

Montreal's Old and Young, Rich and Poor, Alike Paid a Visit to the Circus



MONTREAL AT THE CIRCUS—Scene in front of the menagerie tent at the Barnum-Bailey Show in Montreal. In two days the receipts amounted to \$40,000. It was in this tent that the crowds viewed the splendid collection of animals, a collection that embraced several specimens of Asiatic and African jungle life not frequently seen in Montreal. In some respects, notably that of variety, this menagerie was one of the best that has visited Montreal in recent years. Almost every quarter of the globe was represented in the animal life it contained. Throughout the afternoons and evenings of the days on which the circus showed in Montreal, the animals in this tent were a great attraction, not only to the boys and girls, but to thousands of adults. The menagerie was crowded most of the time, and several spent the entire afternoon studying the habits of the animals it contained.

(Photographed for The Standard.)



MONTREAL AT THE CIRCUS—The crowd in front of the museum at the Barnum-Bailey Show. Montreal is considered the best circus-town in America, and the attendance at the recent circus fully bore out this statement. The crowds were so dense on the first day, that thousands went home again, not daring to be caught in the vortex. The above illustration shows the advertising devices for attracting people into the museum tent, where all sorts of freaks were exhibited. The number of these "curios" was not large, but they were varied enough to interest all. A few were normal enough not to be displeasing to the eyes, but there were not a few that were repulsive to the average beholder in more ways than one. The "Show," however, drew an enormous crowd, and the various "curios" did a rushing business on both days of the circus, selling photographs and other souvenirs of their visit to Montreal. Almost every part of the world had its curio in the tent in the shape of a man or woman.

(Photographed for The Standard.)



GIVING POPCORN TO THE CHILDREN AT THE BAKERS' PICNIC AT HIGHGATE SPRINGS—This delightful outing is now an annual occurrence, and is looked forward to with much interest by scores of people in this city. This year's function was fully up to the standard of similar events in past years, and the attendance was as large as ever. During the day the children were entertained in various ways, sweetmeats and popcorn being distributed among them. They also participated in a number of athletic contests under the careful supervision of their elders, and in these sports the little ones evinced a great interest. The competition and rivalry were keen, especially in the race in which little girls were the competitors.

(Photographed for The Standard.)



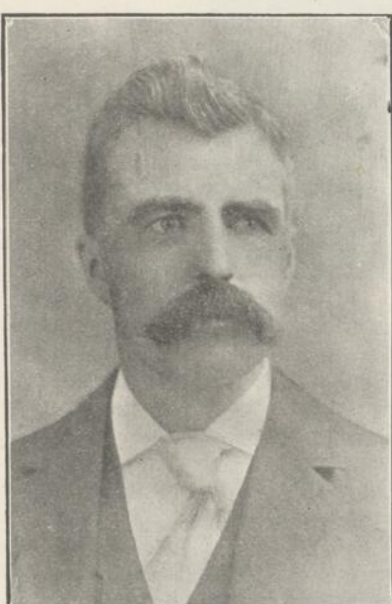
MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WHO HAD CHARGE OF THE BIG BAKERS' PICNIC—The success of this picnic, which was held at Highgate Springs quite recently, is largely to be attributed to the indefatigable efforts of the Committee depicted in the above illustration. Every detail in connection with the affair was very carefully planned, with the result that the day's events passed off most auspiciously.

(Photographed for The Standard.)

Some of the Men Who Had Charge of Largest Picnic in History of Canada



MR. W. G. ROSS,
Managing Director M.S.R.



MR. D. McDONALD,
General Manager M.S.R.

THE STREET RAILWAY FESTIVAL. Montrealers witnessed, during the past week, what was probably the largest picnic ever held on the North American Continent. It continued over a period of six days, and it is estimated that, during that period, there were upwards of 100,000 paid admissions to the grounds. The picnic, which was held under the auspices of the Montreal Street Railway Benefit Association, took place at Dominion Park, an amusement resort which readily and successfully adapted itself to the requirements of the festival. Great preparations had been made for the big event, and, as a result, the grounds resembled a veritable fairyland. The business done at the various booths and side-shows was immense, and the benefit fund of the Association will be considerably augmented as a consequence.

In addition to the ordinary Park features, a number of specialties were introduced, including pyrotechnic, spectacular, and naval displays, sensational diving acts by Neeling's horses, a daring loop-the-loop turn by Oscar V. Babcock, a thrilling bicycle act by Minting, and a picturesque fete-de-nuit on the river.

Much of the success which attended the Festival was due to the exertions of the Reception, Subscription, General, and Dancing Committees. The photo reproductions of some of these gentlemen are published on this page, together with the photographs of the officials of the Montreal Street Railway.



MR. PATRICK DUBE,
Secretary of the M.S.R.



MR. D. E. BLAIR,
Superintendent of Rolling Stock, M.S.R.



MR. W. GABOURY,
Chairman Picnic Reception Committee.



MR. W. HARGREAVES,
Member of M.S.R. Picnic Committee.



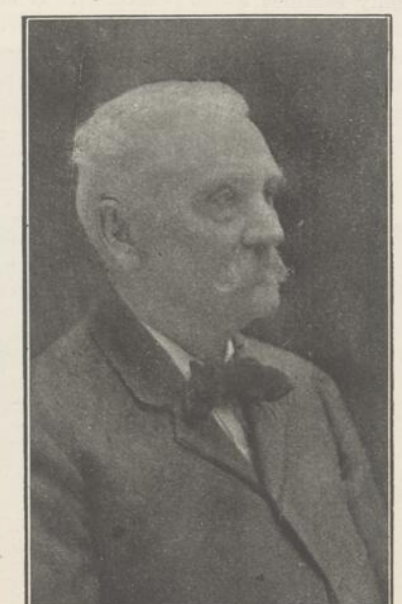
MR. H. R. LOCKHART,
Member of M.S.R. Picnic Committee.



MR. R. M. HANNAFORD,
Member of M.S.R. Picnic Committee.



MR. J. FLEURY,
Member of M.S.R. Picnic Committee.



MR. H. G. TAYLOR,
Member of M.S.R. Picnic Committee.

Summer Park Life in Canadian Metropolis Presents Many Curious and Interesting Aspects



OUT-DOOR LIFE IN THE PARKS AND SQUARES OF MONTREAL—A trio who are interested in the photographer and the newspaper.

LIFE IN THE PUBLIC PARKS OF A CITY.—Not only in modern, but in the most ancient cities of the world the absolute necessity for the provision of large, open spaces has been recognized, for the purpose of public gatherings and recreation.

Even ancient Babylon is known to have possessed these, beautified by statuary and a wealth of floral attractions before which even the most elaborate attempts of our supposed superior civilization frequently sink into insignificance. The hanging-gardens of that vast city which now lies buried under the drifting sands of the centuries, were an especial feature, delighting the eye and refining the character of the citizens.

Mars Hill a Public Place.

In the more modern cities, Athens, Carthage, and Rome, which stand now the ruined mausoleums of the capitals of once world-wide Empires, all the skill of a marvellous age was expended in enriching with the most perfect statuary the squares and noble buildings surrounding them. Many of these

the crucifixions carried on by the Romans for political and other offences.

Voice of Hannibal At Carthage.

In the great square of Carthage once more may be heard, in imagination, the voice of Hannibal addressing the citizens and soldiers before he started on his adventurous journey into Italy.

In front of the Capitol at Rome one hears the voice of Mark Antony swaying the impressionable multitude as he points out the "bleeding piece of earth, the ruins of the noblest man that ever lived in the tide of times." But in all times and all ages history has been made in these open places.

Russia, in its city squares, has seen the helpless multitude, who were perishing with hunger and clamoring (alas, vainly!) for the common rights of humanity, shot down like dogs by the guns and rifles of the semi-barbarians of the Steppes, who blindly carried out the orders of an insensate bureaucracy.

Parks can boast the most beautiful spaces of all modern cities, and here again, during the time of the Revolution, most stirring scenes were enacted, when the blood of the aristocrats was



OUT-DOOR LIFE IN THE PARKS AND SQUARES OF MONTREAL—"Dignity" and "Impudence" making an acquaintance with each other. The little girl is evidently greatly interested in the introduction.

forms the favorite centre for imposing military displays. Between times, the small boy has his innings, on which occasions the field-of-war becomes a playground.

Place d'Armes, too, is one of the historical squares of the city, for, thereabouts, in the early days of Ville Marie, the savage Iroquois made a descent on the little French settlement, and threatened it with annihilation. Only the heroism and bravery of Maisonneuve and his faithful band of patriots prevented the savages from accomplishing their object.

But we will leave these historical

in a hearty game of ball. Let the cynic and misanthrope study such scenes if they ever hope for salvation!

St. Helen's Island a Favorite Resort.

It has been said that the enterprise of a city may be judged by the number and beauty of its parks. If so, Montreal has a good deal to be proud of. In our glorious old mountain, clothed with verdure from top to bottom, we have one of the finest heritages that could be handed down to any city, and much has

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Ruth Denis, the American dancer, has had a pronounced success, she having been so fortunate as to be taken up by some members of the smart set. Miss Denis is refreshingly frank in the London press, about not being an Oriental, and not seeking in any way to add the element of mystery to her origin.

The rehearsals of "The Little Cherub," the musical comedy by the author of "The Girl from Kay's," which Charles Frohman is to produce at the Criterion Theatre, New York, early in August, are under way, the director being Ben Teale. A large company of well-known players, among whom are Hattie Williams Joseph Coyne, have been secured to present the comedy.

"See-See," a Chinese comic opera, is being played at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, under the management of George Edwardes. In the cast are Maurice Parkoa, Huntley Wright, and a capital company.

Players hoping to include a South African tour among their experiences, says a New York dramatic paper, will not find much to encourage their aspirations in the reports of progress published in regard to the James Nelson Company, which went to Johannesburg, where it was booked for a nine-week season. Business was bad from the start, and at the end of seven weeks salaries could not be paid. As the cost of living is abnormally high in Johannesburg, the players were not able to save any of the money that had been



OUT-DOOR LIFE IN THE PARKS AND SQUARES OF MONTREAL—The weary toilers of the city often rest awhile in the city parks on their way to and from their work.

starving, and the people are desperate. The opera company under notice, with its singers, who command good salaries, lost about \$40,000.

The Ben Greet Company of Elizabethan and Woodland Players, gave their 229th representation of the season recently at Morristown. The company has devoted twenty-six weeks to performances of Shakespeare, the last eight weeks of their season being devoted to outdoor playing, which earns for them the title of Woodland Players. It is the intention of Mr. Greet to continue his old policy next year, when to his present repertory he will add both parts of "Henry IV."—to be played in conjunction with "All's Well that Ends Well," and "Othello." If he can find a sufficiently youthful Romeo and Juliet, he will include that play in his list.

The American tour of E. B. Irving, son of the great Irving, begins at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York, in Stephen Phillips' "Paola and Francesca." He brings with him an English company, and Dorothy Baird as leading lady. Other plays in which he will appear are: "The Lyons Mail," "Charles

take the part of the shepherd, and Apollo would have lost his life but for the appeal for mercy which Magdalen makes for him. Conquered Apollo retires into exile.

The Hammerstein Theatrical Company was incorporated recently at Albany, with a capital of \$150,000. Oscar Hammerstein, H. B. Root, and William Hammerstein are the directors. Mr. Hammerstein, who is negotiating for several new vaudeville theatres, secured a charter for his enterprises, to facilitate his business and for protection. The move follows the merger of the interests of B. F. Keith and F. F. Proctor, and other managers of vaudeville houses.

Two songs written by Marie Doro, leading woman for William Gillette, and which have been accepted by Charles Frohman, are to be used both in American and English productions. One of these, "Tell Me, Fay," is now being sung in "The Belle of Mayfair," in which Edna May is now appearing at the Vaudeville Theatre, London. The other, called "The Doggie in the Yard," will be sung simultaneously in "The Beau-



OUT-DOOR LIFE IN THE PARKS AND SQUARES OF MONTREAL—Oblivious to the world and to the midsummer's heat.

spaces that once echoed to the tread of mighty warriors whose deeds have almost sunk into oblivion, or of mightier scholars whose works still live, are now grass-grown or covered with a rank vegetation that serves for the home of the lizard and other noxious reptiles.

What a charm these spots possess to the student! On Mars Hill, a free public space, he sees the world's greatest missionary—St. Paul—surrounded by the curious, everyday crowd, who unceasingly sought and welcomed with delight any new, strange story that might be sounded into their ears. "Let us hear what this 'babbling' has to say, just to wile away an idle hour," was the thought that filled the minds of those great scholars who gathered round. In that square, these men, many of whose works still remain as the model of all that is most perfect and pure in art and literature, heard from the mighty enthusiast's lips the doctrine of the future state and the opening of the gates of death by the mighty sacrifice which had just recently been consummated in another public place of assembly—the open space on the hill of Calvary, where crowded the Roman soldiers and the Jewish multitude to watch, almost daily,

spilled like water by the diabolical knife of the guillotine.

