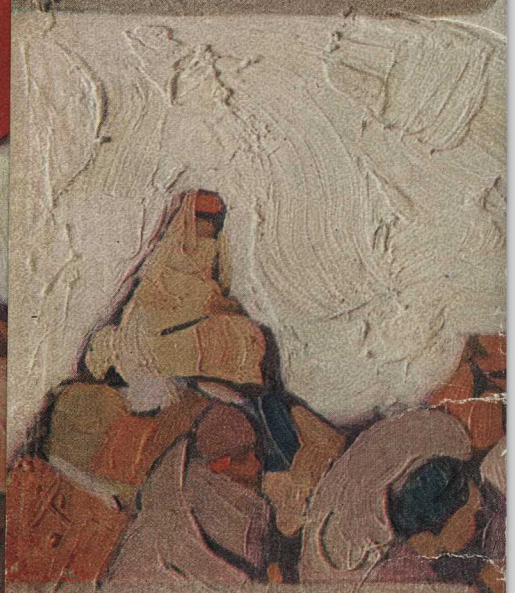
CANADIAN PACIFIC CRUISES 1926 ✻ 1927

Round the World & Mediterranean



Empress of Scotland
Empress of France

MAURICE
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25.00

Round the World Cruise

by the

Empress of Scotland

1926–1927

John Hannawell
July 9, 1983

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Canadian Pacific

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

Book Designed by Louis Treviso

Paintings by Maurice Logan

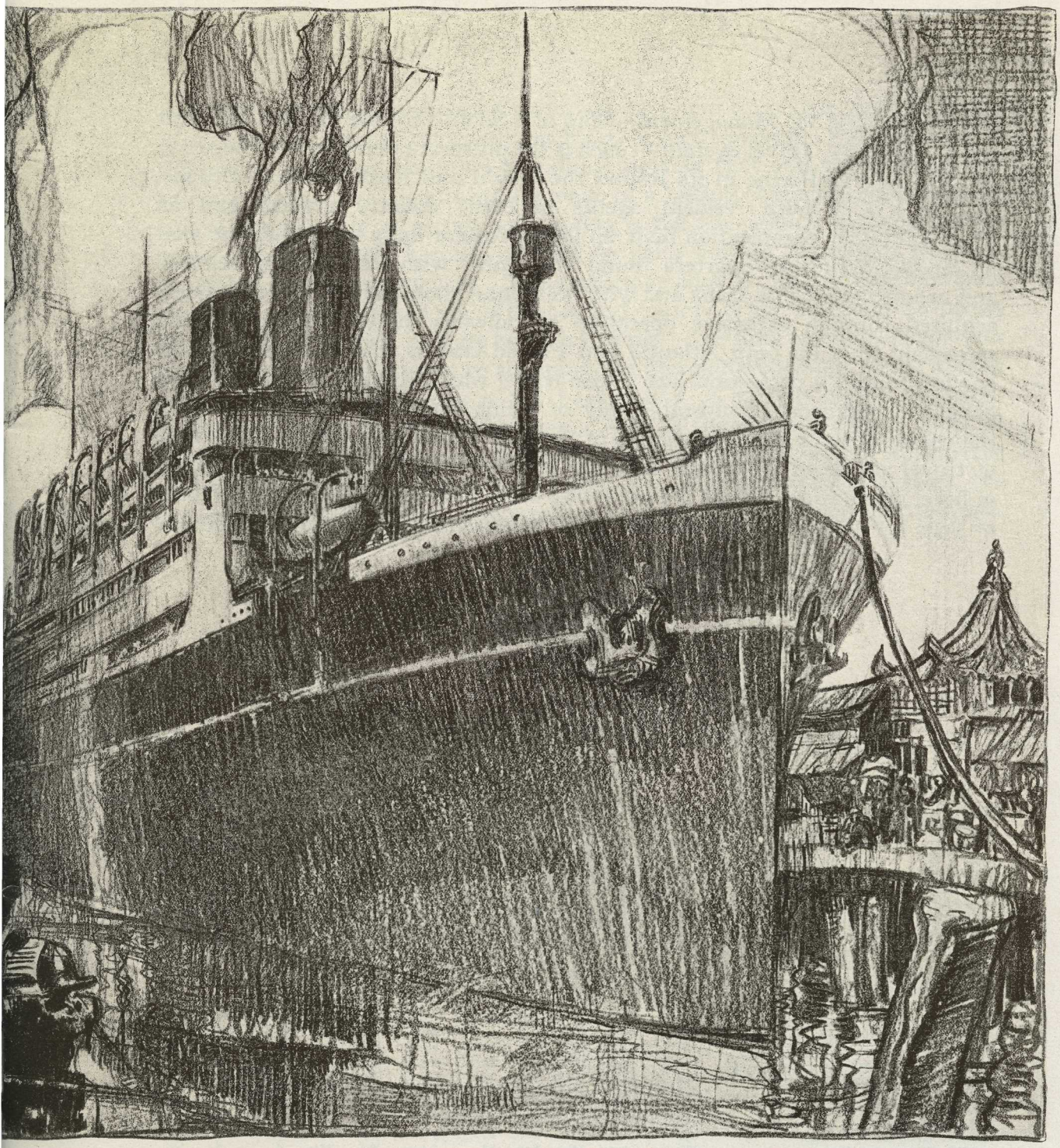
PRINTED IN CANADA

EMPRESS OF FRANCE—MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE

18,350 Tons Gross Register *27,500 Tons Displacement* *Length 600 Feet* *Oil Fuel* *Turbine Engines* *Quadruple Screws* *Speed 19½ Knots*

Leaving: *New York, February 12, 1927* Arriving: *Southampton, April 16, 1927*

SELECTED for voyages by **H.R.H.** the Prince of Wales, the **EMPRESS OF FRANCE** has spacious public rooms of unusual distinction. The lounge-ballroom follows a scheme designed by Sir Christopher Wren, from the Royal Apartments at Hampton Court Palace, with carved woodwork by noted craftsmen in the style of Grinling Gibbons. The Jacobean smoking room reproduces fireplace and furniture from celebrated baronial halls, and the book cases in the library are replicas of those in the Pepys' Library at Cambridge. Combined with this are all the comforts of an up-to-date hotel, with handsome state-rooms most of which are equipped with four poster beds. Five of the seven decks will be used for passengers, all served by an elevator. A well equipped gymnasium offers a great variety of exercise.



EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND—ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE

25,000 Tons Gross Register *37,500 Tons Displacement* *Length 699 Feet* *Oil Fuel* *Quadruple Expansion Engines* *Speed 18 Knots*

Leaving: *New York, December 2, 1926* Arriving: *New York, April 12, 1927*

THE stately, spacious flagship of the Canadian Pacific fleet, the EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND, has once again been chosen for the Round the World Cruise. Her great size, her airy rooms, her three ample promenade decks—one of which is partly enclosed—her Empire dining saloon with a capacity of 436 people at one sitting, her inlaid satin wood ballroom, immense oak smoking room, winter garden, palm garden, cardrooms, lounges and gymnasium give to this giant cruise ship all the attractions of an exclusive club. She has the variety of comfort and cuisine so essential to a four months' trip. Passenger elevators connect the eight decks of the vessel, and the oil-burning engines mean that there is freedom from dirt, dust and soot, and the annoyance caused by coaling or shifting coal at ports.

ONE Management—Ship and Shore—by the World's Greatest Travel System — such is the prospect offered by the Canadian Pacific in its Round the World and Mediterranean Cruises. With resident agents in every country visited, and an organisation built up for its regular daily service all the year three-quarters round the globe, with its carefully selected and experienced cruise staffs and with its unique knowledge of travel business acquired through extensive operation of railways, hotels, telegraphs, and steamship lines on both Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Canadian Pacific has introduced a perfection into cruise travel which has made this the most delightful and most comfortable way of seeing the world. Combined with the charm of sea voyage at seasons of the year which are equable at the time of travel are shore excursions carefully planned with the added convenience of hotel reservations, which are otherwise often difficult to hold at these times of year for the individual tourist. The itineraries selected for both Round

Round the World Cruise

1926-1927

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND

PORTS	MILES	ARRIVE	LEAVE	TIME IN PORT Days	Hours
NEW YORK	...	.....	12 noon Thu. Dec. 2	..	..
MADEIRA	2,765	7 p.m. Thu. Dec. 9	5 p.m. Fri. Dec. 10	..	22
GIBRALTAR	615	9 a.m. Sun. Dec. 12	7 p.m. Sun. Dec. 12	..	10
ALGIERS	425	6 a.m. Tue. Dec. 14	12 midn't Tue. Dec. 14	..	18
MONACO (Monte Carlo)	461	7 a.m. Thu. Dec. 16	7 a.m. Fri. Dec. 17	1	..
NAPLES (Pompeii)	364	7 a.m. Sat. Dec. 18	12 midn't Mon. Dec. 20	2	17
HAIFA (Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Mt. of Olives)	1,196	6 a.m. Fri. Dec. 24	1 p.m. Fri. Dec. 24		
PORT SAID (Cairo)	170	6 a.m. Sat. Dec. 25	6 a.m. Sun. Dec. 26	8	13
SUEZ	88	6 p.m. Sun. Dec. 26	7 p.m. Sat. Jan. 1		
BOMBAY	2,961	7 a.m. Mon. Jan. 10	8 p.m. Mon. Jan. 17	7	13
COLOMBO (Kandy)	905	7 a.m. Thu. Jan 20	7 p.m. Mon. Jan. 24	4	12
PADANG	1,354	8 a.m. Fri. Jan. 28	7 p.m. Fri. Jan 28	..	11
BATAVIA (Buitenzorg)	582	7 a.m. Sun. Jan. 30	10 p.m. Mon. Jan. 31	1	15
SINGAPORE (Johore)	526	7 a.m. Wed. Feb. 2	1 p.m. Thu. Feb. 3	1	6
MANILA	1,370	7 a.m. Mon. Feb. 7	4 p.m. Tue. Feb. 8	1	9
HONGKONG (Canton)	631	8 a.m. Thu. Feb. 10	2 a.m. Mon. Feb. 14	3	18
SHANGHAI	852	7 a.m. Wed. Feb. 16	11 p.m. Thu. Feb. 17	1	16
CHINWANGTAO (Peking)	689	5 a.m. Sun. Feb. 20	5 a.m. Sat. Feb. 26	6	..
KOBE (Kyoto and Nara)	983	6 p.m. Mon. Feb. 28	7 a.m. Fri. Mar. 4	3	13
YOKOHAMA (Tokyo, Nikko and Kamakura)	346	7 a.m. Sat. Mar. 5	8 p.m. Tue. Mar. 8	3	13
HONOLULU	3,394	7 a.m. Thu. Mar. 17	5 p.m. Fri. Mar. 18	1	10
HILO (Kilauea)	225	7 a.m. Sat. Mar. 19	4 p.m. Sat. Mar. 19	..	9
SAN FRANCISCO	1,999	6 a.m. Fri. Mar. 25	4 p.m. Sat. Mar. 26	1	10
BALBOA (Panama)	3,245	7 a.m. Mon. Apr. 4	6 a.m. Tue. Apr. 5	..	23
Through Panama Canal by daylight.					
CRISTOBAL (Colon)	38	2 p.m. Tue. Apr. 5	11 p.m. Tue. Apr. 5	..	9
HAVANA	1,003	1 p.m. Fri. Apr. 8	1 p.m. Sat. Apr. 9	1	..
NEW YORK	1,213	10 a.m. Tue. Apr. 12	.....	..	..
	28,400			55	3

the World and Mediterranean Cruises will be found to include visits to places of exceptional interest not usually included in such voyages.

ON such Cruises so many are travelling together that one has ample choice of companions, and friendships are made of a lasting character. Beyond and above the pleasure of seeing new worlds is the educational value of such a trip—widening one's horizon, adding to one's culture, providing an inexhaustible fund of experiences. This particular booklet, for instance, has been designed so as to suggest the brilliance and variety of the costumes European or Oriental which one may see on such Cruises—costumes which in themselves delight the eye and suggest to the mind the illimitable romance of the human race. Behind these figures is the background of ancient cities, wonderful crafts and richly ornate architecture. Add to these the luxuriant blaze of flowers in Mediterranean and sub-tropical climates, the splendour of scenery, the piquant contrast of modes of conveyance, the fascination of the bazaars, the lure of strange civilisations, and you have an appeal that is surely hard to resist.

Mediterranean Cruise

1926-1927

EMPRESS OF FRANCE

PORTS	MILES	ARRIVE	LEAVE	TIME IN PORT Days	Hours
NEW YORK	..	. . . . .	12.00 noon Sat. Feb. 12	..	..
MADEIRA	2,765	7.00 p.m. Sat. Feb. 19	5.30 p.m. Sun. Feb. 20	..	22½
CADIZ (Seville)	570	6.00 a.m. Tue. Feb. 22	1.00 a.m. Fri. Feb. 25	2	19
GIBRALTAR	76	6.00 a.m. Fri. Feb. 25	6.00 p.m. Fri. Feb. 25	..	12
ALGIERS	425	6.00 p.m. Sat. Feb. 26	6.00 p.m. Mon. Feb. 28	2	..
MALTA	574	6.30 a.m. Wed. Mar. 2	1.30 a.m. Thu. Mar. 3	..	19
ATHENS	526	9.00 a.m. Fri. Mar. 4	5.00 p.m. Sat. Mar. 5	1	8
CONSTANTINOPLE	360	4.00 p.m. Sun. Mar. 6	10.00 p.m. Mon. Mar. 7	1	6
BEIRUT	848	6.00 a.m. Thu. Mar. 10	11.00 p.m. Thu. Mar. 10	..	17
HAIFA (Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Mt. of Olives)	70	6.00 a.m. Fri. Mar. 11	2.00 p.m. Thu. Mar. 17	6	8
ALEXANDRIA (Cairo)	292	8.00 a.m. Fri. Mar. 18	2.00 p.m. Tue. Mar. 29	11	6
CATTARO (Cetinje)	920	7.00 a.m. Fri. Apr. 1	10.00 a.m. Sat. Apr. 2	1	3
RAGUSA	46	1.00 p.m. Sat. Apr. 2	3.00 p.m. Sat. Apr. 2	..	2
VENICE	300	8.00 a.m. Sun. Apr. 3	12 midn't Sun. Apr. 3	..	16
NAPLES (Pompeii)	816	6.00 a.m. Wed. Apr. 6	6.00 a.m. Sat. Apr. 9	3	..
MONACO (Nice, Monte Carlo)	365	5.00 a.m. Sun. Apr. 10	1.00 a.m. Mon. Apr. 11	..	20
CHERBOURG	1,900	6.00 a.m. Sat. Apr. 16	9.00 a.m. Sat. Apr. 16	..	3
SOUTHAMPTON	83	3.00 p.m. Sat. Apr. 16	. . . . .	..	..
	10,937			33	17½

At each port, on both Round the World and Mediterranean Cruises, there will be a comprehensive programme of sightseeing, and trips into the interior will be made at several places, which are included in the fares for the cruise.

