TO SCOTLAND via The Firth of Clyde

1927

Melita
Metagama

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TO SCOTLAND
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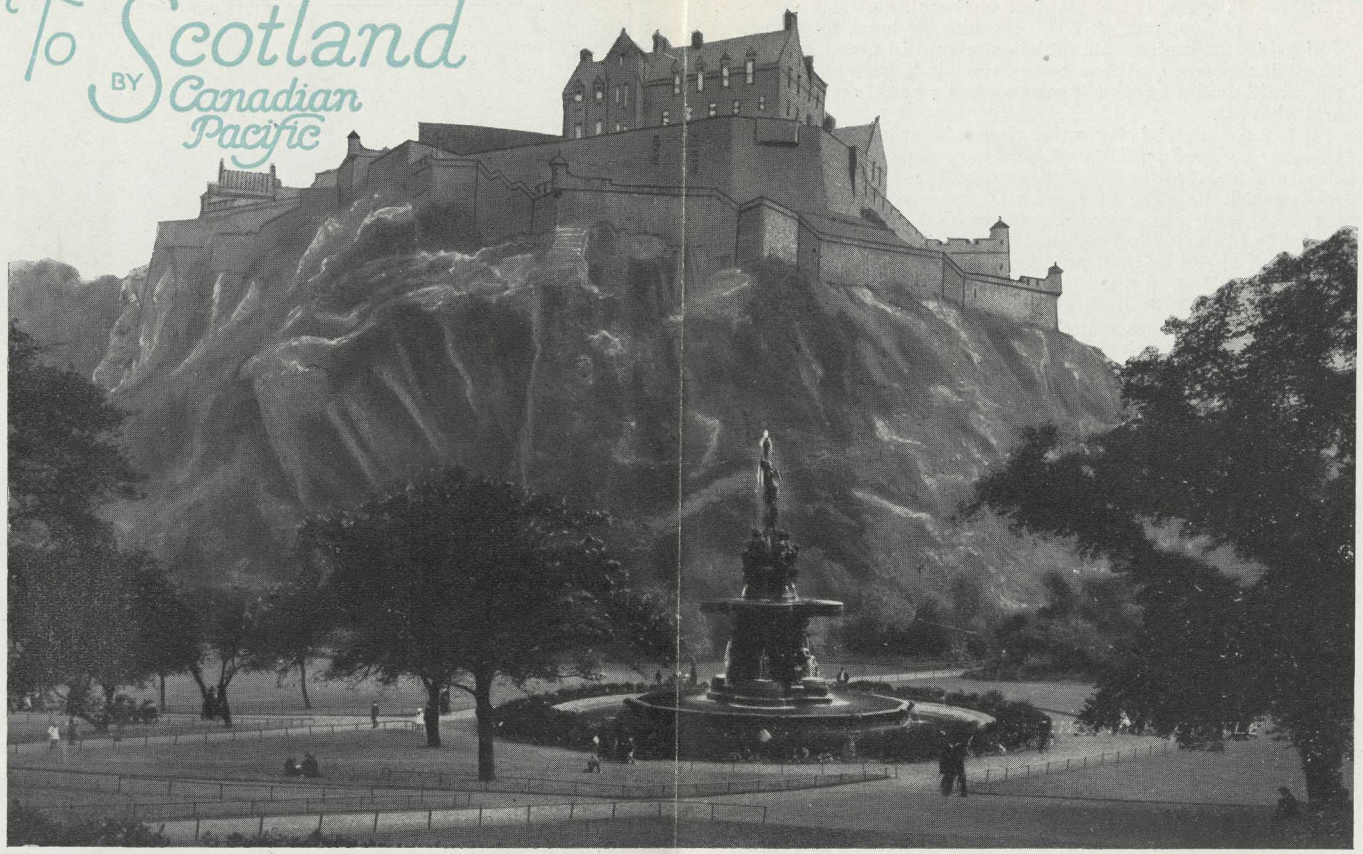
To Scotland BY Canadian Pacific



Edinburgh Castle

No other land in the world holds the hearts of its sons like Scotland—highland or lowland. In every habitable corner of the globe men dream daily of its moors and lochs and wooded hills, and hold to their last breath that there is no beauty like that of the heather and the gorse.

"From the lone shieling and the misty island,
Mountains divide us and a waste of seas:
But still the blood is strong, the heart is Highland,
And we in dreams behold the Hebrides."

Not even the most casual visitor may escape the everlasting charm which holds the heart of every Scot wherever he may go—a charm compact of unsurpassed beauty of landscape, glory of history, and romance of legend and of story.

A holiday in Scotland is a holiday never to be forgotten. If its magic has caught you, you will not be able to resist the call when it comes; when the Falls of Clyde boom "Scotland"; and the lochs whisper "Scotland"; and the purple heather wafts its scent over to you across the sea.

Many years have passed since Scotland's green glens and bonnie braes have witnessed old clan feuds, kingly quarrels and adventurous deeds; but the memories still live. Castles, forts and battlefields are tranquil and peaceful now; but great kings sleep under the ivy-clad ruins, and every stone has its story.

Happily, Scotland has undergone many successive stages of commercial and industrial development without destruction to the beauty of its landscape. While little hamlets are still slumbering, and mountains and moors remain as wild and beautiful as they were centuries ago, cities booming with commerce and pulsating with strenuous life are keeping in stride with modern times.

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Glasgow Glasgow is the greatest of these industrial centres of Scotland. A city of wealth, of large enterprises and a hive of business, it ranks as second in Great Britain. Huge liners come up the waters of the Clyde from all parts of the world, and a babel of tongues can be heard on its quays and wharves.

