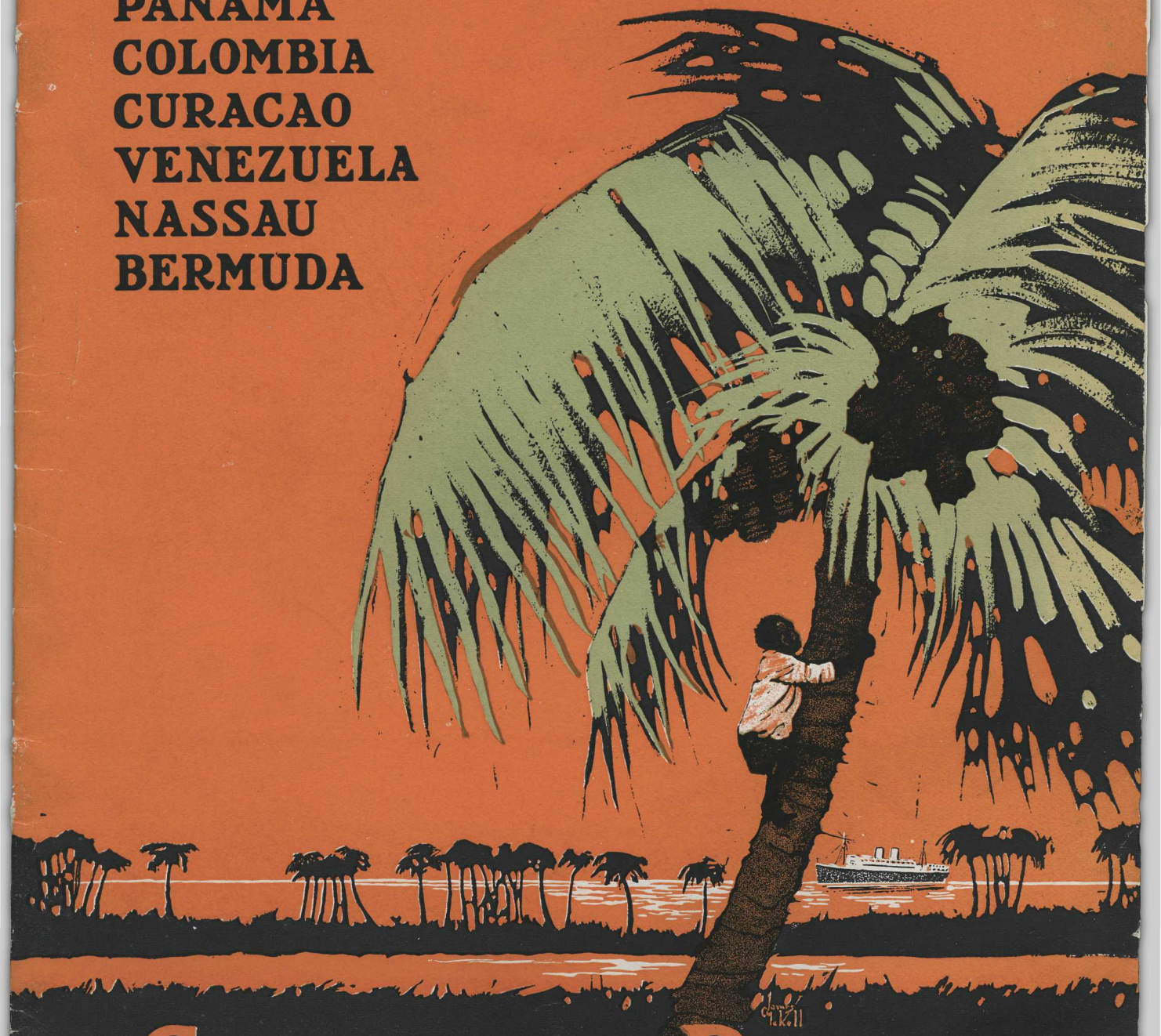
1923

A Delightful Cruise *to the* West Indies

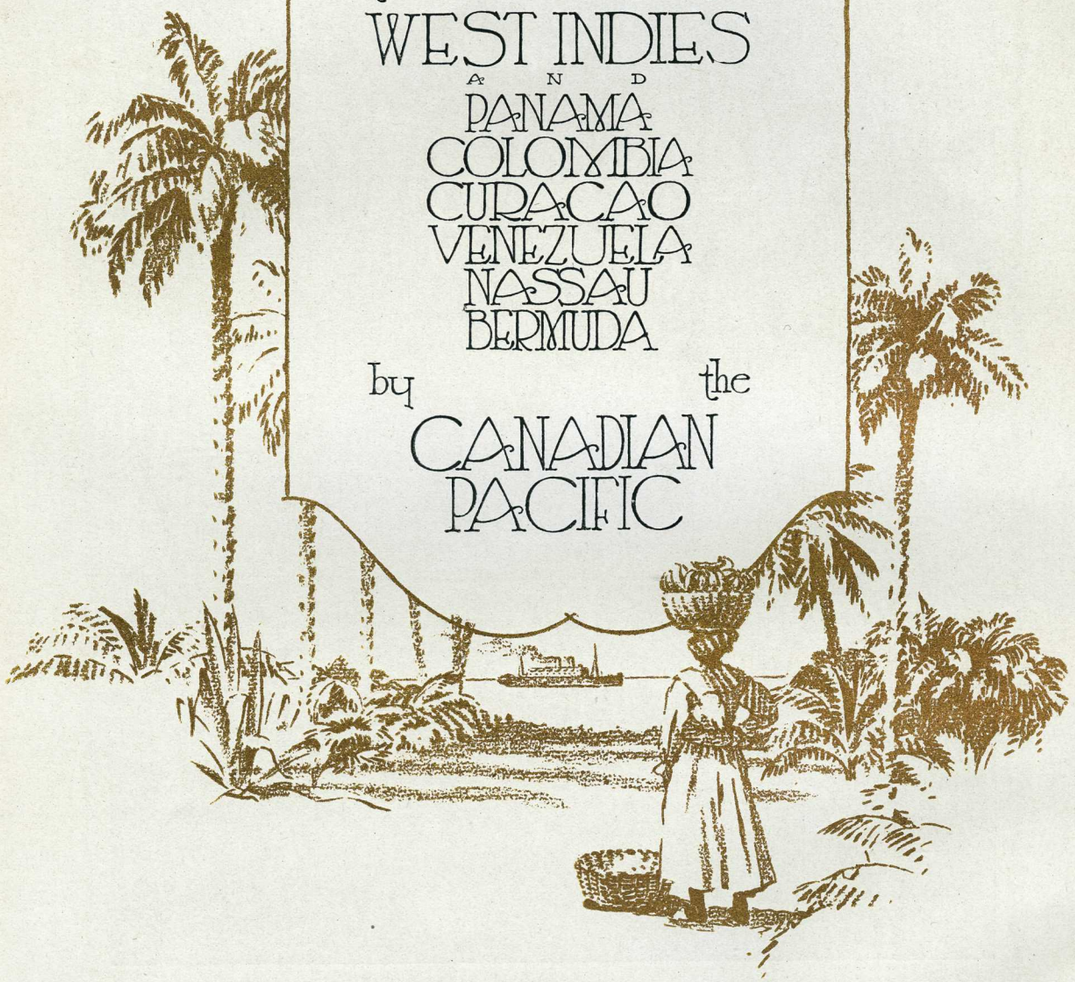
PANAMA
COLOMBIA
CURACAO
VENEZUELA
NASSAU
BERMUDA



Canadian Pacific

45

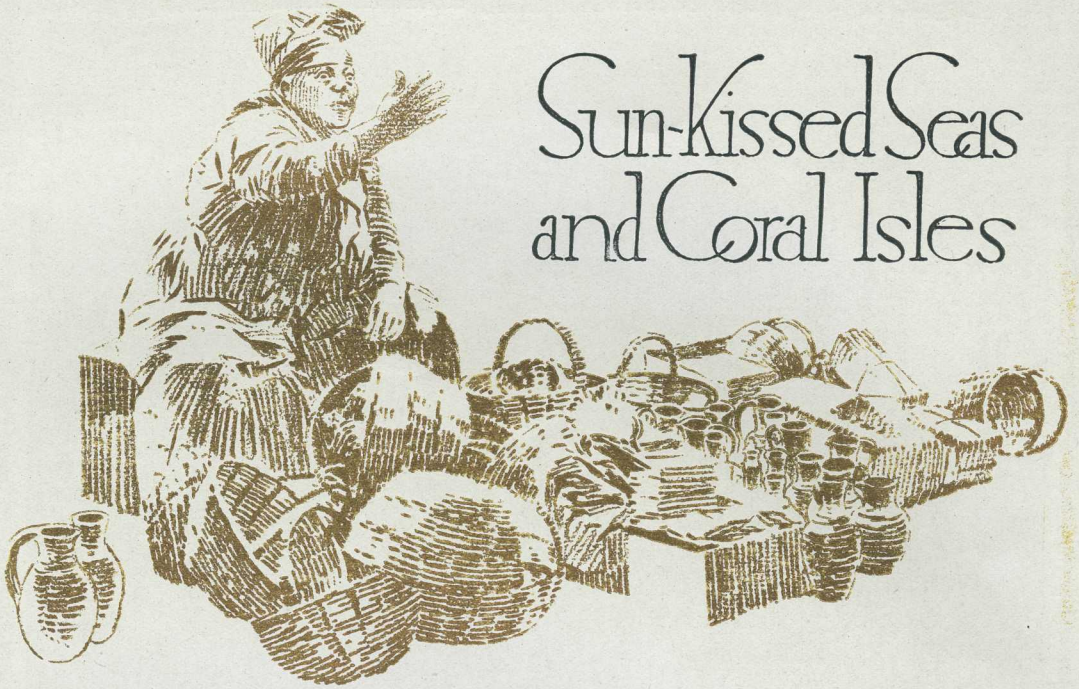
A Delightful Cruise to the WEST INDIES AND PANAMA COLOMBIA CURACAO VENEZUELA NASSAU BERMUDA by the CANADIAN PACIFIC



Printed in Canada. 1923

Aquila Books
Aug. 24/93

Where Surf Rolls in on Silvery Sands



Sun-Kissed Seas and Coral Isles

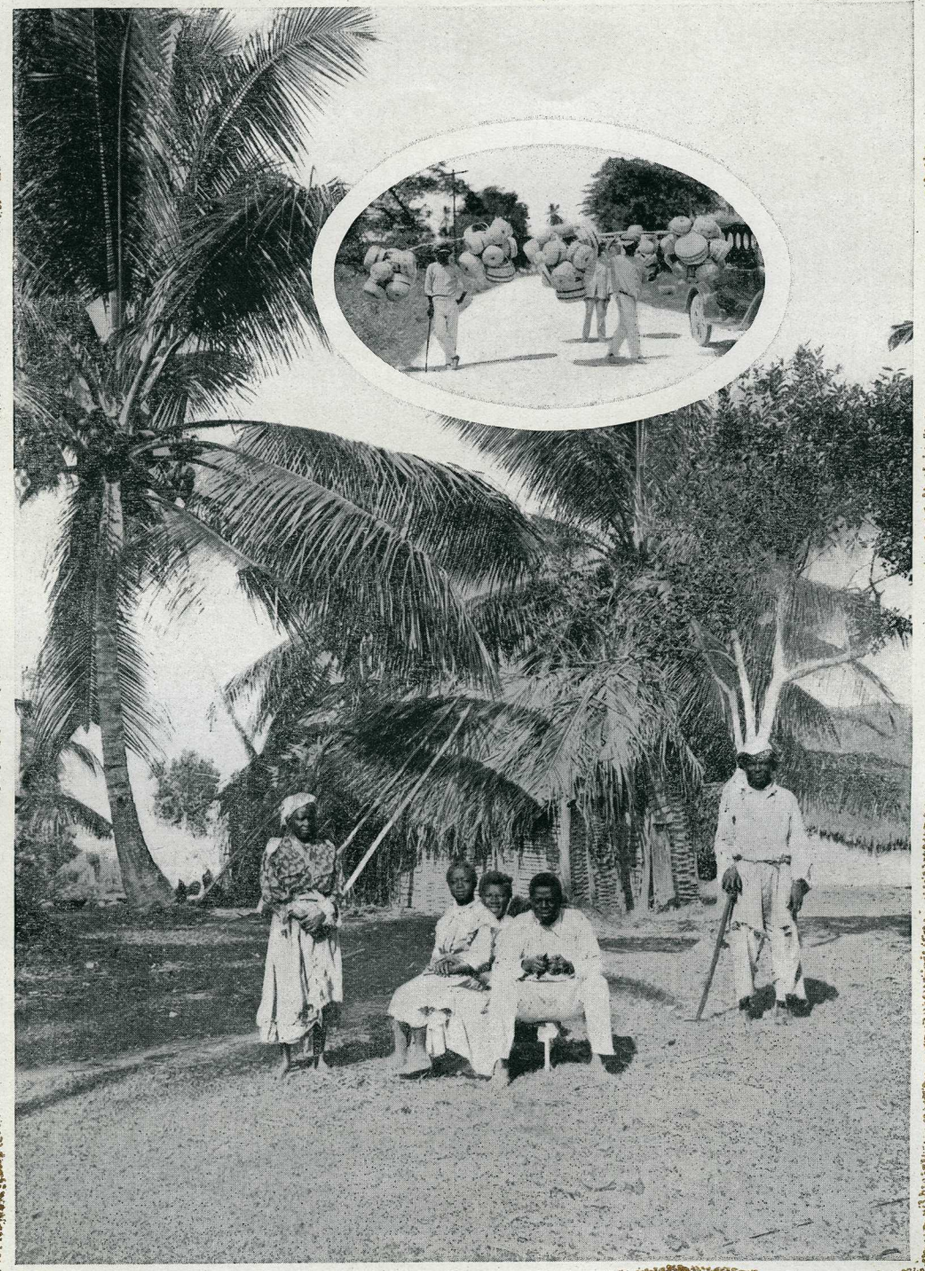
Westward Ho ! with a Rumbelow
And Hurrah for the Spanish Main O !

MAKE it "Southward ho!" nowadays instead of "Westward ho!"—and the old, fascinating adventure of the West Indies and the Spanish Main still tempts you, as it tempted Columbus, Ponce de Leon, Drake, and a hundred others. True, there are no pirates now, no rich galleons to sack, no buried treasures to seek; but there is still the lure of sun-kissed seas, the beauty of coral isles, the charm of tropical life, the countless memories of the storied past.

Do not some of these names stimulate your imagination? Cuba, that lovely island that was once the pride of Spain? Or Jamaica, headquarters, in the bad old days, of famous buccaneers, the dreaded Henry Morgan among them? Or Panama, formerly the highway of Spanish treasure trains, now synonymous with the greatest canal of history? To these places you can cruise this winter; and to others—Colombia, stronghold of Hispaniola; Curacao, a little bit of Holland in the Caribbean; the South American land of Venezuela, with its sky-nestling capital of Caracas; Trinidad, "the land of the humming bird"; Barbados, the beautiful coral island; Martinique, an outpost of France, remembered for the devastation wrought by Mont Pelée; St. Thomas, once a Danish possession, now American; Porto Rico, where Columbus rested and whence Ponce de Leon set forth to find the Fountain of Youth; Nassau, in the Bahamas, with its wonderful coral formations and sea-gardens; and last, but not least, Bermuda, the "Isles of the Blest."