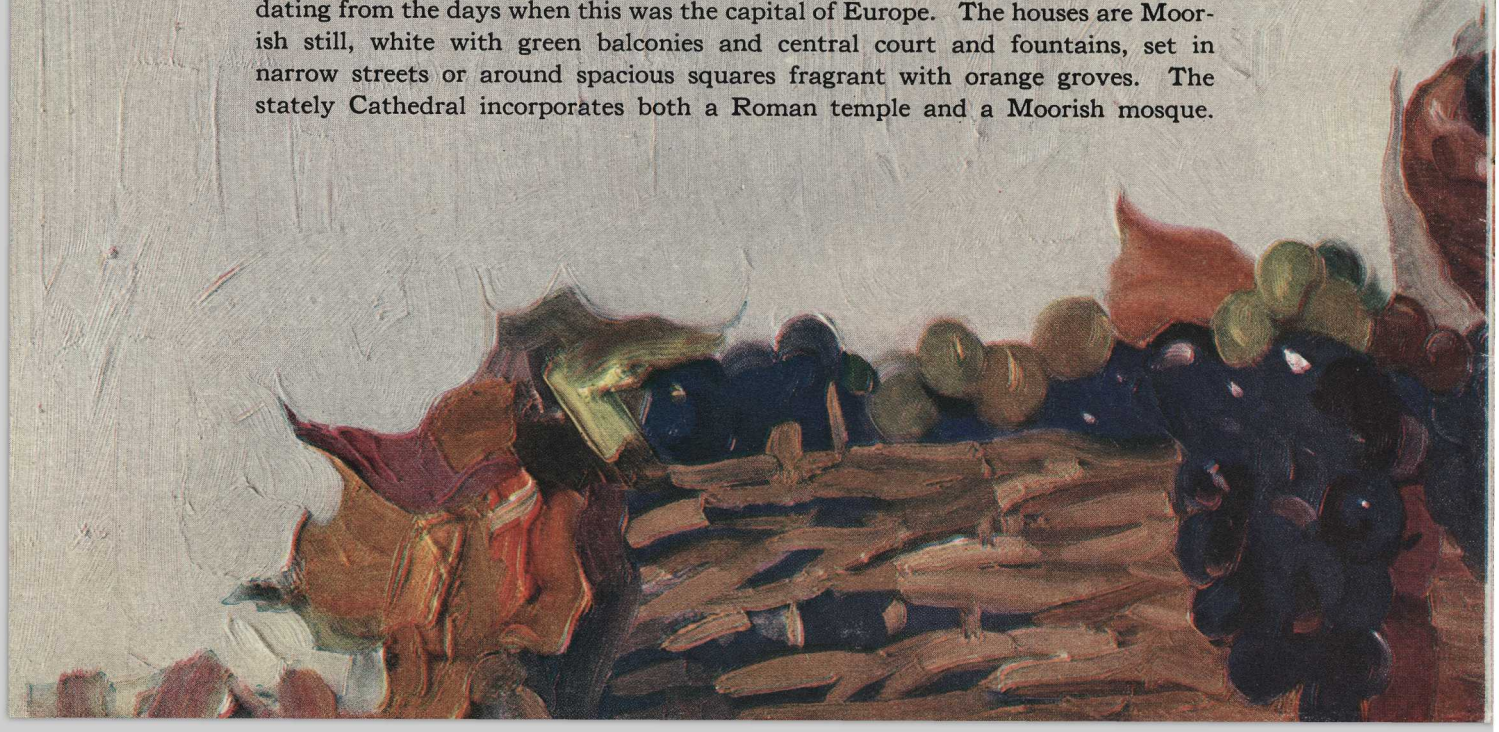
At each point visited a competent staff of guides will be on hand, the best motors or carriages available and special trains engaged, and, where noted in the special shore excursion books, meals and rooms at principal hotels are provided for. Every detail has been carefully planned and arranged in advance, to make every moment of the shore excursions count.

MADEIRA

MADEIRA, an island of mountains thrown up as high as six thousand feet above the sea by volcanic action from the still unfathomed ocean bed was known to the Romans as the Purple Islands on account of a local dye, and colonized by the Portuguese early in the fifteenth century. Precipitous slopes flank the island, fluted with deep ravines, which give an almost architectural richness to the pedestal of cliff-bound shores. The fruity wine produced from its abundant vineyards has given to Madeira a particular fame. Funchal, the capital and port of call, is radiant with gaily colored houses, lovely gardens and brilliant costumes natural to a sunny climate. The traveller may traverse the streets in a litter carried by bearers or be hauled over the cobbles on the curious native sleds. In the evening the Vigia gardens lit by countless lanterns tempt the visitor with the magic of colour and the attractions of a Casino. It was at Funchal that Christopher Columbus wooed and won his wife, and in the Rua Dereita a tablet marks the site of his home.

CADIZ. Cadiz, gleaming white on an azure sea and guarding with heavy ramparts the delta of the Quadalquivir from the head of a long and narrow peninsula, was known to the Phoenicians, a thousand years before Christ, as Gadeira or Gades. About 500 B.C. it became a Roman outpost, famous for its luxurious life, its wines and its dancing girls. As a city of Spain it grew in importance after the discovery of America and the Indies. The terraced houses, with view towers and balconies, the charm and picturesqueness of the people, the clean, busy streets, make Cadiz a delightful port of call. The two cathedrals, the Church of Los Capuchinos, the Academy of Fine Arts, and the view from the signal tower are points of particular interest. Unfailing entertainment is found in the promenades and public gardens.

SEVILLE. Seville, contains in the Alcazar, in the rose-red observation tower of the Giralda, and in the solitary golden tower, memorials of Moorish splendour dating from the days when this was the capital of Europe. The houses are Moorish still, white with green balconies and central court and fountains, set in narrow streets or around spacious squares fragrant with orange groves. The stately Cathedral incorporates both a Roman temple and a Moorish mosque.



At Funchal

Dancing girl in the bazaars of Algiers

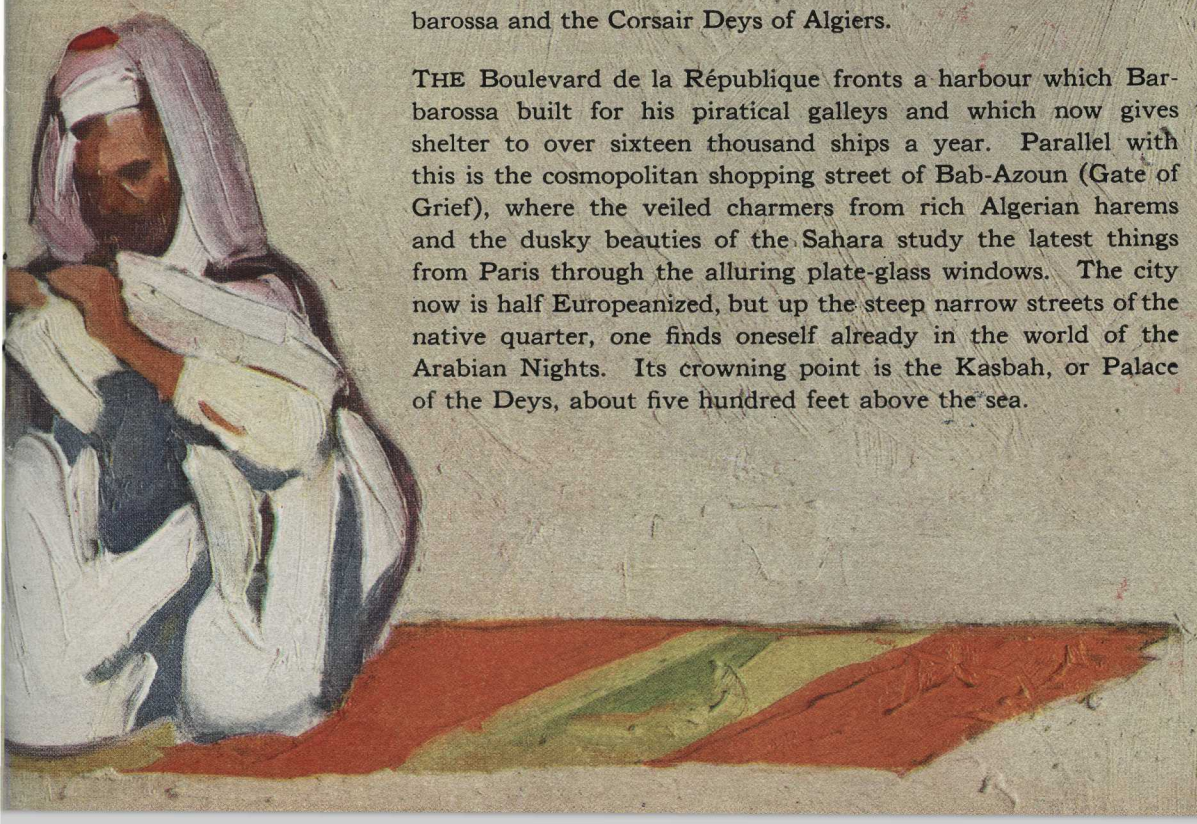
GIERS

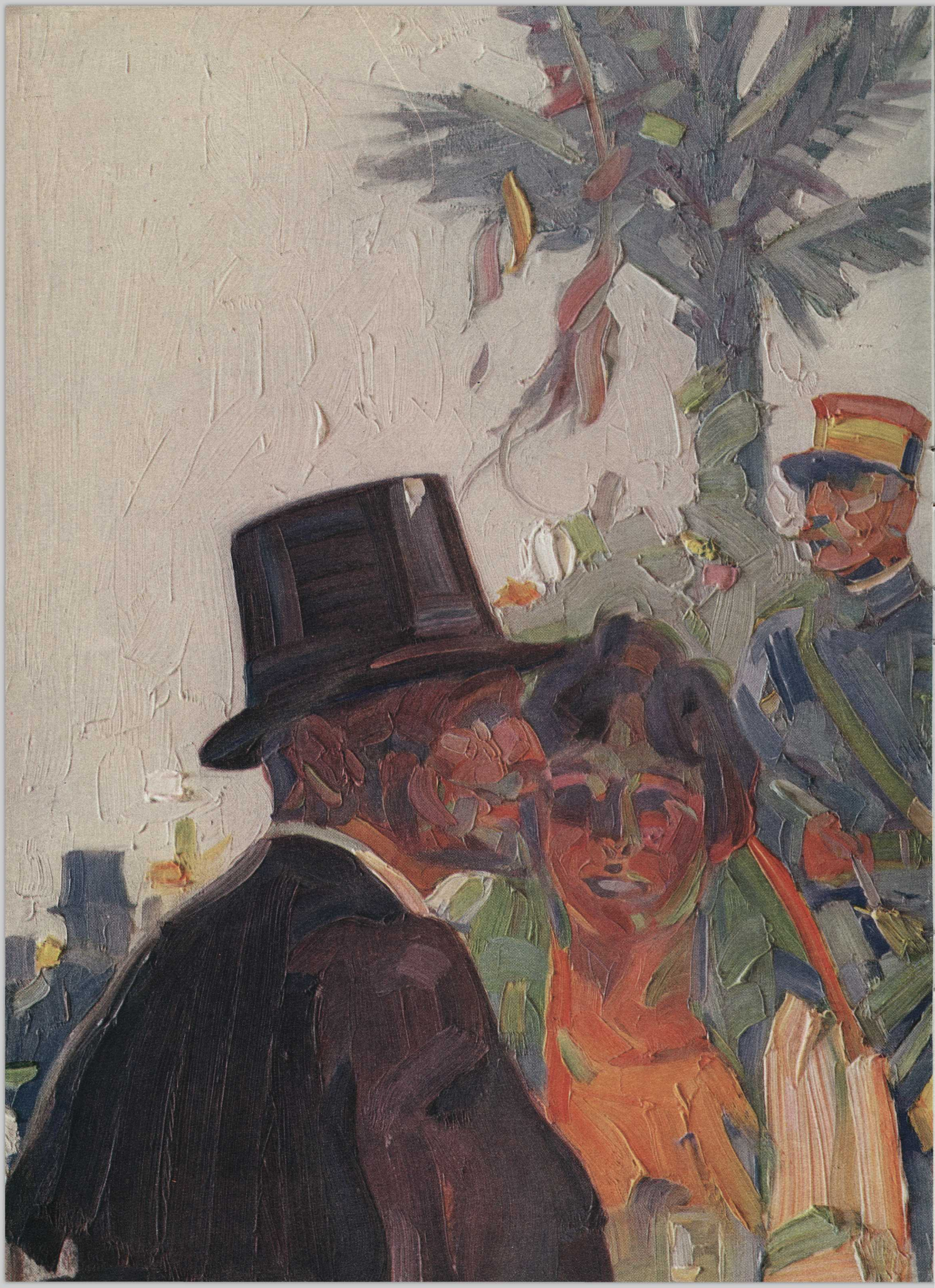
GIBRALTAR stands on guard like a rock-mounted policeman on an ocean trail. This famous fortress of the British Empire was originally named after a Moorish invader of the Eighth Century, whose castle still remains. Known to the ancients as one of the Pillars of Hercules, it was formerly considered as the Western extremity of the world. The legend runs that Hercules raised the crags on each side of the Straits while breaking through a channel between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. The Rock itself is three miles long and from a half to three-quarters of a mile in breadth, its height reaching to 1,400 feet. Pitted with vast caverns, it reveals natural corridors of stalactites. Captured by the Moors in 711 A.D., Gibraltar was for seven hundred years the key to Moorish domination in Southern Spain. For thirty years after its fall in 1462 it was held by the Duke of Medina-Sidonia and for two centuries after that reverted to Spain. Great Britain secured possession in 1704. In the war which broke out in 1779, between Great Britain and Spain, Gibraltar underwent its famous four-year siege.

