice of several golf courses, tennis courts, etc., while so far as indoor amusements are concerned, the municipal Orchestra plays twice daily in the Royal Hall, and excellent entertainments are given in the Opera House, the Variety Theatre, and various Picture Theatres.

Practically all the East Coast resorts are within easy reach of one of the historic towns previously mentioned. Yarmouth

YARMOUTH.

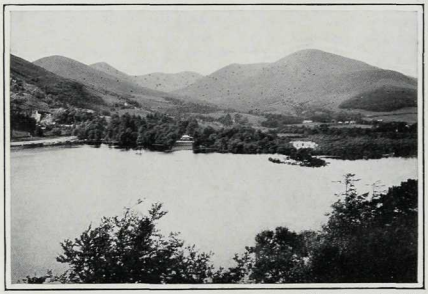
London and North Eastern Railway

and Lowestoft are less than an hour's journey from Norwich; Skegness and Cleethorpes are within 50 miles of Lincoln; and York itself is an excellent centre for exploring the Yorkshire Coast and Dales.

No genuine lover of the beauties of nature can visit England without also allotting a few days at least to exploring the lochs and glens of Scotland. Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine, beloved of poets and artists; the Trossachs, known far and wide for its rugged beauty—who can miss an opportunity of seeing the wild grandeur that brought forth Scott's wonderful lines? Truly he is dead of soul who can visit, without being moved, the magnificent scenes of

> "Caledonia, stern and wild,
> Meet nurse for a poetic child!
> Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
> Land of the mountain and the flood."

For the golfer, Scotland is the home of his favourite game and almost every little village has its links—in many cases very fine ones—on which visitors can play for a merely nominal sum. The angler will find many a stream where trout will rise to the fly, and really good sport may be had on some of the burns in the valleys.



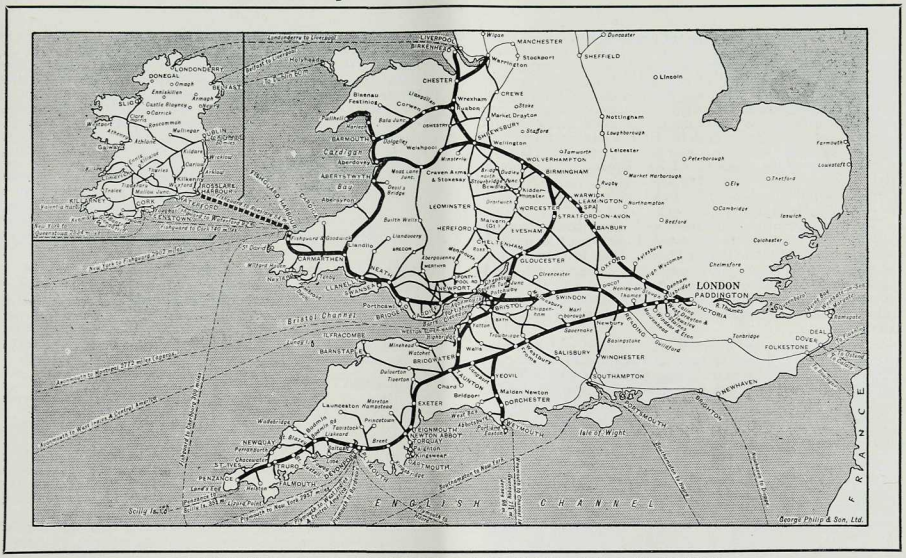
[*Photochrom Co., Ltd.*

LUSS GLEN, LOCH LOMOND.

Peterborough, York, and Durham are on the main East Coast Route, the shortest and quickest from King's Cross to Scotland, and other cathedral cities are connected by convenient branch lines.

The Continent via Harwich.

The Harwich Route to the Continent, with its through train connexions from Scotland, the North of England, and the Midland Counties, will be found most convenient for the holiday-maker—particularly to Holland, Belgium, North Germany, and Denmark. There are also excellent connexions to South Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and other parts of Europe. Intending visitors to Northern Italy are advised to travel via Antwerp for a comfortable and quick journey. The Company's R.M. Turbine Steamers are specially equipped for night travel, including *cabins de luxe*, single and two-berthed deck cabins, and handsomely appointed dining, smoking, and ladies' saloons. In connexion with these steamship services, the trains running between Harwich and London have restaurant cars attached, and a through corridor restaurant car train runs every week-day between Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and Harwich (Parkeston Quay).



SKETCH MAP OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY AND CONNECTIONS.

THE territory served by the G.W.R. has a special appeal for Canadians. It is rich in association with the Elizabethan Sea-kings who opened up North America, the three most intimately connected with Canada being John Sebastian Cabot, the explorer of Newfoundland, whose expedition was financed by the citizens of Bristol, and Sir Humphrey Gilbert, who set sail from Plymouth to take possession of the newly-discovered territory in Queen Elizabeth's name. Martin Frobisher, explorer of Labrador, is buried in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth.

Most Canadians are intensely interested in the history of the Mother Country, and the history of our race becomes an entrancing study when carried out in the West Country. Every succeeding stage can be followed with ease by even the most hurried and heedless traveller. Prehistoric remains abound in Somerset, and relics of the Danish colonists who settled on the shore of the Severn Sea are numerous. Traces of the Phœnician traders are found in Cornwall and Devon. Ancient British pit and cave dwellings are carefully preserved in many counties. The Druidic circle at Stonehenge and other Druidic survivals scattered over the West of England and Wales carry the story a little further. Glastonbury was the birth-place of Christianity in England, and St. Woolos of the Faith in Wales. The Roman remains at Bath are the finest outside Italy, and the knowledge of that splendid era is furthered by the discovery of Roman remains at Caerleon and Chedworth.

At Woodstock is the site of one of the first British palaces, and all the places made famous by their association with King Arthur, the last British King to hold out against the Saxon invasion, are served by the G.W.R.

In the Channel Islands, the old Norman French language of William the Conqueror's followers, long fallen into desuetude in Normandy, and many of the Norman customs and laws are still preserved.

The extraordinary number of Cathedrals, Abbeys, and Castles are an alluring guarantee of the rich store of relics of every century, from the Saxon era to the present day, awaiting the tourist in the West Country.

The literary associations of the fair countryside served by the G.W.R. vie with the historical remains in their multiplicity and interest. Foremost is, of course, the rich pastoral country of "Shakespeareland." Kenilworth is associated with Sir Walter Scott's novel of the same name. Stoke Poges has been immortalized by Gray's Elegy. Milton wrote part of "Paradise Lost" at Chalfont St. Giles, and also lived at Horton, both villages in Bucks. Thomas Hardy has popularized Wessex in his novels, and Eden Phillpotts has skilfully depicted the lure of Dartmoor.

The list of popular modern novelists who have laid the scenes of their plots in G.W.R. territory is almost endless, the best known being "Q," John Oxenham, Allen Raine, Conan Doyle, the Rev. A. D. Crake, R. D. Blackmore, the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, Louis Tracy, A. E. W. Mason, Morice Gerard, Joseph Hocking, and Maurice Hewlett.

The thousand miles of sea-board, stretching from Weymouth in Dorset to Pwllheli in North Wales is known as "The Ocean Coast," owing to the fact that the sweet sea breezes reach it straight from the West Indies, without passing over any land, and this, combined with the beneficent influence of the Gulf Stream, has resulted in an ideal climate.

Great Western Railway

World famous beauty spots are brought within easy reach by the splendid service of trains maintained to all parts. Torquay, Queen of the English Riviera, with its brilliant colouring and riotous luxuriance of sub-tropical plants, is in vivid contrast to the wild grandeur of its hinterland—Dartmoor. Near by are the typically English Cockington Village, known world-wide through its seemingly irresistible attraction for painters; and Brixham, with its famous fishing fleet. The wide heather-clad moorlands and woods of Exmoor are familiar to many through the pages of "Lorna Doone." The Cornish Riviera Express whirls tourists to such lovely scenes as Kynance Cove and Mullion, and the rugged cliff scenery of Land's End, St. Ives, and Newquay.

The exquisite loveliness of the Wye Valley attracts countless visitors every year, and those who feel the lure of high places will find contentment in North Wales, "The British Tyrol."

The G.W.R. Company was originally incorporated in 1835 for a railway 118 miles long from London to Bristol, but has grown by various amalgamations to nearly 4,000 miles, serving an area of such scenic beauty that it is known as "The Holiday Line."

Special facilities are afforded to Dominion and American visitors arriving at Liverpool Landing Stage and Plymouth, and every assistance is given to travellers by the Company's officials, who meet the liners on arrival.

IRELAND.

Most Colonial and American visitors plan a tour of Ireland as an essential part of their itinerary. The short sea-route via Fishguard and Rosslare gives a through connection to Killarney Lakes, and the less-known but equally lovely Bantry Bay, besides providing connections to every part of the Emerald Isle.

THE ISLE OF MAN.

The widespread popularity of Hall Caine's Manx novels will lead many Overseas visitors to feel that a tour of the British Isles would be incomplete without at least a glimpse of the glorious scenery which forms the background for so many of his stories. A special service is given by the Great Western Railway from Paddington by the Isle of Man Boat Express, and from the principal provincial centres by convenient services.

TRAVEL BOOKS.

The G.W.R. make a special feature of beautifully illustrated and informative travel books dealing with every section of their line. Copies of these attractive booklets, together with time-tables, fares, and any other desired information, can be obtained from the General Agents to the Company—

K. W. C. GRAND, General Agent for U.S.A. and Canada, G.W.R. of England, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.;

and

THOMAS COOK & SON, 253 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

When in England, visit the Great Western Railway's **West End Travel Bureau, 7 and 8 Charing Cross, London, S.W.1,** where additional information can be obtained. Complete tour tickets covering all journeys are obtainable at this office, and the staff will place their expert knowledge of the country at the disposal of all Overseas visitors. A G.W.R. representative from this Bureau (Telephone, Regent 5928) will call at any address in London on request.

Booklets and information may also be obtained from—The Superintendent of the Line, G.W. Railway, Paddington Station, London, W.2.

The Holiday Line of England

DEBARKATION AT PLYMOUTH.