HAVANA—The Two-Hundred Year Old Morro Castle (Above)—Columbus Cathedral

Ewing Galloway
Keystone View Co.



JAMAICA—Some Types of Palms and Natives (Insert)—Basket Sellers

Underwood & Underwood

PANAMA—Ruins of the old Cathedral, once amongst the finest buildings of the New World
—*Keystone View Co.*

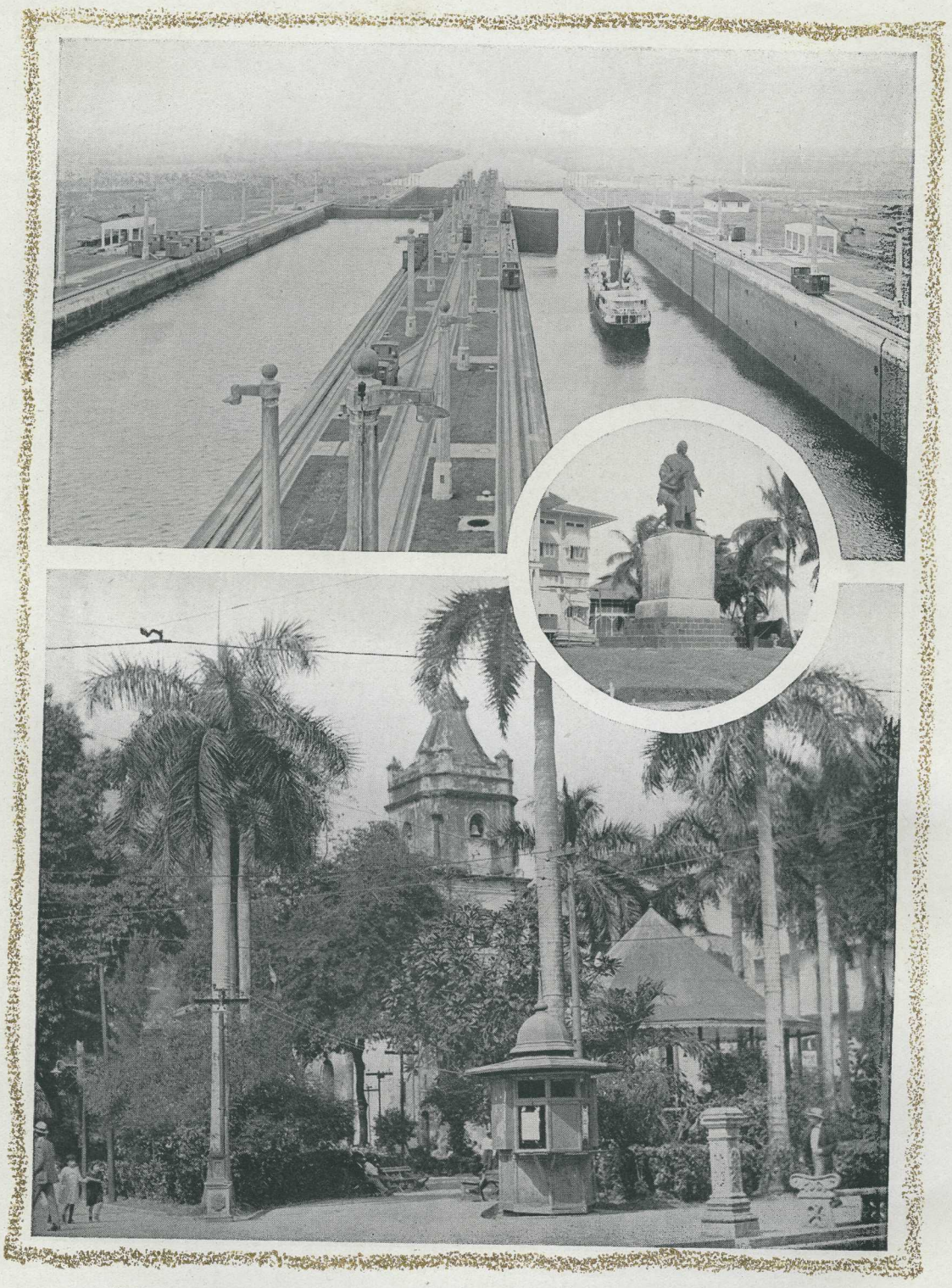
The Canadian Pacific announces two cruises this winter to the West Indies, Panama and South America, by the luxurious ocean-going steamship *Empress of Britain.*

These cruises will leave New York on January 22nd and February 23rd, 1924, and will be of 29 days' duration each. The ports visited will be:—

Cuba—Havana
Jamaica—Kingston
Panama—Colon
Colombia—Cartagena
Curacao—Willemstad
Venezuela—La Guayra
Trinidad—Port of Spain
Barbados—Bridgetown
Martinique—Fort de France and St. Pierre
St. Thomas—Charlotte Amalia
Porto Rico—San Juan
Bahamas—Nassau
Bermuda—Hamilton

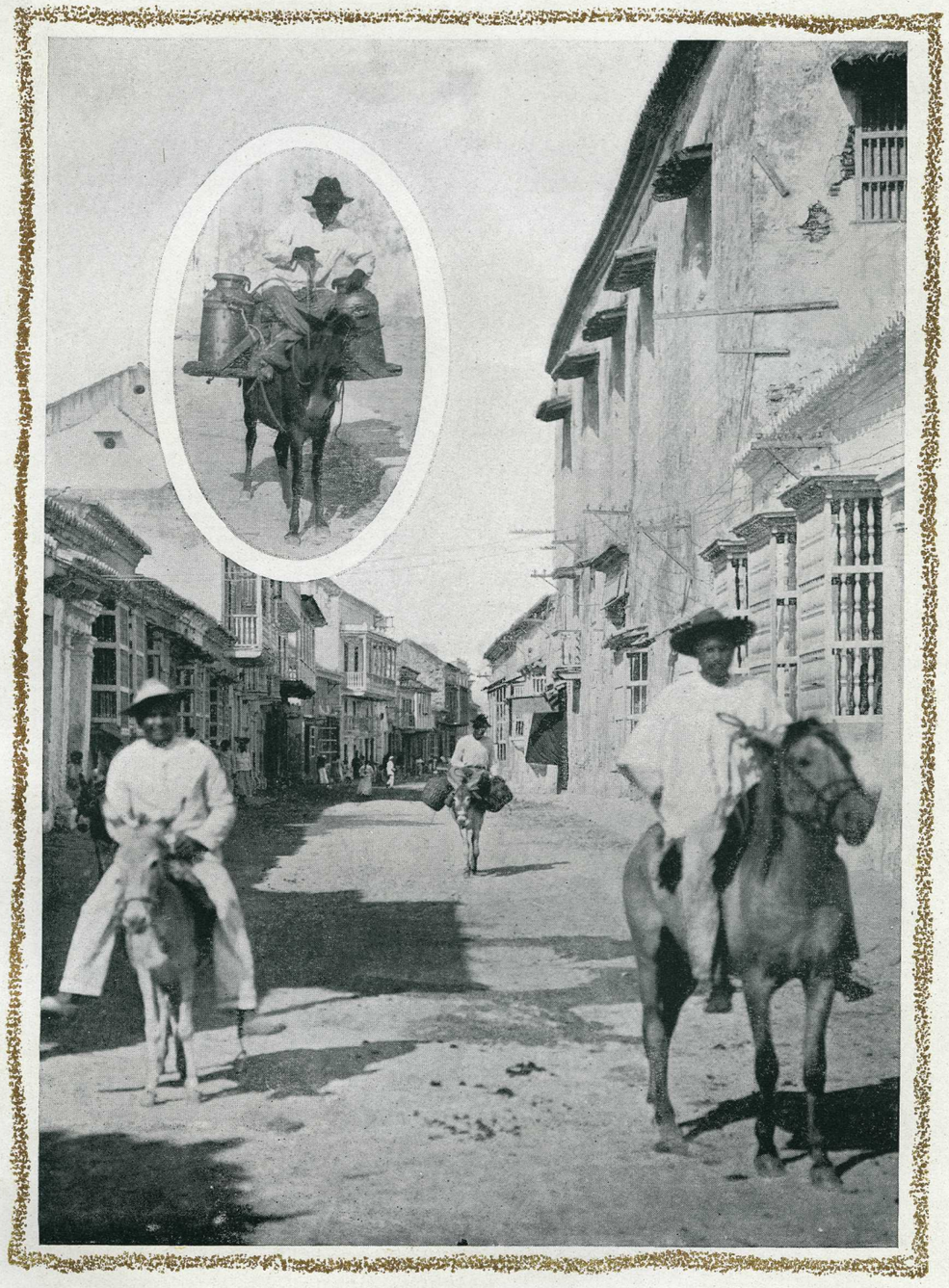
Shore excursions are arranged for the majority of ports, and the time allotted at each is sufficient to see the principal points and objects to the best advantage, while the intervals of sailings between ports of call afford time for rest.