❦ ❦ ❦ ❦ ❦ ❦

ALGIERS. Algiers for 300 years was the stronghold of the Barbary pirates, until France took hold, and the Kasbah at the crest of the hill still recalls the rule of the once terrible Barbarossa and the Corsair Deys of Algiers.

THE Boulevard de la République fronts a harbour which Barbarossa built for his piratical galleys and which now gives shelter to over sixteen thousand ships a year. Parallel with this is the cosmopolitan shopping street of Bab-Azoun (Gate of Grief), where the veiled charmers from rich Algerian harems and the dusky beauties of the Sahara study the latest things from Paris through the alluring plate-glass windows. The city now is half Europeanized, but up the steep narrow streets of the native quarter, one finds oneself already in the world of the Arabian Nights. Its crowning point is the Kasbah, or Palace of the Deys, about five hundred feet above the sea.

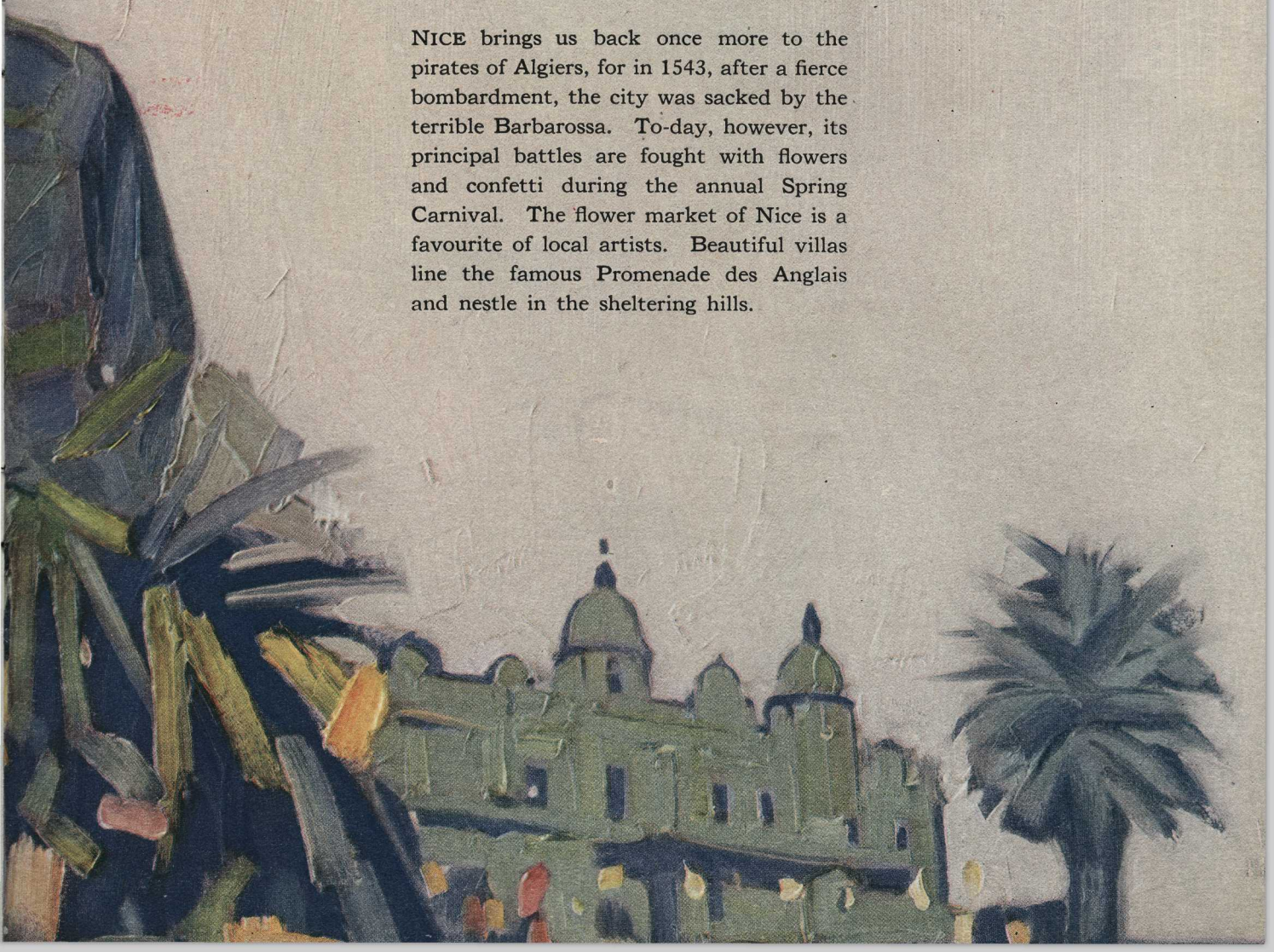




MONACO

MONACO is the high-stepping principality of the south-eastern coast of France, at which all the Puritan world shakes its finger. Within its tiny area more fortunes have been lost and won than lives have been squandered on the battlefields of Europe. The tables at the Monte Carlo Casino are forbidden to the twenty thousand local inhabitants, who, however, have the consolation of being exempt from taxes. Monaco is traversed by the splendid Corniche road, with its panorama of the Côte d'Azure to Nice, with its vistas of lovely gardens and of cliffs surmounting the azure sea.

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



NAPLES

NAPLES. No aspect in the Mediterranean is more captivating than that of the Bay of Naples, with its azure sea, its embankment of buildings, and its amphitheatre of volcanic mountains culminating in the still live crater of Vesuvius. Here was originally a Greek Colony, which Rome conquered and established as a residential city for its wealthy nobles. In the Middle Ages, Naples played a vigorous role of independence, as many of its castles and churches still testify. Its chief pride to-day is the splendid National Museum, with unique collections of Greek and Roman sculptures and of wall paintings and bronzes from the buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Fascinating also is the Aquarium, with its strange wild life from the waters of the Mediterranean. The Neapolitan is seen at his or her best and gayest in the adjoining park of the Villa Nazionale. Of particular human interest are the arches of the San Carlo Theatre where the public scribes take down the love letters of the girls who cannot write.

AT POMPEII, the House of the Fawn, the House of Glaucus described in "The Last Days of Pompeii," the Street of Tombs, the Temple of Isis, and many other resurrected ruins help to visualize the daily life in a Roman City shortly after the time of Christ.

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

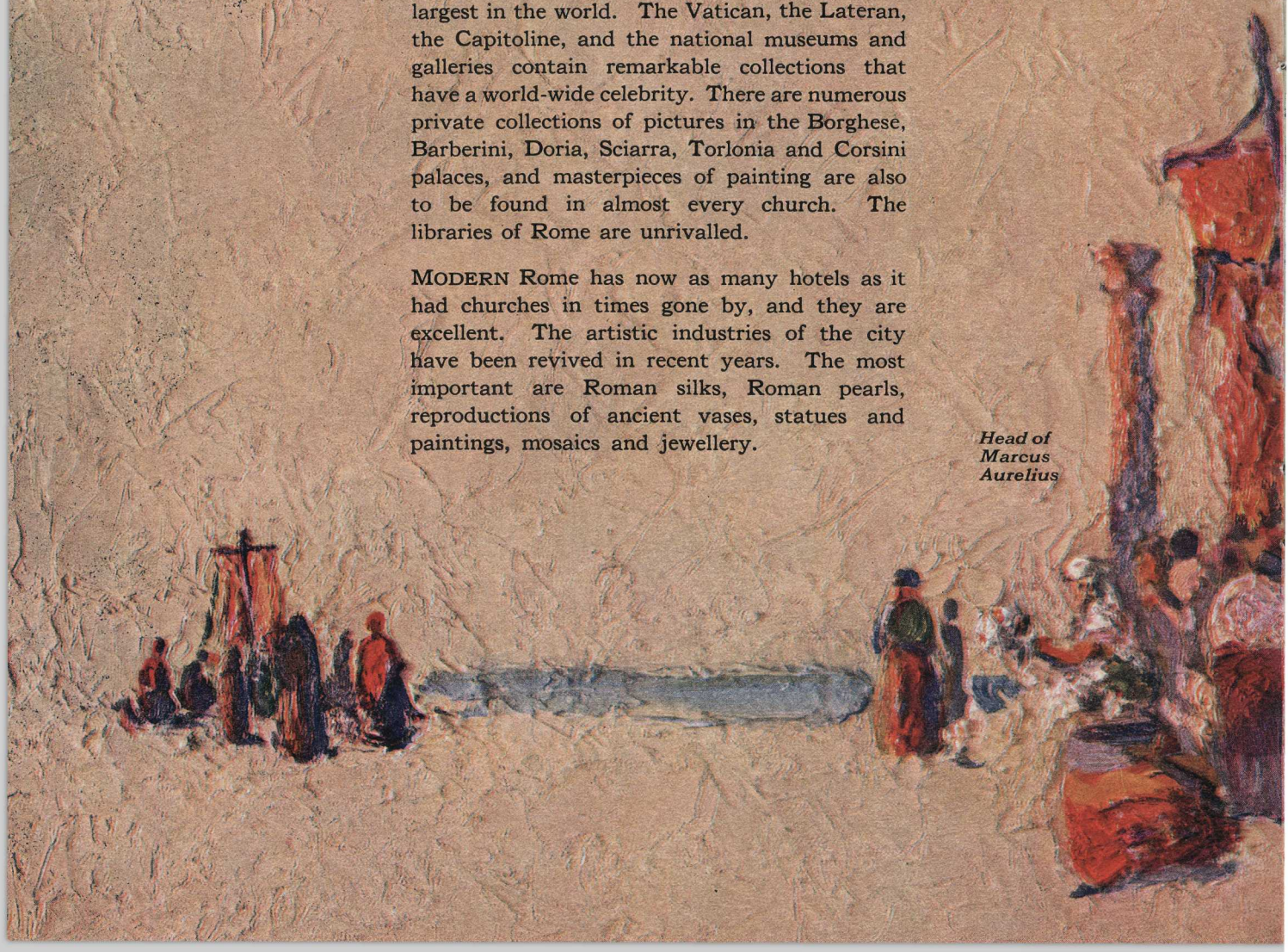
Neapolitan flower girl

ROME

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

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

MODERN Rome has now as many hotels as it had churches in times gone by, and they are excellent. The artistic industries of the city have been revived in recent years. The most important are Roman silks, Roman pearls, reproductions of ancient vases, statues and paintings, mosaics and jewellery.