It is a commercial city rather than a beautiful one; yet the traveller can occupy his time here very pleasantly for a few days, and from here he will find easy access to a score of beauty spots which lie close at hand. Glasgow possesses a great cathedral, which has some remains of Transitional work, but is mainly in the Early English style, and very fine of its kind. The date of the original foundation is much older than the present building, for the celebrated Scotch historian, Dr. Robertson, traces it back as far as the year 543, when St. Mungo built the first church; the same authority speaks of "hallowing the site" at an even earlier date by St. Ninian, who went as a missionary to the Scotch in 375.

The Trossachs The isles of Arran and Bute, Campbeltown in Kintyre, Inverarary, Ardrishaig, Loch Fyne, Loch Long and the Holy Loch can be reached by steamers which leave Glasgow for the Firth of Clyde and almost the entire West Coast; while the world-famous district known as the Trossachs, which include Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine and the Silver Strand, Loch Vennachar and Ben Venue, whose beautiful scenery Sir Walter Scott, the great Scottish poet and novelist, has described in "The Lady of the Lake," is within a short distance by rail or motor car from Glasgow. Here every change of light discloses some new beauty of scenery: there is a time in the early morning when "jocund day stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops," that the dew lies on the hillside like the bloom on a plum. The beauty of this country has altered little since Scott described it thus:

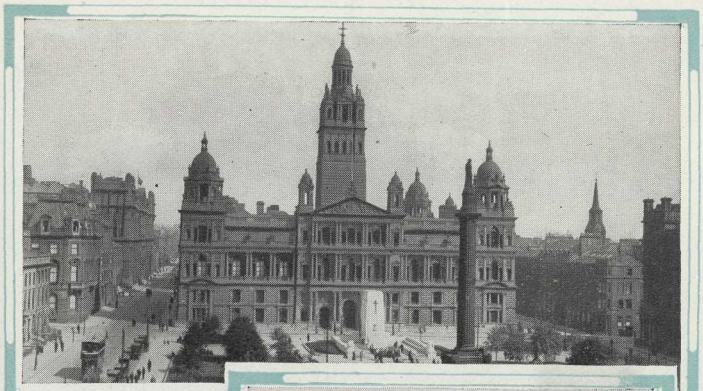
"Where, gleaming with the setting sun,
One burnished sheet of living gold
Loch Katrine lay before him rolled."

Edinburgh In spite of its growth, Edinburgh still preserves its charm. You may walk through the quaint streets of the Old Town and see, unspoiled by restoring hands, the relics of the mighty past—St. Giles' Cathedral with its fairylike spire, the High street and the Canon-gate, Old Parliament Hall, the great Castle on its frowning rock, the houses where Burns and Scott once lived, the imposing pile of Holyrood Palace and its gracefully ruined chapel. Then there is the magnificent vista of Princes Street, extending from east to west along the north side of the valley in which the town was built—a stately and picturesque avenue with many fine buildings on either side, including the Scott monument. Scotsmen say, and not without reason, that this street is unequalled in all of Europe.

Beauty—and it almost seems to have more than its share of that—is not the only attraction that this most fortunate of cities possesses.

A Centre of Learning Edinburgh is recognized also as a centre of culture and learning, perhaps on account of its close connection with the French Courts in the 14th and 15th centuries, at a time when Continental Europe had attained a higher state of civilization and art than Great Britain. In Edinburgh Castle lived and died Mary of Guise, Regent of Scotland during the minority of her daughter, the beautiful Mary Queen of Scots, who was beheaded by Queen Elizabeth in England. To-day Edinburgh is a great centre of the book-binding and publishing trades. Sir Walter Scott was a sleeping partner in Ballantyne and Co., and hastened his end by his frantic efforts to pay off a huge debt incurred by the firm, for which he was not legally liable.

Not far from Edinburgh are Roslin chapel and the ruined Castle; and a short distance away the ancient town of Linlithgow, whose palace was the dower house of all the Queens of Scotland. The story of the building very nearly covers the

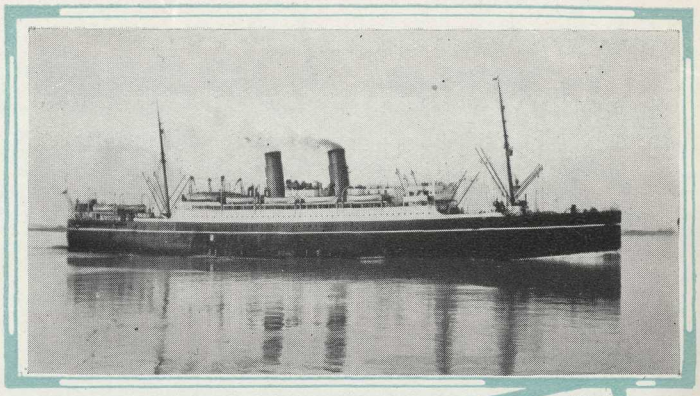


Glasgow Municipal Buildings

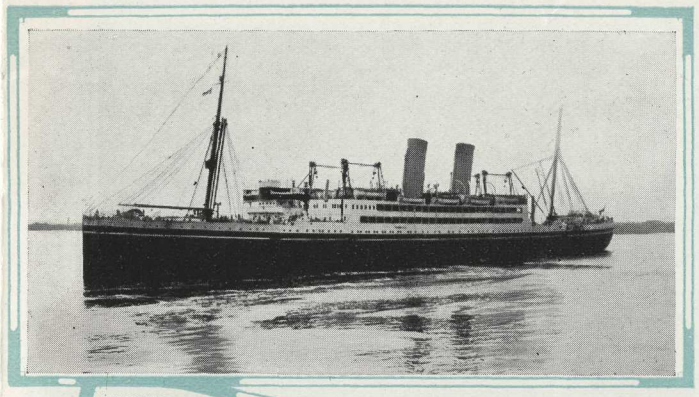
Glasgow University

Edinburgh Princes St.