These two cruises will appeal particularly to those whose business compels them to take a vacation during the winter, as they offer a splendid opportunity of avoiding the cold blasts and snow of the northern cities, and of spending the time amid the glorious sunshine and balmy breezes of the tropics in lands abloom with warmth and color.



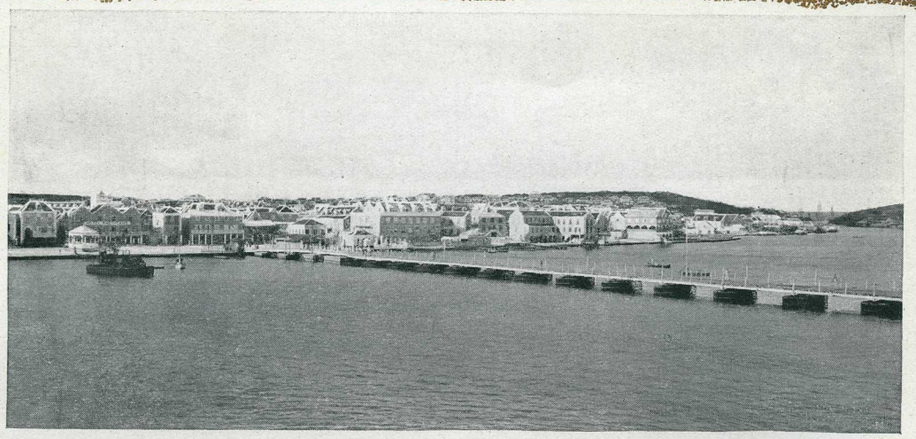
PANAMA—Santa Ana Plaza
(Above)—Locks in the Panama Canal
(Insert)—Statue of De Lesseps, Cristobal

Ewing Galloway
Publishers Photo Service
Ewing Galloway



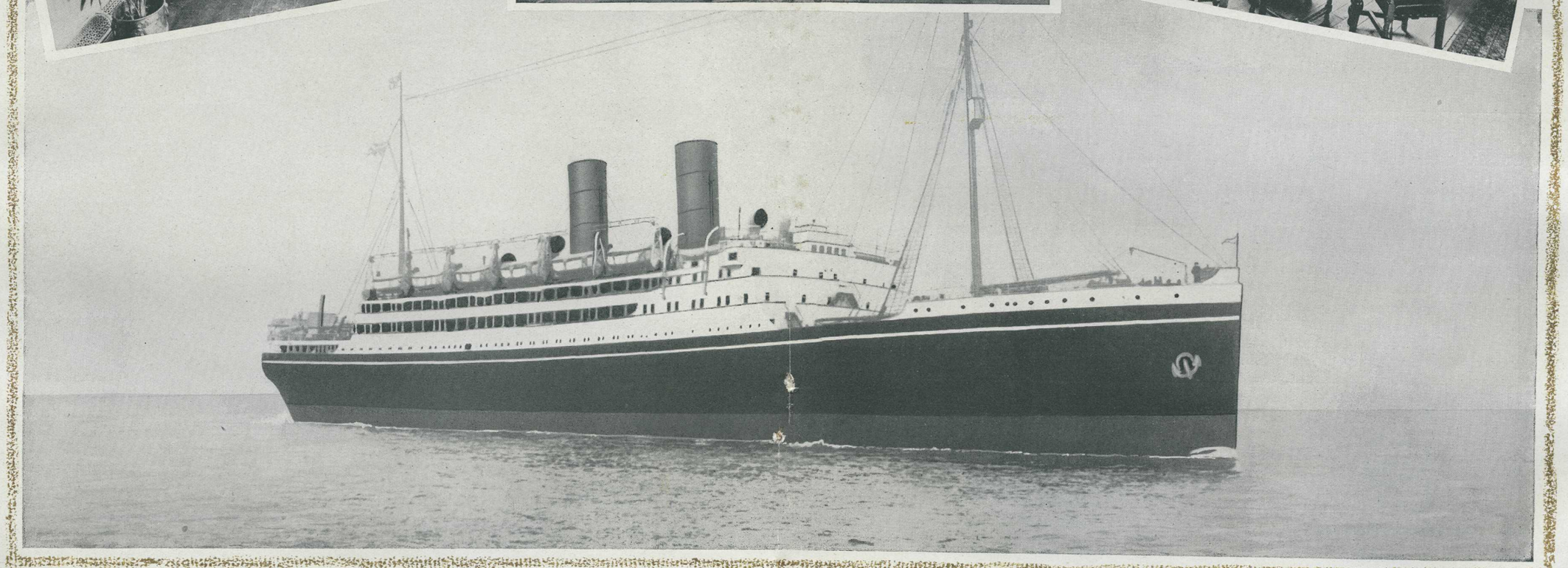
CARTAGENA
(Insert)—The Muleback Express

C. K. Stokes



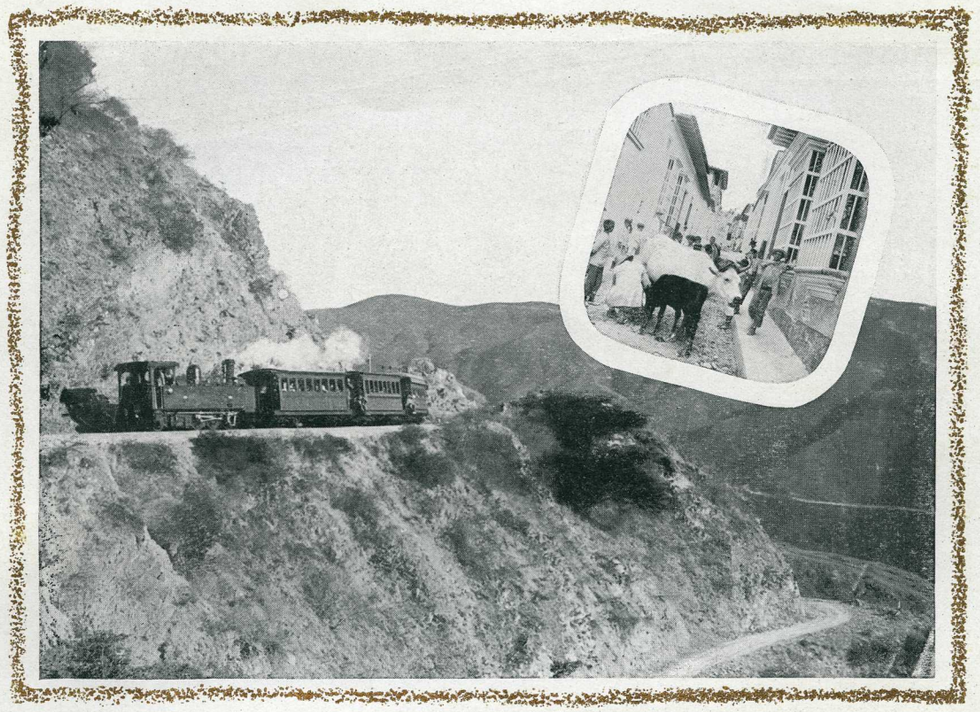
VENEZUELA—The Plaza and Bolivar Monument, Caracas
(Above) CURACAO—The Pontoon Bridge.