Head of Marcus Aurelius

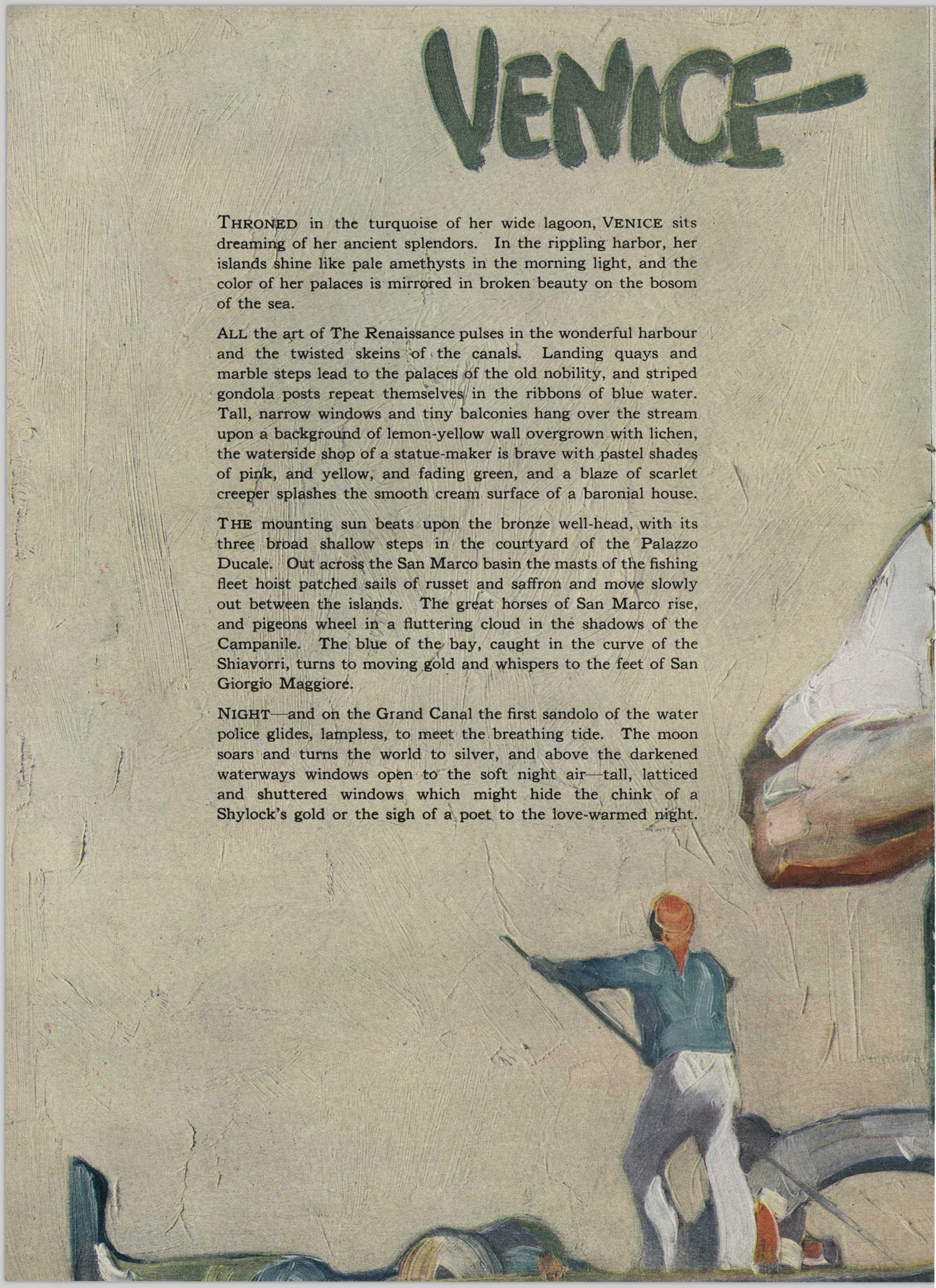
VENICE

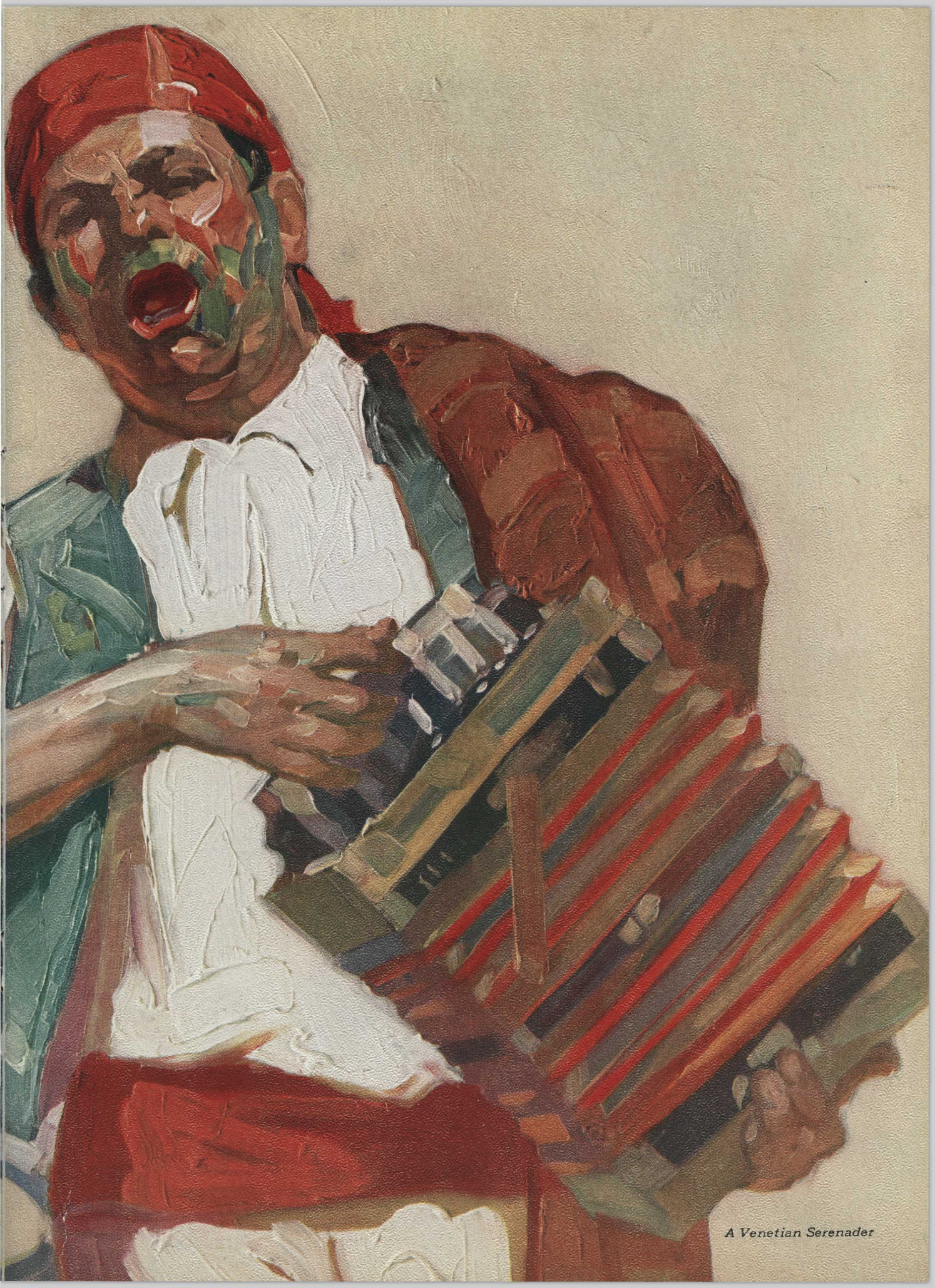
THRONED in the turquoise of her wide lagoon, VENICE sits dreaming of her ancient splendors. In the rippling harbor, her islands shine like pale amethysts in the morning light, and the color of her palaces is mirrored in broken beauty on the bosom of the sea.

ALL the art of The Renaissance pulses in the wonderful harbour and the twisted skeins of the canals. Landing quays and marble steps lead to the palaces of the old nobility, and striped gondola posts repeat themselves in the ribbons of blue water. Tall, narrow windows and tiny balconies hang over the stream upon a background of lemon-yellow wall overgrown with lichen, the waterside shop of a statue-maker is brave with pastel shades of pink, and yellow, and fading green, and a blaze of scarlet creeper splashes the smooth cream surface of a baronial house.

THE mounting sun beats upon the bronze well-head, with its three broad shallow steps in the courtyard of the Palazzo Ducale. Out across the San Marco basin the masts of the fishing fleet hoist patched sails of russet and saffron and move slowly out between the islands. The great horses of San Marco rise, and pigeons wheel in a fluttering cloud in the shadows of the Campanile. The blue of the bay, caught in the curve of the Shiavorri, turns to moving gold and whispers to the feet of San Giorgio Maggiore.

NIGHT—and on the Grand Canal the first sandolo of the water police glides, lampless, to meet the breathing tide. The moon soars and turns the world to silver, and above the darkened waterways windows open to the soft night air—tall, latticed and shuttered windows which might hide the chink of a Shylock's gold or the sigh of a poet to the love-warmed night.





A Venetian Serenader

CATTARO

CATTARO, the strongly fortified seaport at the head of the Gulf of Cattaro, is said to have the most beautiful harbor in Europe. It is an inlet of the Adriatic near the southern end of the Dalmatian coast. Over the placidly smiling waters of the fjord tower dull gray limestone cliffs which form the buttresses of the Montenegrin Mountains. One thousand feet above the town is the SAN GIOVANNI fortress.

CATTARO was at one time under Roman rule. It was held by Serbia until 1420, when it came under the dominion of the Republic of Venice. Austria gained control of it in 1797. In 1805 it was given to the Kingdom of Italy, in 1810 to France, and in 1814 restored to Austria by the Congress of Vienna. Finally, in 1919, it was ceded to Jugo-Slavia. The steep highway from Cattaro to Cetinje, the former capital of Montenegro, is a wonderful piece of engineering. CETINJE, 2,000 feet above the sea, is surrounded by mountains, a walled village of small white-washed cottages sunk in the heart of limestone mountains. Even the palace of the old kings is an unpretentious one-story house.

RAGUSA is the dream city of Europe, drowsily lying in undisturbed antiquity under the bare, limestone mass of Mount Sergio. Seaward fortifications rise direct from the edge of the Adriatic's waters. Her harbor is too small for modern needs, and large steamers anchor outside between the island Daksa and the mainland.

RAGUSA'S white city walls follow the curve of the old moat, no longer filled with water but a-flutter with waving green branches on tall trees, and gay with red-tiled roofs. Circling sea gulls fly over the round watch-towers. From waterfront to waterfront, all the way round Ragusa, is a sauntering five minutes' walk, between the steep outer wall of masonry and the higher wall of natural rock rising as steeply. The road round the city is a canyon sixty feet deep, bridged overhead by flying buttresses flung from tower to cliff.

PEASANT women with voluminous skirts, wool-embroidered bodices and white kerchiefs swish against Paris-gowned passengers off the cruise boats. Montenegrin mountaineers in their full blue trousers, gold-embroidered scarlet vests, and long sleeveless coats of pale blue broadcloth, recall the fact that Anthony Hope was in Ragusa when he wrote the Prisoner of Zenda.

VALETTA, the chief port of the island of Malta, the Phoenician inhabitants of which were converted to Christianity by St. Paul, fills out an interesting day on the Mediterranean Cruise. At one time the stronghold of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, it has been for over a century an important strategic point in the British Empire, and is the Mediterranean headquarters for the British fleet. The Grand Master Jehan Parisot de la Valette founded here a city "built by gentlemen for gentlemen."

An unmarried girl of Cattaro

CONSTANTINO

THE entrance to the Strait of the DARDANELLES, known to the Greeks as the Hellespont, which was swum by Hero and Leander and later by Lord Byron, is guarded by the castles of Sedil Bahr and Kum Kaleh, and farther on by the Old Castle of Anatolia and the Old Castle of Rumelia. On the right is the land of Troy, famous for the great siege of Homer's "Iliad." At the entrance to the Sea of Marmora is the town of Gallipoli, a name of tragic memory in the recent war. Most beautiful of all is the vision of the city on the Golden Horn, with its domes and minarets, palaces and ancient walls. "Formed by Nature," says Edward Gibbon, the historian, "for the centre and capital of a great monarchy," CONSTANTINOPLE was the creation of a Roman Emperor who ransacked the temples of Italy, Greece and Syria to enrich and adorn this, his Eastern throne-city. Of the Turkish Sultans, the greatest of the builders was Suleyman, whose magnificent mosque is a reminder of the luxurious Court to which in the sixteenth century every bazaar in the East paid tribute.

> "A ghost, a magnificent ghost of the past, is this city, still standing, with its endless spindles of stone, so slender, so light, that how they have lasted is a marvel."
>
> (PIERRE LOTI, in *"Disenchanted."*)

THE Aya Sophia Mosque, as the Turks call the immense church of St. Sophia, is exceeded in size only by St. Peter's at Rome.

SO beautiful is ATHENS that although Greece was many times overrun by barbarians these refrained from their usual vandalism, and surprisingly little damage was done to the Attic temples except by age. Dominating Athens is the Acropolis. The western front of this is entered by the gateway of the Propylaea, near which is the temple of the Wingless Victory. On the north is the Erechtheum, notable for the famous porch of the Caryatides or sculptured maidens who support the roof. The ruins of the Parthenon occupy the summit. Among the other interesting places are Mars Hill, where St. Paul preached to the Athenians, and the Theatre of Dionysius, where the immortal tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides were played.

A fruit vendor in the open air market of Stamboul

THE HOLY LAND

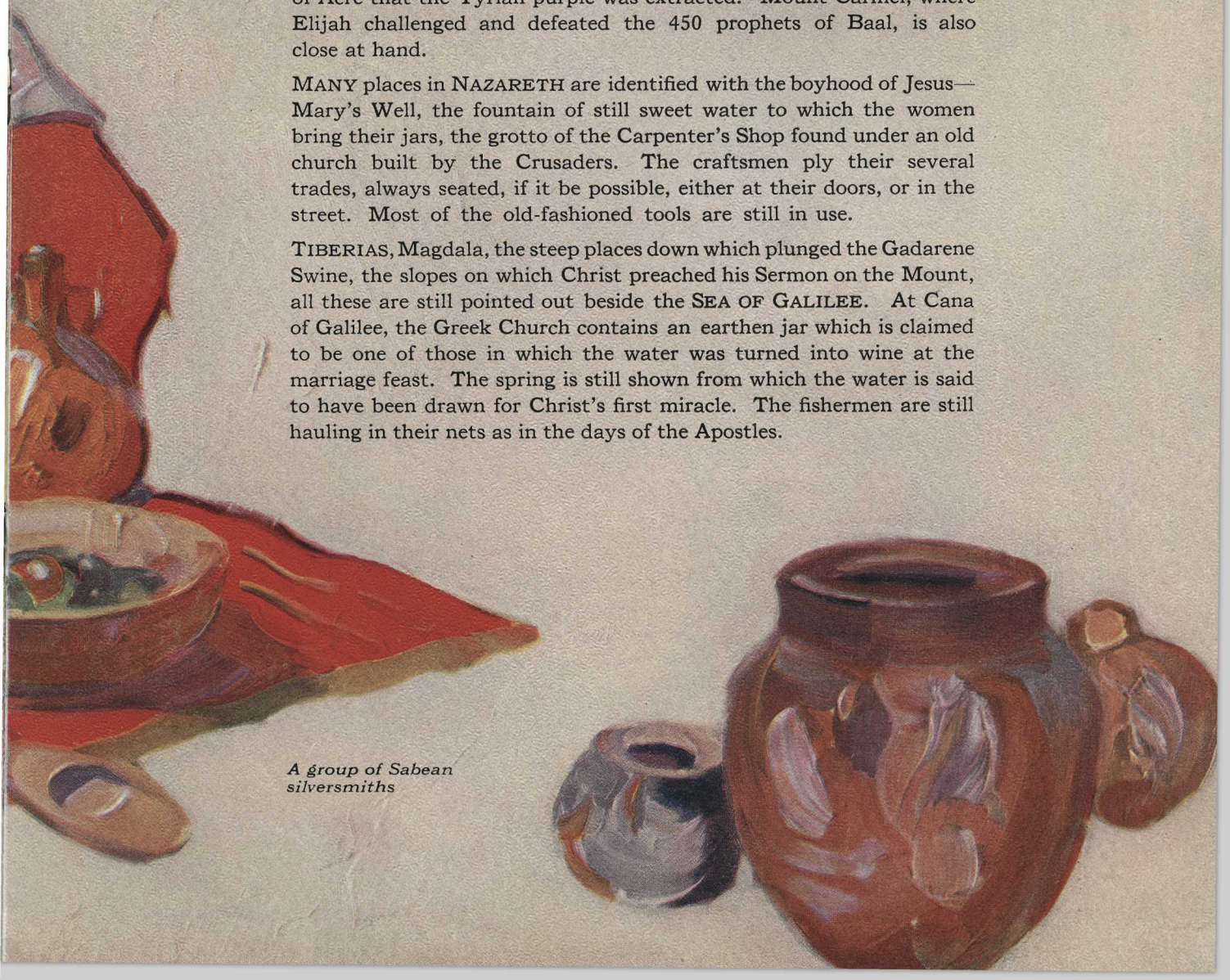
BEIRUT, although situated in the oldest part of the world, is essentially a modern city. An important seaport in the great Phoenician Empire, it is now the centre of the Eastern silk industry, and in addition is a large exporter of olive oil, sesame seed, tobacco and wool.