Passengers from Canadian Pacific boats via Plymouth are landed at the Millbay Docks, the property of the Great Western Railway Company. All services are provided by the Great Western Railway Company, and the fare charged includes an amount of 4/-, the whole cost of the dispatch of a reasonable quantity of baggage accompanying the passenger by train. No additional expense need be incurred.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

In the event of Canadian Pacific steamers reaching Plymouth when an ordinary fast train is not available, a special train is run from the docks immediately the passengers are landed and the baggage cleared, for a minimum of 30 first class passenger fares (50 third class or the equivalent). Special trains reach London in 4 hours and are equipped with restaurant cars.

AVAILABILITY OF TICKETS.

Passengers holding tickets from Plymouth to London issued in America, or on board Canadian Pacific liners, are allowed 40 days for the completion of the rail journey. Stop-overs are allowed at Newton Abbot, Exeter, Taunton, Bristol, or Westbury and Slough, enabling travellers to visit many points of exceptional interest en route.

DEBARKATION AT LIVERPOOL.

The G.W.R. Company's representatives meet all steamers at Liverpool and render passengers every assistance.

No expense need be incurred after passing baggage through the Customs House, for passengers holding Steamship Companies' orders to London, as through tickets are obtainable at the G.W.R. office in the Customs House Waiting Room on the Landing Stage. Passengers other than those holding the orders referred to pay 1s. per package for their luggage (Landing and Porterage charges payable to the Port Authorities).

The following routes are available between the Port of Liverpool and London, covering the following places of interest:

1.—The DIRECT ROUTE—passing through Chester, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Leamington Spa, Bicester, etc.

2.—The "Royal" Shakespeare route—skirting the border of Wales and passing through Shrewsbury, Chester, Birmingham, Warwick, Leamington Spa, Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford, Reading, Slough, and Windsor.

3.—The Severn Valley, or Kidderminster and Worcester route—passing through Chester, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth (or Wolverhampton), Kidderminster, Worcester, Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford, Slough, and Windsor.

4.—The Wye Valley route, at higher fares—passing through Chester, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Hereford, Ross, Monmouth, Tintern, Chepstow, Gloucester, Slough, and Windsor.

5.—The Hereford, Bristol, and Bath route, at higher fares—passing through Chester, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Hereford, Abergavenny, Bristol, Bath, Slough, and Windsor.

TICKET OFFICES AND AGENCIES.

G.W.R. tickets are issued on board Canadian Pacific Liners, and can also be obtained from the following offices:

New York—K. W. C. GRAND, 505 Fifth Avenue.
THOMAS COOK & SON, 253 Broadway.

Liverpool—G.W.R. Office on the Landing Stage.
G.W.R. Offices, 11 James Street.
THOMAS COOK & SON, 49 Lord Street.

London—CHIEF DEPOT, Paddington Station, W.2.
WEST END INQUIRY OFFICE, 7 and 8 Charing Cross (Whitehall), S.W.1.

Plymouth—At the Docks.

BAGGAGE.

Passengers are required to attach securely to each article a label with their name and destination legibly written thereon; and are requested to remove all old labels and addresses and

to see each package properly labelled with the Company's labels to the Station to which they have taken their tickets, as the Company will not be responsible for the care of the luggage unless it is fully addressed with the name and destination of the passenger, and the owner has seen it properly labelled with the Company's printed labels; neither will they be responsible for articles accompanying passengers in carriages. As an extra precaution it is suggested the owner's name and address be placed inside the package. First class passengers are allowed the free conveyance of personal luggage (except on the Road Motor Cars or Omnibuses) not exceeding 150 lb., and third class 100 lb.

For charges for luggage on the Road Motor Cars and Omnibuses see special bill.

CONVEYANCE OF PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE IN ADVANCE.

For the convenience of passengers their personal luggage will be collected at hotel or residence in the principal towns on the G.W.R. and forwarded in advance of the owner's journey, and delivered at their hotel or residence if within the Company's ordinary cartage area, at stations where this service is performed, at a charge of 2s. per package, which must be prepaid.

The usual weight of luggage according to the number and class of tickets held will be allowed, and any excess charged for at the ordinary excess luggage rates.

Passengers desiring to avail themselves of these facilities must purchase tickets to cover the journey beforehand, but these can be dated to suit their convenience and will be sent by post on receipt of a remittance covering their cost. For further particulars apply at the stations and offices of the Company.

DELIVERY OF PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE AT HOTELS.

Luggage of passengers travelling by the G.W.R. and intending to stay at the Great Western Royal Hotel, Paddington, the Tregenna Castle Hotel, St. Ives, or Fishguard Bay Hotel, Fishguard Harbour, will, on application at any Great Western Station, be accepted and forwarded direct to the Hotel free of charge, if within the weight allowed.

BAGGAGE OR CLOAK ROOMS are provided at principal stations and at Paddington Terminus, London.

Paddington Station, the famous London terminus of the G.W.R., covers an area of 70 acres, and is most accessible from all parts of the Metropolis. The Metropolitan and Bakerloo Railways are connected by subway, and within a few minutes' walk is Lancaster Gate Station, Central London Railway. It is from Paddington that visitors whilst in London start for Windsor, Stoke Poges, Oxford, Stratford-upon-Avon, the Cornish Riviera, etc.

CABS AND PRIVATE BROUGHAMS.

Public cabs are available at the principal stations at all times, and the scale of charges is conspicuously displayed. Private broughams are also available at Paddington at fixed charges.

LUNCHEON AND TEA BASKETS.

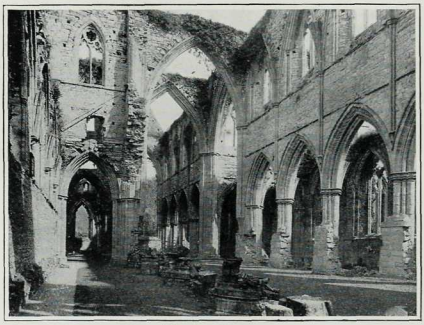
For the convenience of passengers, baskets containing HOT or COLD LUNCHEONS or TEA can be obtained at the Refreshment Rooms at the principal Stations, on notice being given to the Guard at a preceding stopping station.

RESTAURANT AND SLEEPING CARS.

Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea, and Dinner Cars are run on the important express trains. Moderate tariff Sleeping Cars for first and third class passengers are run on certain through night trains.

Cathedrals and Abbeys.

CHRISTIANITY owes a debt of gratitude to Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, for he built the first church in Wales at Llandaff—the present Cathedral marks the site—in A.D. 180, and restored the little church which was the forerunner of the splendid Glastonbury Abbey, which was undoubtedly the first Christian church in the world to be built above ground. The second oldest church in Wales was on the site of the present Cathedral of St. Woolos at Newport (Mon.), whose founder, Gwynlliw Filwr, a Welsh Prince, died 100 years before St. Augustine arrived at Canterbury, though the distinction of being "the birthplace of the Christian faith in England" is often claimed for Canterbury. Thus the G.W.R. has the distinction of serving the sites of the three earliest churches in the British Isles. It is not, therefore, surprising that the territory served by the G.W.R. can claim more cathedrals and abbeys than any other part of Britain. There are no fewer than eighty important abbeys and eighteen cathedrals within its bounds. It is impossible even to mention



TINTERN ABBEY.

the abbeys by name, but each is well worth a visit. The exquisite ruins of Glastonbury stand supreme as a relic of the Benedictine Order, apart from their often-disputed connection with St. Joseph of Arimathea and King Arthur. Tintern is pre-eminent as an example of the monasteries of the Cistercian Order, and the extensive ruins at Much Wenlock of the Cluniac Order.

Each cathedral has its distinctive charm. Hereford Cathedral, one of the oldest in the British Isles, has the finest chained library in the country. The great west front of Wells is awe-inspiring in the multiplicity and perfection of its sculptured figures. Exeter Cathedral is unsurpassed for richness of detail, and Oxford Cathedral for its exquisite proportions. The chief glory of Birmingham Cathedral is the windows, by Sir Edward Burne Jones, and of Manchester, the splendid carving of the woodwork.

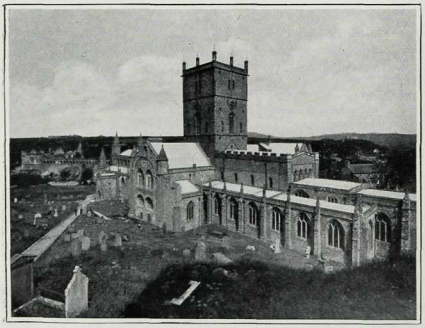
Liverpool Cathedral, when it is finished, will be one of the world's largest cathedrals, though at present Winchester Cathedral, where Izaak Walton is buried, is the longest in England. The tapering spire of Salisbury Cathedral is the

EXETER CATHEDRAL—THE NAVE.

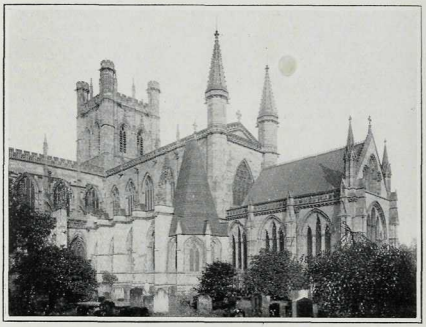
most perfect specimen of pure English Gothic. The imposing tower of the Norman Cathedral at Gloucester is on the site of a seventh-century monastery. St. David's is famed for its remote situation, its wonderful relics, and the beauty of its carving, and for the fact that the King of Britain automatically becomes a Canon of St. David's when he ascends the throne, a special choir stall being kept there in which only the reigning monarch may sit.

The See of Worcester was founded in 679, the present building being commenced in 1084. The extensive Norman remains incorporated in Chester Cathedral indicate the size and form of the previous edifice. Bristol Cathedral will repay a visit—founded in 1142 as an abbey, it became a cathedral under Henry VIII after the suppression of the monasteries.

Truro, though a nineteenth-century building, incorporates much of the ancient parish church which formerly occupied the site. Brecon Cathedral is simply the former parish church, which was considered the finest in Wales.



ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL FROM EAST.