London, with its Hyde Park, Regent's Park, and others too numerous to mention, is also justly celebrated. The former is the gathering place very frequently of enormous assemblies, whose freely-voiced expressions have often decided the fate of the government of the day.

One of the largest and most beautiful parks in the world is the Phoenix, in Dublin, and no visitor to Ireland ever fails to make the splendid drive through it in the popular Irish vehicle, the jaunting-car.

The Breathing Spots Of Montreal.

Many a stirring scene, many a historical military display, many a political meeting has our old Champ de Mars witnessed in the course of the past two centuries. It still continues to be the favorite gathering-place for the politicians, demagogues, and the citizens who are righteously convinced of the stupidity of those who have been sent to legislate for them; it also frequently

spots and turn to the parks and grass-covered squares that thoughtful citizens have provided for our common weal.

On this page of The Standard may be seen a group of interesting photographs, and few of the persons represented are worried as to the glorious future of Canada, or the enormous amount of work that our members of Parliament, and Senators especially, have managed to get through during the session which has now thankfully closed. A look of ennui rests on each face—a peace-at-any-price kind of a look—which must convince the most sceptical of the blessings of the open square and park.

Beauty of Old Mount Royal.

But what a scene, on a bright, glorious Saturday or Sunday afternoon, when the thousands who have toiled in workshop and factory are free to get out into the open air and breathe the glorious oxygen on Mount Royal Park, Fletcher's Field, or St. Helen's Island! What a splendid time they have after the favorite spot is finally selected for the homely picnic! Under the shadow of some shady maples, the mother will rest with the latest addition to her flock safely nestled in her arms or laid on its back on the green grass, with paterfamilias' coat doing duty for a pillow, while the remainder of the family all join



OUT-DOOR LIFE IN THE PARKS AND SQUARES OF MONTREAL—A "newsy" and a few of his probable customers.

been done in the past to render it a desirable resort for the citizen and visitor; but much more could still, and must be done, to keep up with the advance of the times.

St. Helen's Island caters for the East End of the city, and thousands weekly flock there to inhale the cool, refreshing breezes from the river, and to spend an hour or two of harmless enjoyment; but it behoves the city fathers to make the following improvements—(1) A better class ferry service, the present being obsolete and dangerous. (2) A free service similar to those which exist in other places, as for thousands of the poorest, even the small charge of 5 cents is prohibitive, and the very persons, the poorest of the poor, who require these breathing places most, cannot obtain the benefits intended. (3) A better police service on the island, to put an end to illegal practices and rowdiness, which are bound to exist in any place where crowds gather.

Lafontaine Park is perhaps one of the most beautiful in Canada, and considerable sums have been recently expended on its improvements.

As the city still grows, the cry will be for more open spaces, and doubtless the public spirit of our citizens will provide the needful funds.

In England it is quite a common occurrence for some public-spirited citizen to come forward with a gift of land or sufficient funds to purchase a suitable site, so that nearly every town and city boasts its public parks, where, throughout the summer evenings, the excellent police and other bands discourse high-class music.

paid them, and their plight was bad in the extreme. Funds were raised for them sufficient to carry them to Cape Town, where each had to shift for him or herself, this process being especially hard on the twenty-four women who were members of the company. Things are described as in a terribly bad way at Johannesburg, and much worse than people in England realize. Although gold is being produced in large quantities, hundreds of people are almost



OUT-DOOR LIFE IN THE PARKS AND SQUARES OF MONTREAL—A trio of English immigrants, for whom a yarn has a great attraction.

L., "Louis XI," "Maurecette," "Hamlet," and "Othello."

Julie Herne, who some time ago wrote the play "Richter's Wife," has completed a scenario for a new play. It is to be an effort at light comedy.

A pastoral play, "Le Dieu Nouveau," which has had some success at Champligny, France, is so curious a composition as to merit notice for its oddity. The Gods of Olympus have hunted out of Hellas, and have taken refuge in Provence. Some shepherds have seen them there, and Apollo with the nine muses are in a smiling valley near the little white town of Arles. Apollo appeals to the shepherds to protect them against the new God, the God of the Nazarenes, and against his doctrine, which is, says Apollo, destructive of joy, liberty, and love. But Lazarus and Magdalen come to Provence and hound Apollo and the other gods of Olympus out of Arles again. The people of Arles

ty of Bath," at Mr. Frohman's Aldwych Theatre, in London and in "The Little Cherub," which he produces in August at the Criterion Theatre.

Sarah Truax, who has contracted to appear under John Cort's management for a term of years, will not begin her starring tour until September, 1907. This capable actress recently appeared in "The Prince of India," and made a personal hit throughout the country when she succeeded Viola Allen in "The Eternal City."

Kyrie Bellew, who has been cruising in the waters of Southern Europe since his season closed, will point the nose of his yacht, "The Moonstone," nor by nor-west, about the first of August, and land in New York via steamer from Liverpool about three weeks later. Besides a sun coat of mahogany, the actor will bring home with him a new pet, a common gray cat of the ocelot species, picked up in the Mediterranean.



OUT-DOOR LIFE IN THE PARKS AND SQUARES OF MONTREAL—Here they gather to read the papers, to rest a space, to enjoy a smoke, to talk over the events of the past, and to discuss future possibilities.



OUT-DOOR LIFE IN THE PARKS AND SQUARES OF MONTREAL—Old age and youth often meet each other on the benches of a city park. This is an ordinary scene in the squares of Montreal.

Recent Treaty Making Between Canada and Japan will Lead to Big Increase in Trade



CANADIAN PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MARQUIS ITO, OF JAPAN—This illustration is a reproduction of a photograph taken on Mount Royal, Montreal, in 1897. The Marquis is the elderly gentleman, with silk hat, in the centre of the group. On his left is the Marquis Kido. At the extreme right of the picture is Mr. Takahashi, at that time a resident of Montreal.

TRAITS OF THE JAPANESE.

The recent ratification of the Canadian-Japanese Treaty has had the effect of again directing the attention of Canadians to the subjects of the Mikado and to the wonderful strides they have made in recent years in all that makes a nation truly great.

Students of Oriental politics are still kept busy forecasting the results of the Russo-Japanese war. The "yellow peril" advocates believe that the success of the Japanese arms is certain to cause an alignment of the Asiatic races for the purpose of resisting the white man's influence. Japan is claimed to have designs upon the whole East. While in Manila, an American army officer told me that the Japanese had spies all over the Philippines, and that the authorities in Tokio knew more about the islands than the officials in Washington. The same system of espionage is reported from the French possessions in Indo-China, and even as far south as Australia.

The agents of the Mikado are masquerading as fishermen, cooks, clerks, and travellers—all quietly gathering data for maps and reference. During the Chinese war, and later in Manchuria, the Japanese knew every foot of ground they had to traverse, and it is undoubtedly true that the archives in Tokio are being filled with information about the entire Orient. Much of this intelligence is intended for commercial purposes.

Japan has no Legal Right to Korea.

The prevailing impression in the Occidental world is that Japan was robbed of her rights in Manchuria and Korea at the close of the Chinese war, but in reality it was only her interests which were checked. Japan has no more legal right to Korea or Manchuria than Russia—Manchuria belongs to China and Korea to the Koreans. A fair protectorate over both these countries would benefit them, but unless the rights of the inhabitants are to be respected there is nothing gained—the outcome of the war merely means a transfer of privilege from Russia to Japan. This is the truth of the matter stripped of all sentiment for the brave little fighters whose popularity has reached such a height in America and Europe.

One of the great problems of Japan's future is the delicate and difficult task of placating Korea. It will require all her skill to win the confidence of these people. This is true because the Korean has an ingrained dislike for the Japanese. For a thousand years the inhabitants of the peninsula have despised the islanders. The two peoples have absolutely nothing in common. The Koreans are slovenly and unmethodical, while the Japanese are orderly and precise. The Korean has rude manners and the Japanese is punctilious. The Korean is dirty, and the Japanese is

clean. The Korean abominates ceremony, and the Japanese revels in it.

Another great barrier is the difference in dress. The ordinary Japanese thinks nothing of going about with no more clothing than a loin cloth, while even the common Korean considers that only a barbarian will expose his person. The Jap has a natural tendency for the pursuits of war, while the Korean is scholarly and loves to harangue

most as distinct racial antipathy to the Japanese as the Koreans.

Commercial jealousy and religious differences are other factors which add to the opposition. China gave to Japan its first civilization, and she will be loath to take lessons from her young rival, which is itself hardly more than a student in western ideals. Thus it will be seen that the dissimilarities existing between the inhabitants of China,



LIKE THE RUNGS IN A LADDER—The five sons of Dr. and Mrs. Inouye, Japanese missionaries. Their names are: Shidzuo, Yutaka, Takeo, Tosiuo, and Masao.

his fellows in the language of the ancients. One is a land of the sword, and the other of the pen. The Korean's prejudice against the Japanese is so great that he can see no good in him at all. A Japanese general who has won a hundred fights against the Russian can have no standing with the Korean if he has an ugly sounding name that is offensive to poetic sense. In short, the feud between Korea and Japan has lasted for centuries, and its elimination will prove the quality of Japanese diplomacy.

The Chinese are Jealous of Japan.

And China has no more love for Japan than Korea. While the sympathy of the dragon empire was largely with the Japanese in the conflict with Russia, it was because the success of the Japanese arms was in the nature of a guarantee to China against further land concessions to foreign powers. But this sympathy will hardly go far enough to result in an alliance and a rally to the policy of "Asia for the Asiatics." China fears Japan. She would rather be partitioned by the European powers than become a vassal of her brown rival. The Chinese have al-

Korea, and Japan, as well as the other Oriental countries, are equally as pronounced as those between the various States of Europe, and the prospect of a coalition between them to make common cause against the West, is not more likely to be realized than the oft-romored bugbear of Europe uniting against the United States.

Japanese Education Has Been Difficult.

The education of the classes in Japan has been difficult, their progress limited. In the Yedo, the study of Confucius and other Chinese savants is pursued much as we pursue the study of Virgil, Homer, Horace, etc., in their original texts, and this is especially laborious, inasmuch as there is not the slightest analogy between the languages. On the other hand, there is a rare diversity of dialects. The dialect at Hakodadi is utterly at variance with that obtaining at Nagasaki, while the latter bears little, if any, resemblance to the language spoken in the Loo-Choo archipelago. Only in the island of Nippon (proper) is found the true and ancient idiom of Yamato, that prettiest and most classic of the Japanese tongues.

It must be remembered, also, that

there are two distinct alphabets in vogue, the Hirakana, based upon the Chinese "running-hand" (in common use and taught to all youths in the lower schools) and the Katakana, employed in poetry, literature, and religious writings. The latter is taught only at Yedo, yet both alphabets and the Chinese and Japanese tongues must be mastered by the higher student before he is permitted to attempt the loftier studies of science, literature, or those pertaining to ecclesiastics and the professions.

When the student has acquired a thorough knowledge of Japanese and Chinese history, and can translate and interpret the works of Confucius and Mencius, he begins upon the actual study of his selected profession, being thoroughly trained in the laws of etiquette and society. It is stated that "the official style of the Japanese is sprinkled with particles and phrases of ceremony and formality which must never be omitted, or transposed in the slightest degree." So it can readily be seen that the requirements of the Yedo student are such as to prevent the common classes from entering it; but it has given Japan a host of illustrious litterateurs, accomplished citizens, able diplomats, leaders and professional prodigies—the pride of that "honorable alma mater, and of the honorable people," as a Japanese Minister expresses it.

Retain the Best in Literature.

As we of today have rejected the mythology of the ancients, yet cling to it in the higher forms of literature—chiefly in poetical expression—because of the many apt allusions and beautiful symbols afforded, so the Japanese discarded their faith in the myths of their progenitors, yet still employ them for the same pure purpose. These myths have given a charm, a grace and dignity to the writings of the bards and philosophers that can only be appreciated by one acquainted with the intricate language.

From the age when snow-crowned

women who make their living by singing and playing. There are many public declaimers who earn their livelihood by squatting upon benches and reciting legendary tales, historical narratives, or answering questions of a political character. Of recent years the declaimer is becoming less in evidence, but singers and wandering female musicians are thriving by the score. Most of the myths of Japan are to be found crudely embodied in their songs; but the ancient mythology is only to be gleaned from a perusal of the epics and higher literature printed or preserved at the Yedo, and produced by the professors, advanced students and philosophers of that institute.

Description of Pontifical City.