THE City of Beirut is beautifully situated on St. George's Bay, an inlet of the Mediterranean. The old town is immediately behind the landing place and the principal buildings are in the Place des Canons, about a third of a mile distant. The mosques and antiquities in Beirut are interesting, and there are several Mission Stations here. About a mile outside Beirut a ruined church of St. George marks the site of the combat with the Dragon.

HAIFA is on the Bay of Acre, not very far from the town of Acre, famous in the annals of the Crusades. The ruins of the Crusaders' Wall at Acre may still be seen. It was from the sands of the Bay of Acre that the Tyrian purple was extracted. Mount Carmel, where Elijah challenged and defeated the 450 prophets of Baal, is also close at hand.

MANY places in NAZARETH are identified with the boyhood of Jesus—Mary's Well, the fountain of still sweet water to which the women bring their jars, the grotto of the Carpenter's Shop found under an old church built by the Crusaders. The craftsmen ply their several trades, always seated, if it be possible, either at their doors, or in the street. Most of the old-fashioned tools are still in use.

TIBERIAS, Magdala, the steep places down which plunged the Gadarene Swine, the slopes on which Christ preached his Sermon on the Mount, all these are still pointed out beside the SEA OF GALILEE. At Cana of Galilee, the Greek Church contains an earthen jar which is claimed to be one of those in which the water was turned into wine at the marriage feast. The spring is still shown from which the water is said to have been drawn for Christ's first miracle. The fishermen are still hauling in their nets as in the days of the Apostles.



A group of Sabean silversmiths

The three wise men of the East

THE HOLY LAND

JERUSALEM has been destroyed and rebuilt so often (sixteen times at least) that some of the original streets in David's Royal City are now eighty feet underground. Traces of the wall built by Herod may still be found at the Wailing Place of the Jews.

THE Church of the Holy Sepulchre is built on the traditional rock of Calvary and in the centre of the church is the traditional tomb of Christ. The Mosque of Omar, or Dome of the Rock, covers the rock on the summit of Mount Moriah on which Abraham offered the sacrifice of Isaac. Here was the original Temple of Solomon, and here, according to the Mohammedans, the Angel Gabriel will blow the Last Trumpet. Below it is the Garden of Gethsemane, now much frequented by pilgrims. David's Tower is one of the buildings that was standing in the days of Christ. Very impressive is the view from the neighboring Mount Olivet, with its panorama of Jerusalem, Judea and the Dead Sea.

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

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

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

TO-DAY Bethlehem is busy with the manufacture of rosaries and of crucifixes of olive-wood and mother-of-pearl. The women have a distinctive and picturesque costume, with headdress richly ornamented.

EGYPT

ALEXANDRIA was founded about 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great, and remained the capital of Egypt for the Greeks and the Romans over a thousand years. The train journey of 130 miles from Alexandria to CAIRO passes through the fertile Nile Delta.

CAIRO, "The Mother of the World" according to the Arab phrase, is the largest City in Africa, with nearly a million inhabitants. Its magnificent Museum contains the treasures of four thousand years of Pharaohs, including the recently discovered marvels of the tomb of Tut-ankh-amen. Among the buildings of exceptional interest are the Mosque of El Azhar, "The Resplendent," greatest of Mohammedan Universities, dating from the year 971, thronged each year by ten thousand students from the Gold Coast to Java and Sumatra, the Mosque of Amr, the Domed Tombs of the Mameluke Sultans, the tall slender minarets of the Mosque and Fort of Mohammed Ali, in the centre of which is Joseph's Well, the Mosques of Tulun, Kalaun, Barbuk, Kait Bay and that of Sultan Hassan, dating from 1358.

IN the streets of Cairo the snake charmer will make his cobras dance on the sidewalk. In the native bazaars you can buy exquisite gold and silver embroideries, hammered brass, inlaid furniture, the red and black glazed pottery from Assiout, silks, Egyptian mats or appliqué sail cloth. Here are the water-carriers you have seen in so many pictures, the red-aproned sellers of sherbet with their ornamental jars.

"EGYPT is the gift of the Nile," said Herodotus, the old Greek historian. According to legend, the Nile is the oldest river in the World, 3,473 miles long, and drains an area of over a million square miles, although there are no branches from within 1,700 miles of its outlet. On the river banks Abraham pitched his tent, but two thousand years before that the SPHINX was carved out of the solid rock, and civilization has been traced into a still remoter antiquity of four thousand years before even the Sphinx lifted mysterious eyes over the desert.

THE train from Cairo to SUEZ passes through the Biblical Land of Goshen. Near Zazazig are the ruins of Bubastis, a city built by the Israelites. From the car windows one looks over the wide plains through which two thousand years ago Joseph and Mary fled from Palestine with the infant Jesus.

At Giza;
Modes of Native Travel

VALLEY OF THE KINGS

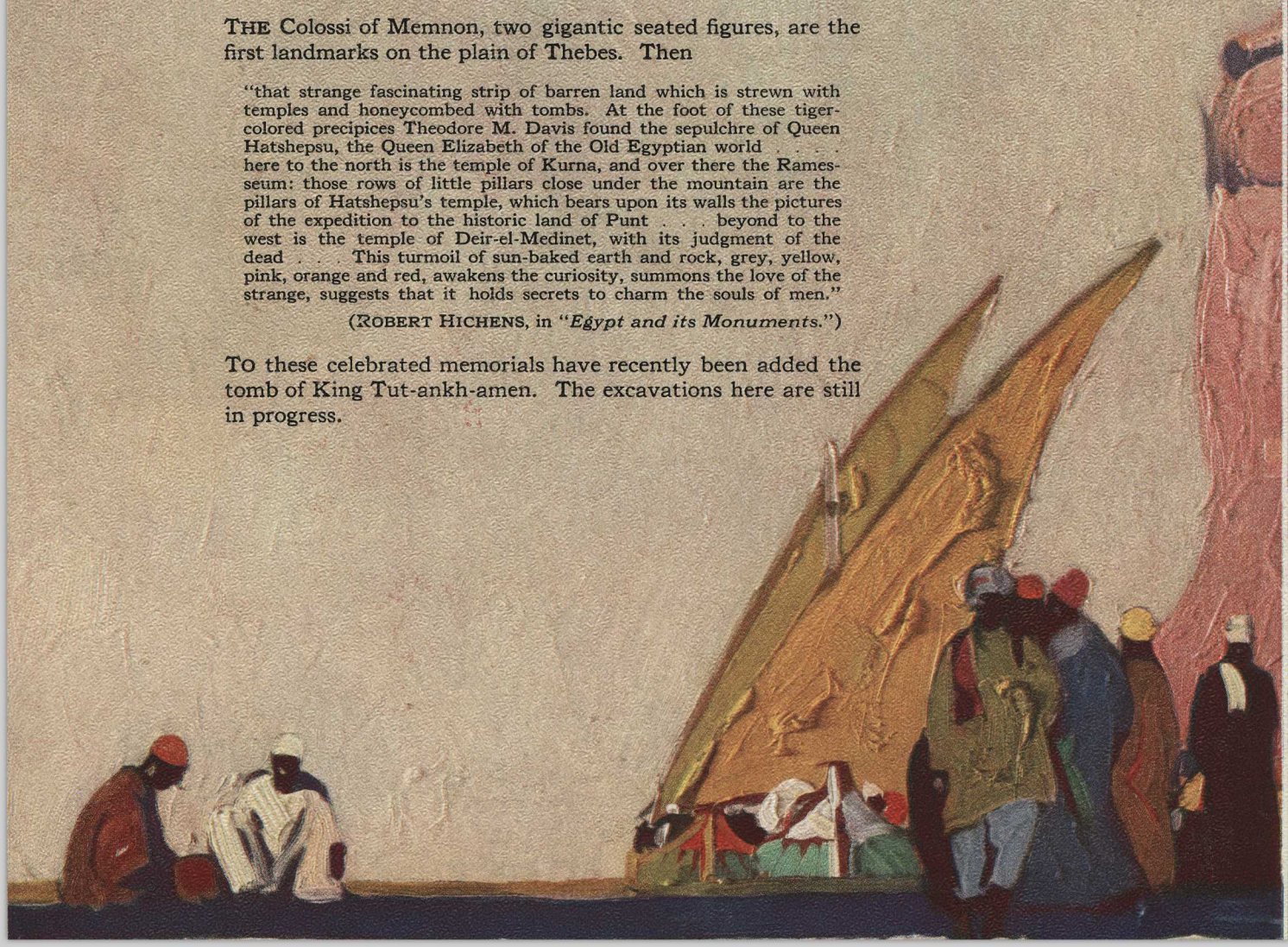
OPTIONAL excursions, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Round the World and Mediterranean Cruises, have been arranged for those who desire to visit THEBES and the VALLEY OF THE KINGS, where the sepulchres of Tut-ankh-amen, Rameses III, VI and IX, Seti I and others have yielded marvellous records of the past. It is four hundred and fifty miles from Cairo to Luxor. The trip is pleasantly and comfortably made by sleeping car. The waters of the River Nile are the life-blood of the country, and now, as in the time of the Pharaohs, the life, health and prosperity of the people are governed by their flow. Until Great Britain undertook the government of the country of the people of Egypt half a century ago, the Egyptians were content to starve or feast, just as the river flooded or ran dry. The British immediately commenced operations designed to control as far as possible the flow of water. The construction of the Assouan, the world's largest dam, has permitted the storing of flood water in great artificial lakes until it is needed in dry years.

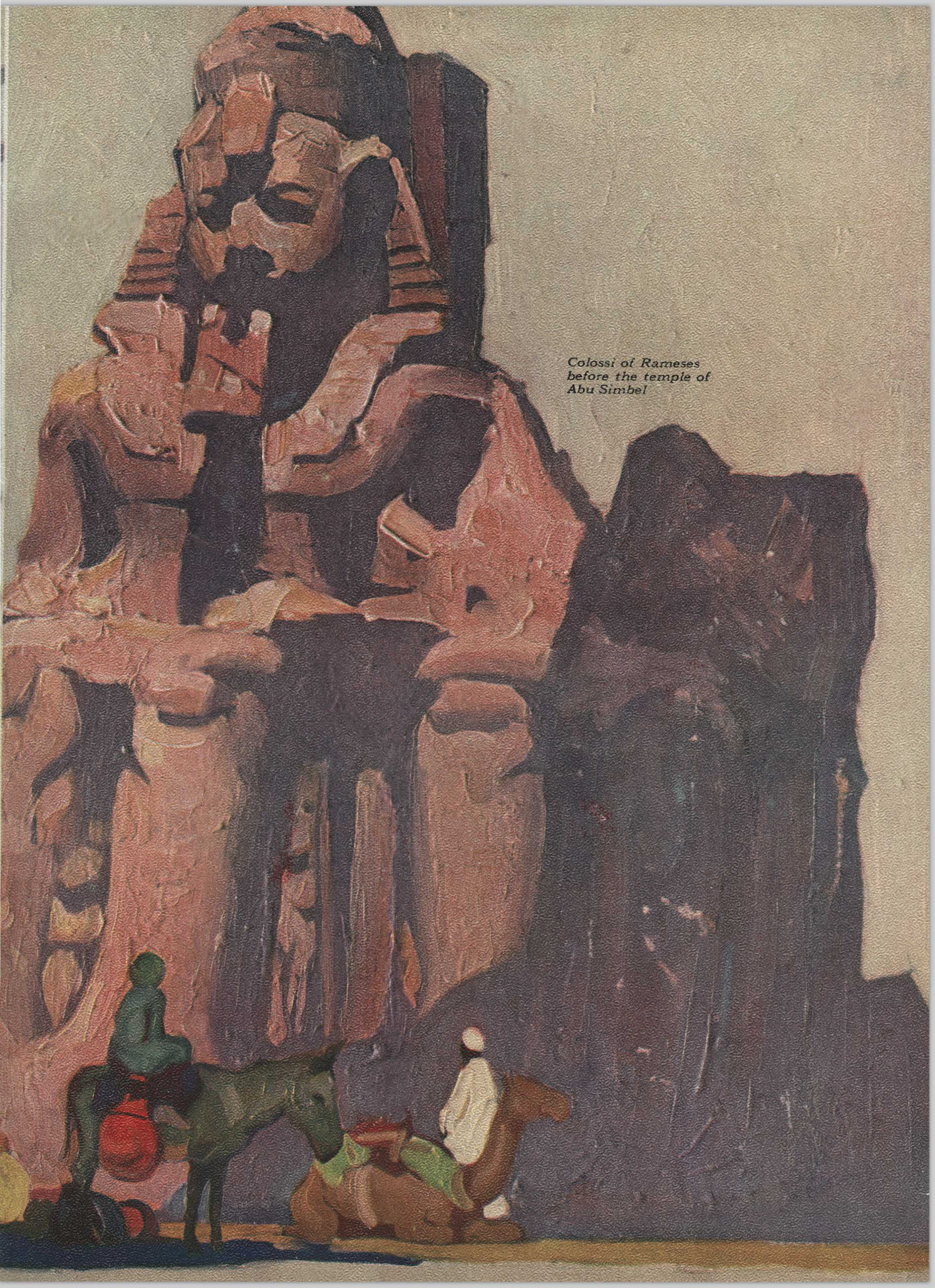
LUXOR, just across the river from Thebes, is a modern city and possessed of excellent hotels. It is the usual city of residence for those who are visiting the tombs of the Kings.