Edinburgh Holyrood Palace



The Metagama



The Melita

Metagama,
The Lounge

Melita,
The Lounge

Metagama, The Dining Saloon

Melita, The Dining Saloon

history of Scottish monarchs for some five hundred years. In the same district is Falkirk, the famous battleground where Prince Charlie's retreating army in 1746 achieved a temporary success prior to the debacle at Culloden.

Stirling Stirling with its famous castle and historical associations is situated in a pleasant and fertile valley where the river Forth makes many twists and turns. The little peninsulas formed by the stream are known as "links". Perhaps you know the old saying:

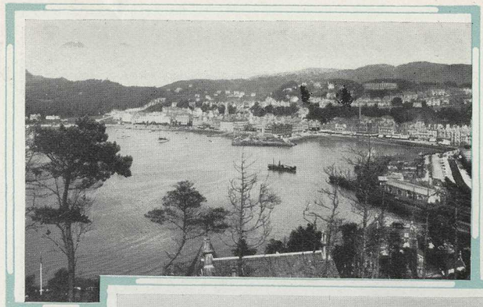
"A lairdship in the Links o' Forth,
Is worth an earldom in the North."

—a tribute to the equable climate and rich vegetation of the land. Like a mighty eagle the old castle, perched on its precipitous rock, dominates the surrounding country; it was for many years the chief English garrison—one of the many placed by Edward I to overawe the Scots. On an equally imposing site is the Wallace monument. Stirling is full of memories of the monarchs of Scotland and is closely associated with the unhappy Stuarts. Visitors should not miss the old bridge, Greyfriars or the nearby cathedral of Dunblane, with its exquisitely carved woodwork, that somehow managed to escape the zeal of John Knox and the Reformers. At Doune is another old castle built by the Duke of Albany, brother to King Robert III, which figured in the rebellion of '45 when "Bonnie Prince Charlie" held court there.

Some Beauty Spots - - - - - - in "Bonnie" SCOTLAND

One— Oban.
Two— Abbotsford. (*Photo: Ewing Galloway*)
Three—Melrose Abbey. (*Photo: Ewing Galloway*)
Four— Brig O Turk, "The Trossacks". (*Photo: Ewing Galloway*)
Five— Glenlerry Castle, Loch Lomond.
Six— Ben Lomond and Luss Straits. (*Photo: J. Valentine*)
Seven—The Islands, Loch Lomond.

Eight— Loch Katrine, Near Trossacks Pier.
Nine— Stirling Castle. (*Photo: Keystone View*)
Ten— Callander, Loch Lubnaig and Ben Ledi.
Eleven— Ardrishaig, Crinin Canal.
Twelve— Kings College, Aberdeen.
Thirteen—Tinklers Loup, Dalry Galloway.
Fourteen—Rothesay from Chapel Hill. (*Photo: J. Valentine*)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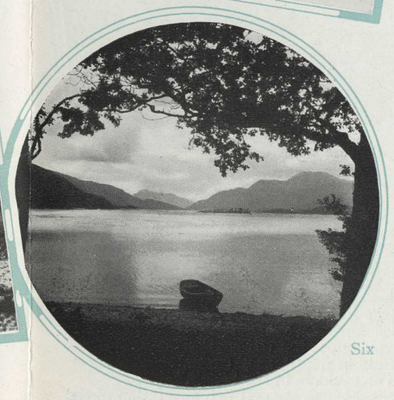
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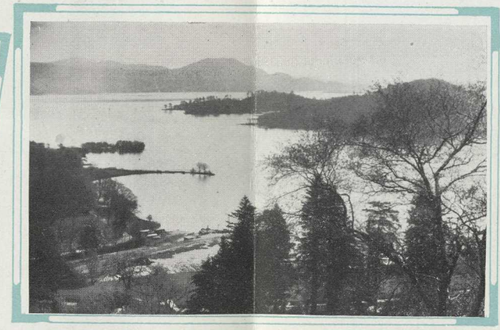
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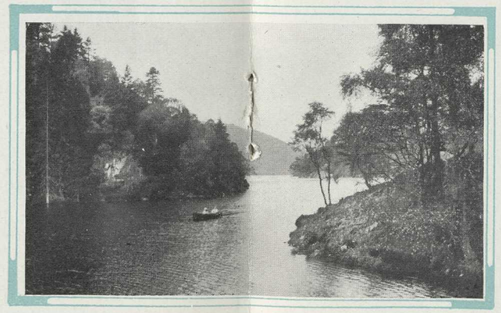
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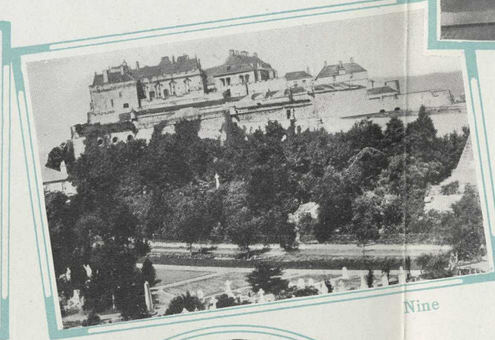
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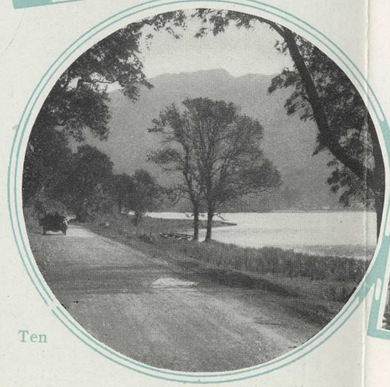
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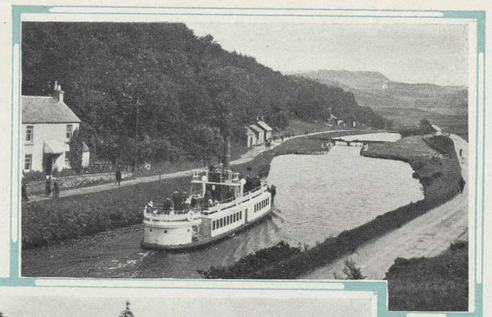
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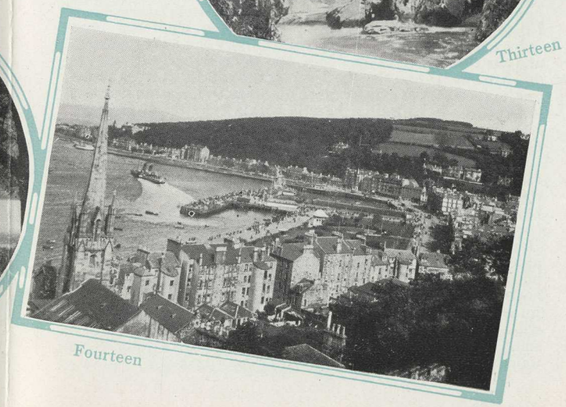