Miako, the pontifical city, once the cradle of Japanese literature, contains the finest of all libraries for the Mikado. Here are kept the official documents, the old albums, almanacs, religious works, romances, and poems printed on velvet paper dusted with gold. At this place the declaimer and the most respectable singers still hold forth; generally being seen in the company of musicians, with a retinue of yakounins, etc., and travelling from place to place in the portable booth. A samisen, a sort of violinello and a dulcimer, are the accompanying instruments of the singer, who, at Miako, is usually well-dressed and highly respected. Like the declaimer, she is thoroughly versed in the common myths of Japan, and her songs are seldom sentimental. They reflect the actions of men equal as impossible as Jason, Theseus, Hercules, etc., yet every one enjoys them, and she is well rewarded.

It is said that the worship of trees, which existed among all ancient peoples, still obtains to a great degree among the common classes of Japan. In this connection many strange tales are told of the venerated Yamato. One of them runs: "When the lord of Yamato wished to make a complete set of



JAPANESE MOTHER AND HER CHILDREN—Mrs. Stokosli in native dress, and her winsome tots.

found some of the prettiest myths of the empire. It was one of the things which indirectly led to Japan's anxiety for intercourse with England and the United States, and their belief in their descent from the Ainos tribes still causes them to entertain a respect bordering upon a reverence for the Caucasian, and so to emulate his ways. The mission-

the waters, withdrew the javelin, and thereupon salt water dropped from the point, forming the pretty island. In this way Izanaghi created also the islands of Awadzi, the mountainous Oho-yamato, etc., which done, he called into being 8,000,000 of genii, who, in turn, presented him with the first tea plant, presumably the same for which the Chinese Emperor, Shi-hoang-ti, sent Sjofoo to Japan over 200 years before the Christian era. These genii covered the islands with rice and ambrosial vegetations, and hence sprang the worship of the Kamis, still observed in the temples called Mias.

Traditions Turned Into Classic Tales.

Beginning with the reign of Teuziteu-Woo, the thirty-ninth Mikado, who flourished in the latter half of the seventh century, Japanese mythology underwent its first important revolution. This Emperor caused the vague traditions and intangible legends to be rewritten and elucidated, and from the books published about this time are now gathered the most classic tales of their higher literature. We find in their pages much to show the existence of a semi-Darwinian theory then prevailing; and the story they tell of the evolution of man is both interesting and ludicrous. For instance, they give sketches of men with one leg and one arm, or with heads like the Cyclops, with but one eye; and Centaurs, with human bodies and horses' legs; and with legs long enough to enable them to eat fruit from the trees without reaching up; and with arms long enough to permit them to reach into the sea for their fish; and again, with numerous arms, heads, and legs, until at last the perfect "genus homo" appears on earth.

One of the prettiest myths, founded in part on fact, is that of the illustrious and honored poetess, the beautiful Omono-komatch, usually represented as kneeling before a wash basin in a vain endeavor to wash from a page of manuscript the lines of a poem that had offended the gods. For her offence she was condemned, like Homer, to wander from town to town without home or friends, and at her death to spend eternity in still endeavoring to wash out the Macbethian "spot" upon her parchment. The parchment never wears out, and as the lines were written in indelible ink, it will never be possible for her to clean the offending page. So runs the story of Omono-komatch, one of the hundred equally pretty absurdities in Japanese mythology.

T. SHELLEY SUTTON.



JAPANESE MISSIONARY AND HIS LARGE AND PREPOSSESSING FAMILY—Dr. and Mrs. Inouye and their sons and daughters, from a photograph taken in 1903.

Fusiyama first towered to heaven—a counterpart of high Olympus, erected by the spirits as a monument to Yamato—there has clung to the history of Japan a myriad delightful myths of inspirational value in the development of her literature and religion.

There are some who believe that even the famous conquests of Yamato, and of his widowed daughter-in-law, the Empress Jingu, who first conquered Korea, are but pretty myths, and it is even questioned if those illustrious personages existed; but however it may have been, there are beautiful stories told of the Emperors of those mysterious days. Around the life of Jingu are woven innumerable tales from fancy's fabric, and with the displacement of the Shinto religion by that of Buddha came Persian myths that have since quite lost their identity, but which the poets of Nippon have moulded into pleasant, fantastic shapes, giving them a coloring as from the flowers that deck the Mikado's court at festive time.

The Paragon for Japanese Litterateurs.

The beautiful tales yet told of Sungawara, Fusiwara, Minnamoto and Tatchibana are familiar in many countries. The life of the Emperor, Yoritomo, whose ruined palace is still visited by tourists to Kanagawa, contained many romantic incidents, which afforded the imaginative bards of the twelfth century an opportunity for much legendary fiction, and although the merit of his reign is questionable, he is still the paragon for Japanese litterateurs in their allusions to courage and valiancy. What, too, is more beautiful than the life of the great Iyeyas, as recorded by modern enthusiasts? Undoubtedly he existed, but who could believe the improbable events of his career? They are myths, created at no remote period, yet of beautiful conception, and so pleasing that Japan will not discard them. The scholar accepts them for their worth; he recognizes their falsity; but he believes they are ornaments to his literature—and they are.

In Japan nearly all metrical compositions and musical songs are left to

the educator, the foreign advisor and the "truth giver" have always found a cheerful welcome from the higher classes of Japanese.

In Japanese mythology there are legends revealing their belief in a Trinity. The deities represented are "the August One, who reigns perpetually over the empire; he who reigns by virtue of water, and he who reigns by virtue of fire." After these three primary gods, all male, came the first three pairs of gods and goddesses, reigning over the elements of metal, wood, and earth. It is said that the achievements of these gods are ably set forth in the poems of such bards as Ichinotani, K. Shinomya, and others.

In the era of celestial gods we find two deities, male and female, Izanaghi and Izanami, who bear considerable resemblance to Jupiter and Venus. It was Izanaghi who created the island of Onokoro-sima. Plunging his diamond-pointed javelin into the sea, he stirred

Worshippers of The Caucasian.

In Japan there has always been a superior worship of the Caucasian, as is shown by their remarkable veneration for that portion of their family known as the Ainos, now considerably diminished and found only at Yeso, Sakhalin, and in the Kuriles. There is little reason to believe that the thick-haired Ainos, although without the oblique eyes and high cheek bones, were ever really related to the Aryan family, as maintained by the men of science in Japan, but in this connection are to be



JAPANESE TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION VISITING AN HISTORIC SPOT—The illustration depicts a scene at Hirayama Station, where the Japanese troops were mobilized during the late Russo-Japanese War.



A JAPANESE CARRIAGE, BUILT FOR TWO—The occupants of the vehicle are Miss Belton and Miss Oyu San. The former died in St. Luke's Hospital, Tokio, on Sept. 6, 1904, and was buried in that city. She was a Canadian missionary.

Exclusive Dainty Parisian Fashion Creations for the Lady Readers of The Standard



THE STANDARD'S SPECIAL PARISIAN FASHION SERVICE—Smart tailored costume of Royal blue broadcloth, designed by Buzenet, of Paris. The skirt is trimmed at the foot with two widths of black silk soutache braid in large design. This is also introduced on the bolero coat, which is finished with collar, cuffs, and tabs of Hedebo embroidery in shades of blue. (Photograph by Henri Manuel, Photographie d'Art, Paris.)

course, where we can indulge the taste for every dainty novelty that comes out, it does not make so much difference about the durability of material.

Accessories in Harmony With Bathing Costume.

The accessories of the bathing outfit are quite in keeping with the costume itself in the matter of originality and elegance. For instance, for the old-fashioned knickers very dainty affairs of thin silk have been substituted, and these, like the stockings, match the color of the skirt. White shoes, however, seem the favorites for the beach, as they are for the street and driving. Very little originality is shown in caps, for many women cling to the belief that the sea bath, followed by a fresh water rinse and sun bath, is not injurious to the hair, and when caps are worn they are intended rather to complete the bathing "toilette" before the wearer enters the water.

There are dainty novelties in the way of stays and girdles, however, these being made of linen, silk, and elastic. They fit snugly, but not too much so for perfect freedom of body and limb, and are worn chiefly to insure the smooth belt and shapeliness of the figure. All white suits trimmed with black dot the beaches everywhere, and are indescribably lovely.

SUMMER STYLES IN NEW YORK.

A charming summer frock is in Valenciennes lace over a slip of the thinnest pale pink Liberty silk. It has a high stock made of insertions and deep vest of crosswise insertions. The body of the robe is all-over Valenciennes tucked to fit the figure, but not with absolute tightness, there being a straight-line ef-

Little Bird Whispers.

THAT—Cluny lace is very much to the fore, and in black silk there are some very rich edges, with deep points and bands.

THAT—"Dog collars" are fashionable for evening wear in jet, pearls, precious, and semi-precious stones.

THAT—New belt buckles are of carved green gold, and may be inlaid with stones of any color.

THAT—Gibson rings are a novelty. The head of a Gibson girl carved on the face of the ring of dull gold is taking the place of the signet.

THAT—Velvet or flowered ribbons and Chantilly or Valenciennes insertions are joined together to form the little jackets.

THAT—One of the newest things seen in the shops of Paris is the "slave bangle," which comes in mother-of-pearl, and is used to hold the long glove in place.

THAT—In Paris, trains are not much in evidence—unless for matrons—on anything but gowns for extremely ceremonious occasions.

THAT—The little change pocket in the gauntlet glove is an idea that is finding much appreciation with young girls.

THAT—Tourmaline brown, with a greenish tinge like some of the stones of the name, is a popular dark shade, and promises to be a leader in fall gowns and millinery.

THAT—White silk mousselines patterned with huge black roses, are charming for evening gowns, made over white or a pale tint.



THE STANDARD'S SPECIAL PARISIAN FASHION SERVICE—An evening gown designed by Roult, Paris. This gown is a charming combination of black striped net and Mechlin lace over white chiffon taffeta. The draped girdle and design in leaves are of white Liberty satin. The design and veining of the leaves is followed out in gold sequence. (Photograph by Henri Manuel, Photographie d'Art, Paris.)

FOR COUNTRY AND SEASHORE

Society in General Has Turned Its Attention to Rural Sports and Sea Bathing—New Ideas in Dress.

THE tide of humanity is leaving town and its immediate neighborhood, and fashion is now disporting itself in the cool sea waves or seeking relief from social gaieties in the happiness of the golf links or the tennis court.

The time when the summer girl made no effort to look well in her bathing clothes is but a memory, for this season finds her one of the most fastidious of creatures, exacting as to cut and fit, and positively capricious when it comes to selecting materials for her water frocks. There seems to be a general preference given to heavy taffeta for bathing costumes, and

words are powerless to describe the dainty trimmings used in their embellishment. The decorations are, to be sure, extremely simple, but artistic to suit the queen's taste. An original design made for the season is of black silk, having a pleated skirt, finished with a deep stitched hem. To this is joined a blouse which follows the lines of the figure as much as possible in consistency with the wearer's comfort while in the water. The blouse buttons at the left side, where a broad band of embroidered silk finished with scallops conceals the opening, and matches a deep collar and cuffs of the same

material. Short sleeves are, of course, the rule for bathing costumes, but some of the season's designs boldly strike out for recognition in the way of elbow effects, and very smart are they indeed.

Moire is Fashionable And has Advantages.

Moire is quite as fashionable for bathing costumes as taffetas, and no one regards it an extravagance to indulge in such a costume. All black, blue, and very dark suits are the acme of chic, and relieved by smart embroideries and water-proof laces, they are exceedingly chic.

Princesse effects have invaded the realm of bathing costumes, but they are simulated rather than fully carried out. A charming example might be cited in a suit of dark red moire trimmed with white satin stitched with narrow black braid. The trimming is arranged down the front of the tucked blouse and skirt in a continuous line just as the Princesse garnitures are used upon summer frocks. At the neck, the collar broadens into an appropriate sailor effect, and with the costume are worn very pretty white Empire shoes with straps running up to boot-top height. All of the prevailing satins stand the water much better than one would imagine, and are in demand for entire suits as well as trimmings. Their firmness and body make them keep shape and shake off the water, the latter element insuring their favor, while the former makes them a reasonable investment. Most of the specialists in water costumes will guarantee their silk and satin bathing suits to wear the entire season, which is worth knowing when one invests in a single costume a year. Of



"MEDITATION"—A photographic study by H. Mortimer Lamb, Montreal.

feet in the front. It is so arranged as to cling around the hips, but is quite full at the feet; it is of round length, and has on the outside a hem four inches wide of pale pink taffeta ribbon flowered with small pink roses of a deeper shade. Underneath this hem there is a white net ruffle.

The sleeves were full puffs of Valenciennes over the silk, and these end at the elbow with four-inch Valenciennes ruffles.