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

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

TO these celebrated memorials have recently been added the tomb of King Tut-ankh-amen. The excavations here are still in progress.





Colossi of Rameses before the temple of Abu Simbel

INDIA

BOMBAY, the next port of call on the Round the World Cruise, is one of the great seaports of the world.

A STAY of a week has been allowed here, so as to enable those who take the World Cruise not only to see the sights in this fascinating city of the Orient, but also to tour inland to see Delhi, the exquisitely beautiful Taj Mahal at Agra, and Benares, also to cross India, rejoining the ship at Colombo. In the Great Bazaar the native merchants offer their richly decorated wares and handicrafts. Not far off are the Hanging Gardens and the Towers of Silence, where the Parsee Worshippers of Fire dispose of their dead.

DELHI was the capital of the Afghan and Mohammedan Empires and is now the official Capital of British India. Here is the superbly decorated Fort and Palace of Shah Jehan. Here, too, is the Jama Masjid, claimed to be the finest mosque in India. The battered walls of the Kashmere Gate recall the Indian Mutiny.

AGRA, another walled city, was the Capital of the Mogul rulers before it yielded place of honour to Delhi in 1658. Deeply interesting are the various palaces. But exquisite above all is the Taj Mahal or Peerless Crown, built for Queen Nur Jehan in 1630.

BENARES, the Holy City of the Hindoos and the capital of Brahminism, has fifteen hundred temples and mosques and is visited by over a million pilgrims every year. From the Ghats, or bathing steps, the pious wash away their sins in the sacred Ganges. At the Burning Ghats the dead are burned and thrown into the river.

CALCUTTA, on the Hooghly, is a hundred miles inland from the Bay of Bengal. The splendid houses of the rich merchant princes vie with the palaces of the Indian potentates. The present Post Office covers the spot once known as the Black Hole of Calcutta.

MOST thrilling of all railroad trips is that to DARJEELING, the famous summer resort in the Himalayas. The train climbs up 7,000 feet in fifty miles, with glorious views of Mount Everest and Kinchinjunga.

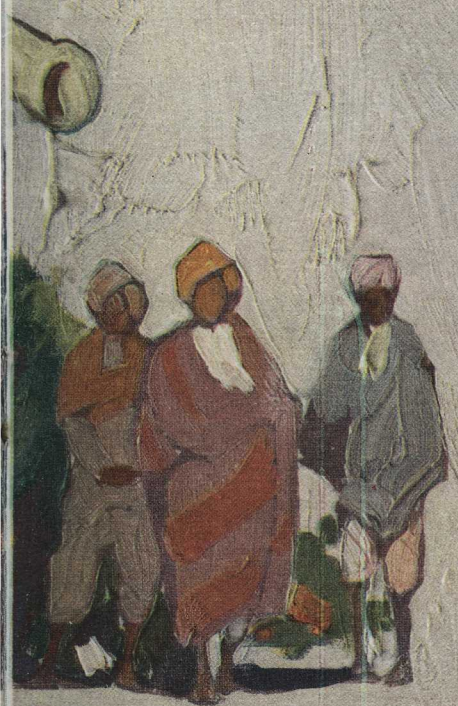
Native types

CEYLON

CEYLON. Justly celebrated as one of the most beautiful islands in the world. As the EMPRESS approaches COLOMBO, Adam's Peak looms in the background, famous for the titanic footprint which the Mohammedans say was made by Adam after his banishment from the Garden of Eden, when he stood on one foot for a hundred years by way of penance.

THE harbor of Colombo is protected by a splendid breakwater against which the wildest storms of the south-west Monsoon break themselves in vain. Since 1795, Ceylon has been a Crown Colony in the British Empire. To-day it is one of the great tea producing countries, and owing to the wealth of its pearl fisheries is known as the "pearl garden of the world." Four and a half days are scheduled for Ceylon. Drives are arranged to Victoria Park, through the Pettah, or picturesque native quarter, and through the luxuriant avenues of palms to Galle. The red roads, the brilliant vegetation and the gay costumes combine to make a picture of intensely vivid color. The streets are thronged with Singhalese, shaven Tamils from Southern India, Arabs, Parsees and white-capped Moormen. Highly picturesque are the bullock-bandies or two wheeled carts with hoods of cocoanut leaf drawn by yoked oxen. The processions of elephants on festal occasions are very impressive.

A TRIP will be made to Mount Lavinia, and an excursion to KANDY, the ancient Capital, on the shores of a lovely lake, celebrated in particular for the temple containing Buddha's Tooth. The road into the interior climbs through a succession of romantic gorges, and overlooks the great plantations. The island is rich in rubies, sapphires and moonstones, and the natives are skilful in the crafts of jewellery. At Kandy the botanical gardens of Peradeniya are particularly interesting to the lover of tropical flowers.



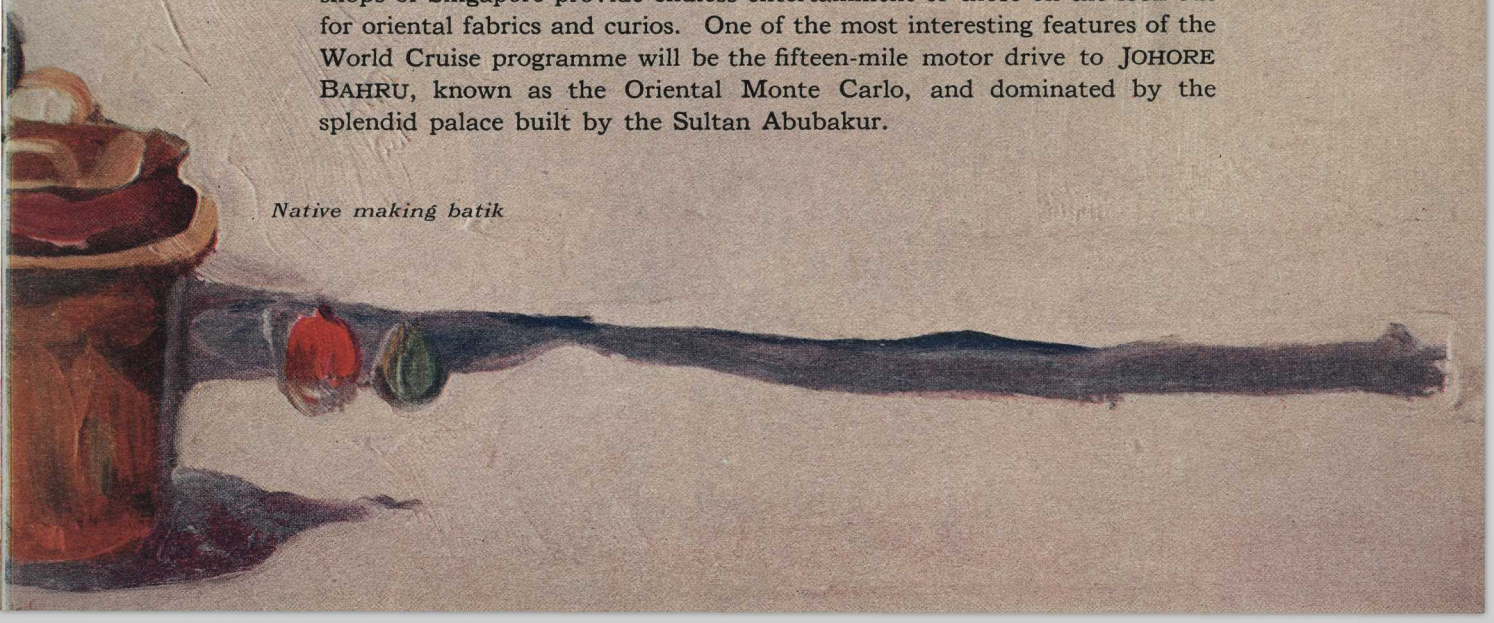
Elephant in festal trappings

JAVA

THE EMPRESS on this World Cruise now enters the Malay Archipelago with its picturesque and romantic seacraft and skylines of volcanic mountains soaring over 11,000 feet high. PADANG—PANDJANG is probably the least European of all the places visited on this wonderful varied itinerary. Its quaint steep-roofed houses of carved wood and native Sumatran costumes are a delight to the photographer. The approach to the port of Emma Harbour is through a maze of evergreen islands. The scenery traversed from the port to Padang itself is entrancingly beautiful. Unique are the native dances and the shadow pantomimes; alluring indeed are the curios, the batik and the masterpieces of native craft, easily accessible in the Exposition of Native Arts. In Sumatra and Java we are in the mysterious sub-tropical paradise of Joseph Conrad's romances.

THE next port is BATAVIA, capital of the Dutch East Indies, on the densely populated island of Java. According to the geologists, this island is essentially volcanic, for volcanic forces made it, occasionally devastate it, and continue to fertilise it. The Botanical Gardens of Buitenzorg are unrivalled for the study of tropical flora, and the island contains over 5,000 known species of plants, including 562 varieties of orchids. The Ethnological Museum at Batavia is of fascinating interest. Weltevreden, the residential section of the upper town, is laid out in handsome avenues, while the older portion of the town might have been transplanted from Old Holland.

SINGAPORE is essentially a city of the British lion. It is the Gibraltar of the East, and owing to its position between India, Hongkong and Australia, looms large in the naval expenditure of the British Empire. Its harbour is one of the most fascinating in the world, owing to the variety of the craft that dock in its roomy shelter, for it is the chief entrepôt for the East Indian traders. Half the tin of the world is said to have passed through the smelting works on the island of Pulau Brani, and the rubber plantations of the Malay Peninsula are of enormous value. The porticoed shops of Singapore provide endless entertainment to those on the look-out for oriental fabrics and curios. One of the most interesting features of the World Cruise programme will be the fifteen-mile motor drive to JOHORE BAHRU, known as the Oriental Monte Carlo, and dominated by the splendid palace built by the Sultan Abubakur.



Native making batik

PHILIPPINES

THE Spanish discoverers called the PHILIPPINES the "Pearl of the Orient." Magellan, the heroic and ill-fated explorer, set foot on these islands in 1521. In 1570 the first permanent settlement was made and Manila founded. In 1898 they passed into the possession of the United States. To-day they form an interesting object lesson in what twenty-six years of modern efficiency methods have made in comparison with three centuries of old style government.

THERE are 1,000 miles of first-class roads, and irrigation plans are under way to water 1,000,000 acres. There are now 600 miles of railway.

THE archipelago (which comprises over 3,000 distinct islands, of which 350 are over a mile square) is hilly and mountainous. Two-thirds of its land surface is covered with forests: gutta percha, India rubber, and other gum-yielding trees abound.

MANILA, on Luzon Island, the capital of the group, with a population of about 300,000, has a deep and safe harbour with an enormous commerce, and is the largest hemp market in the world.

VERY picturesque are the older portions of the city, the native Malayan quarter with houses roofed with nipa leaves, and the Spanish districts retaining the atmosphere of the old regime.

DURING the days spent in this interesting port, an automobile drive will be taken round the city along the Escolta, or main street, with its bazaars and European stores, to the Luneta, or fashionable driveway, and the old Spanish walled city with its fort, convents, monasteries, palaces, mediæval moats and picturesque Spanish houses. The Carabao, or water buffalo, still shares the road with the high-powered motor car. Very impressive is the stately pile of the Cathedral. The Santa Anna Cabaret, said to be the largest in the world, is a popular resort for dancing.