Publishers Photo Service



THE EMPRESS OF BRITAIN

(Above—left to right)—The Palm Garden—The Lounge—The Smoking Room



VENEZUELA—Mountain Railway from La Guayra to Caracas *Publishers Photo Service*
(Insert)—Guaranteed Milk in Venezuela *Keystone View Co.*

The *Empress of Britain** has already made four cruises to the West Indies and South America. The experience gained has enabled the Canadian Pacific to fit her in such a way as to make the ship an ideal home. One outstanding feature is that her engines are oil-burning, a feature that will appeal to all those who have experienced the dust and dirt of coaling at tropical ports.

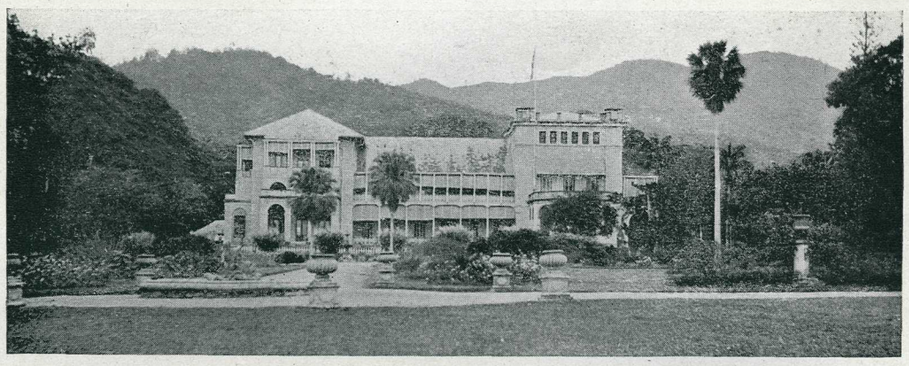
The passenger accommodations are most attractive. Many of the cabins are fitted with bedsteads, and have private bath and toilet attached. A number of them are connected so as to form suites. No more than two passengers will be placed in a room, unless it is desired to accommodate a family party, while those who wish to be alone will find a good proportion of single cabins. The rooms are fitted with electric fans, insuring comfort at all times.

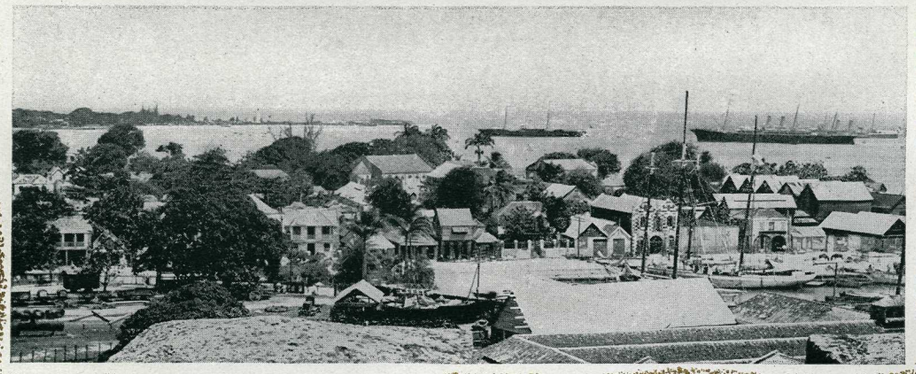
The ship is given over entirely to the cruise. Her spacious promenade decks insure the fullest enjoyment of outdoor life, while her public rooms provide facilities for music, dancing, reading or card playing. Special entertainments during the voyage will be arranged. An orchestra will be carried to play at meal times, assist at concerts and provide music for dancing. A fully equipped gymnasium will afford exercise and recreation, while those who enjoy a morning dip will appreciate the salt-water swimming pool on deck.

The cuisine and service will be of Canadian Pacific service throughout, which means the best. The tropical delicacies of the season will be purchased at the different ports en route.

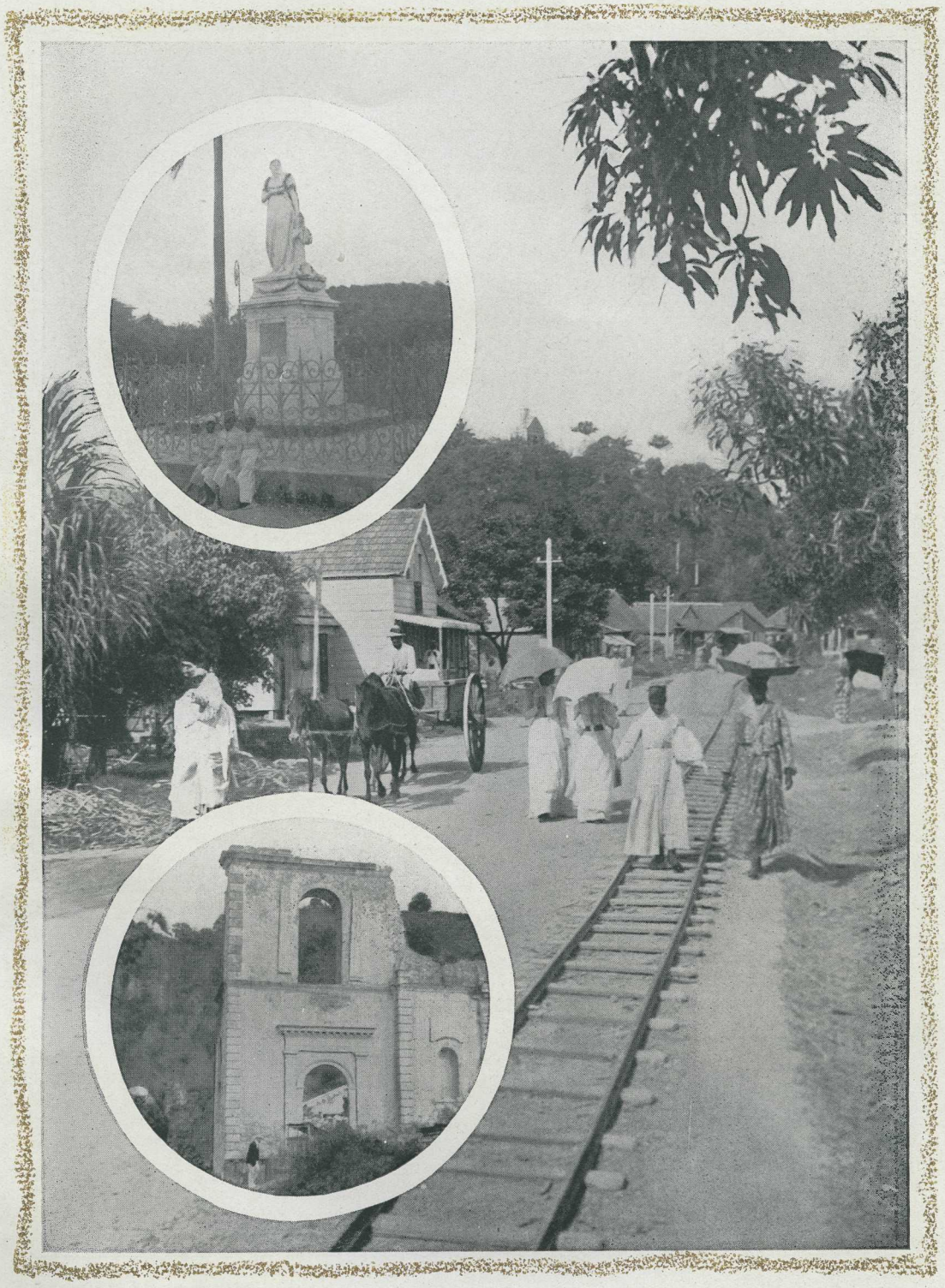
Representatives of the Canadian Pacific will accompany the cruise to look after the comfort of passengers afloat and ashore. For fares, shore excursions, and all other particulars, see separate publications issued by the Canadian Pacific.