Fourteen

Allan Water Bridge of Allan station gives access to the lovely valley and famous fishing of Allan water, and a short railway journey from Stirling will take one to Dunfermline and Kinross. The former town, the birthplace of the late Andrew Carnegie, is famous for its ancient abbey, built in 1075, which is a beautiful example of early Norman architecture; it is the burial place of kings, including the heroic Robert the Bruce. On the small island at Kinross, in Loch Leven, Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned after the battle of Carberry Hill; here she signed her abdication, but afterward escaped only to meet with another defeat at Langside.

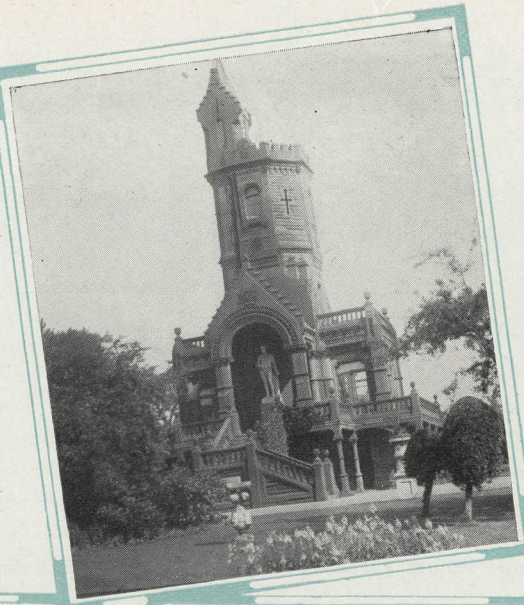
Gleneagles From Gleneagles, famous for its golf course, on the main line between Stirling and Perth, a line runs across country to Crieff, a jolly little holiday resort in the midst of fine country. Westward are Comrie, St. Fillians and Lochearnhead along the shores of Loch Earn, of oft sung beauty. Historically the district is tremendously interesting, for it was the scene of the terrible feuds between the clans of MacNab and Macgregor.

To Oban One of the most fascinating railway journeys which can be made in Britain is that from Stirling to Oban. As the train rushes past lochs, mountains, moors, streams and rushing rivers, Scottish history and literature become intensely real. Past the Bridge of Allan, Dunblane, Doune and Callander—onto Balquhidder and Loch Earn, through the Pass of Leny, under the shelter of Ben Ledi to Loch Lubnaig, the scenery becomes wild as well as beautiful. Near Ben Ledi is the scene of the encounter between King James the Fifth and Roderick Dhu. After passing through the dark Glen Ogle, at the farther end of which gleams the wasters of Loch Tay, the road turns sharply westward and traverses Glen Dochart, with the heights of Ben More and Stobinian on the south; at Crainlarich a branch line leads to Fort William and Mallaig, while the main route lies past Ben Lui to pleasantly situated Dalmally. From here there stretches forth a magnificent view of Loch Awe and Kilchurn Castle on its islet; once again Scott is a faithful surveyor:—

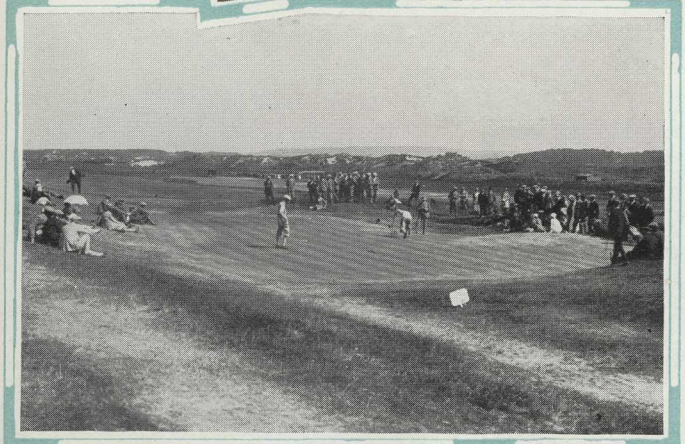
> "The Awe's fierce stream may backward turn,
> Ben Cruachan fall, and crush Kilchurn."

