

described it as "another peat bog in the Atlantic," a term that can hardly be called flattering even if it has a flavour of truth when applied to this, the most important of the group of islands known as the Outer Hebrides.

A topographical or even a general description of the island is not pertinent to this publication, but one can hardly leave out of view the fact that this, the northernmost and largest island of the Outer Hebrides, on the west coast of Scotland, has an interest to thousands of its people and their descendants who to-day are to be found in every habitable part of the world.

An island that abounds with the ruins of Druidic edifices and primitive strongholds, with the added interest of wild and rugged scenery, has claims not only on the archaeologist and antiquarian, but also on the venturesome tourist who, eager to enrich his diary of travel, has to face the perils of the storm-tossed Minch to reach his goal.

Of the many towns of Scotland there are a large number that qualify under the pen of the guide book compiler as circuits of in-



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terest to those on pleasure bent, but it is doubtful if there is any spot in the far north of Scotland that has the same claim upon the seeker after scenes and pastures new as this well known island. Rugged ranges of land cover its interior; its coasts, bold and rock-bound, are indented at intervals with lochs and bays and armlets of the sea. Its moorlands, while flat and, from a distance, unattractive, are rendered picturesque by rare evidence of tree life, a few shrubs, and cultivated spots with their patches of grass. These are always changing their tints under the shifting clouds, while throughout the island are glens and uplands that relieve the monotony of wild solitude, dispelling the thought that all is bleak and desolate.

Some writers claim that a visitor's first impression of The Lewis may possibly be unfavourable, but one should not be misled