A Mandaya girl

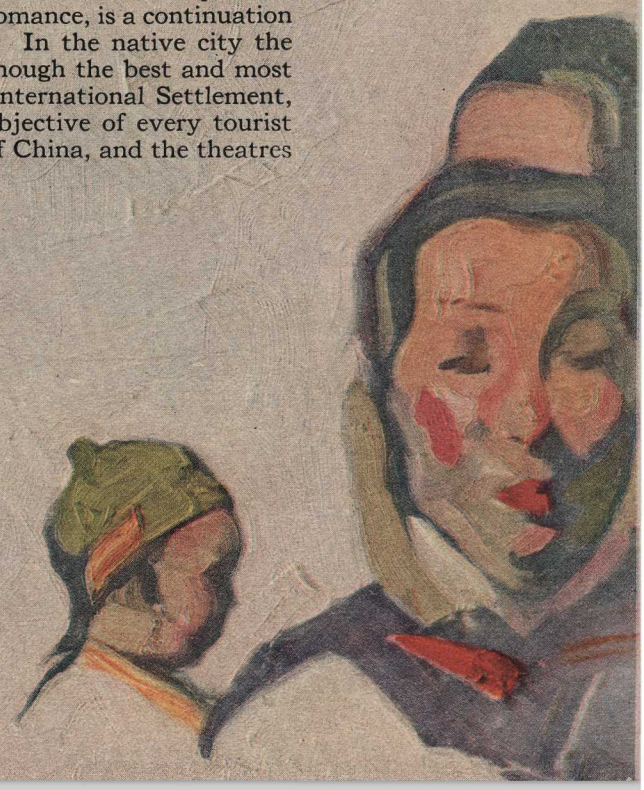
HONG KONG

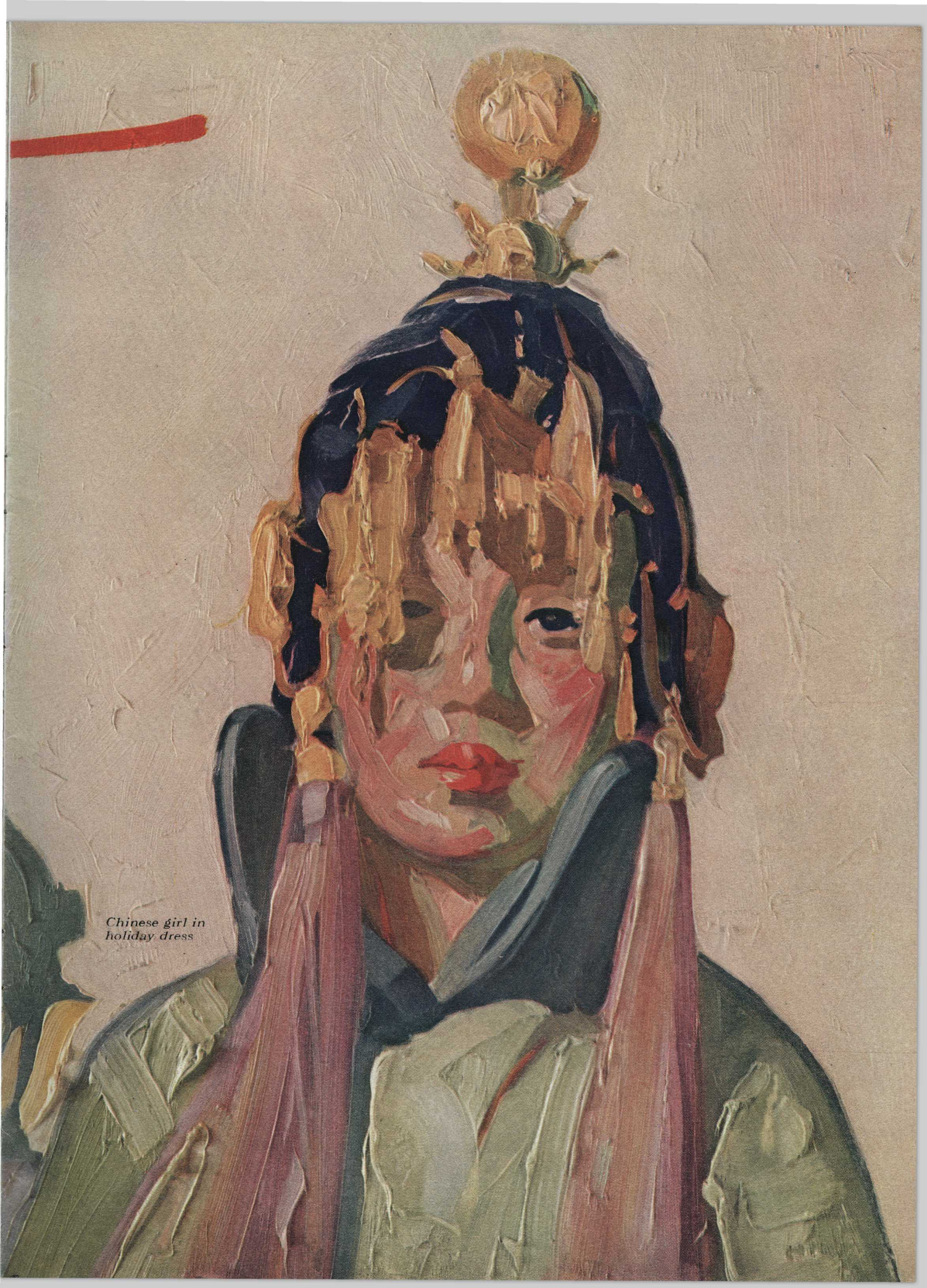
HONGKONG, established as an outpost of the British Empire, is one of the great seaports of the world, swarming with steamers, sailing ships, junks and sampans. This is not surprising when one realises that of cotton goods alone, China has an annual consumption "which would carpet a roadway sixty feet wide from here to the moon."

FOUNDED in 1841, the City of Victoria has grown to be an amphi-theatre of substantial edifices round one of the busiest harbours in the Orient.

HONGKONG is a free port with a delightful freedom from customs formalities, and has its own currency. The curio shops maintain an inexhaustible fascination for the traveler, and the stores are rich in Canton blackwood furniture, Swatow lace and porcelain. A well built military road winding round the island on which Victoria is built offers a delightful motor trip. The Peak, 1,800 feet above the sea, commands a magnificent view, and no one should miss visiting the Flag-staff, with its wide panorama of city and harbour. So pleasant is the winter climate that Hongkong is becoming one of the most popular winter resorts in the Orient.

SHANGHAI is the commercial capital of North China, and the largest foreign settlement of the Orient. The French Settlement is a separate municipality, while the British and Americans are united in the International Settlement. Every nation in Europe and most of the nations of Asia are represented in this, the most cosmopolitan city in the world. Shanghai is built on a tributary of the Yangtse Kiang, and taps for its trade a population of 200,000,000 people. The Bund is a street consisting chiefly of modern six-storey buildings. Its most famous edifice is the Shanghai Club, with a bar 110 feet long, said to be the longest in the world. Nanking Road is the great shopping street, with Chinese department stores and amusement palaces. The Bubbling Well Road, famous in many a romance, is a continuation of this road, and leads to the Race Course. In the native city the Thieves' Market is notable for its curios, although the best and most reliable curio shops are to be found in the International Settlement, and the Willow Pattern Tea House is the objective of every tourist in China. Shanghai is the dramatic capital of China, and the theatres are well worth a visit.





Chinese girl in holiday dress

PEKING

PEKING has been the Capital of China for 900 years, and is on the same parallel of latitude as Madrid. The opening of the Forbidden City to the foreigner has made it one of the most fascinating tourist objectives in the world. The best view of the city is from Chien Men, the tower on the South Wall of the Tartar City, from which one can look down on the gaily colored tile roofs of temples, pagodas and palaces, and also upon the swarm of human life. The springless mule-drawn Peking cart, the sedan chair, the ricksha, the double-humped Bacterian Camel, are still to be seen along with the automobile. Porcelains, silks, embroideries, cloisonné, lanterns, rugs, carvings and curios can be secured here as in no other Chinese City.

IN the south of the Chinese City is the Temple of Heaven, containing the Palace of Abstinence, the blue tiled Temple of the Happy Year and the Altar of Heaven, the most sacred object in China.

RESPLENDENT indeed is the famous Summer Palace, with its beautiful grounds and halls with yellow-tiled roofs and brilliantly decorated eaves.

"And the whole of six hundred years of Chinese history has gone into the making of the quaint palace doors and windows shaped like vases and fans and teapots; the boathouse where the imperial barge used to lie; the spring that trickles through its intricate stone tracery, made to go slowly so that it won't carry good luck away; the rock gardens, so strange to our western eyes, where all the flowers are twisted stone; the Bridge of Ten Thousand Years; the theatre where the Empress watched the classic three-day plays; the Throne Hall of Purple Effulgence where she gave her last audience to the Dalai Lama in his gorgeous yellow robes, and went to join her august ancestors at the Place of the Nine Springs."

Manchurian trader

JAPAN

KOBE is the climax of the entrancing voyage through the Inland Sea. With a population of over 600,000, Kobe presents a typical picture of modern Japan, while at the same time the Buddhist temples and Shinto Shrines preserve the character of the old.

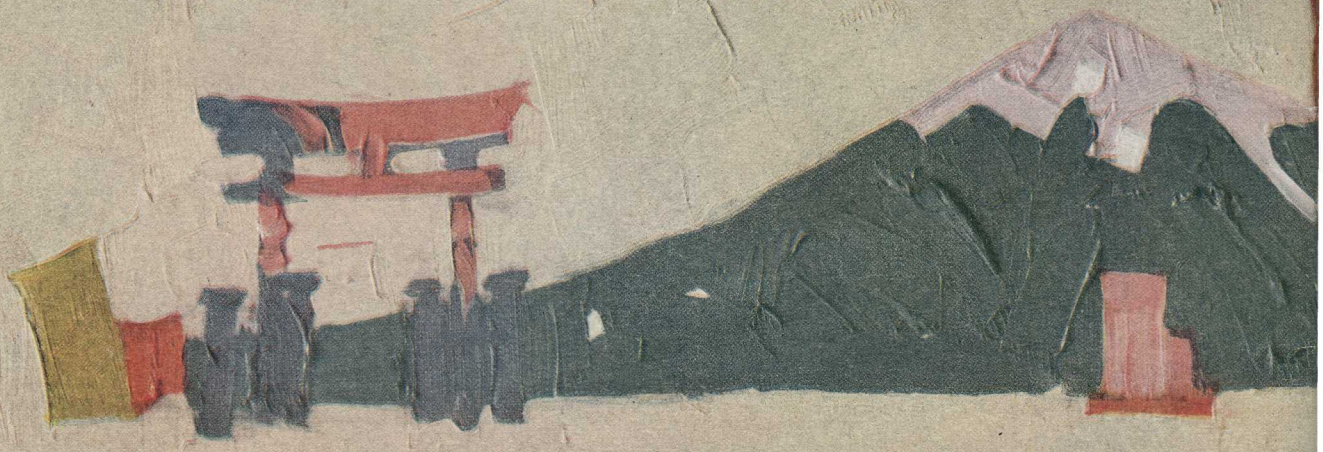
KYOTO. This sacred city, for a thousand years the Capital of Japan, illustrates in its temples, shrines, museums and palaces the history and art of a fascinating people. The skill of the Japanese excels in Kyoto silks, crepes, fans, porcelains, bronzes, lacquer carvings, damascene, cloisonne and embroideries. Teapot Hill has half a mile of curio shops, each with its fascinating treasures.

OF the 950 Buddhist temples and Shinto Shrines, it is hard to select those most worth a visit. The Mikado's Palace on its garden, and Nijo Castle, the moated palace of the Shoguns, illustrate the historic past.

NARA, still more ancient capital of Japan than Kyoto, has been less influenced perhaps than any other of the cities by European culture.

YOKOHAMA and TOKYO are rapidly being reconstructed by a courageous people. The progress already made is remarkable, and Japan is rapidly returning to its old-time prosperity.

NIKKO. Five hours from Tokyo by train, the marvelous shrines of Nikko—"Sunny Splendour"—are set in a semi-circle of towering mountains. Here are grouped the most richly decorated temples in Japan, and the tombs of two great Shoguns. The sacred Red Lacquer Bridge spans a roaring torrent and the roads and mountain slopes are shaded with stately cryptomerias. Broad stone steps, magnificently carved and gilded gates, spacious terraces, lanterned enclosures surrounded with walls of lacquer and gold, lofty roofs with carved gables and crested ridgepoles, panelled ceilings and a multitude of gilded images, silk bordered mats underfoot, the fragrance of incense, the resonant music of gongs and the clang of bells—these are a few of the imperishable memories carried away from a visit to the mausoleums of Jegasu and Jemitsu.



Classic type

HAWAII

HONOLULU. Fifteen volcanoes rising out of the Pacific to form islands, each with its necklace of coral reef, have made the group known as Hawaii. The natives are the most affable of people, and are best known for their contribution to American music. The first Hawaiians arrived at Honolulu a thousand years ago from Samoa, speaking a language akin to that of the Maoris of New Zealand. The population now comprises all the races of the Pacific. Honolulu, the capital, with its avenues of royal palms, gives the impression of being garlanded with flowers and laden with luscious fruit.

AT the unrivalled bathing beach of Waikiki, thousands ride the waves in surf canoes or on surf boards.

VERY impressive is the precipice of Pali, twelve hundred feet above the sea, down which King Oahu's warriors hurled themselves when defeated by Kamehameha. The view from here is said to be one of the most beautiful in the world. Passengers will enjoy the 90-mile motor drive around the Island, including Pali and the principal points of interest in the City. A fascinating collection of exhibits illustrating Polynesian culture may be seen at the Bishop Museum.

COASTING along the cliff-bound shores on this World Cruise, the EMPRESS steams on from Honolulu to HILO, the port from which an easy ascent can be made to the crater of the still active volcano, Kilauea, the largest lake of fire in the world. The road from Hilo to the crater is of tropical beauty, flanked with titanic ferns and a rich profusion of exotic flowers. In the intervals between eruptions, the lava floor of the crater carries in spots a luxuriant vegetation, though the general impression is one of vast and desolate waste. The pit is three miles across.

Native type

PANAMA

SAN FRANCISCO. Possessing one of the largest landlocked harbors in the world, with an area of 450 square miles, San Francisco has an imperial position which is emphasized by the blithe architecture of the buildings topping her bold hills.

THE city itself stands upon the promontory of the northern part of San Francisco peninsula, with an outlook in every direction. To the east are the bay, hills and populous cities of Alameda County. To the north are the Golden Gate, the Marin County hills and majestic Tamalpais, mountain of the sea. To the west are the expanses of the Pacific, and to the south San Francisco Bay again, extending into the orchard-filled valley of Santa Clara.

PARKS, elaborate and well designed, are thronged with people. The largest, Golden Gate Park, containing 1,013 acres, is an area of loveliness. The cafes, of which there are hundreds, are famed for their good cooking.