Over this and forming part of it



THE BULL TERRIER "NELSON"—Owner, Miss Beatrice M. Bell. This dog won three firsts at the Montreal Kennel Show, 1906.

is worn one of the French coatees in white chiffon taffeta, flowered with clusters of pink roses. This has a sleeveless blouse top, cut away from the neck and opening in front to show two-thirds of the front of the corsage. A wide-shaped collar of finest linen exquisitely hand embroidered in the most dainty and light of designs finished the neck of the coat and narrowed into wide revers, ending a little below the bust line. A shaped belt formed of the

taffeta showed a series of small bouquets going around the waist. This was done by cutting out sections of the taffeta showing the sprays of roses and joining them with quarter-inch Valenciennes insertions. This belt ended at each side of the front in a pointed tab finished by a cabochon in white, hand painted in tiny pink roses. This belt was caught to the robe near the ends so that the coat did not swing loose. The top or blouse portion of the coat was shirred in very fine gathers to the top of the belt. The coat skirts were fitted, came well below the hip line, say some eight inches below, and were rounded at the side fronts. They showed a few tiny gathers at the top where they joined the belt. They were edged with plain three-quarter inch strappings of plain pink taffeta.

From each armhole a small cape or sleeve, smooth at the top and flaring at the lower edge, of the flowered taffeta, drooped over the lace sleeves. This cape sleeve narrowed to nothing at the under-arm seam. A plain pink taffeta strapping half an inch wide edged each. To wear with this costume there is a small round white Neapolitan hat with its almost flat crown made of pink roses, one large one in the centre and smaller ones with buds around it. A sweeping white bird of paradise plume starts from the right front and first rises over the crown and then drops over the back. The cachepeigne is white tulle and four large pink roses with brown stems and foliage.

A beautiful hat seen the other day was a snow white Neapolitan, a large sailor shape, tilted by a

wide bandeau well up the right side. The bandeau was covered with pale brown tulle, and the low crown was surrounded with a double wreath of shaded roses in white and cream color, also pale yellow ones with deeper centres; these were separated slightly into groups of three and four, with a very little brown mottled foliage where the hat rose quite high at the side, two very wide and full ostrich tips shading from white to pale yellow falling over the wearer's dark hair. Nothing but masses of tan-colored tulle filled in the back under the brim.

HINTS FROM SHOPS.

The popular tussore silk coat is established for driving, motoring, and train wear.

Colored silk gloves seem to have lost their prestige; tan, white, and black seeming to find more favor.



THE LATE MR. JAMES J. COLEMAN—For forty-six years in charge of the high-level pumping station, Montreal. He was the oldest employe in the service of the Corporation.



Bell's Galleries

436 St. Catherine West
MONTREAL.

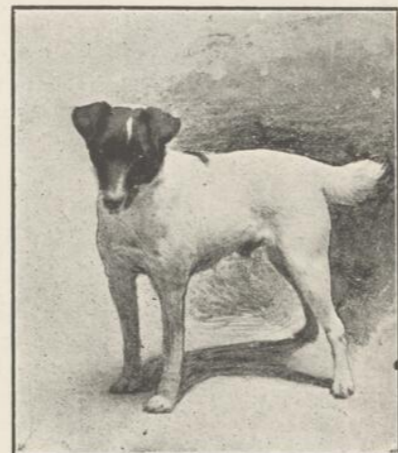
Millinery and Costumes

Our Mr. Bell is now Abroad consulting with the best people in the trade.

Our Fall Opening will be by far the choicest display which has ever been placed before the people of Montreal.

Our reputation for High-Class Creations is already assured—this fall will make it doubly so.

Furniture Rugs Decorating



THE SMOOTH FOX TERRIER "GEN. LEE," C.K.C.S.B., 6238 — Whelped May, 1900; sire, Elmond Castor; dam, Elmwood Patience; breeder, Charles Thompson; owner, James Fenwick; won ten first prizes, 1904; first prize Veteran Dogs, 1906.

A WELL KNOWN EMBROIDERY AUTHORITY WRITES:

"I HAD WASHED WITH PEARLINE several handsome pieces of embroidery that were embroidered with Richardson's Wash Silks which had been on the road with teachers, DISPLAYED in shop windows, HANDLED by hundreds of people, and the result was in every respect SATISFACTORY. I shall instruct all my teachers to use PEARLINE in cleansing their samples of embroidery."

Pearline washes silks perfectly



WEDGWOOD BISCUIT JARS

FINE ENGLISH PLATED MOUNTINGS ON BEST NICKEL SILVER.

Price \$5.85.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

G. SEIFERT & SONS, Jewellers,
16 FABRIQUE STREET, QUEBEC.

Singers of a Popular Montreal Choir; Prominent Canadian Retail Merchants



THE REV. CANON ELLEGOOD, M.A., D.C.L., AND THE CHOIR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE, MONTREAL—This is the church in which His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught worshipped during his sojourn in Montreal in 1870. The above illustration shows the venerable rector seated in the midst of his choristers. On his left is Mr. R. Roberts, director of the choir. Mr. W. Lynwood Farnam, A. R. C. M., A. R. C. O., is the efficient organist of this church.



THE REV. H. P. ALMON ABBOTT, M.A.—The present brilliant assistant minister of the Church of St. James the Apostle. Mr. Abbott is one of the finest pulpit orators in Canada.

THE MUSICAL WORLD.

The Besses o' Th' Barn Band is known throughout Europe as the champion band of England, because of the many prizes it has won since it first came into prominence in the year 1818 in the reign of George III. One of the famous prizes won by the band was on the occasion of the Coronation of the late Queen Victoria, in June, 1837, when in competition it was awarded the prize for its rendition of "Hail! Smiling Morn." With each advancing year it enhanced its reputation while travelling through

Great Britain and the Continent until the year 1892, when the Besses held every challenge cup in Great Britain. The band will soon be heard in Montreal.

Managers are complaining of a shortage of chorus girls who can dance and sing acceptably. Young women of great beauty are not difficult to secure, but, as a rule, the girl of accomplishments is somewhat rare. This being the season of rehearsal with many of the managers who stage ambitious shows, and there being several pieces intended for the coming season that requires scores of girls, the dearth of those with the required attainments is compelling managers to resort to many sorts of straits to secure a full complement of chorus assistants.

Lillian Blauvelt sailed for Europe late in July, her intention being to travel mainly in Germany. Her two most important summer experiences are to be a visit to Mrs. Cosmina Wagner, at Bayreuth, and taking part in a concert to be given before the German Emperor and his family. Mde. Blauvelt will not return to the United States until October, and it will be some time later before the all-star company, managed by Joe Weber, in which she is to appear, will be presented to the public. With this company, besides Mde. Blauvelt and Joe Weber, will appear Cecilia Loftus and Maurice Farkoa, among the other well-known players and singers Mr. Weber has been so fortunate as to secure.

Among the queer instruments in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, are a cane violin and

three cane flutes. The former is a peculiar, narrow instrument of small size, but perfect in every detail, made in imitation of a walking-stick, and furnished with an ornamental knob handle. The strings are held by small iron pins, and are tuned with a key. When

not in use a small bow slips within the stick, and a round cover, held by metal bands, conceals the clever little instrument. The length of the violin is 2ft. 11in., and its greatest width is 1 3/4 in. It is a German conceit, and dates from the nineteenth century. Like the cane vio-



SNAP-SHOTS IN THE BUSINESS CENTRES OF MONTREAL—Major Geo. S. Cantlie, of the 5th Royal Scots (Highlanders) and Mr. Alex. Stewart about to enter the Board of Trade on St. Sacrament street.

lin, the cane flute is also of German make, but it dates from early in the eighteenth century. The flute is in C, and is made of light wood, ornamented with turned bands of the same color, and finished with a knob. The lower joint is solid. It has six finger-holes and one flat brass key. The instrument is blown at the side like the transverse flute, and is an excellent sounder. It is 3ft. long, and it requires a close inspection to see that the cane contains a flute.

The Westminster Abbey Choir Glee and Concert Company will open the concert season in Montreal on Sept. 21 and 22, at the Stanley Hall. To all lovers of good, pure singing, this announcement will bring pleasurable anticipation, for, during their last visit to this city three years ago, they created a most favorable impression. Mr. Edward Branscombe, the famous English tenor, and director of the company, was for ten years a lay vicar of Westminster Abbey. As an exponent of old ballads, he is without a rival. Mr. Geo. Seymour is one of England's foremost society entertainers, and he will contribute two musical sketches. The choir-boy sopranos are the finest boys' voices obtainable in England. Madame Marie Hooton, one of England's distinguished contraltos, is again appearing with the choir. Mr. Haydn Fraser, male alto; Mr. Edward Dalzell, tenor; Mr. F. Pitman, A.R.C.M., baritone; and Mr. Sterndale Bennett, A. R. C. M., bass, complete the organization.

An unfortunate mishap prevented Sir Edward Elgar from conducting at the recent Canadian con-



THE REV. H. A. BROOKE, M.A.—Rector of the pro-cathedral at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., who was assistant minister at St. James the Apostle Church shortly before the above choir picture was taken.

cert at Queen's Hall. The composer of the "Cockaigne" Overture had fallen down and injured one of his knees, and his work was conducted in his enforced absence by Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

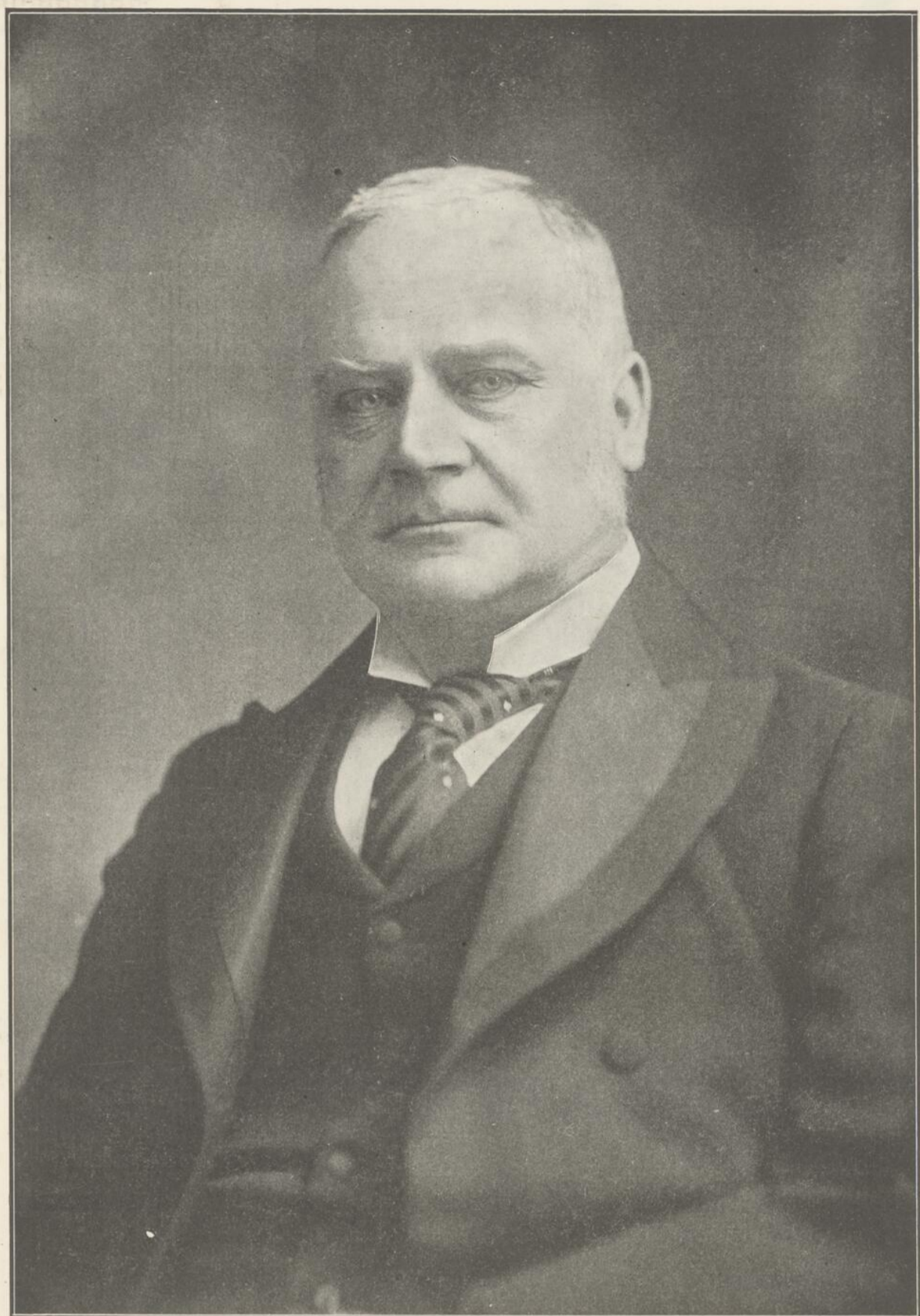
The seventh annual British band festival will be held at the Crystal Palace on September 29th, when all the leading bands of the country will compete for the One Thousand Guinea Trophy and other valuable prizes. This year there will be no less than eight competitions going on at once, and it is estimated that at least 160 to 170 bands will be taking part. A novel feature will be the inclusion of the section for concertina bands.