* 15,857 registered tons, 22,100 tons displacement, 550 feet long and 66 feet broad.

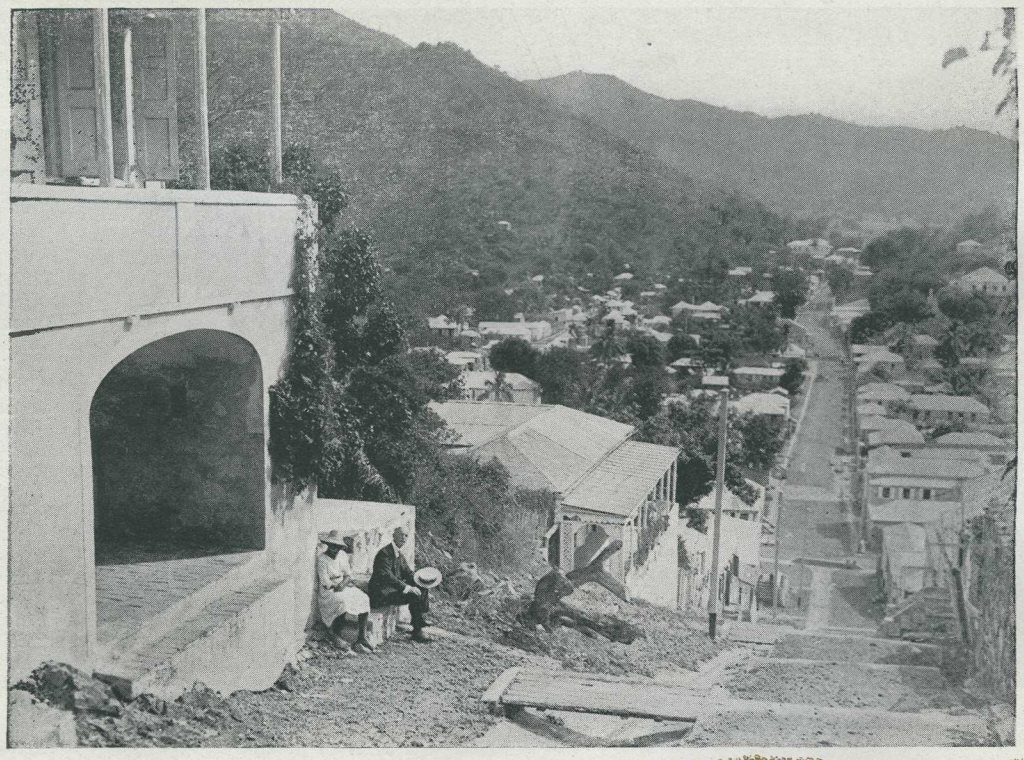




TRINIDAD (Top)—Government House *Brown Bros.*
(Middle)—Residential Street in Port of Spain *Brown Bros.*
BARBADOS—(Bottom)—Looking over Bridgetown *Underwood & Underwood*



MARTINIQUE—Near Fort de France *Ewing Galloway*
(Insert above)—Statue of the Empress Josephine *Ewing Galloway*
(Insert below)—What Mont Pelée did to St. Pierre



ST. THOMAS—Charlotte Amalia *Keystone View Co.*
(Above)—The same town, from Bluebeard's Castle *Ewing Galloway*

PLACES SEEN EN ROUTE

Havana Havana has been termed the Paris of the western hemisphere. Its promenades, drives, public parks, clubs and cafés are filled at all times with gay and pleasure-loving crowds, living a life that is apparently care-free. In customs and in architecture, too, the Cuban metropolis is typically a Spanish city.

The finest street is the Prado, a central avenue that connects a system of parks with the seashore. About Central Park, the Prado and the Malecon the traveller can best study the life and ways of the people of Cuba. The Plaza de Armas, or Military Square, dating from 1519, was really the beginning of Havana. The custom of the Spaniards was to lay out a Plaza de Armas, around which rose the civil, military and ecclesiastical structures.

Steaming into the harbor, the dominant features that will be seen on the left are Morro Castle and Cabanas Fortress, while on the right stretches the city.

Havana is well supplied with churches, the oldest being the Cathedral, the foundations of which were laid in 1656. It is called the Columbus Cathedral, for it is claimed that in 1795 the bones of the great discoverer were brought here from San Domingo. La Fuerza, an old fort, is the oldest structure in Havana. Built in 1538, it has walls 75 feet high, and from its roof a fine view of the city and harbor can be obtained.

Jamaica Jamaica is, without doubt, the most fascinating of the West Indies. Its natural scenery is wonderful. Its mountains rise to high altitudes, reaching, in Blue Mountain Peak, 7,423 feet; from its green-clad hills pour down countless rivers and streams, breaking into beautiful cascades and waterfalls. It was on account of these falls that the Caribs called the island Xamayca, or "Land of Springs and Streams." The variety of climate given by the different altitudes of the island means that vegetation of almost every kind can be found.

Kingston, the capital, is very interesting in many ways. A visit to its markets, which contain supplies of tropical fruit, vegetables, souvenirs made from lace bark, and strings of red and brown beans, will serve as an ideal means to study the manners and customs of the Jamaicans, for these markets are the great gathering places of natives from the interior. Good roads connect Kingston with the interior villages, offering many fine opportunities for excursions.

At the entrance to Kingston Harbor is Port Royal, closely associated with the early history of Jamaica. It was at one time the most important place on the island. Here came the Spanish, followed later and conquered by the English. Afterwards Port Royal became the rendezvous of noted pirates and buccaneers, who brought such treasures as to make it one of the richest places in the world. It was destroyed by an earthquake in 1692, at the height of its prosperity.

Panama Panama is the most southerly point reached on the cruises. Dominating all other features, of course, is the Panama Canal, an engineering feature that has been so often described that it is not necessary to go into details here.

The port of Colon is connected with the old city of Panama by a railroad, from which views of the most prominent features of the canal may be obtained. It was across the Isthmus that the old Spanish gold trains of heavily laden mules made their way towards the Atlantic. Portions of this road still exist.

The city of Panama was founded in 1516. Here came the gold and silver from Peru for shipment to Spain. The city has an interesting Cathedral built in 1760; but probably the great attraction of the city is the Sea Wall, a part of the old fortification, the top of which now forms a promenade. Panama was destroyed in 1671 by the pirate Henry Morgan, but was rebuilt in 1673 about five miles west of the original site, where the ruins of old Panama may still be seen.