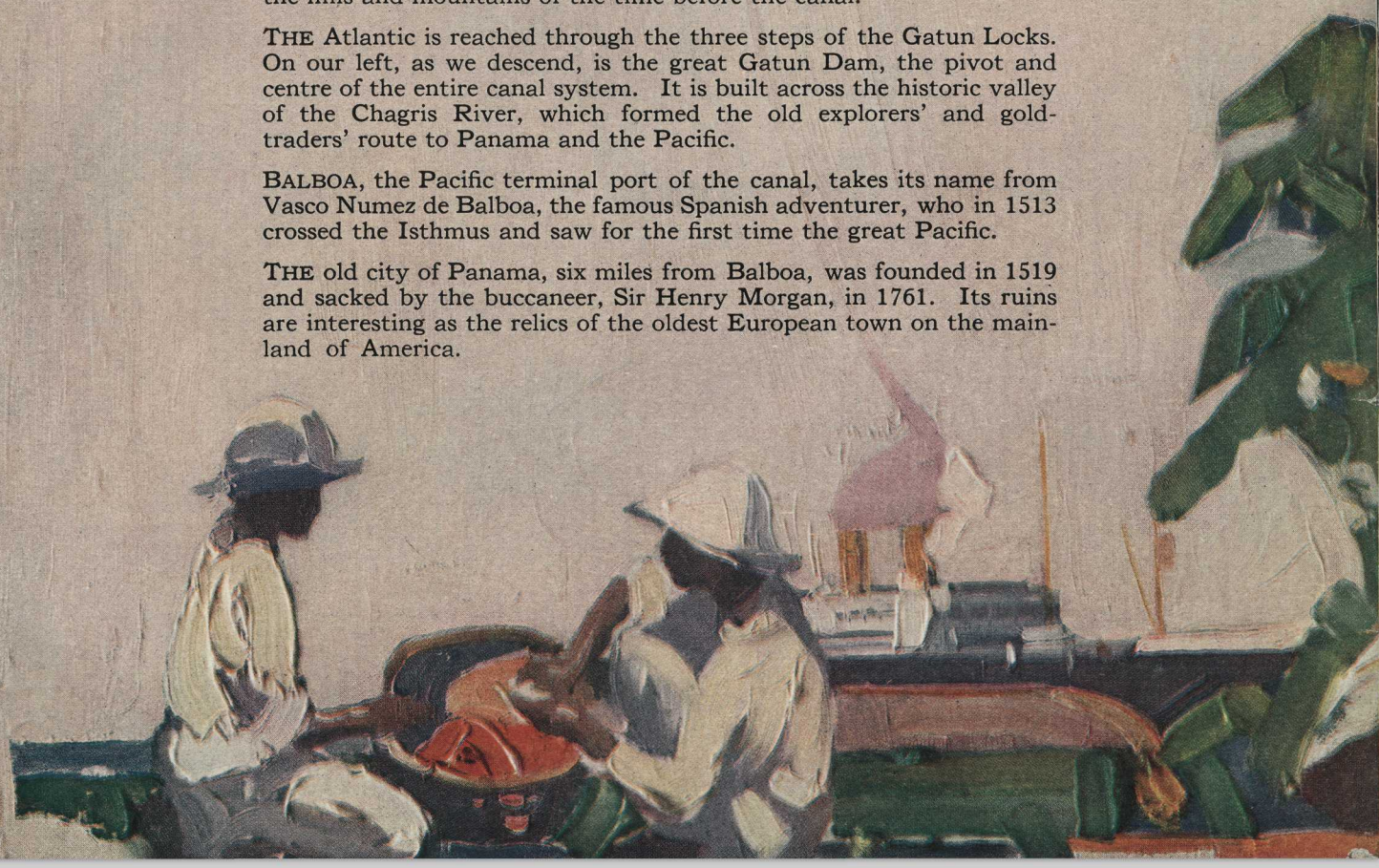
PANAMA. For 43.84 nautical miles, passengers on this World Cruise will have the opportunity of studying the engineering miracle of an artificial waterway between two oceans. Gatun Lake is the summit level—85 feet above the sea, and is reached by means of Miraflores Locks (slightly over a mile in length), Miraflores Lake and the Pedro Miguel Locks (5-6th of a mile long).

PASSING through the great Culebra Cut, which is itself eight miles long, the Empress steams a further 24 miles through the picturesque Gatun Lake,—the largest artificially formed lake in the world. The great ship threads a tortuous path in and out of new formed islands,—the hills and mountains of the time before the canal.

THE Atlantic is reached through the three steps of the Gatun Locks. On our left, as we descend, is the great Gatun Dam, the pivot and centre of the entire canal system. It is built across the historic valley of the Chagris River, which formed the old explorers' and gold-traders' route to Panama and the Pacific.

BALBOA, the Pacific terminal port of the canal, takes its name from Vasco Numez de Balboa, the famous Spanish adventurer, who in 1513 crossed the Isthmus and saw for the first time the great Pacific.

THE old city of Panama, six miles from Balboa, was founded in 1519 and sacked by the buccaneer, Sir Henry Morgan, in 1761. Its ruins are interesting as the relics of the oldest European town on the mainland of America.



Characteristic type

CANADIAN PACIFIC AGENCIES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

America

Canada

Calgary, Alta.	R. W. Greene, Canadian Pacific Station
Hamilton, Ont.	A. Craig, Corner King and James
Montreal, Que.	D. R. Kennedy, 141 St. James Street
Nelson, B.C.	J. S. Carter, Corner Baker & Ward Sts.
North Bay, Ont.	L. O. Tremblay, 87 Main Street West
Ottawa, Ont.	J. A. McGill, 83 Sparks Street
Quebec, Que.	C. A. Langevin, Palais Station
Saint John, N.B.	G. Bruce Burpee, 40 King Street
Toronto, Ont.	J. E. Parker, Can. Pac. Bldg., King & Yonge
Vancouver, B.C.	J. J. Forster, Canadian Pacific Station
Victoria, B.C.	L. D. Chetham, 1102 Government St.
Winnipeg, Man.	W. C. Casey, 364 Main Street

United States

Atlanta, Ga.	E. G. Chesbrough, 49 N. Forsyth St.
Bellingham, Wash.	Eric W. Spence, 1252 Elk St.
Boston, Mass.	L. R. Hart, 405 Boylston St.
Buffalo, N.Y.	H. R. Mathewson, 160 Pearl St.
Chicago, Ill.	R. S. Elworthy, 71 East Jackson Blvd.
Cincinnati, Ohio	M. E. Malone, 201 Dixie Terminal Bldg.
Cleveland, Ohio	G. H. Griffin, 1010 Chester Ave.
Detroit, Mich.	G. G. McKay, 1231 Washington Blvd.
Kansas City, Mo.	R. G. Norris, 601 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Wm. McIlroy, 621 South Grand Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn.	H. M. Tait, 611 Second Ave. South
New York, N.Y.	E. T. Stebbing, Madison Ave. at 44th St.
Philadelphia, Pa.	R. C Clayton, Locust St., at 15th
Pittsburgh, Pa.	C. L. Williams, 338 Sixth Ave.
Portland, Ore.	W. H. Deacon, 55 Third St.
San Francisco, Cal.	F. L. Nason, 675 Market St.
St. Louis, Mo.	G. P. Carbrey, 420 Locust St.
Seattle, Wash.	E. L. Sheehan, 1320 Fourth Ave.
Tacoma, Wash.	D. C. O'Keefe, 1113 Pacific Ave.
Washington, D.C.	C. E. Phelps, 905 Fifteenth St. N.W.

Cuba

Havana	Santamaria y Ca., San Ignacio 18

Mexico

Mexico City	H. E. Bourchier, Apartado 1477

West Indies

Jamaica	George & Branday, 54-56 Port Royal St. Kingston

Panama

Balboa	Wm. Andrews & Co.
Cristobal	Wm. Andrews & Co.

Europe

Antwerp, Belgium	A. L. Rawlinson, 25 Quai Jordaens
Athens, Greece	Crowe and Stevens, Piraeus
Belfast, Ireland	Wm. McCalla, 41 Victoria Street
Berlin, Germany	P. Kayser, Unter den Linden 39
Birmingham, Eng.	W. T. Treadaway, 4 Victoria Square
Bristol, England	A. S. Ray, 18 St. Augustine's Parade
Brussels, Belgium	L. H. R. Plummer, 98 Blvd. Adolphe Max
Cadiz, Spain	Harold W. Sanderson, 17 Isaac Peral
Cherbourg, France	Canadian Pacific, 46 Quai Alexander III

Europe—*Continued*

Constantinople, Turkey	W. F. Van der Zee, Galata
Gibraltar, Spain	The London Coal Co., 72 Irish Town
Glasgow, Scotland	W. Stewart, 25 Bothwell Street
Hamburg, Germany	T. H. Gardner, Gansemarkt 3
Liverpool, England	R. E. Swain, Pier Head
London, England	W. H. Powell, 62-65 Charing Cross S.W.1 C. E. Jenkins, 62-65 Charing Cross, S.W.1 G. Saxon Jones, 103 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3
Manchester, Eng.	J. W. Maine, 31 Mosley Street
Monte Carlo, Monaco	A. Jules Doda, Courtier Maritime
Moscow, Russia	A. Ross Owen, Stary Gostinny, Dvor No. 66, Varvarkanulitza
Naples, Italy	Wilmink Borriello, Ltd.
Oslo, Norway	E. Bordewick, Jernbanetorvet 4
Paris, France	A. V. Clark, 7 Rue Scribe
Prague, Czecho-Slovakia	E. Schmitz, Havlickovo Namesti, 33 Cukerni Palac
Ragusa, Jugo Slavia	Dr. Ivan Shvegel
Rome, Italy	B. T. Padgett, 130-131 Via Del Tritone
Rotterdam, Holland	J. Springett, 91 Coolsingel
Southampton, Eng.	H. Taylor, Canute Road
Venice, Italy	Guiseppe Guetta, San Moise 1474
Vienna, Austria	A. W. Treadaway, 6 Opernring

Asia

Batavia, Java	Maclaine, Watson & Co.
Beyrout, Syria	Henry Heald & Co.
Bombay, India	MacKinnon, MacKenzie & Co.
Calcutta, India	MacKinnon, MacKenzie & Co.
Colombo, Ceylon	MacKinnon, MacKenzie & Co.
Hong Kong, China	G. E. Costello, Opposite Blake Pier
Jerusalem, Palestine	Jamal Bros., Jaffa Road
Kobe, Japan	E. Hospes, 1 Bund
Manila, P.I.	J. R. Shaw, 14 Calle David, Roxas Blvd.
Padang, Sumatra	Haacke Company
Peking, China	C. M. Hall, Agent
Seoul, Korea	J. H. Morris
Shanghai, China	T. R. Percy, 4 Bund
Singapore, Straits Settlements	Boustead & Co.
Tokyo, Japan	W. R. Buckberrough, No. 1, Itchome, Yuraku-Cho
Yokohama, Japan	A. M. Parker, 1 Bund

Africa

Algiers, Algeria	Atwater Shipping Co., 5 Boulevard Carnot
Cairo, Egypt	Anglo-American Nile & Tourist Co.
Funchal, Madeira	Blandy Bros. & Co.

Oceania

(South Pacific Countries)

Auckland, N.Z.	Union S.S. Company of New Zealand Ltd.
Hilo, T. H.	Theo. H. Davies & Co.
Honolulu, T. H.	Theo. H. Davies & Co.
Suva, Fiji	Union S.S. Company of New Zealand, Ltd.
Sydney, N.S.W.	J. Sclater, Union House
Wellington, N.Z.	Union S.S. Company of New Zealand Ltd.

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Asst. Steamship Passenger Traffic Manager
MONTREAL

WALTER MAUGHAN
Steamship Passenger Traffic Manager
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Mediterranean Cruise

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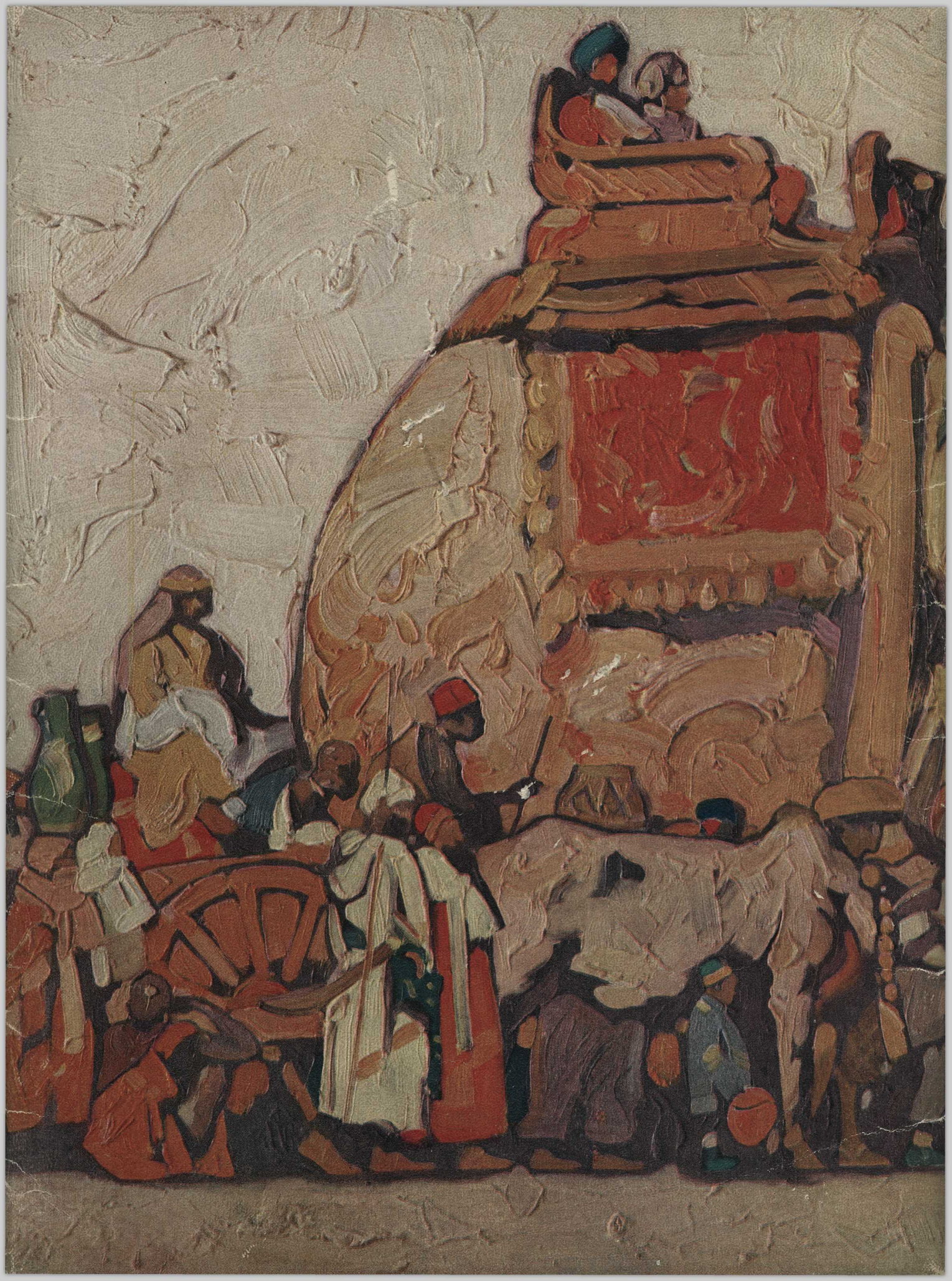
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