CANADIAN RETAIL MERCHANTS GATHER IN CONVENTION AT OTTAWA FROM ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

(Photograph by Pittaway, Ottawa.)

Prominent British Statesmen Series; Some Wonderful Pictures of Diving in Canada



PROMINENT BRITISH STATESMEN—Sir Robert T. Reid, K.C., G.C.M.G., who was appointed Lord High Chancellor of England by the Campbell-Bannerman Government in succession to Lord Halsbury, and who subsequently entered the House of Lords as Lord Loreburn. Lord Loreburn was educated at Cheltenham and Oxford. He was called to the Bar in 1871, took the silk in 1882, entered the House of Commons as member for Hereford in 1880, became Solicitor-General in 1894, Attorney-General in the same year, and Lord High Chancellor in 1905.

REMARKABLE DIVING.

The four illustrations in this column depict a remarkable series of dives recently caught by a very rapid camera in the hands of Mr. W. Sharpe, of this city. The "snaps" were taken at the baths of the Montreal Swimming Club on St. Helen's Island, and are classed among the best that have ever been secured in Montreal.

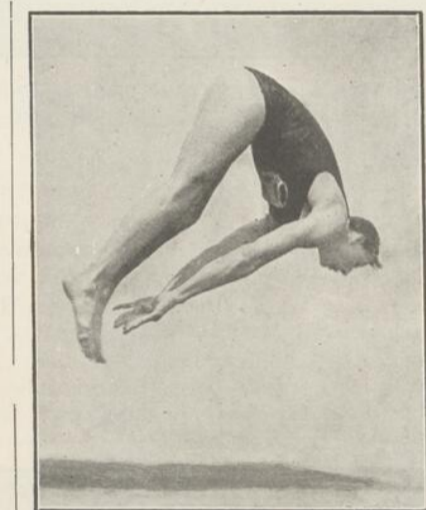
The dives illustrated are extremely difficult to execute, and only an expert will attempt them. The first illustration depicts what is known as the jack-knife dive, and it shows the body in a rather remarkable position. As the diver nears the water, he straightens his body, and enters the water head-first, much after the style of the ordinary dive.

The second illustration is probably the most extraordinary of the four, as it shows the diver literally flying through the air. Were he to strike the water in the position shown in the picture, the dive would probably have serious results. When near the water, however, head and shoulders are suddenly inclined downwards.

In the third picture the diver is represented in the act of making a complete turn in mid-air before entering the water.

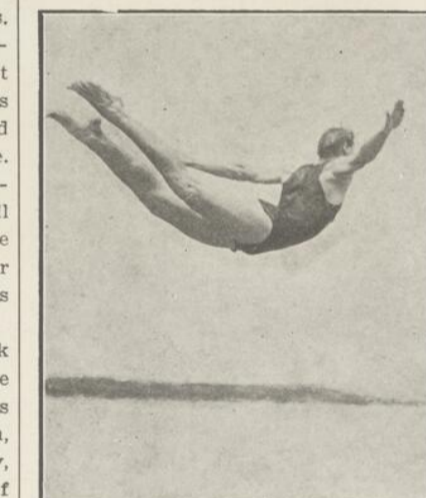
The fourth illustration shows the diver about to leave the spring-board for the water. This is a well-known form of diving.

These diving and swimming contests are features of each Saturday afternoon at the Montreal Swimming Baths, and draw big crowds.



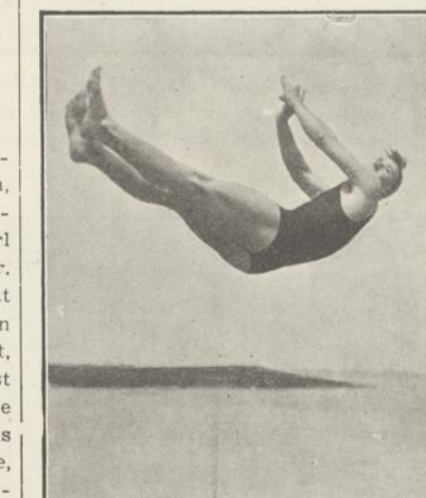
THE JACK-KNIFE DIVE—When near the water, the legs and arms are straightened, and the diver enters the water head-first.

(Photograph by W. Sharpe.)



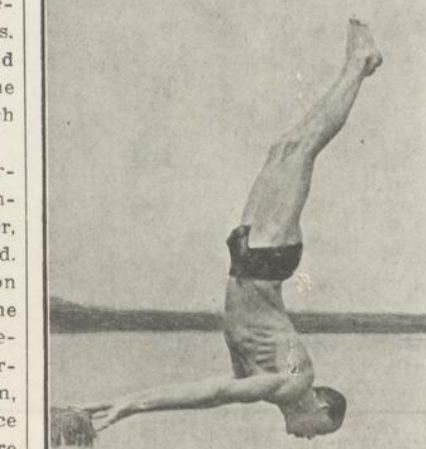
THE ANGEL DIVE—The diver retains this remarkable position until close to the water, when head and shoulders are inclined downwards.

(Photograph by W. Sharpe.)



THE CORK-SCREW DIVE—In this dive the body makes a couple of revolutions before the water is reached.

(Photograph by W. Sharpe.)



STRAIGHT DROP FROM SWING-BOARD—After leaving the board, the diver suddenly rights his body and enters the water feet first.

(Photograph by W. Sharpe.)

TRINITY CHURCH.

Among the Anglican churches of Montreal, Trinity Church, situated at the north-west corner of Viger square, ranks in point of age next to Christ Church Cathedral. Its records date back to May, 1840, but it is evident that the first church building, which occupied a site on the historic Bonsecours market, was erected before that date, though probably not long before. The names of many of Montreal's most prominent citizens of two or three generations ago are associated with the history and progress of this church. Today, after passing through many vicissitudes, days of adversity as well as of prosperity, it stands as one of Montreal's most beautiful, influential, and prosperous churches. It has had a succession of distinguished clergymen as rectors. It counts wealthy and generous supporters among its adherents and friends, and its future seldom has appeared brighter than it does to-day.

The corner stone was laid on Thursday, June 23, 1864, by Bishop Fulford, with a very imposing ceremony. Among those who took part were the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop, the Very Rev. the Dean, Archdeacon Scott, D.D., the Rev. Canon Leach, D.C.L., LL.D., and the Incumbent, the Rev. Canon Bancroft, D.D. An address was given by Mr. Hugh Taylor, chairman of the building committee. The contents of the jar to be deposited were read by Mr. Lawford, the architect, and the corner stone was laid by the Most Rev. the Lord Bishop and Metropolitan. The Gloria was chanted by the choir and children of the Sunday and day schools, under the direction of Mr. Barnby, the organist. By permission of Major Dillon, the band of the 30th Regiment, under the direction of the Bandmaster, Mr. J. Zetler, was in attendance.

The church was opened for public worship on Sept. 17, 1865. The dedicatory sermon was preached in the morning by the Most Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan. The Right Rev. J. Travers Lewis, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Ontario, preached in the afternoon, and the Right Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, D.D., Lord Bishop of Huron, preached at the evening service.

The musical portions of the services were conducted by Mr. Frederick Barnby. Mr. Barnby was a brother of Barnby, the composer, and was at one time organist at Albert Hall, London, England. He presided over the choir in the new church for only two Sundays, for he was taken sick and died after a very short illness on Sept. 30.

Numerous instances of generous donations towards the completion of the church are recorded. The two upper stories of the tower and the spire of the church were completed in 1866 through the munificence of Mrs. William Molson, who gave ten thousand dollars for that object.

A small mural tablet in the vestibule of the church bears an inscription commemorative of her generosity. The font,

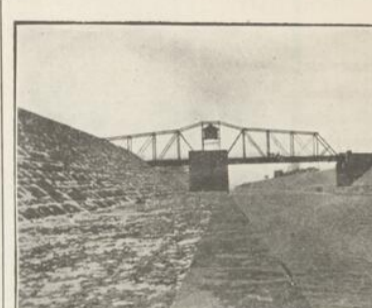


AN HISTORIC CHURCH—The interior of Trinity (Anglican) Church on St. Denis street, Montreal, showing the chancel, altar, and apse.

lectern, reading desk, and pulpit were gifts from military officers then in England, but who had attended the old church when they were stationed in Montreal.

The chancel windows, made by Messrs. Spence & Sons, of this city, were also gifts.

The centre one was presented by Mr. Charles Garth in memory of the Rev. M. Willoughby. One on the left side



ON THE SOULANGES CANAL—One of the railway bridges connecting the north and south shores.

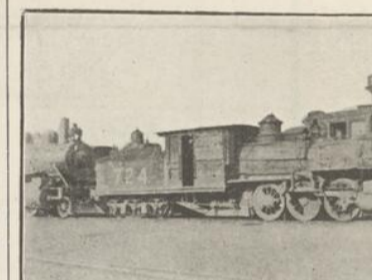
the architects, and the following are the dimensions of the church: Length outside, 173 feet; width outside, 78 feet; height of church to top of ceiling, inside, 52 feet 6 inches; height of spire, 200 feet; tower outside, including buttresses, 32 feet square. The ground floor will comfortably seat 550 persons, and the gallery 400, while 1,500 can be accommodated, if required. The basement is 113 feet by 65 feet, and is very suitable for lecture hall and schoolroom purposes. The building is of the early English Gothic style of architecture, and the material is Montreal limestone; natural faced and coursed work with cut stone dressings.

During the past few years, mainly through the efforts of Mr. Charles M. Cameron, of this city, a fine new altar of carved oak has been added to the chancel. The musical portion of the services has also been greatly improved under his direction, and now it is second to none in the city.



MONTREAL SNAP-SHOTS—Mr. W. B. Smith, of the Dominion Transport Company, in a reflective mood.

of the chancel was given by Colonel Moffat; another by Mr. J. G. Mackenzie in memory of his wife. On the right is one in memory of Charles C. Brydges, from his father; and another from Mr. Henry Rogers, of Wolverhampton, England. Messrs. Lawford and Nelson were



AN OLD-TIMER—This locomotive was until a few years ago a familiar sight at St. Lambert. It used wood as fuel.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE OCEAN BED.

A YOUNG French naval engineer named De Plury, has, by the aid of an apparatus of his own invention, succeeded in reaching a depth of more than 338 feet in the ocean bed, near Saigon, in the Far East—a depth which had never before been attained. He invented a kind of metal armor which affords him every protection, while by means of a special chemical combination, respiration is automatic-

ly provided for. Thanks to this, he has already made over 115 most daring descents with perfect safety. He has thus been able to discover a most marvelous world, hitherto seen by no eye but his; the sea bed is a scene of marvels combined with no small amount of tragic horrors. "The first sensation experienced," said this intrepid diver at a recent interview, "is something like that which is felt on descending into a mine, but you soon get accustomed to it." At a depth of about nine feet medusae (jelly fish) began to be found in large quantities. Seen through the water, every-

thing appears magnified, and they are apparently of enormous proportions. All recollection of the protection afforded by the glass front of the helmet is forgotten, and the first impression is that these masses of horrid flaccid and slimy medusae will adhere to your face. Just a little lower down, and a scintillating, multitudinous shoal of small fishes is encountered, shimmering like so many strips of shining copper, or other metal, in a state of continuous vibration.

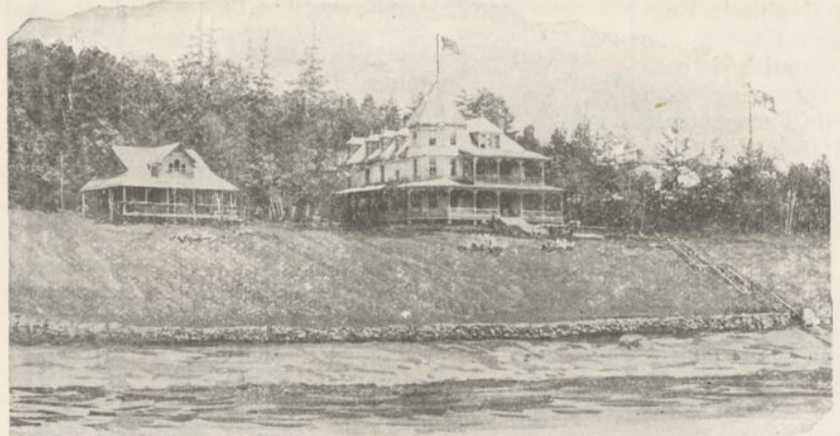
At a depth of about 162 feet thick masses of seaweed are traversed; some of these are hair-like vegetable growths with arms from 20 to 30 yards in length, which, with a kind of horrid vitality, wrap themselves round every part of the body. These algae constitute a grave danger, as they can easily paralyze the diver's movements, and, by rising up above and around him, can weigh him down with a weight amounting to several hundredweights—sufficient to break a rope or lifeline when hauled on.

Terrible Monsters of the Deep.