Colombia Cartagena de Indias has a romantic history. For three centuries the Spanish flag flew from her grey strongholds, towers and bastions, which were built with desperate and constant care to keep her wealth from the buccaneers. Here came the great Spanish galleons yearly to take away the rich treasure that was so tempting to the roving pirates; here, too, gathered the merchants of the interior, and hither came priests and inquisitors to gather in their turn a harvest of souls. Conquistadores in armour, Governors, Bishops, Spanish nobles and their ladies—all graced in its pride this ancient stronghold of the Caribbean.

Among the many points of interest are the Fortress of San Filipe de Barajas, completed in 1657; the Monastery of Santa Cruz, completed in 1608; Fort of Pastelillo, built 1568, captured in 1741 by Admiral Vernon, with whom were troops from Virginia commanded by Captain Lawrence Washington, brother of the first President of the United States; and the Monastery of the Jesuits.

Curacao Curacao, an island now belonging to Holland, was discovered by the Spaniards in 1499. It was captured by the Dutch in 1634, captured by the French in 1713, and again in 1800, but the French were driven out by the British. In 1802,by the Treaty of Amiens, Curacao was given back to the Dutch, but was again taken by the English in 1805. In 1815, by the Treaty of Paris, it was restored to Holland and has since been the principal island of the Dutch Colonies in the West Indies.

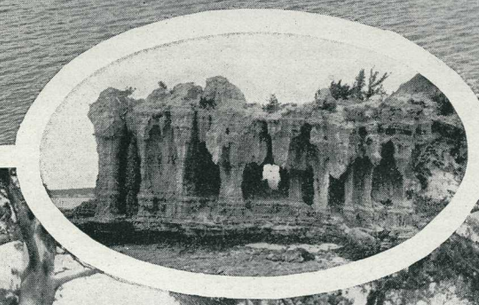
Willemstad, the chief town, is "a bit of Holland dropped in the Caribbean." The population of the island is about 35,000, and the language is called Papiamento, a mixture of Dutch, Spanish and Portugese.

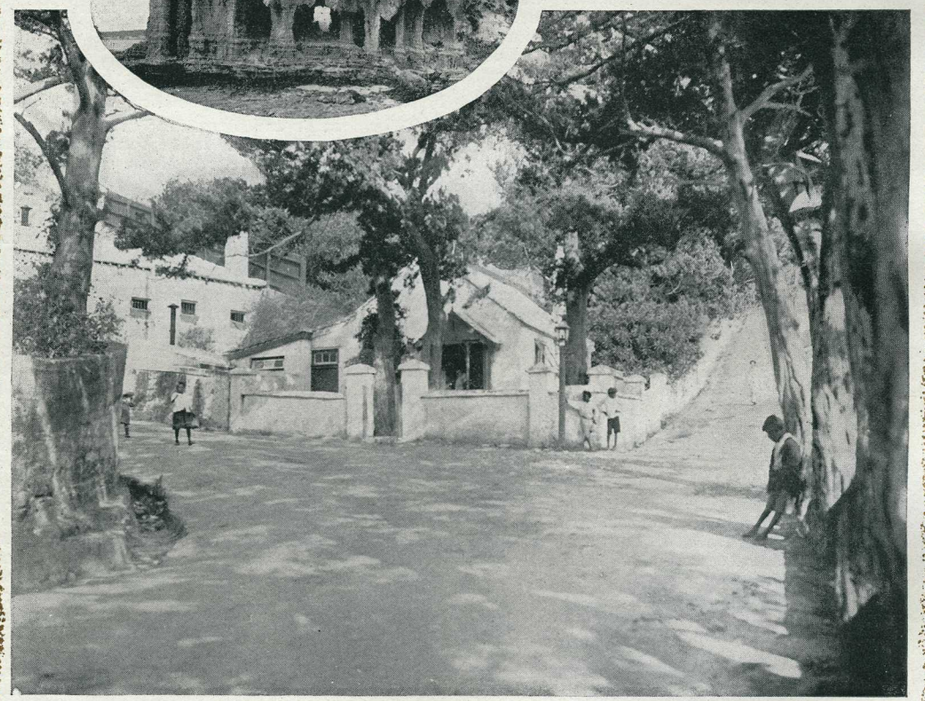
Venezuela The port of La Guayra is the landing place for Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. A magnificent view of the town can be obtained as the ship enters the roadstead. Towering above the harbor rises La Silla Mountain, three thousand feet up which nestles Caracas. The "air-line" distance between La Guayra and Caracas is only six miles—there is, in fact, a mule path trodden for centuries, which is twelve miles in length—but it takes twenty-three miles of railway to connect the two places! This railway journey is a wonderful one, through tunnels, along the brow of precipices, zigzagging, rising higher and higher, until at one point the traveller can look down from a height of three thousand feet.

(Continued on page 20)

PORTO RICO—Columbus Square, San Juan *Underwood & Underwood*
(Insert)—Where Tropic Sea-shores Invite *Ewing Galloway*

THE BAHAMAS—A Street in Nassau *Keystone View Co.*
(Above)—The Sponge Market *C. K. Stokes*





BEAUTIFUL BERMUDA—Where Good Roads are Everywhere *Underwood & Underwood*
(Above)—Hamilton from the Bay *Keystone View Co.*
(Insert)—Coral Rocks *Ewing Galloway*

Caracas was founded in 1567, and although it is within ten degrees of the equator, its elevation gives it a climate of perpetual spring. In the plaza is a magnificent statue of Bolivar, the Liberator of South America.

Trinidad Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indies. Situated within ten degrees of the equator, it is truly tropical, with flowers and fruits in profusion. It is an island that was well known to the old explorers; both Columbus and Raleigh wrote of Trinidad and of "the oysters that grew on trees." The island produces cacao and copra in abundance, and cocoanut palms and plantations of cacao are on every side.

Port of Spain, the capital, lies on a semi-circular plain backed by beautiful hills. There is a large Savanna, Queen's Park, on one side of which stands the Governor's residence and on the other many fine residences, each with its own tropical setting. The Botanical Gardens are also very lovely. Near Port of Spain is the Coolie Village of St. James, well worth a visit, for it seems almost a transplanted section of Ceylon.

Barbados Barbados is a coral island, with an area of 166 square miles. Outside of China it is the most densely populated country of the world, supporting about 1,180 people to the square mile. Barbados is the home of the flying fish, many of which are taken from its waters by the natives, cured and offered for sale. Flowers made from the scales of fish and walking canes made from the vertebra of the shark are also sold.

Bridgetown, the chief port, might aptly be called a "little bit of old England," for it has a Trafalgar Square with a statue of Lord Nelson. It has also a fine library and other public buildings.

It is said that the only foreign journey made by George Washington was to Barbados, which he visited during the winter of 1751-52 with his brother Lawrence.

Martinique Martinique is a French colony, with an area of 380 square miles. The population is mainly colored, very few white people remaining on the island. Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon, was born near the town of Trois Islets, and her statue adorns the Savanna at Fort de France. The principal town up to 1902 was St. Pierre, but in May of that year it was entirely obliterated by the eruption of Mont Pelée. Fort de France is now the chief city.

The steamer proceeds to St. Pierre, and passengers have the opportunity of going ashore to visit the ruins of the once beautiful city, which was built in terraces on the sides of the mountain, with charming residences, public squares and a fine cathedral. Streams of water from the hills flowed down the gutters of each side street, while others supplied the fountains in the public squares. All this, with its population of 45,000, was blotted out in the space of a few hours.

St. Thomas St. Thomas is one of the group of the Virgin Islands which was purchased from Denmark by the United States. Its chief town is Charlotte Amalia, built on hills rising from the harbor. The houses are all of stone, their roofs covered with red tiles. To the right and left of the town are two towers known as "Bluebeards" and "Blackbeards." A very fine view can be obtained from either of the towers. The harbor was often a shelter for blockade runners during the Civil War.

Porto Rico Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus, who landed at Aguada in 1493 on his way to San Domingo. He did not revisit the island, but in 1508 Ponce de Leon went over from eastern San Domingo and established a settlement near the present capital, San Juan. It was from San Juan that he started on his search for the "fountain of youth."

The island had for long a stormy existence. For years it was harassed by pirates, and in 1595 it was attacked by Hawkins and Drake. During the seventeenth century Porto Rico was attacked by the fleets of England and Holland. The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were comparatively peaceful, but in 1898, during the Spanish-American War, the island was captured by American troops under General Miles.

Owing to the beauty and fertility of its soil, Porto Rico has sometimes been called "the Garden of Eden."

San Juan, the capital, is a walled city situated on a small island. It has a number of fortifications, the chief of which is Morro Castle. Inside the walls are the executive mansion and governmental headquarters (formerly the palace of the Captain-General), the Casa Blanca, or White House, the ancient castle of Ponce de Leon, and many other fine buildings.

There are several plazas, and here the population of San Juan gather to hear the band concerts which are given on certain evenings of the week.

Bahamas Nassau, the capital of the Bahama Islands, is built upon coral, its white walls gleaming amongst cocoanut palms and silk cotton trees. Its perpetual sunshine and continuous fine weather make it a favorite winter resort for those who wish to escape the rigors of the northern winter.

Some of the places that should be visited are the fish market and the sponge exchange. The sea gardens of Nassau are of more than passing interest. If time permits, the surf bathing at Hog Island should not be missed.

Bermuda The Bermudas are a cluster of over 350 islands lying in the path of the Gulf Stream, with an even temperature that rarely descends below 60 degrees. The wonderful colors of the waters, the gleaming white of the coral-built houses, the green of cedars, palms, the beauty of sea-gardens, the brilliant-hued fish swimming amongst coral formations, will surely tempt the visitor to linger, or to return to these enchanting isles, which by tradition were the scene of Shakespeare's "Tempest."

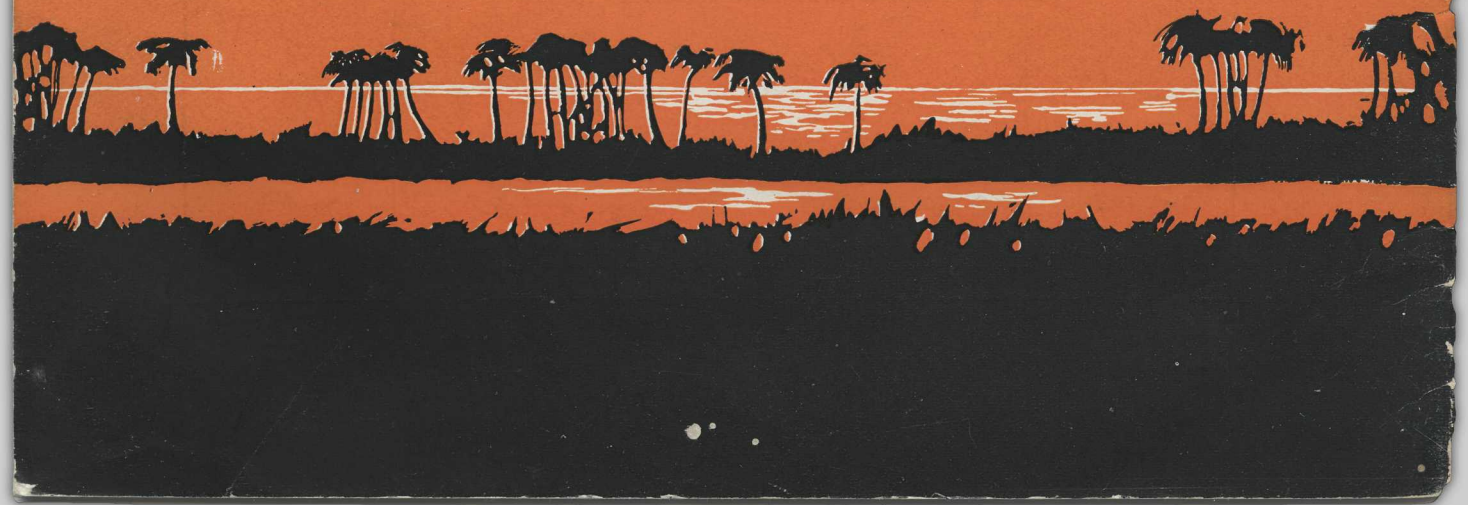
Hamilton is the principal port; from it excursions can be made to St. George's, Harrington Sound, the Devil's Hole, Gibbs' Hill Light, etc. The chief islands are connected by bridges. Tom Moore, the Bard of Erin, lived in Bermuda in 1804; his house and "Tom Moore's calabash tree" are still shown. The islands were discovered by Juan Bermudez in 1515; the first settlement was established by Sir George Somers in the seventeenth century.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Atlanta, Ga.	E. G. Chesbrough	49 N. Forsyth St.
Bellingham, Wash.	S. B. Freeman	1252 Elk St.
Boston, Mass.	L. R. Hart	405 Boylston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.	D. R. Kennedy	160 Pearl St.
Chicago, Ill.	R. S. Elworthy	40 North Dearborn St.
Cincinnati, Ohio	M. E. Malone	430 Walnut St.
Cleveland, Ohio	G. H. Griffin	1040 Prospect Ave.
Detroit, Mich.	G. G. McKay	1239 Griswold St.
Duluth, Minn.	D. Bertie	Soo Line Depot
Kansas City, Mo.	R. G. Norris	601 Railway Ex. Bldg.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Wm. McIlroy	605 South Spring St.
Minneapolis, Minn.	H. M. Tait	611 Second Ave. South
Montreal, Que.	J. E. Parker	141 St. James St.
Nelson, B. C.	J. S. Carter	Cor. Baker and Ward Sts.
New York, N. Y.	E. T. Stebbing	Madison Ave. at 44th St.
Ottawa, Ont.	J. A. McGill	83 Sparks St.
Philadelphia, Pa.	R. C. Clayton	Locust St. at 15th St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	C. L. Williams	340 Sixth Ave.
Portland, Ore.	W. H. Deacon	55 Third St.
St. John, N. B.	G. B. Burpee	40 King St.
St. Louis, Mo.	E. L. Sheehan	420 Locust St.
San Francisco, Cal.	F. L. Nason	675 Market St.
Seattle, Wash.	E. F. L. Sturdee	608 Second Ave.
Tacoma, Wash.	D. C. O'Keefe	1113 Pacific Ave.
Toronto, Ont.	H. B. Beaumont	1 King St. East
Vancouver, B. C.	J. J. Forster	Canadian Pacific Station
Victoria, B. C.	L. D. Chetham	1102 Government St.
Washington, D. C.	C. E. Phelps	1419 New York Ave.
Winnipeg, Man.	W. C. Casey	364 Main St.

OR

Any Tourist, Ticket or Steamship Agent

WM. WEBBER, General Agent, Atlantic Ports
WM. BALLANTYNE, Steamship General Passenger Agent
W. G. ANNABLE, Assistant Steamship Passenger Manager
WALTER MAUGHAN, Steamship Passenger Manager
MONTREAL

Printed in U. S. A.