Leaving Loch Awe, the line enters the glorious Pass of Brander, the Land of Lorne, and the Ossian country; the salt waters of Loch Etive appear on the north and one has a glimpse of the open sea in the Firth of Lorne. It is possible to branch off from here to Balachulish, which is the easiest way of approaching Glencoe, where a frightful massacre took place in the time of William III. Then on to Oban, one of the loveliest maritime towns in Britain.

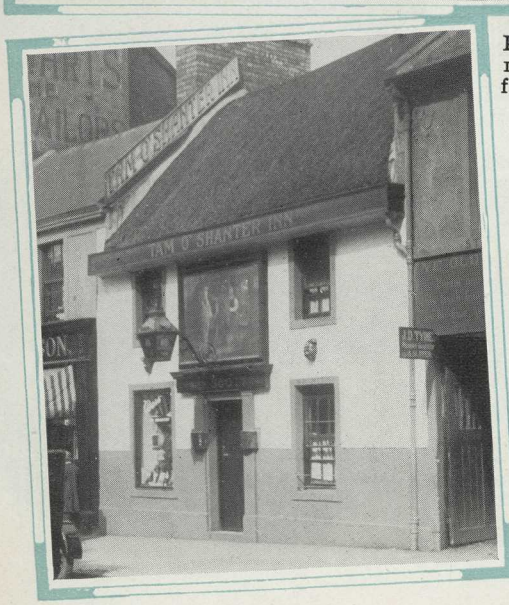
Fingal's Cove Oban lies in a quiet bay, sheltered from storms and bitter winds by the Isle of Kerrera and surrounded by wooded hills; the bay is dotted with yachts and little boats and the pier is a point of call for every steamer on the coast. A delightful place for a healthy, happy, holiday, is Oban, and the tourist here is within easy reach of many historically interesting and picturesque spots. There is Dunstaffnage Castle, once the place where the coronation stone of Scotland was kept before its removal to Scone, and formerly the stronghold of Macdougall of Lorne, who snatched the "brooch of burning gold" from Bruce in the pass of Brander; the picturesque ivy covered castle of Dunollie; and the Dog Stone, to which Fingal is stated to have tied his dog Bran. But best of all, expeditions can be made in a day's sail around the Isle of Mull to Staffa and Iona. Even the most hardened sightseer is impressed with the wonders of Fingal's and the Clamshell Caves at Staffa, but the appeal of the peaceful and beautiful island of Iona is of a different nature; it teems with historic interest, for some sixty kings lie buried in its soil. Its monastery is one of the earliest in Britain, being founded by St. Columba in 563.



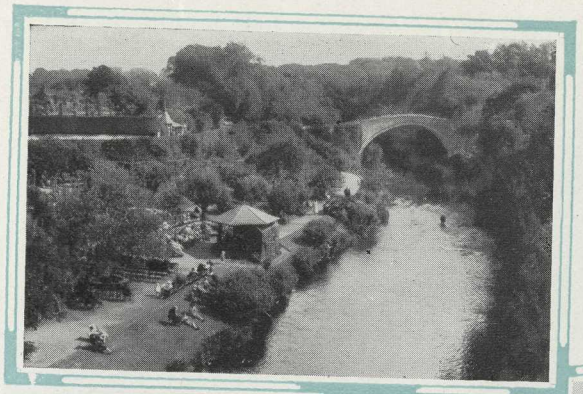
Kilmarnock. Burn's Monument



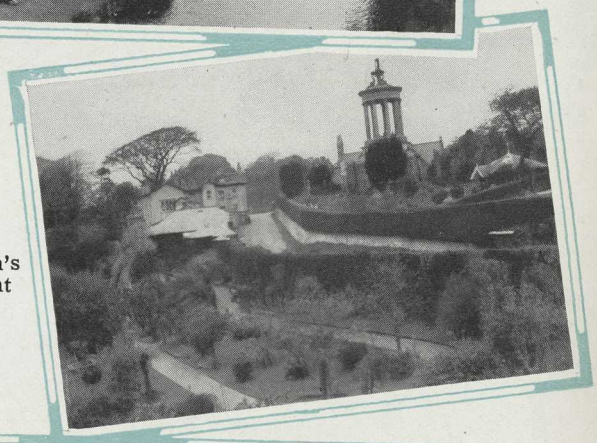
Prestwick, on the 12th of a most famous course