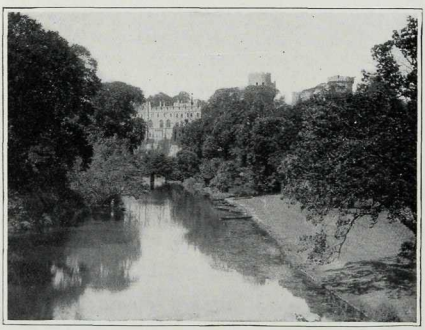


CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

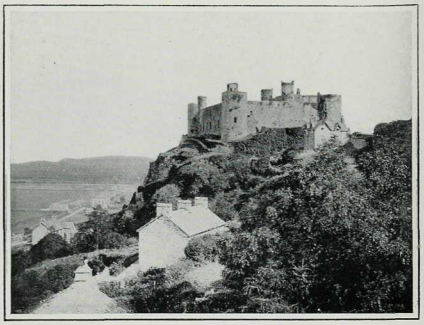
Castles.

The G.W.R. territory is similarly rich in castles, of which eighty-one are described in the Company's "Castles" book. Many are still the stately homes of noble families, others the wind-swept relics of princely owners, conjuring up visions of fair ladies and gallant knights, wistful tales of romance and splendid deeds of daring.

The Royal Castle of Windsor, founded by William the Conqueror, has been reconstructed and added to, until it is a harmonious blending of the loving labour of almost every succeeding century until the present day. Almost its only rival in point of size, picturesque beauty, and eventful history is the splendid castle of Warwick, where the tourist will realize the power and luxury of the mediæval English barons. The ruins of Kenilworth Castle are celebrated through Sir Walter Scott's romance of the same name. The grass-covered remains of Tintagel are invested with a magic charm by Tennyson's



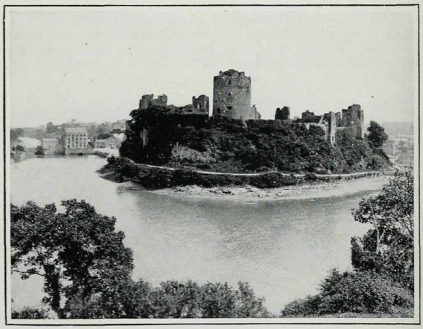
WARWICK CASTLE.



HARLECH CASTLE.

description of it as King Arthur's Castle, and the sparse ruins of Monmouth Castle have a glamour thrown over them by the fact that it was the birthplace of the valiant warrior King Henry V—as the Welsh Fluellen in Shakespeare's play is so fond of reminding his fellow-captains. Harlech Castle has, of course, become celebrated through the stirring song, "March of the Men of Harlech."

The Marches of Wales, the scene of innumerable fierce border fights, have many castle ruins, whilst the castles of South Wales are so numerous that it is often called "The Country of Castles."



PEMBROKE CASTLE.

The Shakespeare Country.

"The Royal Shakespeare Route" from Liverpool to London passes through the Marches of Wales, and not only includes Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwick, and Leamington Spa

in Shakespeareland, but Oxford, "The City of Spires"—England's oldest University town; the loveliest "reach" of the Thames, from Oxford to Windsor; Stoke Poges; and the Penn Country.

Shakespeareland teems with interest. The rich pastoral country, watered by the quietly beautiful Avon, forms an ideal background for the quaint Tudor houses and thatched cottages of Stratford; the romantic ruins of Kenilworth; the stately splendour of Warwick; and the sunny spaciousness of Leamington with its healing spa.

Stratford-upon-Avon might almost be termed a museum of Shakespearean relics. There is Shakespeare's own house—now more a museum than a home; and Anne Hathaway's picturesque cottage, preserved exactly as it was when she lived there. The gardens of both houses are planted with the sweet old-fashioned flowers and herbs of Shakespeare's day—a quaintly arranged mass of glowing colour. Charlecote Park, the scene of Shakespeare's poaching exploits; the school he attended; and the church in which he is buried, may also be visited.

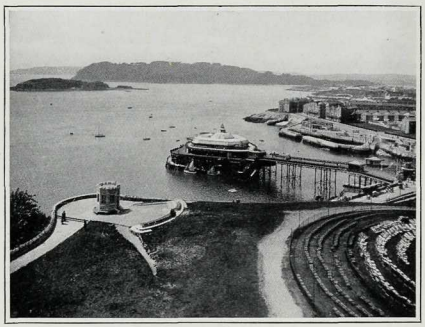
SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHPLACE, STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

Dramatic Festivals are held twice a year in Stratford—the "Birthday Festival" in April, and a nine-weeks' "Summer Festival."

Tourists will also be interested in the fine old timbered house where the mother of the Rev. John Harvard, who founded Harvard University, was born; the "Red Lion" Inn, so beloved by Washington Irving; and "Welcome House," where the late Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was entertained.

Two of the ancient gates of Warwick remain. Beside the west gate is the sixteenth-century Leicester Hospital, founded by Elizabeth's favourite in the shadow of the great castle.

Guy's Cliffe, with its quaint Saxon mill and charming legend, lies on the road between Warwick and Royal Leamington Spa. This town, one of the most delightful of the English Spas, first became fashionable in the reign of George III, since when it has grown in popularity until it is now one of the best-known and most progressive health resorts in England.

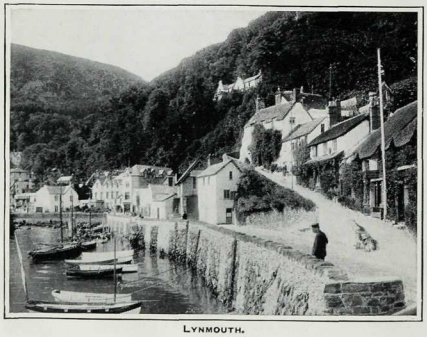


PLYMOUTH PIER AND MOUNT EDGCUMBE.

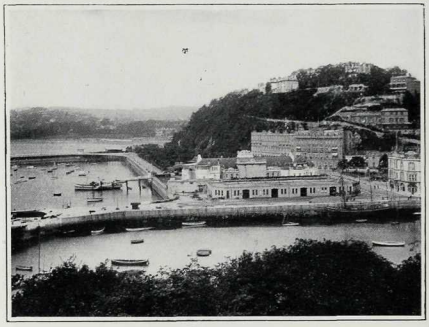
Devon.

Devon is particularly rich in associations with the Elizabethan era, though interesting relics of other periods also abound. Plymouth, Devon's great seaport, has many links with her long and troubled history. Round the Barbican, from which the Pilgrim Fathers finally set sail for America, are many picturesque remains of the ancient town. Broad oak staircases, Tudor doorways, and oriel windows with deep window seats, are survivals of the days of " good Queen Bess " and her gallant sea-captains. The great Carolean Citadel is a reminder of the fact that Plymouth's citizens were such stout Parliamentarians that Charles II deemed it prudent to have a fortress which could not only defend the port from foreign invaders, but suppress any signs of rebellion.

Dartmoor has been defined as a natural Druidical temple, and many remains of prehistoric settlements may be found



LYNMOUTH.



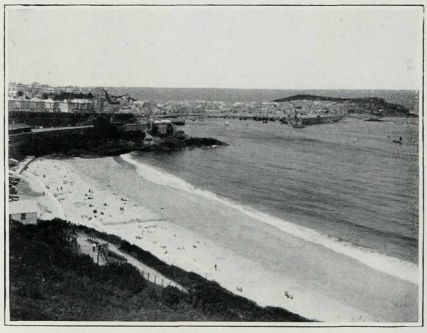
TORQUAY.

among its wild, heather-clad moorlands and rugged granite " tors," as the hills are called.

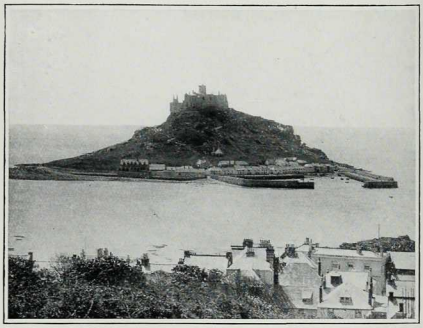
In almost startling contrast to the grandeur of Dartmoor, the coastline is a symphony of brilliant terra-cotta cliffs, shining sapphire sea and sky, dazzling white or golden sand, and the green of sub-tropical vegetation, forming a background for masses of vivid flowers—a riot of colour scenting the soft, ozone-laden breezes. The enchantment of Torquay's bays—Babbacombe, Oddicombe, and Torbay—and the exquisite Anstey's Cove, is world-famed.

The Cornish Riviera and the Isles of Scilly.

The Duchy of Cornwall is a land apart from the other English counties. Descended from those Celts who traded with the Phœnicians in the days before the Roman invasion, the inhabitants have many alien traits and customs. This



ST. IVES, CORNWALL.

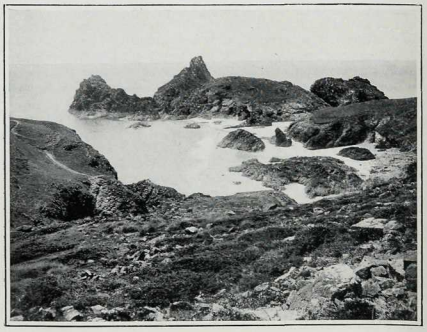


ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, CORNWALL.

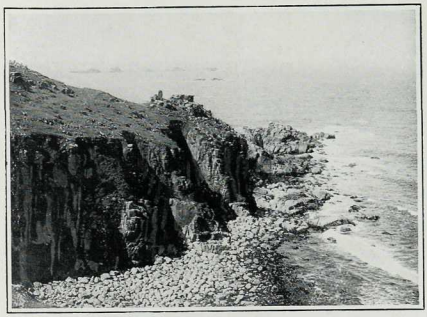
aloofness has invested them with a strange, compelling fascination, which is shared to the full by their charming villages and magnificent coast scenery.

The tiny hamlets of Cornwall are quaintly named. Polperro, Polkerris, St. Just-in-Roseland; Mevagissey, ablaze with rhododendrons; Sennen Cove, Newlyn, Marazion, and Mousehole, with their views of St. Michael's Mount; Mawgan and Lanherne Abbey; and Cadgwith, perhaps the loveliest of all, are only a tithe of the picturesque Cornish villages.