Below 162 feet there are small snake-like fishes of about three feet in length, and also other denizens of the deep resembling dolphins. These latter hurl themselves violently against the diver. If, as already remarked, he is somewhat young at the game, and has forgotten the protection afforded by his helmet, he is still filled with a mortal dread lest they should succeed in smashing the glass front of the helmet despite its four inches of thickness. Of course, should that occur, death would be almost instantaneous.

Still other and worse monsters are the polyp or devil fish, who wrap their slimy tentacles round the bold explorer; but although repugnant, these monsters are cowardly, and immediately renounce their attack on coming in contact with the unfamiliar feel of the metal armor plating of the diving dress. There are also equally horrible, and much more intrepid, giant crabs. Some of those seen have measured as much as three feet in diameter.

Due to their strong shells and formidable claws, they constitute a continual menace to the safety of the diver, which is by no means to be despised. This is about all that can be said on the score of the deep-sea fauna. The deformation of fish is not very noticeable at such a small depth; by deformation I mean not only change of form, but also of character. This takes place at a depth of about 1,094 yards; here their nature changes entirely, and they assume the forms and constitutional modifications necessary to enable them to bear the enormous pressure to which they are subjected at the depth where they move and have their being.



Timiskaming Lake

A grand Lake, bordering on the unlimited wilds of The Northland. Best for Hunting, Fishing or Canoe Outings. Unexcelled climate—cool nights—for rest, recuperation, or active life.

"The Bellevue"

Is a Modern House, beautifully situated on shore of the Lake, offering first-class accommodation to guests. Gasoline Launches, Boating, Lawn Tennis, Golfing, Excursions, etc. Bowling, Billiards, Ball Room, and accessories in separate Recreation Hall, ensuring quietness in House proper. Ice-cold Laurentian water piped from spring in the hills. Hot and Cold Baths on all floors; sanitary conveniences modern. Electrically lighted throughout.

For information and booklet write

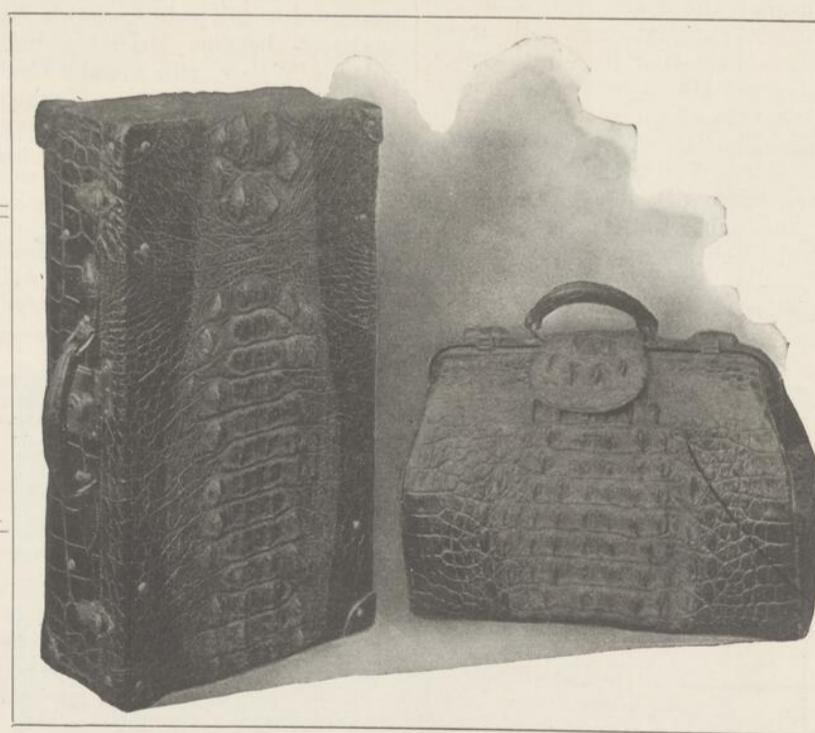
"THE MANAGER,"
TIMISKAMING, P.Q.

The Standard's Illustrations

Applications will be received and prices given for any selections to parties wishing to purchase the Beautiful Half-Tone Cuts or Photographs that appear weekly in THE STANDARD.

Address, Business Manager, Standard Office.

W.A. Murray & Co. Limited.



Latest Style Bags and Suit Cases

It is with no little pride that we point out the many good qualities that are embodied in our Leather Goods Section. The goods that we offer are certainly first-class and up-to-date, equal to any exclusive goods store in the country, and, at the same time, our prices are generally lower for the same goods.

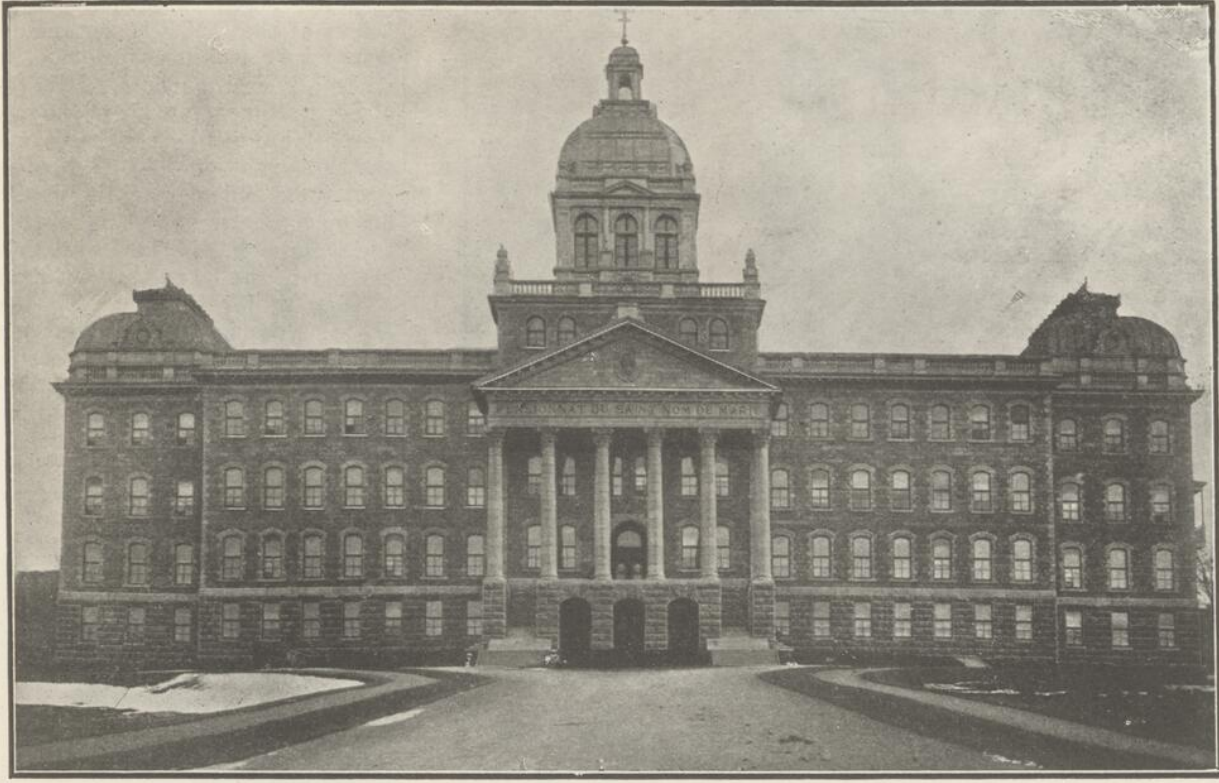
The Set here illustrated is made of the finest quality hair back alligator, in the very latest style, strong brass locks and fine leather lining.

Suit Case, \$37.50. 17-inch Club Bag, \$25.50
Special the Set, \$62.00.

Our Mail Order Department will take as great care with your order as if you were making a personal selection. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write for information on any lines in which you are interested.

W.A. Murray & Co. Limited 17 to 31 King St. East
10 to 20 Colborne St. Victoria St. King to Colborne St. **Toronto.**

One of Canada's Big New Convents; Scenes in the Vicinity of Seven Islands



THE NEW CONVENT OF ST. MARY—Situated on the St. Catherine Road, at Outremont. This is one of the finest pensionnats on the Island of Montreal.

A RUSSIAN DUCHESS AFRAID OF POLICE

"One day during Eastertide," writes Miss Eager, the late nurse of the Czar's children, in her "Six Years at the Russian Court," "as we were out driving, the little Grand Duchess Olga would not sit down when she was told. Suddenly, however, she sat down, as if shot, and folded her hands meekly in front of her. Presently she said to me, 'Did you see that policeman?' 'Yes; but he can't touch you.' 'Oh, but he was writ-

always replied, 'I don't want to take that.' I took her aside and explained that the shop people would be very much disappointed if she did not take more and better toys. 'Oh, but,' she answered, 'the beautiful toys belong, I am sure, to some other little girls; and think how sad they would be if they came home and found we had taken them while they were out.' I explained the real state of the case to her, and she and Tatiana laid in a large stock." Of all the Czar's children, Marie seems the most winning—a truly loving little soul. When the Empress caught whooping cough, and gave it to

screams of the two children, Miss Eager rushed into their room to find them standing up in their beds, shrieking and shaking with terror. Neither Miss Eager nor the doctor could soothe them for a long time, but just as they had at last somewhat calmed them down, the apparition reappeared, and they cried out, "Look, look! He is gone into Cousin Ella's room! Oh, poor cousin Ella! Poor Princess Elizabeth!" Shortly after their cousin Ella sat up in bed and cried out suddenly, "I'm dying! I'm dying! Send a telegram to mamma! Immediately!" But before the answer to the telegram came the little girl was dead.



SCENES IN THE SEVEN ISLANDS—Indian squaws in the act of performing the week's washing.

ing something. I'm afraid he was writing, 'I saw Olga, and she was very naughty.'" When I had explained that this was very unlikely, she reproachfully reminded me that she had begged me to ask the police not to hurt a drunken woman they had taken up the other day, and that I had replied that the woman was naughty, and the police were right to arrest her. 'Yes, but,' I explained, 'one has to be quite big and very naughty to be taken by the police to prison.' Nevertheless, on our return home Olga made particular inquiries whether a policeman had called, and in the afternoon she told her father the whole story, and asked him if he had ever been taken to prison. When the Czar replied that he had never been quite naughty enough to be sent to prison, she exclaimed, 'Oh, how very good you must have been!'

Could not be Induced to Accept Expensive Toys.

Here is a pretty story of the same little girl. "We took the children," writes Miss Eager, "to a toy shop in Darmstadt, and told them to choose what toys they pleased, both for themselves and for their relations and friends at home. Olga, after a look round, chose the very smallest she could find, saying politely, 'Thank you very much' to the shop people, who tried in vain to induce her to select more attractive toys. 'No, no,' she



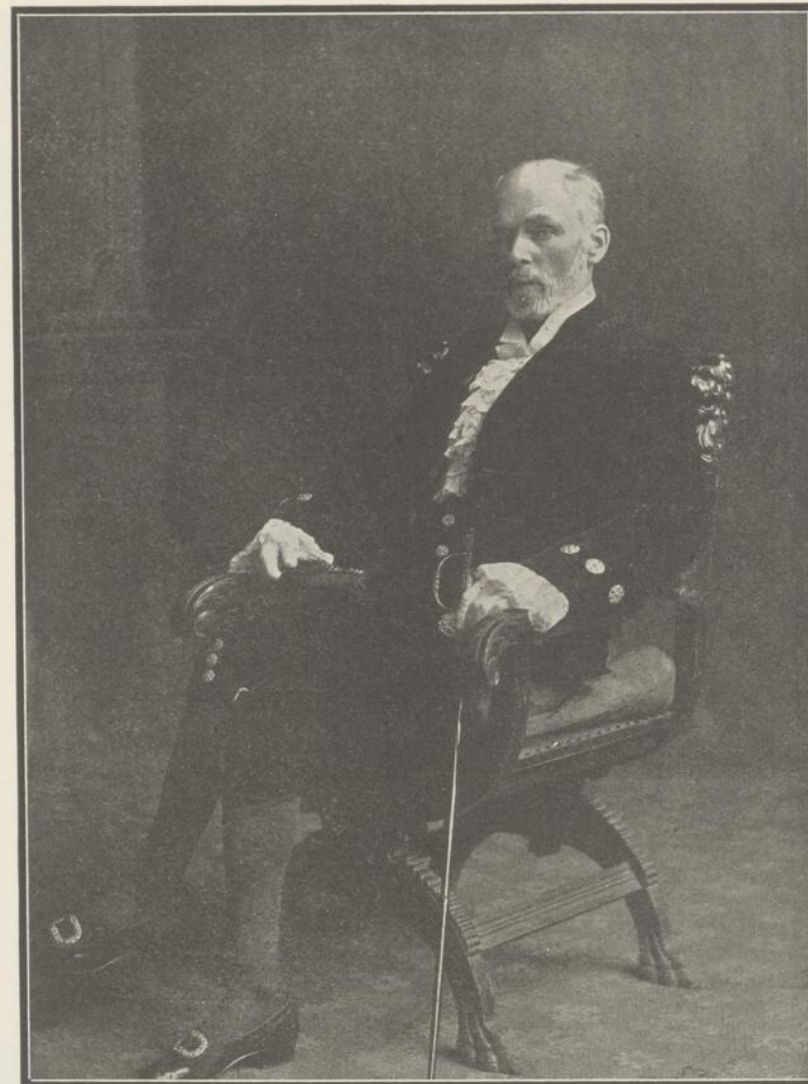
SCENES IN THE SEVEN ISLANDS—Mr. F. C. Crean, of Montreal, and his assistants at their summer quarters.

the nurses and to some of the children, Miss Eager cautioned them against coughing on anyone and thereby spreading the disease. "One day the little Grand Duchess Anastasia was sitting in my lap, coughing and choking away, when the Grand Duchess Marie came to her, and putting her face close up to her, said, 'Baby, darling, cough on me.' Greatly amazed, I asked her what she meant, and the dear little child said, 'I am so sorry my dear little sister is so ill, and I thought if I could take it from her she would be better.'" These two little children, Anastasia and Marie, seemed to see the Angel of Death when their little cousin Ella was dying. Upon hearing the frantic

appointed day arrived, and with it the parcel which was to come by post. He opened it, and found corpse candles inside. He opened then that he had brought back with him, and found a shroud inside. The wretched youth died at once of the shock!

RUBBER IS MADE IN FRANCE.

India rubber that is not India rubber is being made in France. Henri Jumelle has perfected a process of extracting rubber and gutta percha from bark. Different methods are used. The Deiss process consists of grinding up the bark and pounding it in a mortar and leaving it for seven days to the ac-



THE LATE MR. JUSTICE ROBERT SEDGWICK—Of the Supreme Court of Canada, who passed away recently at Chester, Nova Scotia.

tion of sulphuric acid. A black mass is formed; this is washed and the rubber is separated from it by passing the mass between wood rollers, a stream of hot water playing upon it the while. A better method is to pound up the acid paste so as to obtain the rubber more quickly, washing the paste then in a continuous stream of cold water. The rubber which is set free is pressed together in the roller machine and left in the air for twenty-four hours. In this way about 100 grains of rubber are obtained from every pound of bark.

DON'T LEAN—LEAD.

"I would not give a fig," says Andrew Carnegie, "for the young man in business who does not already see himself a partner or at the head of an important firm. Do not rest for a moment in your thoughts as a head clerk, a foreman, or general manager in any concern, no matter how extensive. Say to yourself, 'My place is at the top.' Be king in your dreams. Vow that you will reach that position with untarnished reputation, and make no other vows to distract your attention."



ONE OF THE FAVORITE RETREATS OF MONTREALERS — A scene in the pretty park at Westmount, showing the brook.

A CURE FOR CANCER (?)

The result of the work of Dr. Jacobs, of Brussels, regarding cancer, has just been announced by Professor van Ermenghem. Cancer is now proved conclusively, according to this thesis, to have a bacterial origin. Treatment must be by vaccination. The treatment of cancer has ceased to be a blind experiment, and has become scientific and positive. After a long series of experiments on the composition of the blood, Dr. Jacobs states he has found the laws governing the administration of a cancer serum derived from the cancer microbe itself. The serum must be administered only by the most expert hands. Intense interest in medical circles has followed the statement of these views. The public is again cautioned, however, as in the case of previous alleged discoveries, not to expect immediate results.

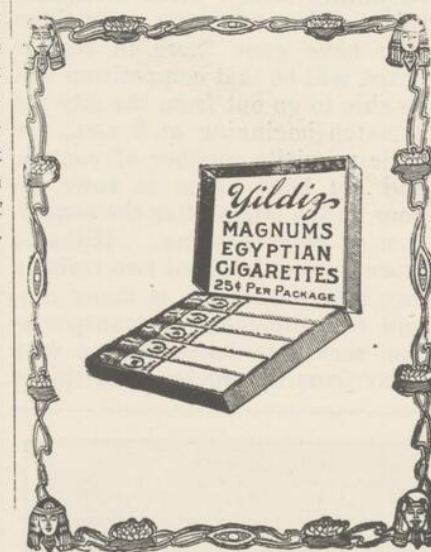
As a rule, men who have worked a long time for others shrink from great responsibility, because they have always had others to advise with and lean upon. They become so used to carrying out the plans of other men, that they dare not trust their own powers to plan. Many of them, unless they are in responsible positions, sink into automatons.

Whatever you do, cultivate a spirit of manly independence in doing it. Do

THE FOOT OF TIME.

Too late I stayed—forgive the crime—
Unheeded flew the hours;
How noiseless falls the foot of time,
That only treads on flowers.

—William Robert Spencer.



Vapo-Cresolene

(Established 1879)
"Cures While You Sleep."
Whooping-Cough, Croup,
Bronchitis, Coughs,
Influenza, Catarrh.

Confidence can be placed in a remedy which for a quarter of a century has earned unqualified praise. Restful nights are assured at once.

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics. ALL DRUGGISTS.

Send postal for Descriptive Booklet. Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, of your druggist or from us, 10 cts. in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO.,
Leeming Miles Bldg., Montreal,
Canada.

MOTTOES WHICH MADE MILLIONS.

Specialize.
Never worry.
Cultivate tact.
Don't get into a rut.
Learn to do things to a finish.
Prefer a struggle to an easy time.
Don't be too proud to take advice.
Don't let a little success spoil you.
Keep a sharp eye on your weak points.
Study your strong points and strengthen them.
Cultivate the habit of getting along smoothly with others.
Keep learning, and apply your knowledge to practical purposes.
Remember that money means power and independence.



Moulton College

TORONTO,
Academic Department
of McMaster University.

Building and Equipment

The fine residence of the late Hon. Wm. McMaster, enlarged and adapted to the purposes of a Girl's School. Good equipment for the various courses of study.

LOCATION
One block east of Yonge Street on north side of Bloor Street. Near centre of city.

CHARACTER AND AIM
The College is designed to be in the highest sense a school of Christian learning. E. A. HARDY, B.A., Principal.

COURSES OF STUDY
Matriculation Course, Classical Course, English Course, Modern Language Course, Preparatory Department, Primary Department, Art Course, Music Course, Domestic Science Course.

WRITE FOR CALENDAR.
MISS CHARLOTTE THRALL, Vice Principal.

Train the Boy "to think" and "to do."

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

An Education Home for Boys and Young Men.

MANUAL TRAINING—Woodstock College has for its ideal the all-round development of the student. It not only trains him "to think," but also "to do." It was the first school in Canada to recognize the need of practical education, and over fifteen years ago introduced Manual Training for this purpose. The finest equipment has been provided in both the Wood and Metal Departments. To those entering upon mechanical and engineering pursuits, this training during the formative period of their lives is almost invaluable.

PHYSICAL CULTURE—In so far as the moral and mental are dependent upon the physical, to that degree physical culture must have a place in any well-regulated system of education. The extensive campus affords room for all healthy outdoor recreation, while the new gymnasium provides an indoor athletic field especially valuable during inclement weather. The running track, exercising floor, swimming pool, showers, class work, etc., furnish means for the healthful care of the body.

INTELLECTUAL—The College offers four courses of study—Matriculation, English Scientific, Teachers' and Commercial. Examinations admit into all Universities and Schools of Science.

The teachers are all University trained men of experience, sympathetic in the work of instruction. The school is noted for its high Moral Tone and Christian Life. Write for Calendar.

A. T. MacNeill, B.A., Principal. N. S. McKechnie, B.A., Vice-Principal.

HOWARD SMITH PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS,
4, 6, 8 Cote St., MONTREAL. 84 Wellington St. West, TORONTO

RADNOR

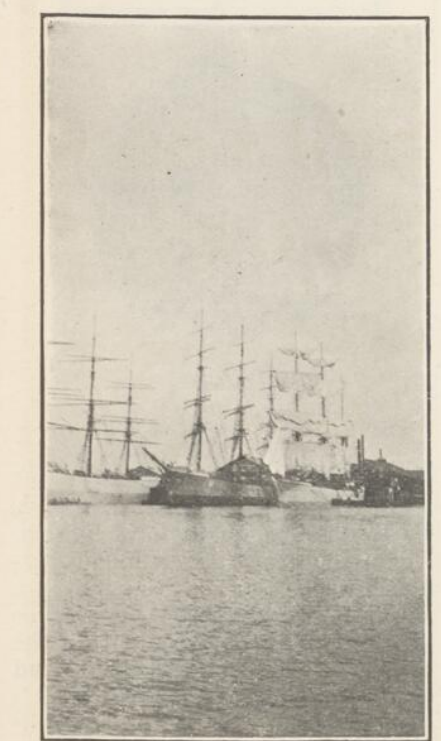
"THE WATER OF THE EMPIRE."



THE RADNOR WATER COMPANY

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO

His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales



SCENE IN VICTORIA HARBOR, B.C.—Ocean vessels and sailships making ready for their next voyage.



A RESIDENCE IN OUTREMONT.

Montreal's Most Beautiful Suburb.

Outremont

THE MOST ACCESSIBLE SUBURB ON THE ISLAND.

Do you use the cars going to and from your business? How long does it take you to reach the office? Do you know that 15 minutes will take you from any part of Outremont to Craig Street and that, too, at City rates? Do you know that in Outremont you have gas, water, sewers, electric light and all City advantages, as well as all the benefits of the Country? Take a look at Outremont.

THE OUTREMONT TOWN COUNCIL.



A RESIDENCE IN OUTREMONT.

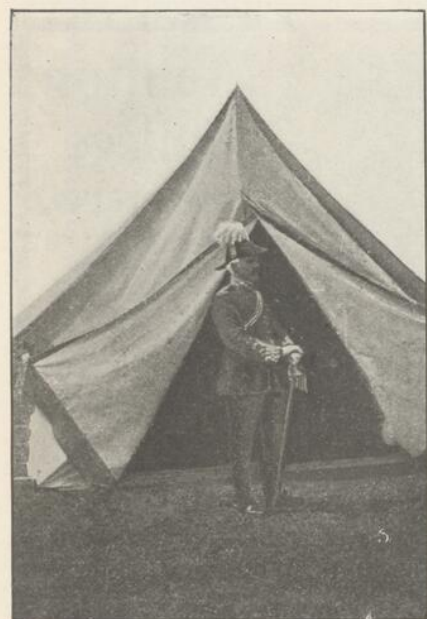
His Majesty's Battleship Dominion Pays Second Visit to the Dominion of Canada

MILITARY CHAT.

At a recent meeting, the officers of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, completed arrangements for the coming trip of the regiment to New York. The corps will leave on Friday night, August 31, and will return the following Tuesday.

It has been decided that mast-head semaphores shall be abolished, as this means of signalling has now been superseded by wireless telegraphy and by searchlights for night signalling.

The funeral, with military hon-



MAJOR S. HOWARD—Commanding the 4th Field Company of Canadian Engineers, the headquarters of which corps are in Montreal.

ors, took place at Preston, Eng., recently, of Lord Raglan's trumpeter, Mr. William Kelly. It appears that as trumpeter to Lord Raglan, he sounded the fateful and historical charge at Balaclava.

Lieut.-Col. Robertson, the newly appointed commanding officer of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, has appointed Brevet Major Donald to the adjutancy of that corps, vice Captain Colin Harbottle, who has resigned that appointment. Captain Harbottle will assume command of "A" Co. of the Kilties.

Several papers have published statements to the effect that Lieut.-General Sir John French has been selected to succeed Lord Kitchener



THE BRITISH BATTLESHIP "DOMINION," NOW VISITING CANADIAN PORTS — This huge man-o'-war recently arrived at Halifax, and was there presented with a silver-gilt punch-bowl on behalf of the citizens of the Nova Scotia capital. On its approaching visit to Quebec, the Canadian people will supplement this gift by a collection of sterling silver plate, the cost of which has been defrayed by public subscriptions throughout Canada. It was the "Dominion" that brought the body of the late Hon. Raymond Prefontaine to Halifax in January last.

Canadian who served as an officer in a Canadian contingent in the Imperial Yeomanry, or in any regular corps during the South African War, and who is not now in the Canadian Militia, is eligible for appointment, if within the age-

pared with an inanimate one. Even a 'dead' shot," said he, "a man who can easily bring down a bird on the wing or score bulls'-eyes at the longest range, finds himself at a loss when for the first time he has to fire at a human being, however easy the 'mark' may be. There is something in firing at a fellow-creature that balks the aim. Even in war, where it is a case of shooting or being shot, one feels this sense of embarrassment at first, and this, I think, accounts as much as anything for the hundreds of bullets fired harmlessly in an average battle. Only a man naturally callous or rendered so by training can fire as coolly and accurately at a fellow creature as at an ordinary target."

There appears to be every probability of a most successful meeting this year at Long Branch of the Ontario Rifle Association. Last year there was somewhat of a falling off in the attendance of competitors, but from what can be learned at present, this season's gathering will, at least from the point of numbers attending, be much more satisfactory. One great advantage which those attending this meeting will have over those who have gone there in former years, will be that competitors will be able to go out from the city for a match beginning at 9 a.m., fire their requisite number of rounds, and get back again to town an hour at the latest after the conclusion of their shooting. Hitherto there were only about two trains a day into town, and as many out, and this difficulty of transportation served to keep many a man away from the ranges. All this is

changed now, so a much larger attendance of both officers and men from the city corps is confidently looked for.

A British naval lieutenant was recently tried by court-martial at one of the home ports, charged with the exceptional and grave offence of having assaulted a seaman, by whom he had been treated with gross contempt when in the "execution of his office." Presumably there were extenuating circumstances, for the court-martial only inflicted a reprimand. According to the brief reports of the court-martial, the officer was "dressing" his company, and the seaman not only disregarded the word of command, but indulged in contemptuous laughter. The lieutenant, losing his temper, endeavored to haul the man out of the ranks. Some sort of struggle ensued, and the man alleged that the lieutenant struck him with an open hand. In effect, this was not denied, the officer pleading gross pro-

vocation and irritation, due to a recent illness. The ends of justice were probably met by this reprimand, but the case should be a warning to young naval officers. No matter what the provocation may be, an officer of the Royal Navy should—and almost invariably does—remember his position, and refrain from using force. The offence is so rare in the British Navy, as to be worthy of passing notice. It is rarely, too, that a subordinate goes the length of striking a commissioned officer, and in this respect, among others, the discipline of the Fleet has improved during the past thirty or forty years.

Some very high scoring was done at the C. M. R. League matches recently. Shooting at Rockcliffe with the Army Service Corps team, Captain de la Ronde made two possibles, one at 200 and another at 600 yards. To this score of 70 he added 31 at the 600 yards range, making a total of 101. On

the same day, Private F. Turnbull, of the 43rd D.C.O.R., made a total of 100, with range scores of 34, 34, and 32. On the same day, there were two 99's made and several other good nineties were scored. Apropos of high-class shooting, it

may be stated that one of the scores of the C.M.R.L. for the current year puts those just mentioned totally in the shade. It is that of Sergt. Simpson, who on the same day all but made a possible over the three ranges. This feat, so say prominent riflemen of the capital, has never before been equalled in the Dominion. Major Winter, secretary of the league, says that the scoring so far this year has been higher than in any previous year of its history. Sergt. Simpson's aggregate of 401 is the highest ever made in any of the league matches. The highest previous score was 396 and last year's was but 392. Sergt. Simpson wins the first series, and



MR. J. MACNAB, Principal of the Percy Street Public Schools, Ottawa.

the second series, open to rural regiments and departmental corps, will likely go to Capt. de la Ronde. Sergt. Simpson was the waiting man next in order for the Bisley team this year. He has already paid one visit to the Imperial ranges.

The little bugler wore a proud smile as he turned out on guard for the first time.

"Have you learnt all the calls yet, my boy?" asked the officer, encouragingly.

"Nearly all, sir."

"Do you know the sergeants' call?"

"Yes, sir."

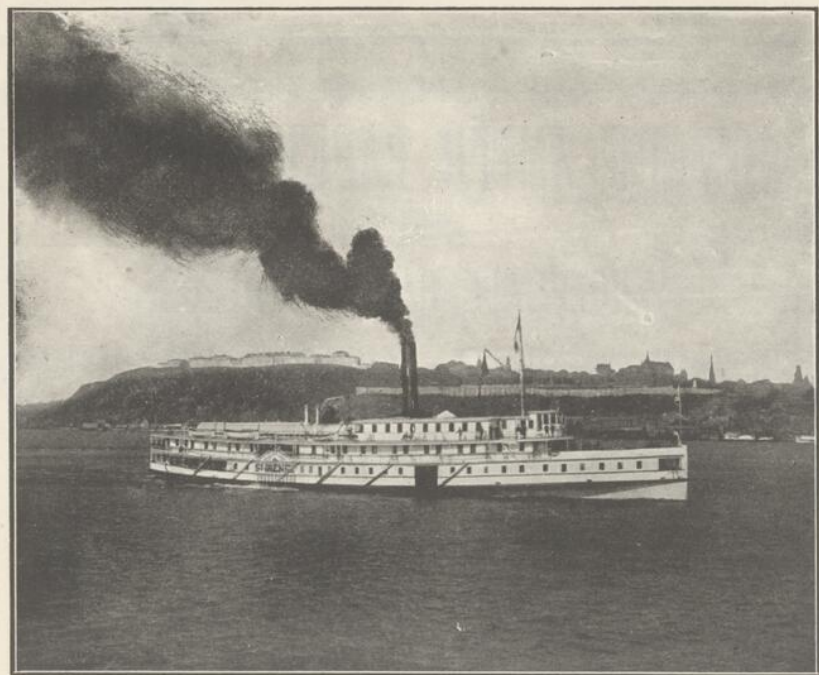
"And the fire alarm?"

"N-no, sir."

"H'm. Well, now, what would you sound if a fire should break out?"

After a pause:

"Er'er, 'lights out,' I suppose," he stammered.



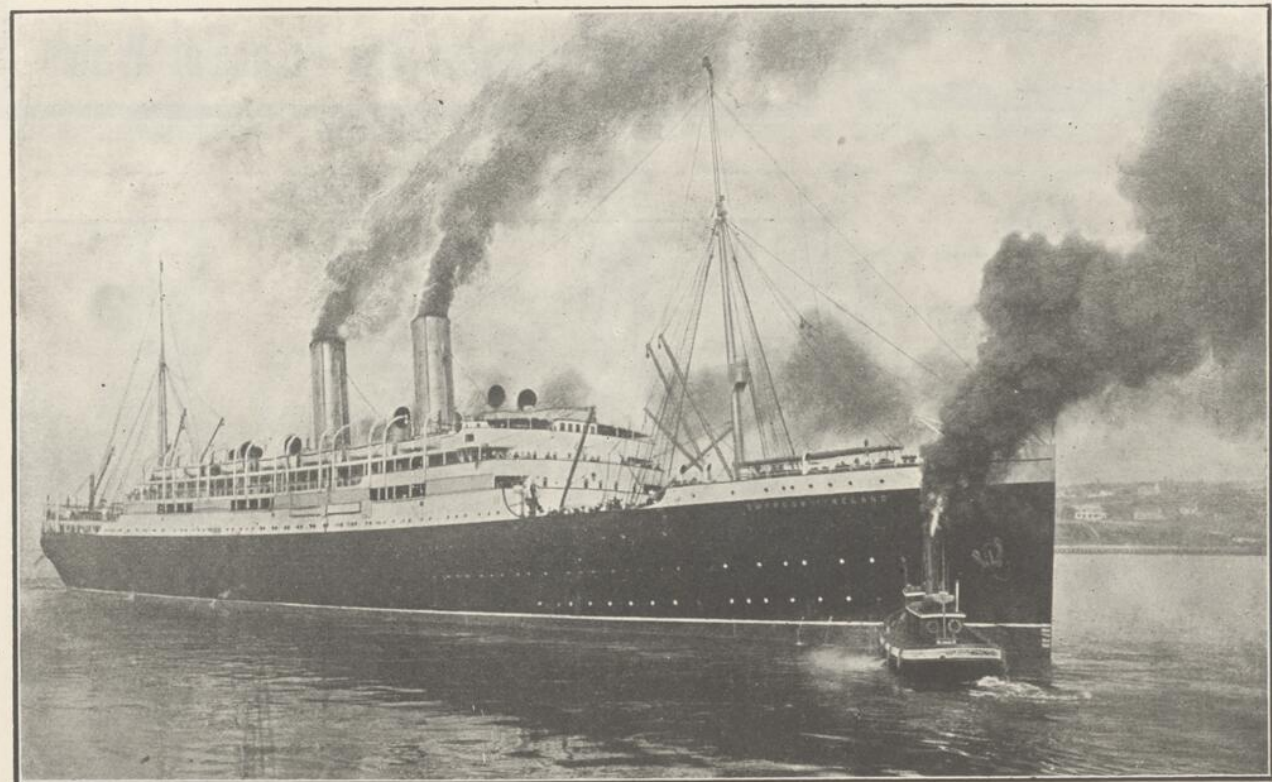
DISTANT VIEW OF THE CITADEL AND DUFFERIN TERRACE AT QUEBEC—From these vantage points thousands will presently look with admiration on the British battleship "Dominion," which is now on a visit to the country whose name it bears.

as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. General French, however, gives the rumors an unqualified contradiction.

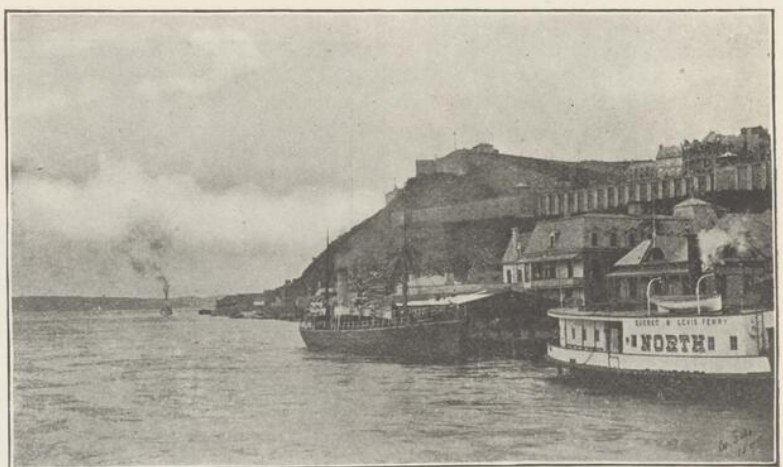
General orders issued by the Canadian Militia Department authorize the establishment of a South African Reserve list. Any

limit of the rank for which he is to be appointed. Officers will be given the rank they held in South Africa.

An old campaigner who has seen much active service and is a crack shot, remarked upon the difficulty of hitting a human target as com-



THE NEWEST OCEAN LEVIATHAN ON THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE—The C. P. R. Royal Mail SS. "Empress of Ireland" leaving Quebec on her first return voyage to Liverpool. (Photograph by Wm. Learmonth, Montreal.)



THE ROCK-BOUND CITADEL OF QUEBEC — In the river beneath this fortress the battleship "Dominion" will ride at anchor in a few days.

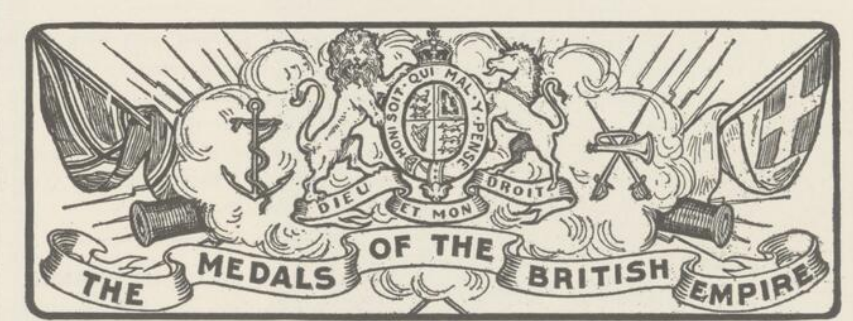
THE STANDARD'S BRITISH EMPIRE WAR MEDALS SERIES.

NAVAL LONG SERVICE MEDAL. (New Style.)



Obverse.

THIS medal was first granted to the Navy by King William IV., on Aug. 24, 1831. It was also given to the Marines. The recipients were selected by the captains of the ships, and, in addition to the medals, were granted gratuities according to their rating. On the obverse are an anchor and a crown, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves. On the reverse the recipient's name, rating, ship, and number of years' service are engraved, surrounded by



Naval Long Service Medal, 1831.

a circle around which are inscribed the words, "For Long Service and Good Conduct."

NAVAL LONG SERVICE MEDAL. (Old Style.)



Obverse.

The ribbon is dark blue in color. On the accession of Queen Victoria, the medal was superseded by

NAVAL LONG SERVICE MEDAL. (Old Style.)



Reverse.

NAVAL LONG SERVICE MEDAL. (New Style.)



Reverse.

one having a diademed head of Her Majesty on the obverse, surrounded by the legend, Victoria Regina. Upon the reverse is a line-of-battleship at anchor, surrounded by a circle of rope, tied in a reef-knot at the bottom. Around it are the words, "For Long Service and Good Conduct." The recipient's name, rating, ship, number of years' service, and the date are engraved on the edge of the medal. The ribbon is dark blue, with white edges.