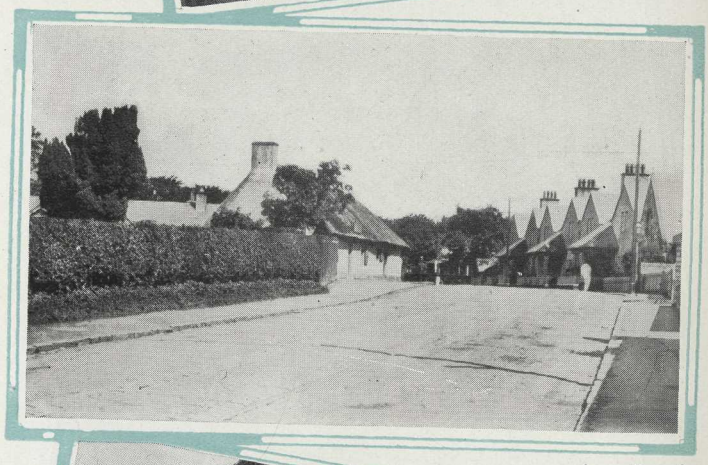
Ayr. Tam O'Shanter Inn



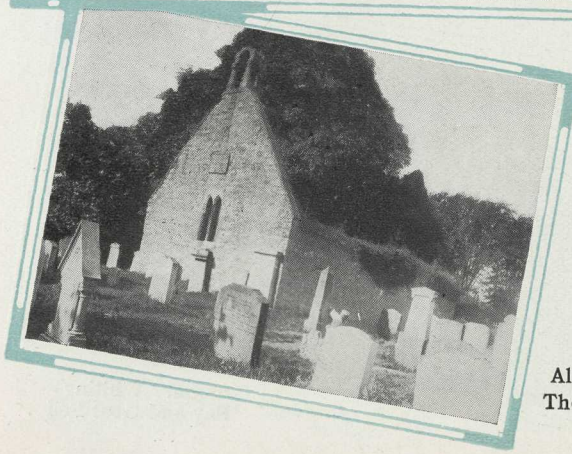
Ayr. Brig O Doon and Tea Gardens (Near Burn's Cottage)



Ayr. Burn's Monument From the Auld Brig



Ayr. Burn's Cottage (The birth place of Robert Burns)



Alloway. The Auld Kirk

Perth Perth is a pleasant and historic town on the river Tay, and has been appropriately named "the gateway to the Highlands". A good train service connects it with Aberdeen, passing through many quaint little towns and charming holiday resorts. At Brechin, on a branch line from Forfar, there is a very ancient cathedral, identified with the original mission of St. Ninian at the close of the 4th century. Montrose, a picturesque fishing port, is only a few minutes run from Dubton junction; this is the town which Dr. Johnson, who disliked nearly everything Scotch, so graciously approved of. Stonehaven, by reason of its delightful situation, its cliff scenery, its mountain air and sea breezes, is a popular pleasure resort; inland the pastoral landscape is in bold contrast to the rugged grandeur of the coast. The old fortress of Dunnottar is not far away.

Aberdeen Every one has heard something of Aberdeen, even if it is only a funny story about the "canniness" of the Scots. There is an extraordinary fascination in the great granite buildings of Aberdeen, from which it gets its name of the "Granite city". No visitor should omit paying a visit to the Old Machar Cathedral, which owing to its historic interest and architectural beauty is worth seeing.

Aberdeen has two rivers, the Don, which is agricultural and peaceful, and the Dee, which is wild and beautiful. The district is extremely lovely. It is but a short way from Aberdeen to the Royal Castle of Balmoral, the hill town of Braemar, and the attractive little town of Elgin with its ruined cathedral.

The Highlands Leaving Perth, the train ascends the valley of the Tay, coming into the Highland country of Scotland, which is considered by many the most beautiful part of Scotland. You pass Dunkeld with its cathedral and the woods of Birnham—so ominous to Shakespeare's Macbeth—and through the Pass of Killiecrankie, where "Bonnie Dundee" was killed in the moment of his victory over the government forces in 1689. The way then lies along lovely Glen Garry and over the Grampians into the valley of Spey, noted for its whiskey distilleries. Kinguisie, Aviemore, and Grantown will be found admirably placed for both fishing and shooting as well as possessing many claims of their own, lying as they do in wonderful country with a most bracing climate. To the West is the MacDonald country and, over another range of hills, Culloden, where the final hopes of the Young Pretender were dashed to the ground in 1746.

Inverness The ancient capital of the Picts, and the acknowledged capital of the Highlands, Inverness is a most beautiful town, with its castle and bridges, its part formed of islands in the river Ness, and its glorious surroundings. It is the best centre from which to see the North of Scotland, and like Oban, its western rival, has ample and luxurious accommodation for visitors. Railway lines go to Strathpeffer Spa and Kyle of Lochalsh, whence steamers cross intervening strait "over the sea to Skye" as the old Jacobite song goes; Loch Maree can be reached by a coach from Achnasheen Station. If one had time it would be nice to make the journey to Thurso, the most northerly town in Great Britain, and Wick, a whaling port, from which the adventurous may dare the storms of Pentland Firth, and see the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the "Ultima Thule" of the old geographers. The Islands are still Scandinavian in custom, and the old cathedral of St. Magnus in Kirkwall, dating from 1138, is a magnificent and interesting bit of Norman work.

Caledonian Canal Opened in 1822, the Caledonian canal was intended as a naval highway from one coast to another, but although it was used during the great War (chiefly by the American Fleet), the waterway is chiefly important as a tourist route from Iverness to Fort William and Oban. The trip can be done in one day, and is one of the most enjoyable excursions in the country. The steamer passes through a few miles of canal and then enters Loch Ness, which is thirty miles long and 1,000 feet deep. The scenery is

so fascinating that travellers find it hard to go below for meals. Ancient castles, wooded, winding vales, falls and lochs come into view and disappear. At Fort Augustus there is time to look well at the old fort, built to overawe the Highlands; on the wooded banks of Loch Oich are the ruins of Invergarry Castle, while at Laggan the boat passes through a beautiful wooded stretch into Loch Lochy. All the surrounding country is full of memories of the wanderings of Prince Charlie after Culloden, and just near the sea at Banavie is the spot where his standard was first raised. Near the end of the journey, the lovely shores of Loch Eil, beautiful in the evening light loom along the sides of the Canal.