The towns of Cornwall still retain the intimate charm of village life. Fowey, immortalized by "Q" in "Troy Town"; Falmouth, with its wonderful gardens; Penzance, on lovely Mount's Bay; St. Ives, with its narrow tortuous streets and its air of Bohemian insouciance; and Newquay on its magnificent cliffs, are all splendid centres for visiting the beauty spots of the "Delectable Duchy."



AT KYNANCE COVE.

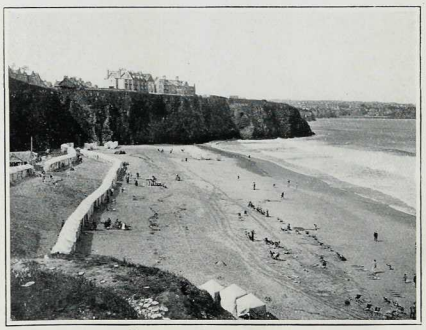


LAND'S END, CORNWALL.

Beyond the rock ramparts of Land's End lie the Isles of Scilly—believed by many to be the hilltops of lost Lyonesse—indescribably lovely all the year round, particularly in springtime, with masses of flowers which are cultivated for export.

Somerset.

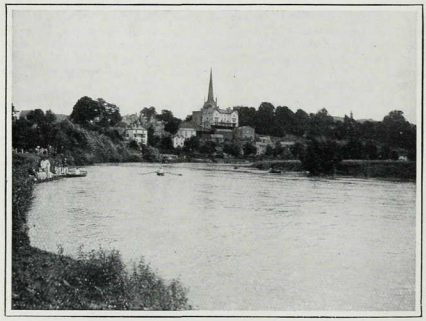
The countryside of Somerset is typical of England at its best. The rich pastureland, heather-clad moors, fields of golden corn, great apple orchards, cool green woods, and the wonders of the Cheddar Gorge, are the embodiment of every exiled Englishman's dreams. A quiet peace broods over her grey old towns and picturesque villages—a mellowness born of her age-old history and traditions of piety and chivalry. The first missionaries to England trod its greensward. King Arthur and his perfect knights carried out their precepts in the Vale of Avalon and at the court of Camelot. Even the Romans laid aside their arms at Bath, and made it a splendid city of pleasure and healing.



NEWQUAY, TOLCARNE BEACH.

ROMAN BATHS, BATH.

To enumerate all the links with past ages to be found in Somerset would be equivalent to compiling a catalogue and writing of many events which have altered the course of history. Prehistoric men and beasts, Danish sea-rovers, brave knights and gentle ladies, tournaments and jousts, the opulent life of the monasteries, and the austerity of hermits, the laughter-loving lords and ladies of the Georgian period—all will pass before the explorer in a never-ending procession, each bearing stories far stranger than any to be found in novels.



ROSS-ON-WYE.

The Cotswolds.

From the vantage-point of the Cotswold Hills a broad plain of rich pasturage and fertile orchards stretches out on either hand. Many of the peaceful villages and quiet towns discernible through the trees can boast a long and varied history.

Oxford, the great University town on the Isis, has the charm of antiquity. First mentioned in 912, it has a bewilder-

OXFORD.

ing array of mediæval buildings. Part of the old city walls still remain ; it has a mill that has been working for a thousand years, and, loveliest of all, the University buildings dating from the twelfth century, and the beautiful College buildings, quadrangles, and gardens. Within easy reach of Oxford are Sulgrave Manor, the ancient home of the Washington family, and Chedworth Roman villa.

Gloucester is founded on the site of the Roman camp, "Glevum," and the business portion of the city is closely modelled on the plan of the Roman city, the four main streets meeting at Gloucester Cross being identical with the Roman main roads.

Cirencester, "The Capital of the Cotswolds," founded by the Romans ; Malvern Spa and its great abbey ; Cheltenham Spa, a spacious town of eighteenth-century buildings ; the famous Norman Abbey of Tewkesbury ; Evesham Abbey ; the stately palace of Blenheim, and many other interesting places, all lie in the Cotswold district.

Dorset, Wilts, and the Channel Islands.

The Wessex novels of Thomas Hardy have lured many visitors to the beautiful country he depicts. The ancient kingdom of Wessex included Somerset, but Dorset and Wilts are more intimately associated with the veteran author's works.

Winchester was the ancient capital of the West Saxon chiefs, and its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity.

Several mediæval inns have survived at Salisbury, the Barchester of Anthony Trollope's novels.

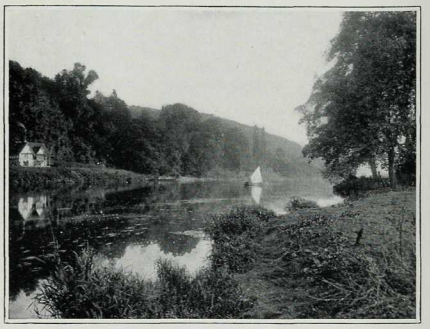
Stonehenge, the great stone circle on Salisbury Plain, still mocks at the efforts of the antiquarians to unravel its origin and purpose.

"Royal Weymouth," beloved of George III, is the port for the Channel Islands. The valleys of Jersey, Guernsey bays, and the precipitous cliffs of Sark are all haunted by artists—sure sign of their unsurpassed loveliness. Among the unspoilt works of Nature, picturesque traditions dating from before the Conquest are jealously preserved by the sturdy islanders.

The Chilterns and the Thames.

The stately River Thames flows through a peaceful and fertile countryside past quaint villages and lordly castles, thatched cottages and great abbeys.

Great Western Railway



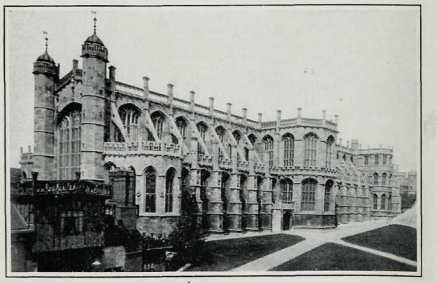
THE THAMES AT MAIDENHEAD.

The royal castle of Windsor gazes proudly down from its eminence at the venerable college of Eton on the opposite bank of the river. A few miles from the Royal Borough are the quiet churchyard of Stoke Poges, where Gray wrote his "Elegy," and the tiny cottage at Chalfont St. Giles where Milton lived. Near by the Chalfonts is Jordans, with which the name of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, is inseparably bound up.

The great statesman, Edmund Burke, was born among the Chiltern hills at Beaconsfield; Edmund Waller is buried in the churchyard near Hall Barn; Disraeli lived at Hughenden Manor; and John Hampden's "brick parlour" is carefully preserved at Great Hampden House.

Denham Village, tucked into a secluded corner of Bucks, is a picturesque hamlet with an ancient wistaria-bowered inn. It lies in the shadow of two great houses—Denham Place and Denham Court, the latter of which has associations with the poet Dryden, who loved the beautiful garden bordering on the River Colne.

The great forest of Burnham Beeches, and the breezy moorlands of Gerrard's Cross are two well-known beauty spots of this district.



ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

The Royal Holiday Line

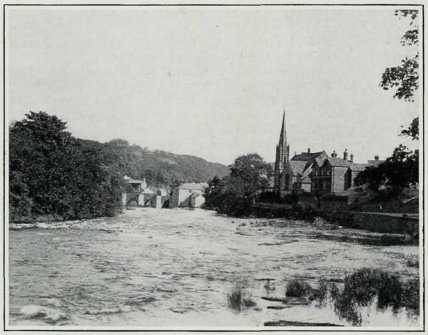
North Wales and the Cambrian Coast.

Tourists to Mid and North Wales are enabled to travel with every comfort by the magnificent expresses of the G.W.R. Through carriages run daily from Liverpool (Lime Street Station) to Aberystwyth, with connections to Aberdovey, Towyn, Fairbourne, Barmouth, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, and the other resorts on the shores of Cardigan Bay, and to the delightful inland resorts of Llanidloes, Rhayader, Builth Wells, Talgarth, and Brecon on the Mid-Wales section of the Railway. The route taken by the express trains is via Crewe and Whitchurch (Shropshire), then e through Oswestry, Welshpool, and via the Upper Severn Valley route to Machynlleth, and on to the coast, or passengers may cross from Liverpool to Birkenhead and travel by G.W.R. the whole way, through trains running daily from Birkenhead (Woodside) to Dolgelley, Barmouth, Pwllheli, and Aberystwyth. To those tourists visiting Great Britain who are now turning their thoughts to the question "Where shall we spend the holiday?" we would this year advise the shores of Cardigan Bay, for the resorts on this beautiful coast offer advantages which are not to be found elsewhere.

A few minutes after leaving Oswestry the train crosses the border of England and Wales. At Llanymynech, six miles from Oswestry, a small branch line runs up to Llanyfyllin Station, from whence a coach trip should be taken, a distance of about twelve miles, to Lake Vrynwy (Liverpool Corporation Water Supply). The lake is five miles long and 825 feet above the sea level. Excellent fishing can be obtained in the lake, and the Lake Vrynwy Hotel is available for the convenience of visitors.

The G.W.R. route from Liverpool to London is the only one passing through North Wales. The way lies through the "Marches," which were the scene of incessant fighting, not only between Welsh and English, but between rival Welsh princes. Almost every inch of the borderland has a long and tragic history of fierce battles and bitter struggles for supremacy. Among border towns Shrewsbury and Chester stand supreme in beauty and historic interest. Either is a convenient "gateway" for exploring Wales. Chester, an old Roman station and powerful mediæval city, teems with relics of its long history. Its venerable walls are the most perfect in Great Britain. The "Rows"—quaint gabled houses with arcades—are particularly interesting. King Charles I witnessed the defeat of his army at Rowton Moor from the walls of Phœnix Tower. God's Providence House, Bishop Lloyd's Palace, the Town Hall, and the Roman Baths are also of great interest.

ABERYSTWYTH.



LLANGOLLEN—VIEW FROM DEE-SIDE WALK.

Shrewsbury, almost encircled by the River Severn, is another old world town of narrow streets and timber built dwellings. The ruins of an old Benedictine Abbey, a once strongly fortified castle, and the quaint substantial market place prove the town's importance in the Middle Ages. The Roman city of "Uniconium," and the scene of the great fifteenth century battle of Shrewsbury described in Shakespeare's King Henry IV, lie just outside the town.

From these two centres it is possible to explore the whole of Cardigan Bay and the mountainous region of North Wales. The Pass of Aberglaslyn, with forests of pine and silver birch watered by a rushing, brawling stream, is a veritable fairyland. Within an hour's journey, the bleak mountains of Llanberis conjure up visions of a thousand wild and desperate fights.

Many pleasant towns lie scattered round Cardigan Bay. Barmouth, with its magnificent panorama of the estuary ringed by mountains, is amazingly lovely. Criccieth and Harlech are dominated by their castles. Aberystwyth is the centre for the "Devil's Bridge" and other famous beauty spots. Berwen, the scene of Allen Raine's novel, "By Berwen Banks," is the centre for many charming excursions to the Horse Shoe Falls and the swiftly flowing River Dee, the scene of the poem, "The Sands of Dee."

Portmadoc is a splendid centre for exploring Snowdonia, the beautiful countryside surrounding Wales's highest mountain. Beddgelert, the scene of the legend of Gelert, the faithful hound, lies close to the foot of Snowdon.

Cader Idris, the second highest peak in Wales, is reached from Barmouth or Dolgelley, and the view from the summit fully repays the exertion of climbing.

The fathomless lake of Bala, Trawsfynydd with its Roman remains, the Vale of Llangollen, the precipice walk at Dolgelley, and the magnificent waterfalls at Tynygroes are favourite resorts for tourists.

South Wales.

South Wales is a land of silvery rivers, picturesque valleys, and hills mantled with flaming orange gorse and intensely purple heather, sweeping down to the golden sands where gleaming white sea gulls wheel and glide overhead, discordantly voicing their disapproval of the laughter of happy bathers. The joyous landscape, swept by the ozone laden breezes of the ocean, provides a fascinating contrast to the often tragic history of the venerable castles and churches, the dark tales of smugglers, and the eerie legends related by the country folk.

The southern portion of the county of Pembrokeshire is known as "Little England beyond Wales," owing to the fact that it is mainly peopled by the descendants of a colony of Flemings settled there by Henry I in the twelfth century, who to this day preserve their characteristics and speak the English language adopted by their forefathers, having little or no knowledge of Welsh.

In north Pembrokeshire lies the village city of St. David's, and its cathedral, the shrine of the Patron Saint of Wales. St. David's is within easy reach of Fishguard, the port for the short sea route to Ireland, where the G.W.R. has an hotel nestling on a pine-clad hill overlooking the sea.

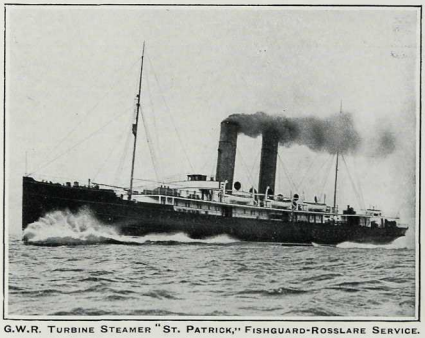
The two great ports on the south coast of Wales, Cardiff and Swansea, set in the heart of glorious scenery, combine an intensely interesting history with the progress and luxury which follow in the train of industrial development.

On the site of Cardiff Castle the remains of a massive Roman wall and gateway have been found, which had been used as the foundation of an earthwork fortification of a later period. The Castle has been completely restored in the mediæval style, and the only remaining portion of the Norman castle is the ruined keep built by Robert, Earl of Gloucester. The interior is richly decorated and well worth a visit.

The recorded history of Swansea does not commence until the tenth century, when the Danish leader Sweyn conquered the district and founded "Sweynseie." From that day until the seventeenth century followed a wild and stormy history of siege, war, oppression, and pillage. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries saw the foundation of Swansea's commercial wealth, which has been fostered and consolidated by the extensive dock-building carried out during the last two centuries.

Two of the loveliest rivers in Great Britain flow through South Wales—the Wye and the Usk. The former passes through such ancient towns as Rhayader, Builth Wells, and Hereford in its upper reaches. The scenery below Hereford changes from mountains to the beauty of softly-rounded, luxuriantly wooded hills, and flower-decked valleys. Passing through the world-famed loveliness of Symond's Yat, it flows by the ancient town of Monmouth, the exquisite ruins of Tintern Abbey, and the remains of Chepstow Castle, perched on a cliff high above the river.

The Usk flows past Abergavenny and Caerleon, where excavations of Roman remains are still being carried out.



G.W.R. TURBINE STEAMER "ST. PATRICK," FISHGUARD-ROSSLARE SERVICE.

Cheshire Lines Railway

THE Cheshire Lines offer unique facilities to visitors to England, landing at Liverpool, to reach all points of commercial and picturesque interest on their own system and those of the London and North Eastern and London Midland and Scottish Railways.

LIVERPOOL.

The second port of the British Isles and the "Gateway to the West" is the usual designation of Liverpool. It is certainly not a manufacturing place, but it has been termed the Mecca of the agent. It is one of the world's finest ports and a very fine city. The ferry service across the river Mersey to Birkenhead, Seacombe, and New Brighton is a source of interest and pleasure to visitors. The Mersey Tunnel Electric Railway has made rapid progress these last few years, and provides excellent facilities for visiting the Wirral District 'twixt Mersey and Dee.

The following short notes of the various points of interest served by the Cheshire Lines will, no doubt, be useful to the reader.

Southport ranks as one of the prettiest resorts in England, and in Lord Street possesses one of the finest thoroughfares in Europe. The Cheshire Lines station is at the western end of this broad highway, fringed with noble trees, and, during the season, is one of the busiest in Lancashire. Southport is situated on the Lancashire coast, at the edge of a plain extending from Preston to Liverpool, and enjoys a remarkably healthy climate.

Warrington, being mentioned in the Doomsday Book as Walintine, brings one back to very ancient English history; whilst only 150 years ago the first regular stage coach ran from London to Liverpool through the town. It is the seat of varied in lustries, notably iron and steel works, and all over the civilized world it is known for its wire-drawing mills.

Stockport has a very ancient history, and was an important town in the old Roman days. In the fifteenth century Stockport was one of the most important towns in the North of England. It is built irregularly, and very precipitous in some places. The bridge over the river connects Lancashire with Cheshire.

Manchester is one of the most important towns in the British Isles, and is the centre of one of the staple industries of Great Britain—the cotton trade. It is symbolic of this

RUSKIN ROOMS, KNUTSFORD.

Cheshire Lines Railway

OAKMERE—DELAMERE STATION.

industry, and its buildings reflect in no small measure the solidity of this vast trade. True, Manchester has manufacturers other than cotton millers, and it is really one of the greatest manufacturing centres in the world. Since the opening of the Ship Canal in the year 1894 it has become a rapidly increasing and prosperous port.

Knutsford, a quaint little town within easy reach of Manchester, occupies a position practically unique. Its buildings, of such varied ages and of all degrees of importance, mirror the natural and tranquil growth through the quiet generations of a prosperous country town.

Delamere station is the highest point on the Cheshire Lines, whilst Eddisbury Hill, close to, is the highest point in Cheshire, from which a glorious view of the Forest (8,000 acres) and surrounding country can be obtained.

Chester is a city abounding with historical associations and interests. The fame of its Walls, its Rows, and its Cathedral is world-wide. The charm of Chester is found in the fact that the whole of the City within the Walls is built over and upon the remains of another city in which for centuries the Roman legions lived and died. The Rows are a remarkable feature of Chester architecture and are, it is believed, unique.

The special characteristic of the Chester Rows is not the piazzas, which are common enough in Continental cities, but the rows of shops one over the other. The Cathedral has associations which carry us back more than a thousand years. This lengthy period is marked by the many different periods of architecture in the group of buildings.

The Cheshire Lines serve the Delamere Forest and the Vale Royal of Cheshire, Liverpool, New Brighton, Manchester, Southport, and Chester, and cheap tickets are issued to all points during the holiday season.

Through tickets are also issued during the season from Manchester and other points to Llandudno, Beaumaris, Bangor, and Menai Bridge. Passengers for these and other places on the North Wales coast travel by fast express trains to Liverpool and then by the splendid saloon steamers of the Liverpool and North Wales Steamship Company.

Through tickets are also issued to the Isle of Man, and passengers can book to Douglas, Ramsey, and other parts of the island via Liverpool, going forward from that point by the palatial steamers of the Isle of Man Steamship Company.

Cheshire Lines Railway

The route to Ireland via Liverpool is a very popular one, and passengers can be booked to Dublin, Cork, Killarney, Limerick, Galway, Sligo, Londonderry, Giant's Causeway, Belfast, and all parts of Ireland. The journey from Liverpool is made by the fast steamers of the British and Irish Steam-packet Company.

Tourist Tickets are issued to all principal Holiday Resorts from May to October inclusive.

Full particulars of through arrangements can be obtained on application at the Railway Stations or from—

A. P. ROSS, *Manager and Engineer*,
Central Station, Liverpool.

PUNCTUAL SERVICE OF EXPRESS TRAINS

Between LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER
(Central Station) (Central Station).
in 45 minutes,

as under:

		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.		a.m.
LIVERPOOL (C)	dep.	5 5	6 25	7 0		8 30		9 30
Warrington ,,	,,	5 36	7 17	7 45		8 57		9 53
M'CHESTER ,,	arr.	6 37	8 3	8 23		9 18		10 15
		a.m.		SX	S.O.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
LIVERPOOL (C)	dep.	10 30		11 30	11 35	12 30	1 30	2 5
Warrington ,,	,,	10 53		11 53	12 8	12 55	1 55	2 29
M'CHESTER ,,	arr.	11 15		12 15	12 50	1 15	2 15	2 50
		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		p.m.		p.m.
LIVERPOOL (C)	dep.	2 30	3 30	4 25		5 20		6 25
Warrington ,,	,,	—	3 53	4 53		5 50		6 54
M'CHESTER ,,	arr.	3 15	4 15	5 15		6 10		7 16
		p.m.		p.m.		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
LIVERPOOL (C)	dep.	7 15		8 30		9 30	10 35	11 0
Warrington ,,	,,	7 43		8 53		9 54	11 18	11 52
M'CHESTER ,,	arr.	8 15		9 15		10 15	11 50	12 20

	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	
M'CHESTER (C) dep.	7 10	8 30		9 30	10 7		10 30
Warrington ,, ,,	7 50	8 50		9 50			10 50
LIVERPOOL ,, arr.	8 35	9 15		10 15	10 50		11 15
	a.m.	p.m.		p.m.	p.m.		p.m.
M'CHESTER (C) dep.	11 30	12 30		1 30	2 15		2 30
Warrington ,, ,,	11 50	12 50		1 50	2 35		2 50
LIVERPOOL ,, arr.	12 15	1 15		2 15	3 0		3 15
	p.m.	p.m.		p.m.			p.m.
M'CHESTER (C) dep.	3 30	4 30		5 30			6 30
Warrington ,, ,,	3 50	4 50		5 50			6 50
LIVERPOOL ,, arr.	4 15	5 15		6 15			7 15
	p.m.	p.m.		p.m.	p.m.		p.m.
M'CHESTER (C) dep.	8 0	8 30		9 30	10 0		10 45
Warrington ,, ,,	8 20	8 50		10 3	10 23		11 12
LIVERPOOL ,, arr.	8 50	9 17		10 35	10 50		11 45

SX—Saturdays excepted. S.O.—Saturdays only.

For full Weekday Service and particulars of Sunday Trains, see Time Tables.

Isle of Man Railway

THE Isle of Man Railway Company provides good travelling facilities for visiting the principal places of interest in the Island, amongst which the following may be mentioned:

Port Erin.—The Gem of the Island, with its pretty bay and bold headland of Bradda. Close to it is the quaint old village of Creg Neish, from which can be viewed the Calf of Man Island. Farther on you come to the Chasms—huge fissures in the precipitous rock-bound coast. A walk from Port Erin, passing these places and continued on to Port St. Mary, a charming little seaport and favourite resort of tourists, well repays anyone.

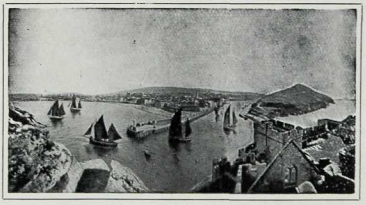
PORT ERIN FROM GOLF LINKS.

Castletown.—The former capital of the Island, with its ancient Castle Rushen and Fortress, recently visited by their Majesties King George and Queen Mary. The clock in the South Tower was presented by Queen Elizabeth in 1597. King William's College is close at hand.

Peel.—At Peel is to be seen the renowned Castle and Cathedral of "Sodor and Man," now in ruins, but glorious in decay. Their Majesties the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra visited and lunched amongst the ruins of this castle in Aug., 1902.

St. John's.—For famous Tynwald Hill. Close at hand are to be found Glen Helen and Glen Maye, both delightful.

Ramsey.—The most northern town in the Island is charmingly situated. Mountains, glens, rivers, boating and bathing, all contribute to make it a place of resort for a pleasant and enjoyable holiday



PEEL.

Sulby Glen.—Described as the Manx Switzerland. Here anglers are sure to find trout in abundance. Here are also the beautiful glens and waterfall of "Tholt y Will" and "Alt."

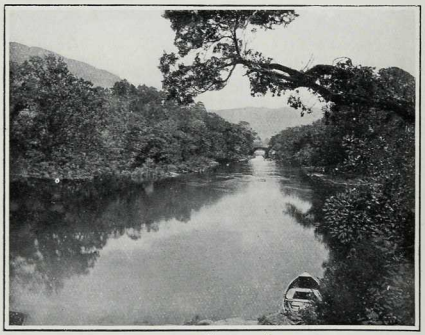
TOURING IN IRELAND
Via the Great Southern Railways.

A VISIT TO THE SUNNY SOUTH.

MR. S. C. HALL, in his well-known book of travel through Ireland, declares: "Language utterly fails to convey even a limited idea of the exceeding beauty" of the district, "which merits to the full the enthusiastic praise that has been lavished upon it by every traveller by whom it has been visited. Black and savage rocks embosom, as it were, a scene of surpassing loveliness, endowed by Nature with the richest gifts of wood and water; for the trees are graceful in form, luxuriant in foliage, and varied in character, and the rippling stream, the strong river, and the foaming cataract are supplied from a thousand rills collected in the mountains. **The Artist cannot do it justice,** and the pen must be laid aside in despair."

"What," says Thackeray, "sends picturesque tourists to Switzerland and the Rhine? Here is a country of the magnificence of which no pen can give an idea." Similarly, the Poet Laureate on a recent visit gives expression to his feelings in the following descriptive terms:

"Such varied and vigorous vegetation I have not seen elsewhere; and when one has said that, one has gone far towards awarding the prize for natural beauty. But vegetation, at once robust and graceful, is but the fringe and decoration of **that enchanting district.** The tender grace of wood and water is set in a framework of hills—now stern, now ineffably gentle,

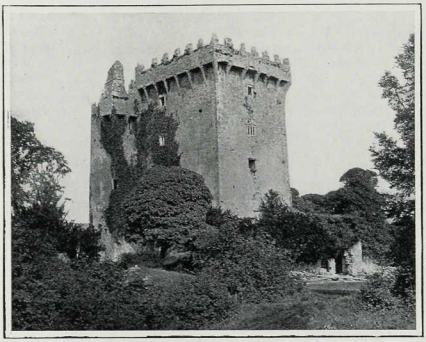


MEETING OF THE WATERS, KILLARNEY.

now dimpling with smiles; now frowning and rugged with impending storm; now muffled and mysterious with mist, only to gaze out on you again with clear and candid sunshine. Here the trout leaps; there the eagle soars; and there beyond the wild deer dash through the arbutus coverts, through which they have come to the margin of the lake to drink, and, scared by your footsteps or your oar, are away back to crosiered bracken or heather-covered moorland. But the first, the final, the deepest and most enduring impression of Killarney is that of **beauty unspeakably tender** which puts on at times a garb of grandeur and a look of awe only in order to heighten by passing contrast the sense of soft insinuating loveliness. How the missel-thrushes sing, as well they may; how the streams

Great Southern Railways

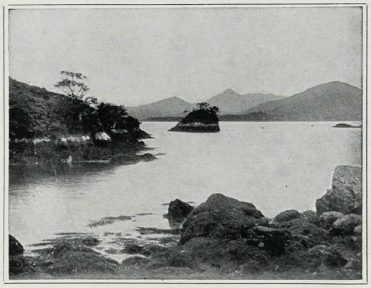
and runnels gurgle and leap and laugh! For the sound of journeying water is never out of your ears; the feeling of the moist, the fresh, the vernal, is never out of your heart. My companion agreed with me that there is nothing in England or Scotland as beautiful as Killarney—meaning by Killarney its lakes, its streams, its hills, its vegetation; and if mountain, wood, and water—harmoniously blent—constitute the most perfect and adequate loveliness that nature presents, it surely must be owned that it **has all the world over no superior."**



BLARNEY CASTLE, CO. CORK.

PARKNASILLA-ON-SEA.— Situated on the Atlantic seaboard, Parknasilla is linked up with Killarney, Kenmare, Glengarriff, Bantry, etc., by a splendid Motor Service which conveys the tourist through charmingly picturesque districts. One's first impression of Parknasilla is a garden of the tropics dropped upon the Atlantic seaboard, a languorous Garden of Eden nodding and drowsy with palms and exotics—and with the beautiful hotel grounds equalled only perhaps in the world by the famous hotel at the Golden Gates of 'Frisco.

GLENGARRIFF.—In a fair spot above the waters of the Bay of Bantry, Glengarriff, as a health resort, vies with its charming rival, Parknasilla. Its climate, too, is softened by



GLENGARRIFF HARBOUR, CO. CORK.

Great Southern Railways

its nearness to the Gulf Stream, and yew and arbutus, as well as tropical cryptogamia and Alpine plants overgrow every available spot along the sides of the rough defile.

Apart from the beauty of the situation and the mildness of its climate—Glengarriff possesses splendid facilities for sea bathing and boating.

Recent Press Opinions of the Parknasilla District.

"Scenes that throw every sentimental or impressionable visitor into rhapsodies of delight."—*Daily Telegraph.*

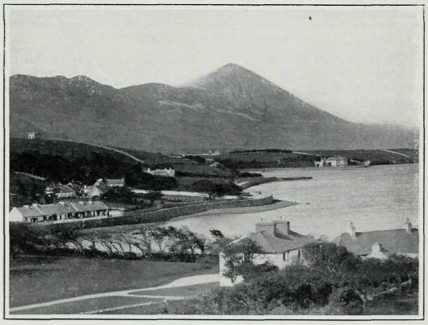
"Parknasilla is a place from which Nature seems to have withheld very few of her most beautiful gifts."—*The Times.*

"As for Parknasilla itself, words cannot picture a place so fair."—*Morning Post.*

There are first-class hotels under the management of the Railway Company at Parknasilla, Caragh Lake, Kenmare, and Killarney, also a second-class hotel at Killarney, where accommodation may be had at reasonable terms. There are also excellent hotels at Glengarriff.

COME to the GLORIOUS WESTERN LANDS of MOUNTAIN, LOUGH, and STREAM.

Of all parts of Eire, the West assuredly possesses a peculiar attraction and charm for those who wander a little from the beaten tracks in search of new impressions and a healthful contact with Nature in some of her noblest manifestations.



CROAGHPATRICK, WESTPORT.

No longer "wild" except for the majestic boldness of its scenery, this romantic district has been opened up in recent years to all the amenities of modern travelling.

First Class Hotels, under the direct management of the Railway Company, are situated at Galway, Mallarany, and Sligo.

Full particulars of travel arrangements in force, and descriptive booklets, will be furnished on application to—

P. J. FLOYD,
Traffic Manager.

Kingsbridge Terminus,
Dublin.

Great Northern Railway (Ireland)

THE Great Northern Railway (Ireland) gives direct connection with the whole of the County Donegal, and reaches the best centres in the North and North-West of Ireland for **GOLFING, FLY-FISHING, MOTORING, BOATING, etc.**

Rosapena, Portsalon, etc. (Donegal Highlands).—The direct route for the Donegal Highlands is via Strabane, Raphoe, and Letterkenny.

Rosapena and Portsalon.—Famous health and pleasure resorts. At both places there are first-class hotels. Golf (eighteen-hole courses).

Burtonport, Gweedore, Dungloe, and Carrick.—Well-known angling resorts.

Bundoran (on the Atlantic coast).—Warmed by the Gulf Stream; the finest health resort in the North of Ireland. Within easy reach are Lough Melvin and the Rivers Erne and Bundrowes; famed for salmon and trout fishing. Four hours from Belfast or Dublin by through express trains.

THE GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL, BUNDORAN (CO. DONEGAL).

The Great Northern Hotel is situated in its own grounds of 110 acres, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. Splendid eighteen-hole golf course in the grounds of the hotel.

Rostrevor.—A delightful old-world beauty spot at the foot of the southern spur of the Mourne Mountain Range.

THE GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL, ROSTREVOR (CO. DOWN).

Warrenpoint.—One of the most popular seaside resorts in the country. It is situated in the far-famed district of the **Mourne Mountains;** unexcelled for scenic attraction, and the climate is healthy and bracing.

For Time-tables, Tourist Programmes, etc., apply to the Traffic Manager, Great Victoria Street, Belfast; or District Superintendent, Amiens Street Station, Dublin

J. B. STEPHENS, *General Manager.*

Dublin.

Belfast and County Down Railway

TOURIST DISTRICT.

To Tourists, Golfers, Antiquarians, and Health Seekers.

The District served by the **Belfast and County Down Railway** comprises—

Portaferry and Strangford Lough, Ardglass and Killough, Bangor and Donaghadee, Ballynahinch and its Spas, Newcastle, Castlewellan, Bryansford, Rostrevor, and the justly celebrated Mourne Mountains.

Direct Route to **Newcastle**, Co. Down, "The Queen of Irish Watering-Places," is from **Queen's Quay Station, Belfast. Punctual and Expeditious Train Service.**

Immediately adjoining **Newcastle Station** is the "**Slieve Donard Hotel,**" owned and managed by the Railway Company. Tariff on application to the Hotel Manager.

For the Golfer.

The famous Links of the Royal County Down Golf Club, at Newcastle, Co. Down, are admittedly the finest in Ireland. **Golf Links** have also been provided at—

Bangor,	**Ballynahinch,**	**Donaghadee,**
Craigavad,	**Ardglass,**	**Helen's Bay,**
Carnalea,	**Holywood,**	**Newtownards.**
Saintfield,	**Knock,**	

For the Antiquarian.

Downpatrick, the Burial Place of St. Patrick, St. Brigit, and St. Columbkille.

The Ancient Castles and Abbeys of **Strangford Lough.**

The Castles, Cromlechs, Stone Circle, and Stone Dwellings in the **Ardglass** District.

The Donjon and Keep of the Ancient Castle of **Dundrum** (Co. Down).

The Abbeys of **Inch, Bangor, Greyabbey, Movilla,** and **Loughinisland.**

Through Bookings to Newcastle, Ardglass, Downpatrick, Donaghadee, Newtownards, and Bangor, from the principal English stations.

The Revised Edition of Official Guide to County Down and the Mourne Mountains may be had on application to the undersigned. Copies 1/6 each, post free.

WILLIAM F. MINNIS,
General Manager.

Queen's Quay Terminus, Belfast.

London Concert Halls, Theatres, etc.

CHIEF CONCERT HALLS.

Æolian Hall	New Bond Street
Central Hall	Westminster, S.W.1
Kingsway Hall	Kingsway, W.C.2
Philharmonic Hall	Great Portland Street
Queen's Hall	Langham Place, W.
Royal Albert Hall	Kensington Gore, W.
Steinway Hall	Lower Seymour Street
Wigmore Hall	Wigmore Street

THEATRES.

Adelphi	Strand, W.C.2
Aldwych	Aldwych, W.C.2
Ambassadors	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1
Apollo	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1
Carlton	Haymarket, S.W.1
Comedy	Panton Street, Haymarket, S.W.1
Court	Sloane Square, S.W.1
Covent Garden Opera House	Bow Street, W.C.2
Criterion	Piccadilly Circus, W.1
Daly's	Cranbourn Street, W.C.2
Drury Lane	Catherine Street, W.C.2
Duke of York's	St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2
Everyman	Hampstead, N.W.3
Fortune Theatre	facing Drury Lane Theatre, W.C.2
Gaiety	Strand, W.C.2
Garrick	Charing Cross Road, W.C.2
Globe	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1
Haymarket	Haymarket, S.W.1
Hippodrome	Cranbourn Street, W.C.2
His Majesty's	Haymarket, S.W.1
Kingsway	Great Queen Street, W.C.2
Little	John Street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.2
Lyceum	Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2
Lyric	28 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1
Lyric Opera House	Hammersmith, W.6
New	St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2
New Scala	Charlotte Street, W.1
Old Vic.	Waterloo Road, S.E.1
Piccadilly Theatre	Denman Street, W.1
Playhouse	Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C.2
Prince of Wales's	Coventry Street, Piccadilly, W.1
Prince's	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2
Queen's	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1
Royalty	73 Dean Street, Soho, W.1
St. James's	King Street, S.W.1
St. Martin's	West Street, Cambridge Circus, W.C.2
Savoy	Strand, W.C.2
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1
Strand	Aldwych, W.C.2
Vaudeville	Strand, W.C.2
Winter Garden Theatre	Drury Lane, W.C.2
Wyndham's	Charing Cross Road, W.C.2

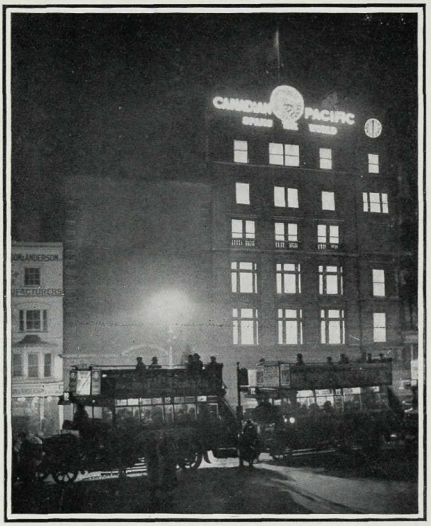
VARIETY THEATRES and MUSIC HALLS.

Alhambra	Leicester Square, W.C.2
Coliseum	St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2
Holborn Empire	High Holborn, W.C.1
Maskelyne's Mysteries	St. George's Hall, Langham Place, W.1
Palace	Cambridge Circus, W.1
Palladium	Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, W.1
Pavilion	Piccadilly Circus, W.1
Victoria Palace	Victoria, S.W.1

Leading London Cinemas

Astoria	Charing Cross Road, W.C.2
Capitol	Haymarket, S.W.1
Empire	Leicester Square, W.C.2
Marble Arch Pavilion	Marble Arch, W.1
New Gallery	Regent Street, W.1
Plaza	Piccadilly, W.1
Regal	Marble Arch, W.1
Rialto	Coventry Street, W.1
Stoll Picture Theatre	Kingsway, W.C.2
Tivoli	Strand, W.C.2

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC IN LONDON



CANADIAN PACIFIC OFFICES IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, BY NIGHT.

Sir GEORGE McLAREN BROWN,
European General Manager.

H. G. DRING,
European Passenger Manager.

R. E. SWAIN,
General Passenger Agent.

T. J. SMITH,
European Freight Manager.

62-65 Charing Cross (Trafalgar Square), London, S.W.1

In and Around London

PLACES OF INTEREST

British Museum. Weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 6 p.m. Admission free.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham. By rail from Victoria and Holborn.

Guildhall Art Gallery. Weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission free.

Greenwich Hospital. Painted Hall open (except Fridays) 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 5 p.m. Reached by train from Charing Cross, tram, or motor-bus.

Hampton Court Palace. State Apartments and Great Hall open daily (except Fridays) 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 5 p.m. By rail from Waterloo, tram, or steamboat.

Houses of Parliament. Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; other days, when Parliament is sitting, by Order only. Westminster Hall daily until Parliament meets, or until 4 p.m. when the House is not sitting.

Iveagh Collection, Ken Wood. Weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2.30 to 5 p.m. Free except Wednesdays and Fridays, 1/-.

Kew Gardens. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset. Admission 1d. except Tuesdays and Fridays, 6d.

Law Courts. Admission free to the Central Hall during Vacations, or by permission at other times.

London Museum, Stable Yard, St. James's. Daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Fridays and Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.) Free except Tuesdays, 1/-, and Wednesdays, Thursdays, 6d.

Monument. Admission 3d.

National Gallery. Weekdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 6 p.m. Admission free except Thursdays and Fridays, 6d.

National Portrait Gallery. Weekdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 6 p.m. Free Saturdays, Sundays, and Wednesdays; other days, 6d.

St. Ethelburga-the-Virgin, Bishopsgate. Associated with the memory of the Hudson Bay Navigators. Admission daily 12 to 4 p.m.

St. Margaret's, Westminster Parish Church of the Dominions Overseas. Daily from Monday to Friday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

St. Paul's Cathedral. Weekdays 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission free Admission to Crypt, 6d.; fees varying from 6d. to 1/- for Dome, etc.

Southwark Cathedral. Daily. Free.

Tate Gallery. Weekdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 6 p.m. Admission free except Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 1/-.

Victoria and Albert Museum. Admission free. Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Thursdays and Saturdays 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 to 6 p.m.

Wallace Collection. Weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m. Admission free on Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays; other days 6d.

Westminster Abbey. Weekdays 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., except during hours of service. Nave and Transepts free. Fees for Royal Chapels, etc., vary from 3d. to 6d.

Westminster Cathedral. Daily from 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Admission only between Masses. Free except for Crypt, 6d., and Tower, 6d.

Windsor. State Apartments generally open to public, when Court is not in residence, every weekday except Friday from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. By rail from Paddington and Waterloo.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. Weekdays 1/-; Mondays 6d.

Some Important Old Country Events

1929

AIR PAGEANTS.

July 13—Royal Air Force Display, Hendon.
Aug.-Sept.—Schneider Trophy, Solent (last week in August or first week in September).

ATHLETICS.

May 19—Marathon Race, Windsor to London.
July 5-6—Amateur Athletic Association Championship, Stamford Bridge.

CRICKET.

June 8—England *v.* Rest (Test Trial Match), Lord's.
12—England *v.* South Africa (First Test Match), Lord's.
29—Second Test Match, Birmingham.

July 8—Oxford *v.* Cambridge, Lord's.
10—Gentlemen *v.* Players, Oval.
12—Eton *v.* Harrow, Lord's.
13—Third Test Match, Leeds.
17—Gentlemen *v.* Players, Lord's.
27—Fourth Test Match, Manchester.

Aug. 17—Fifth Test Match, Oval.

Sept. 14—Champion County *v.* Rest of England, Oval.

FOOTBALL.

April 17—F.A. Cup Final, Wembley.

May 4—Rugby Cup Final, Wembley.

Oct. 19—Ireland *v.* England, in Ireland (Association).

Nov. 9—England *v.* Ireland, in England (Amateur Association).
18 or 20—England *v.* Wales, in England (Association).

Dec. 10—Oxford *v.* Cambridge, at Twickenham (Rugby Union).
11—Oxford *v.* Cambridge, in London (Association).

GOLF.

May 6—Open Championship, Muirfield.
13—English Ladies' Open Championship, St. Andrews.
27—Amateur Championship, Sandwich.

MOTOR RACING.

May 20—Brooklands.

Aug. 5—Brooklands.

Sept. 21—Brooklands.

POLO.

May 13—Whitney Cup, Roehampton.
20—Buenos Aires Cup, Ranelagh.
27—Open Challenge Cup, Roehampton.

June 8—Open Cup, Ranelagh.
24—Champion Cup, Hurlingham.
26—Indian Empire Challenge Cup, Ranelagh.

July 8—Empire Cup, Hurlingham.
15—Coronation Cup, Ranelagh.
15—Military Handicap Tournament, Roehampton.

HORSE RACING.

May 6—Chester Cup, Chester.
11—Jubilee Handicap, Kempton Park.
15—Newmarket Stakes.
24—Manchester Cup, Manchester.

June 5—Derby Day.
7—The Oaks, Epsom.
18—Ascot Stakes.
19—Royal Hunt Cup, Ascot.
20—Ascot Gold Cup.

Some Important Old Country Events

1929

HORSE RACING—*continued.*

July 19—Eclipse Stakes, Sandown Park.
30—Goodwood Meeting.
30—Stewards' Cup, Goodwood.

Aug. 1—Goodwood Cup.
28—Great Ebor Handicap, York.

Sept. 11—St. Leger, Doncaster.
13—Doncaster Cup.

Oct. 12—Duke of York Handicap, Kempton Park.
18—Cesarewitch, Newmarket.
30—Cambridgeshire, Newmarket.

Nov. 23—Manchester November Handicap.

ROWING AND REGATTAS.

July 3-6—Henley Regatta.

Aug. 6-9—Cowes Regatta.
22-24—Torbay Royal Regatta, Torquay.

SHOWS.

May-Oct.—N.E. Coast Exhibition, Newcastle.

May 6—Royal Academy Exhibition (Opening Day).
7—Terrier Club Show, Olympia.
8-9—Ladies' Kennel Club Show, Olympia.
22-24—Chelsea Flower Show.
23-June 8—Royal Tournament, Olympia.

June 13-15—Richmond Horse Show.
18-22—Aldershot Searchlight Tattoo.
20-29—International Horse Show, Olympia.

July 3-6—Aldershot Command and District Horse Show.
9—Royal Agricultural Society of England Show, Harrogate.

Aug. 6-9—Dublin Horse Show.

Sept. 3-14—Fashions Fair, Olympia.

Oct. 9-10—Kennel Club's Championship Show, Crystal Palace.
11-20—Motor Show, Olympia.

Nov. 9—Lord Mayor's Show, London.

SWIMMING.

July 20—Ladies' Long Distance Championship, Thames.

Aug. 24—Men's Long Distance Championship, Thames.

TENNIS.

April 20—Amateur Championship, Queen's Club.
29—Hard Courts Championship, Bournemouth.

June 7—Oxford *v.* Cambridge.
24—All England Championship, Wimbledon.

GENERAL.

May 5—Handel Festival, Crystal Palace.

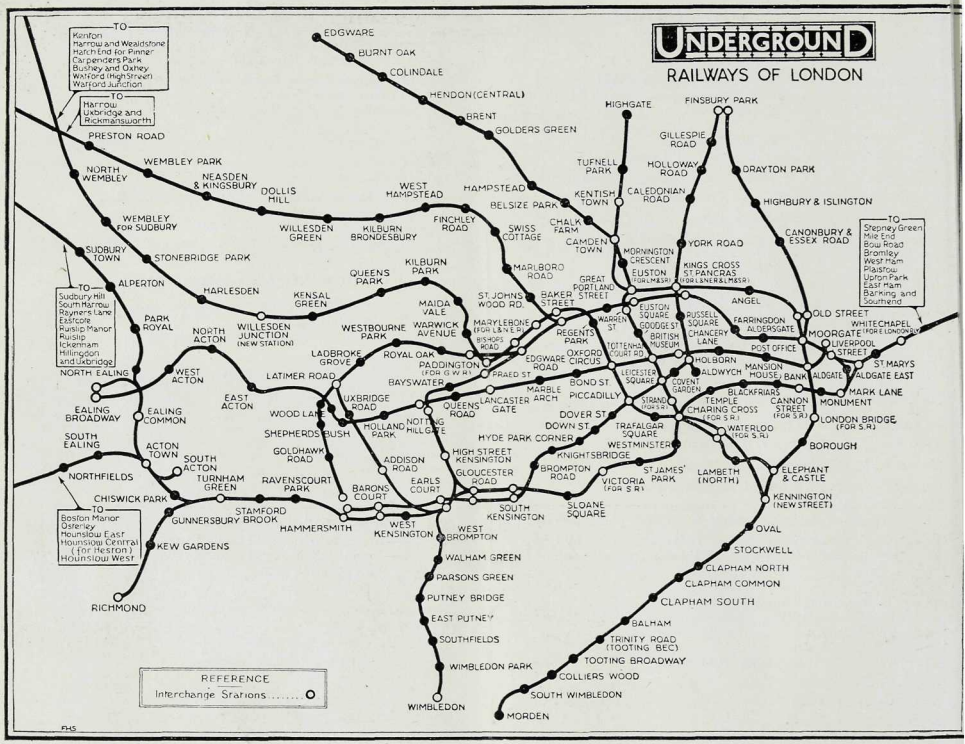
June 3—The King's Birthday: Trooping the Colour.

July 8—Bisley Shooting Meeting.
11-Sept. 10—Shakespeare Summer Festival, Stratford-on-Avon.

Aug. 12—Grouse Shooting begins.

Sept. 5-7—Barnet Annual Fair.
29—National Band Festival, Crystal Palace

Oct. 21—Trafalgar Day.



SIGHT-SEEING IN LONDON.

THE methods of travelling about London are many. The various "tube" railways, the District and the Metropolitan railways form a network of lines to all parts and bear the general title of "The Underground." Motor omnibus services operate in every direction in conjunction with the "Underground," also certain tramway systems. The most elaborate tramways system is, however, that of the London County Council. By these three transportation organizations there are facilities for reaching every conceivable place of interest in and around London.

For those who prefer a more exclusive method of travel, there is no lack of taxi-cabs, whose drivers possess a most remarkable knowledge of the great city and its suburbs. Private cars can, of course, be hired by the hour, day, or week, and a more recent development in the nature of public conveyance during the summer months is the motor char-à-bancs. By the latter, half-day or whole-day trips can be made in and around London.

River trips can be made on the Thames from Westminster to Kew, Hampton Court, etc.

The number of "sights" to be seen in London is really only limited by the length of the visit, while the Canadian Pacific office in Trafalgar Square is a very convenient centre from which to start a sight-seeing trip in any direction.

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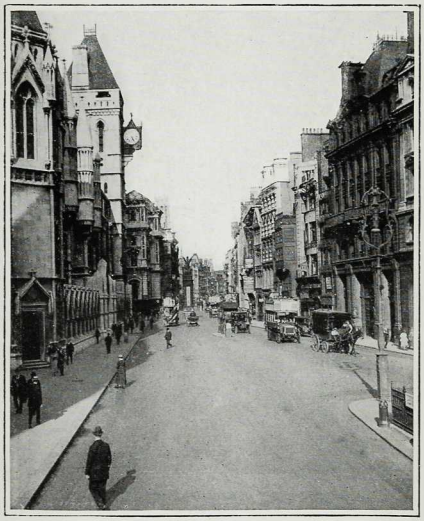

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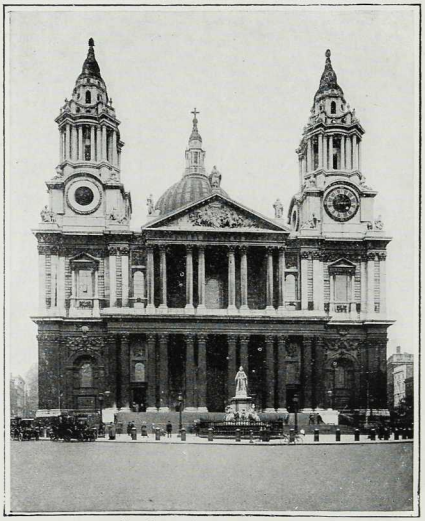

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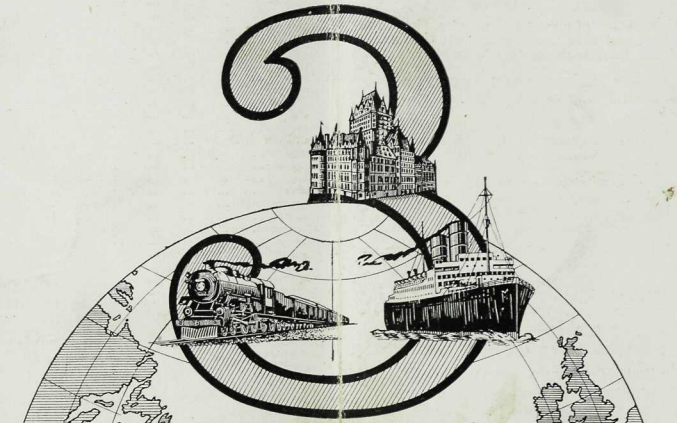

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March, 1929. *Printed in England.*