The Border No one should leave Scotland without seeing something of the Border country. The little river Sark is the actual boundary between England and Scotland, and on the north side of this little stream is Gretna Green, famous in old days for its runaway marriages: you may see the house of the very blacksmith who performed the ceremonies. Then at Ecclefechan lived Thomas Carlyle, the great philosopher and prose writer. Dumfries is a beautiful old town on the river Nith, and north of it is the valley of Nithsdale, a district closely associated with Scott and Burns.

Around Dumfries is the wild moorland country with its beautiful coloring—the land of Robert the Bruce—an excellent sporting country with splendid opportunities for fishing.

Burns and Scott The Land of Burns may truly be said to embrace the whole of Scotland, but the term as here applied refers to the district in which the poet lived and sang—from Ayr,—his birthplace, to Dumfries, where he died. Ayr is the Mecca at which all true admirers of the poet pay their devotions, and the number of visitors annually drawn to the district by the magic of the poet's name is very large. The Cottage in which the poet was born, containing numerous relics, and the Burns Monument, are about two miles to the south of Ayr. A stone's-throw beyond the Monument grounds, on the road along which Tam O'Shanter took his famous gallop, is the Auld Brig-o'Doon and Alloway's Auld Haunted Kirk. The scenery on the banks of the Doon, viewed from the Auld Brig, is very beautiful, and recalls the well-known lines:

"Ye banks and braes o'bonnie Doon
How can ye bloom sae fresh and fair?"

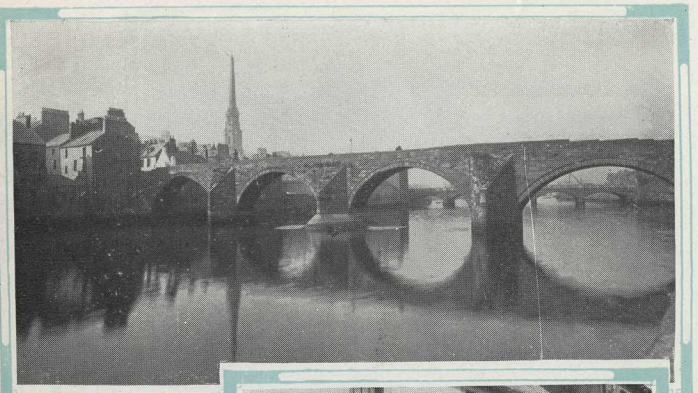
Dumfries, where Burns lived for three years. Here are the Burns Mausoleum; the handsome Statute unveiled by Lord Rosebery in 1882, and the humble dwelling in which the poet died in 1769.

Near Melrose, so famous for its ruined abbey, is the home of Sir Walter Scott. In the Lowland hills is Peebles and the old Neidpath Castle.

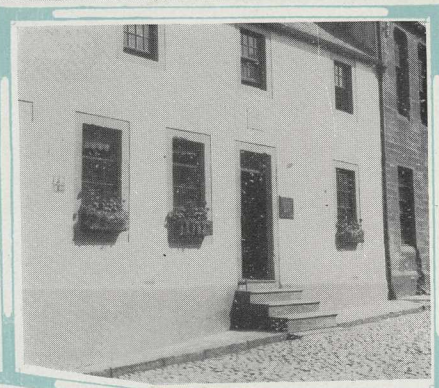
After the loch the mountain scenery of the Highlands Lanarkshire comes as a great change. It is a country full of interest, and Lanark itself is a town whose antiquity dates back long before the Roman occupation. Situated on the banks of the Clyde it enjoys an equable climate, and is a convenient centre for visits to the Falls of Clyde and the country of the Covenanters. At Douglasdale there is a mouldering ruin—all that is left of the great castle where the chief of the clan of Douglas held his headquarters; even now the mention of Black Douglass is still used to frighten naughty children.

A HEALTHY CLIMATE

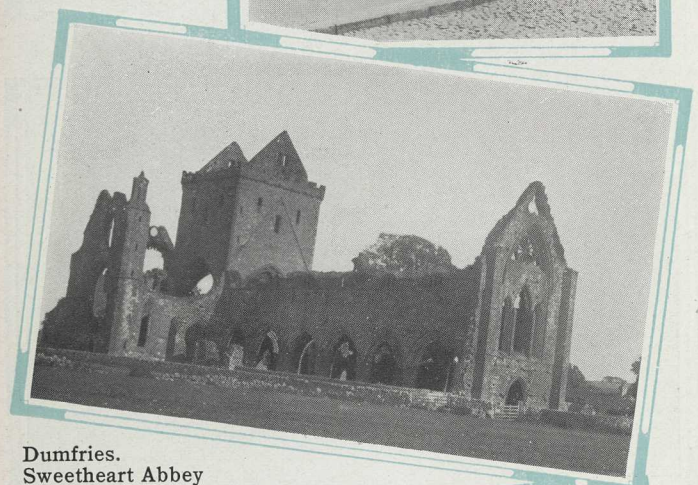
Added to Scotland's myriads of attractions is an equable, healthy climate that has succeeded in producing one of the world's hardiest races. For nine months out of the twelve, most of Scotland's days are fine ones, and the weather during the summer months when the mountain air is soft and bouyant, the sea breezes fresh and cool, and the sunshine bright and health-giving, is unequalled in any part of the world at any season.



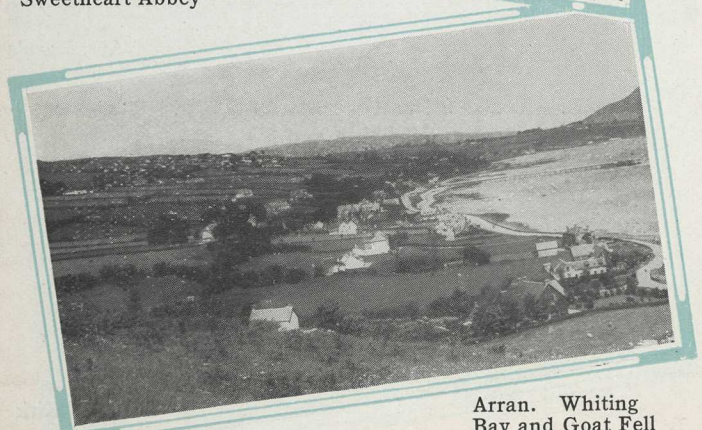
Ayr. The Auld and New Brig



Dumfries. Where Burns died —1796



Dumfries. Sweetheart Abbey



Arran. Whiting Bay and Goat Fell

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Passenger Traffic Department — Principal Agencies

CANADA AND UNITED STATES

Atlanta, Ga	E. G. Chesbrough	59 North Forsyth St.
Boston, Mass.	L. R. Hart	405 Boylston St.
Buffalo, N.Y.	H. R. Mathewson	160 Pearl St.
Calgary, Alta.	R. W. Greene	Canadian Pacific Station.
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.
Indianapolis, Ind.	J. A. McKinney	Merchants Bank Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.	R. G. Norris	723 Walnut St.
Los Angeles, Cal.	W. McIlroy	621 So. Grand Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn.	H. M. Tait	611 Second Ave. South.
Montreal, Que.	D. R. Kennedy	141 St. James St.
Nelson, B.C.	J. S. Carter	Baker and Ward Streets.
New York, N.Y.	E. T. Stebbing	Madison Ave., at 44th St.
North Bay, Ont.	L. O. Tremblay	87 Main St. West.
Ottawa, Ont.	J. A. McGill	83 Sparks Street.
Philadelphia, Pa.	J. C. Patteson	Locust Street at 15th.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	C. L. Williams	338 Sixth Ave.
Portland, Ore.	W. H. Deacon	55 Third St.
Quebec, Que.	C. A. Langevin	Palais Station.
Saint John, N.B.	G. B. Burpee	40 King St.
St. Louis, Mo.	Geo. P. Carbrey	412 Locust St.
San Francisco, Cal.	F. L. Nason	675 Market St.
Seattle, Wash.	E. L. Sheehan	1320-22 Fourth Ave.
Tacoma, Wash.	D. C. O'Keefe	1113 Pacific Avenue.
Toronto, Ont.	J. E. Parker	Canadian Pacific Bldg.
Vancouver, B.C.	J. J. Forster	Canadian Pacific Station.
Victoria, B.C.	L. D. Chetham	1102 Government St.
Washington, D.C.	C. E. Phelps	905 Fifteenth St., N.W.
Winnipeg, Man.	W. C. Casey	Main and Portage.

EUROPE

Antwerp, Belgium	A. L. Rawlinson	25 Quai Jordaens.
Belfast, Ireland	Wm. McCalla	41 Victoria Street.
Birmingham, Eng.	W. T. Treadaway	4 Victoria Square.
Bristol, England	A. S. Ray	18 St. Augustine's Parade.
Brussles, Belgium	L. H. R. Plummer	98 Boulevard Adolphe-Max.
Cobh, Ireland	J. Hogan	10 Westbourne Place.
Glasgow, Scotland	W. Stewart	25 Bothwell St.
Liverpool, England	T. McNeil	Pier Head.
London, England	C. E. Jenkins	62-65 Charing Cross S.W. 1.
	G. Saxon Jones	103 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Manchester, Eng.	J. W. Maine	31 Mosley Street.
Paris, France	A. V. Clark	7 Rue Scribe.
Rome, Italy		130 Via del Tritone.
Southampton, Eng.	H. Taylor	7 Canute Road.

ASIA

Harbin, Manchuria	International Sleeping Car Co.	
Hong Kong, China	G. E. Costello	Opposite Blake Pier.
Kobe, Japan	E. Hospes	1 Bund.
Manila, P.I.	J. R. Shaw	14-16 Calle David, Roxas Bld.
Shanghai, China	T. R. Percy	4 Bund.
Tokyo, Japan	W. R. Buckberrough	1 Itchome, Yuraku-Cho Kojimachi-Ku.
Yokohama, Japan	A. M. Parker	1 Bund.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

J. Sclater, Traffic Manager, Can. Pac. Ry., for Australia and New Zealand, Union House, Sydney, N.S.W.

A. W. Essex, Passenger Manager, Can. Pac. Ry., for New Zealand, Auckland, N.Z.

Auckland, N. Z.	Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand (Ltd.)
Dunedin, N. Z.	Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand (Ltd.)
Melbourne, Vic.	Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand (Ltd.) Thos. Cook & Son.
Suva, Fiji	Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand (Ltd.)
Sydney, N. S. W.	Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand (Ltd.)
Wellington, N. Z.	Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand (Ltd.)

J. J. FORSTER,
Steamship Gen'l. Pass. Agt.,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

H. B. BEAUMONT,
Steamship Gen'l. Pass. Agt.,
MONTREAL.

W. G. ANNABLE,
Asst. Steamship Pass. Traffic Manager,
MONTREAL.

WALTER MAUGHAN,
Steamship Pass. Traffic Manager,
MONTREAL.

C. E. E. USSHER,
General Pass. Traffic Manager,
MONTREAL.

TO SCOTLAND

via the Firth of Clyde

Gilbert Steamship Agency
19 STATE ST., (Powers Bldg.)
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS