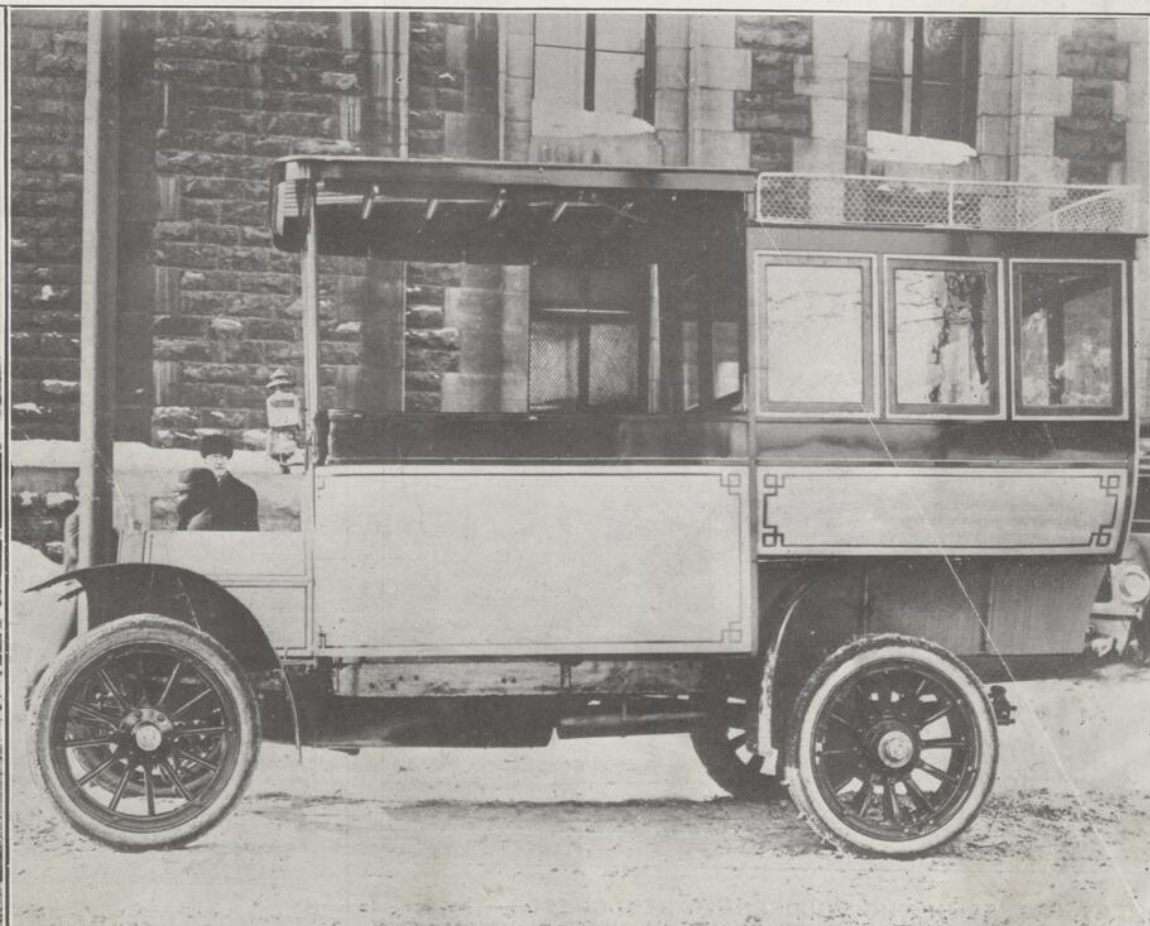
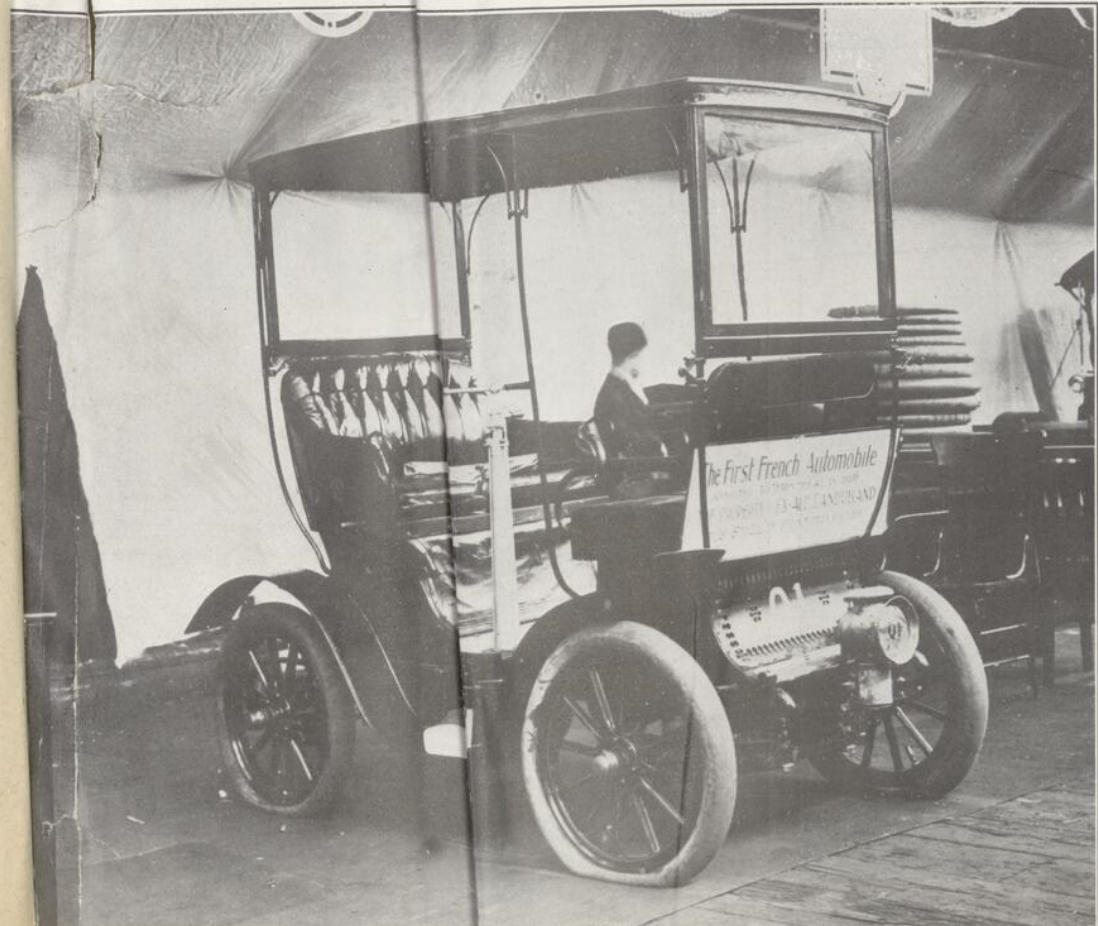


Through Summer's Dust and Winter's Snows the Automobile Makes Triumphant Progress Over Canadian Roads

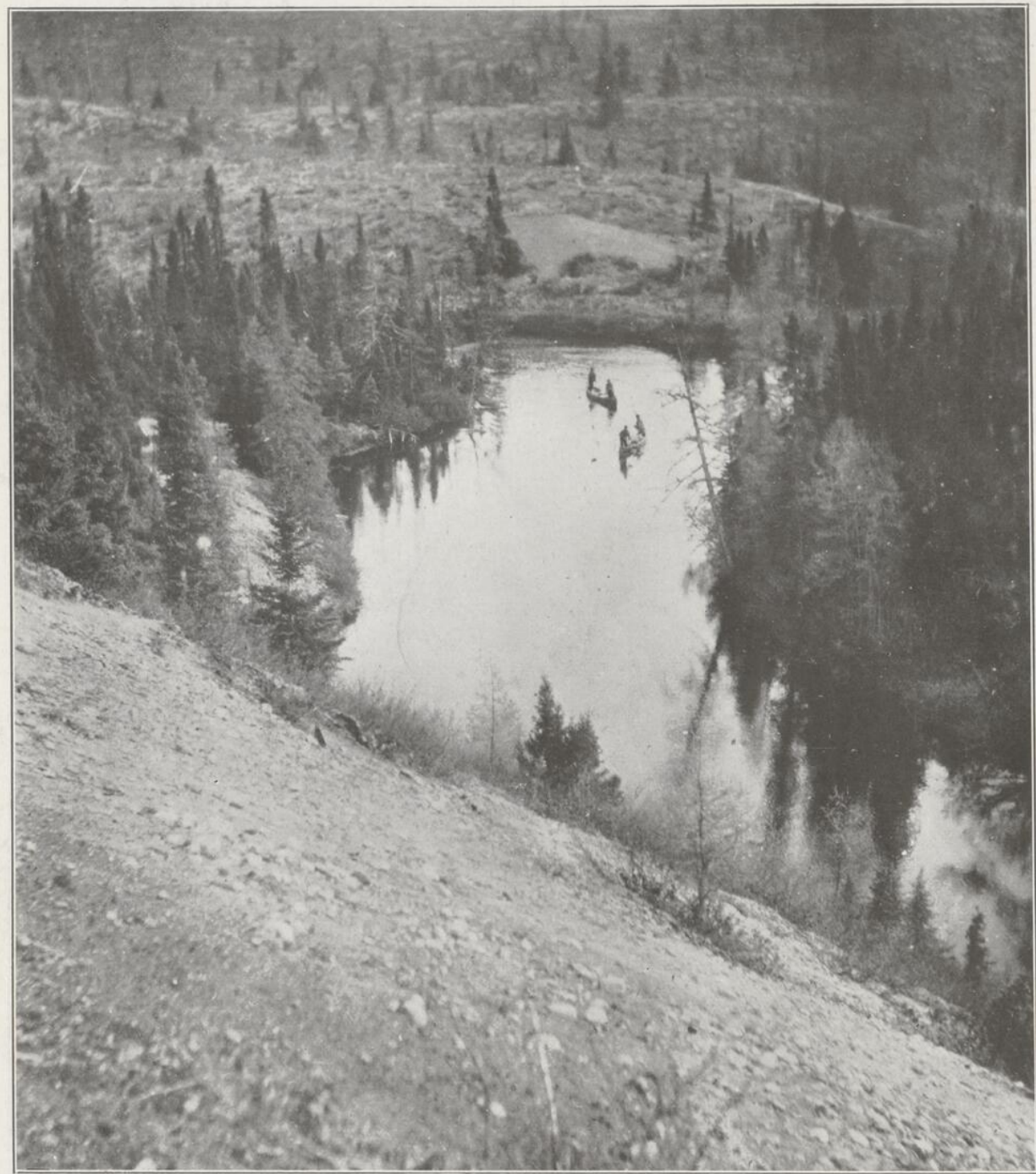


A WELL-KNOWN AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY IN CANADA AS IT LOOKED AFTER A HEAVY FALL OF SNOW—The road featured in the above very attractive illustration is the principal highway between Montreal and Hull, and, as such, is very generally used by automobilists during the greater portion of every year; the distance may be seen the main business thoroughfare of the town of Lachute, Que. During the past few years modern automobiles have successfully combatted the heavy snowfalls associated at times with Canadian winters, and, as a result, in some places at least, autos are in evidence on the streets throughout the entire winter season. (Photo by W. H. Vall, Lachute.)



THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE—In view of the formal opening of the Automobile Show in the Drill Hall this evening, the above pictures will be interesting to those who have watched the phenomenal expansion which has taken place in the automobile industry in Canada in recent years, the wonderful improvements that have been made to the cars, and the multiplicity of uses to which motor trucks have been put. The first picture shows the first auto that ever traversed the streets of Canada's Commercial Metropolis; it was brought from France in 1901 by Mr. U. H. Dundurand. The middle picture rates the end of the big motor car journey made across Canada during the year which has just closed; it shows Mr. Thomas W. Willey emptying a bottle of water from the Atlantic Ocean near Halifax into the Pacific Ocean at Victoria, Vancouver Island. The third picture shows the style of autos which will be seen on the streets of Montreal this year.

Striking Pictures from Ungava, the Lone and Practically Unknown Territory Recently Re-named by Legislature



THE SCENERY OF NEW QUEBEC—The Standard on this page publishes a series of most interesting pictures illustrative of the great lone land which has long been known by the name of Ungava, but which is now a portion of the Province of Quebec. It will henceforth be known as New Quebec. It is a land of mountains, lakes, rivers, and almost endless muskegs; a land apparently undergoing formation, and rising from the depths; a land dripping wet, ruthless, bare and hungry, but filled with great mountain ranges, unmapped lakes, and unknown mineral resources. It contains thousands of square miles of trackless, treeless and practically impassable swamps, but it is believed to be rich in mineral deposits and portions of it are capable of being converted into vast animal sanctuaries where the native wild animals can live and thrive without fear of molestation from men. The above picture shows a sharp bend in the upper Pickapoa. The picture was taken from the high sandhill shown in the foreground.

THE WONDERS OF NEW QUEBEC.

(See illustrations on this page.)

THE RECENT addition of a half million square miles, more or less, to the Province of Quebec makes a fine display on the map, but picture of rivers, lakes and vast tundras. But it is simply a map for the most part guesswork as far as the interior goes. Many rivers and lakes, and even the height of land, are wrongly plotted. There is no region in the world so little known as Ungava, our New Quebec. There is probably not a ten-mile square in Europe, Asia or Africa which has not been explored, but here in New Quebec are thousands of square miles which have never been trod by a white man. A "Great Lone Land," an unknown land, a land of mountains, lakes, rivers and almost endless muskegs. A land apparently just undergoing formation, just rising from the depths, a land dripping wet,



LAKE ASHUANIPI, NEW QUEBEC—This view shows the lake looking from west to east to a point where the sea and sky meet. Note the breakers rolling on the shore.



ON BROCHET LAKE, NEW QUEBEC—This sheet of water is one of the four big lakes between the height of land and Lake Ashuanipi—lakes unmapped and practically unknown. Note the fringe of scrub spruce along the edge and the endless swamps behind.



LONELY GRAVES IN THE WILDERNESS, NEW QUEBEC—The graves of those who have died on the portage. Notice the two crosses which indicate a double grave. Generally, the graves are decorated with colored ribbons, beads, pieces of colored glass and pretty stones and shells.

ruthless, bare and hungry, its surface fully one-quarter under water. Great mountain ranges rugged and bare, lakes unmapped, whose far horizon is the sky; hundreds, yes, thousands of square miles of trackless, treeless, practically impassable swamps. A land of loneliness and desolation, practically uninhabited by man or beast. The Indians have disappeared and the animals are going, too. Whole bands of Indians have died of starvation. During two summer trips of over two thousand miles by canoe and portage, over the Great Divide into the interior, the writer saw less than one dozen wild animals and not one resident Indian. Railroad building is practically a physical impossibility from west to east, north of the "Great Divide." There is no soil, no ground, nothing but moss, rocks and water. No trees, nothing for stretches of hundreds of miles, but ridge after ridge of bare, rocky hills, rapid streams, lakes and swamps.

Occasionally in a sheltered glen can be found wild berries, currants, pears, cranberries and blueberries, but again



THE MOST NORTHERLY TOMBSTONE IN NEW QUEBEC—This stone was carried on the backs of Indians a distance of several hundred miles from civilization in order that the Indians might show their respect for him whose grave it marks.



A NASCAUPEE CHILD MET IN A PORTAGE, NEW QUEBEC—The parents of this child had gone forward with their packs to the next landing, leaving the youngster to follow. The weather was cold, a cold north wind was blowing and the moss was crisp with frost. This child, about two and a half years old, had nothing on but a suit of blue jeans, no underclothes. Notice his bare leg above the moccasin.



HOME COMFORTS IN NEW QUEBEC—Crew in front of an Indian house at Seven Islands, packing outfits for an inland trip. This house belonged to a well-to-do Indian who was away from home, so it was placed at the disposal of Mr. Lindsay and his party during their four days' stay in the village. The ground floor was divided into three rooms, each of which was comfortably furnished. Among the furniture was a brass bedstead, a sewing machine, a clock, a nicked range, a lounge, etc.

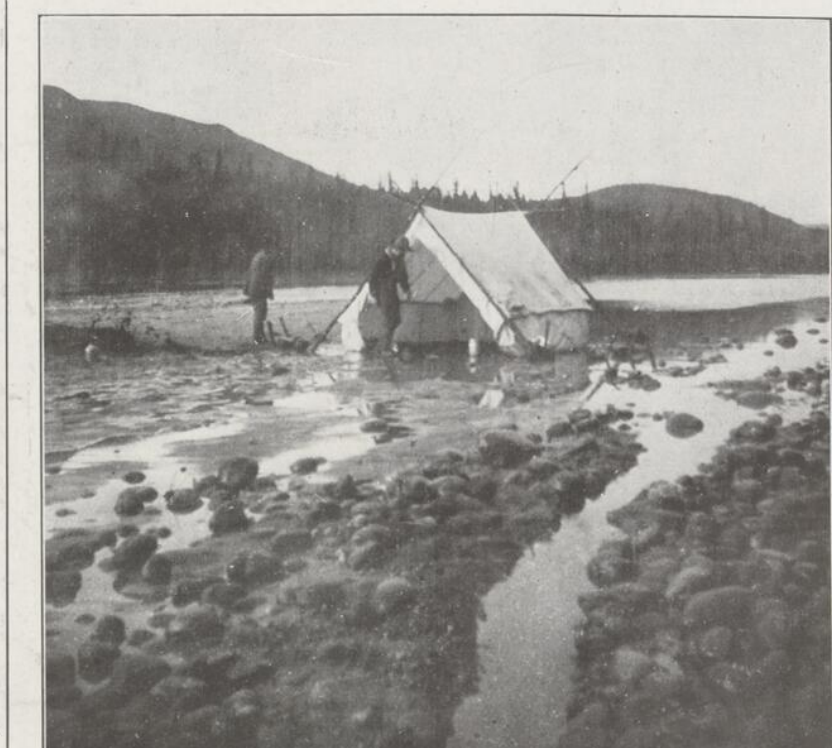


"FARTHEST NORTH" POST OF PROVINCIAL SURVEY, NEW QUEBEC—This post is situated at Esquimaux Portage at the south side of the height of land and was erected by Surveyor Garneau in 1897. According to a map supplied by the Land Department of Quebec, Lake Ashuanipi should be four miles north of this post.

one may travel a hundred miles without seeing a berry or a blade of grass. The mineral wealth will be the district's only salvation. The question is: Has the now practically unknown interior any mineral deposits of economic value? Some say "yes"; others say "no"; only one fact remains—we have vague reports and no proof. There is no forest growth of any value, the lakes and rivers are generally fringed with scrub spruce or balsam, but the hills are bare of root or branch. No doubt the western coast will prove of



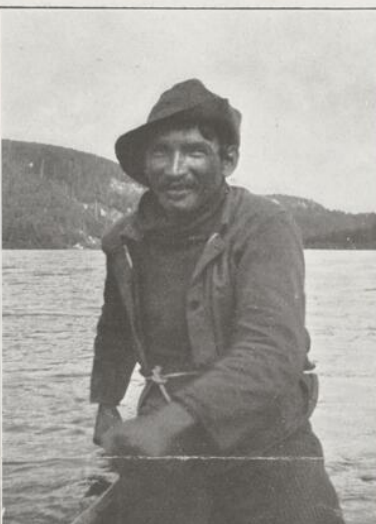
NATIVES OF NEW QUEBEC—These children were born and raised in the French-Indian village of Seven Islands.



ON THE MOISIE RIVER, NEW QUEBEC—While camped on the shore of the river during a heavy storm the water rose suddenly and flooded the camp ground necessitating a hurried departure for higher ground.



AN UNGAVA "FOREST"—Occasionally in New Quebec one meets with tall clumps of spruce trees, but not more than two or three dozen trees are often found together. The surface covered with white moss which looks like snow. The above picture was taken in summer. The small bushes shown are dead—dead from lack of nourishment in the soil.



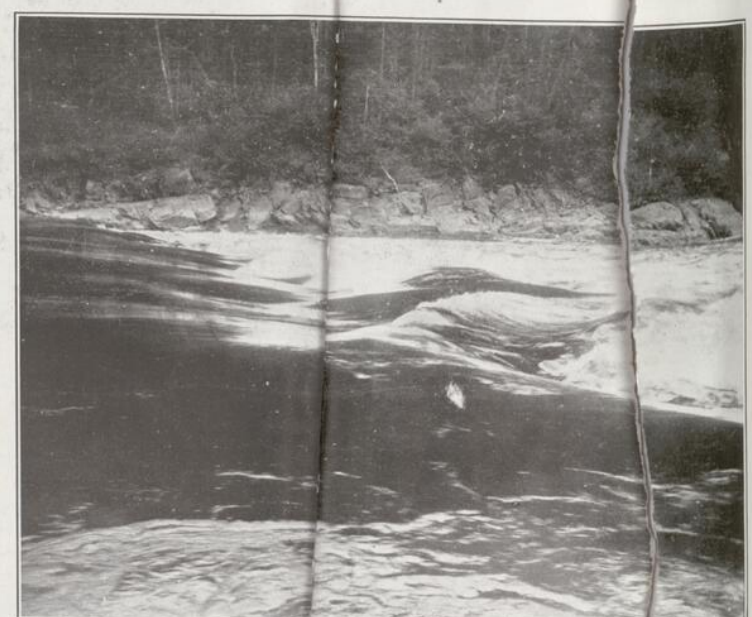
THE GUIDES OF NEW QUEBEC—Tommy Jardines, a Montagnais Indian. This chap was a good fellow and most trustworthy, although somewhat lazy. As a rule, these Indians are loyal and honest, but always hungry as the result of an abnormal storage capacity.

large mineral value, but by all appearances the interior is a blank.

(Continued on Page 3.)



A TWO-FAMILY NASCAUPEE WINTER CAMP, NEW QUEBEC—In this tent, some twelve feet in diameter, lived two families. As soon as the snow comes they cover the house with brush and then with snow. They heat it with a small st-iron stove, the pipe being carried through the roof.



RUNNING A RAPID ON PICKAPOA RIVER, NEW QUEBEC—This photograph was taken from a canoe while going down stream at the rate of about twenty miles an hour.

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Unprecedented Scene Witnessed in London When Italian Airman Was Forced to Make Landing on House-Top



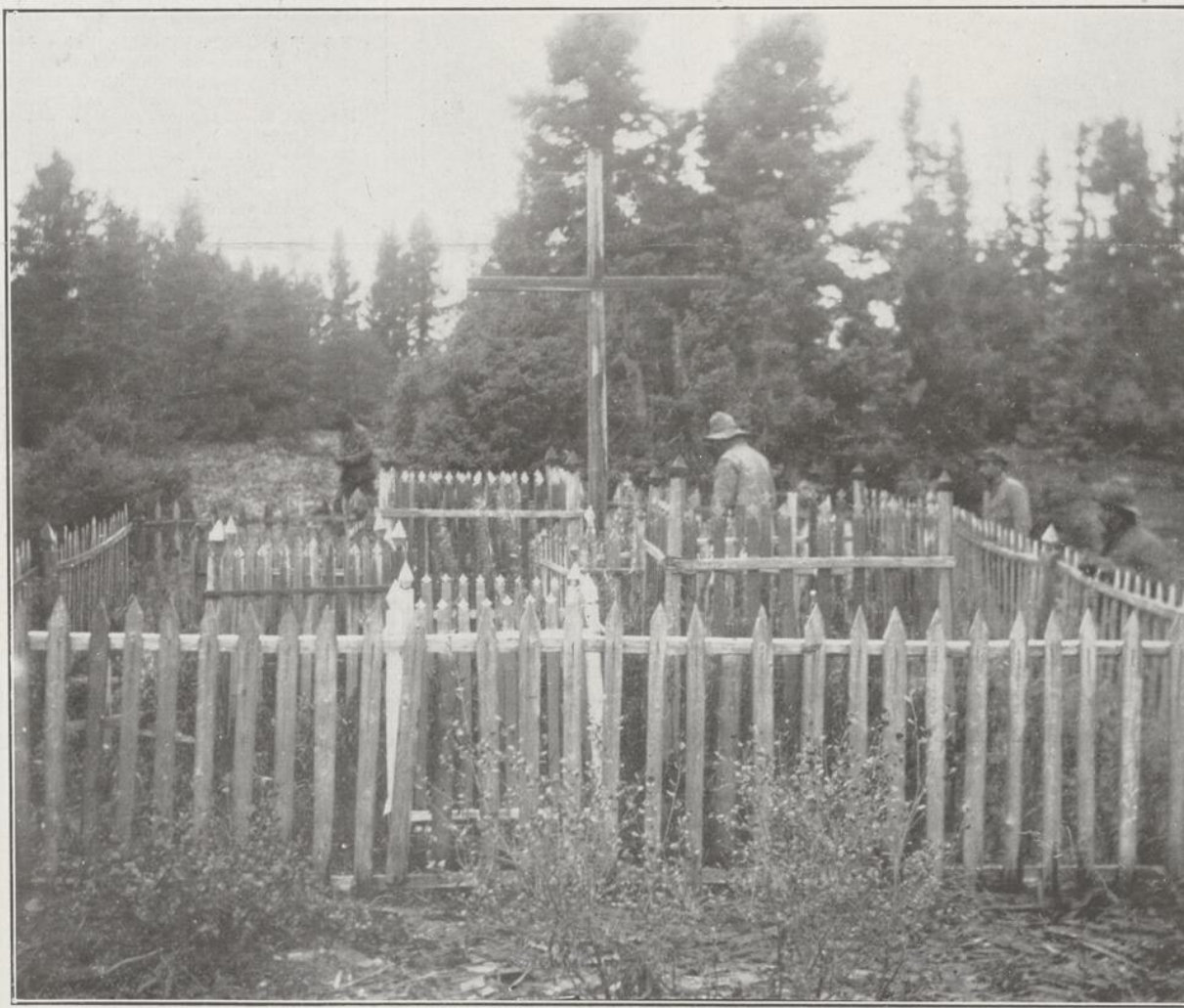
FIRST AIRMAN TO FALL UPON A LONDON ROOF—During his recent attempt to fly from Boulogne, France, to Hendon, England, the Italian airman, J. B. Manio, was overtaken by the dusk and was compelled to make a hasty landing in the heart of the British metropolis. A smashing of plates, as his machine alighted on a roof, astonished the residents in Darwin-road, Palmer's Green. He was rescued by a ladder. His rescuers found him astride the roof, calmly smoking a cigarette. As he had crossed London in his effort to reach Hendon, it is matter for speculation whether he would have escaped without injury if he had been compelled to land in the city. (Copyright Central News)

(Continued from Page 2.)

Now that Old Quebec has a New Quebec, what is she going to do with it? Let me make a suggestion. First—let the Powers—that be convince themselves that the interior is at present of no economic or commercial value; that is, of no agricultural, mining or lumbering value.

Then—when they have convincing proof that the above description of the interior is true, let them set apart two hundred miles square as an Animal Sanctuary. A sanctuary where man is forbidden by law to go where the native wild animals can live and thrive as they did before the fur-trading octopus brought death and destruction to man and beast. Make an Animal Sanctuary and save from utter extinction our natural heritage, the wild animals of the land. Give a twenty-five year truce to nature, let the animals live and multiply and overflow to other districts, and save for coming generations the Canadian heritage of feather and fur which our fathers carelessly squandered for a mess of pottage. Make this New Quebec open up a new era in our land. The Almighty made it for a purpose, and to what more fitting purpose could it be put than the salvation of our rightful heritage, which for centuries has been unjustly taken from us by greedy, careless monopoly, which takes not into consideration the life of man or beast, in desolate Ungava—New Quebec.

It is to-day an indisputable fact that, if the utter extermination of Canada's fur-bearing animals is to be avoided, Animal Sanctuaries must be established at once. Let the new owners of this New Quebec make history. Let New Quebec save our native animals from utter extermination, and if she does, she then will take a front place in the land and future generations will sing her praises. From the standpoint of dollars and cents, it will not require computation to prove that a two hundred mile square Animal Sanctuary, protected by honest men and strict laws for twenty-five years, would make "Unknown Ungava"—the New Quebec—the richest and most valuable fur-producing country in the world. W. T. LINDSAY, M.E.



NASCAUPEE BURIAL GROUND AT ASHUANIPI, UNGAVA—These Indians pay great respect to their dead relatives, and decorate their graves with rude carved railings and crosses. In this picture the enclosure contains over one hundred graves. Three-quarters of those buried here have been drowned trying to cross Lake Ashuanipi. This lake is subject to sudden and violent storms and these Indians, with their small canoes, if caught off shore, have no chance. Mr. Lindsay's party were caught once when some four miles off shore and even in their 21-foot canoes they had a serious time for a couple of hours, and eventually landed on a small island where they were storm-stayed for two days.



A UNIQUE TEAM—The horse and the ox featured in the above illustration belong to a farmer near Verner, Ont. During the year which came to a close on Tuesday last he lost one of his horses and at the time could not conveniently get another to take its place. He then yoked the ox to the horse in the manner shown in the illustration, and drove both horse and ox to the market at Sturgeon Falls. The latter proved to be quite as useful and as speedy as the former, and the experiment of yoking the two together turned out to be a great success. In the above picture the man standing near the wagon is Beauchamp, the swimmer, who is known all over Eastern Canada. He wears the medal of the Royal Humane Society. This medal was given to him in recognition of the many lives he had saved from drowning. (Photo by J. Lebel, Sturgeon Falls.)



A NOVEL PHOTOGRAPH OF A FOOTBALL SCRIMMAGE—The above picture was taken from a point directly above the players and shows them apparently standing on a brick wall, against which they are in reality pressed. It illustrates an incident in the annual ball game between the Collegers and Oppidians of Eton College. This was played recently in the presence of a huge crowd of both young and old Etonians. The game resulted in a win for the Collegers by nine shies to nil. (Copyright Central News)

FAMOUS PULPIT WHICH IS COMING TO CANADA

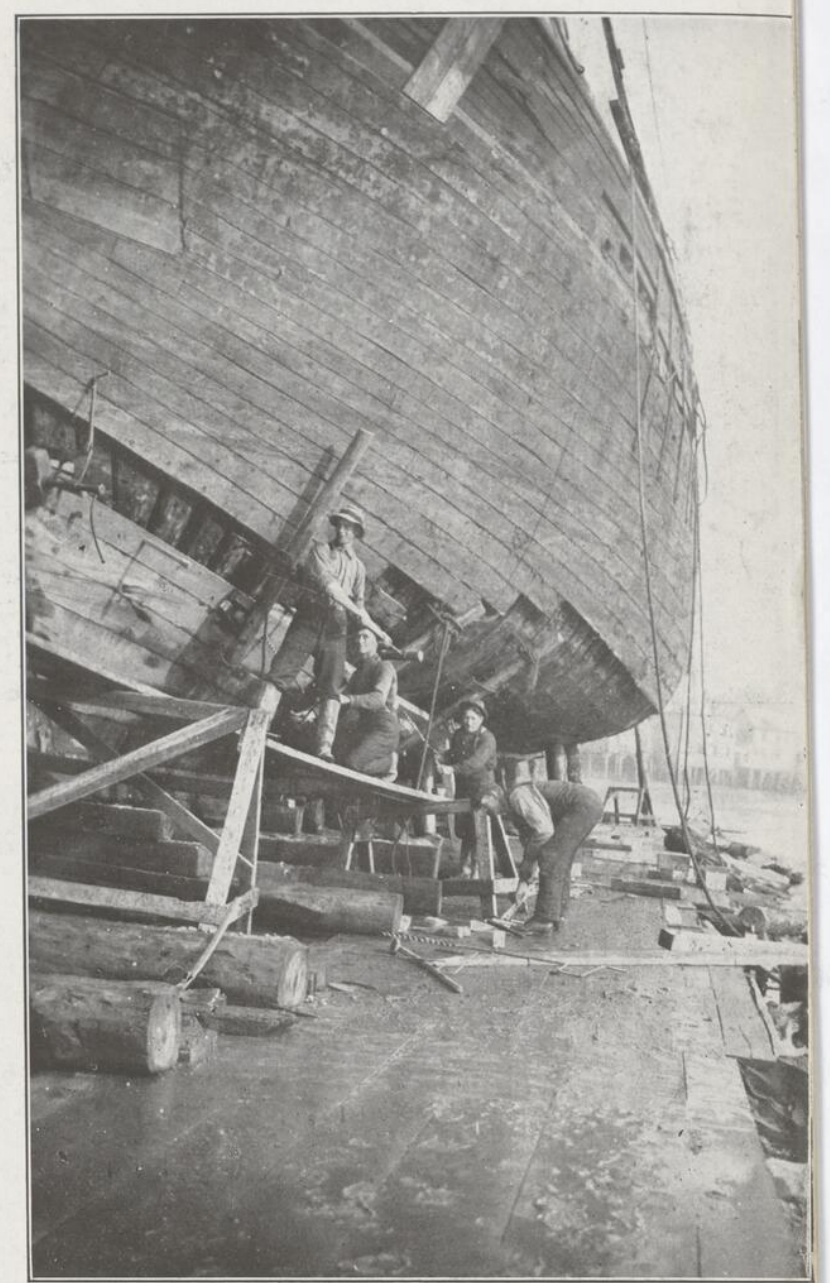
THE art of wood-carving was originated and developed in the Cloister, and some of the most beautiful examples of this work are to be seen in old Cathedrals and Abbey Churches, where a monk sifted with artistic imagination and expression would spend, perhaps, his whole lifetime upon the embellishment of an altar-piece or choir stalls. As knowledge of the art increased it was adapted to pulpits, communion benches, misericords and other forms of ecclesiastical decoration. The magnificent carved oak pulpit, illustrated on this page, must have been, judging from the wonderful grace and symmetry of its design, the work of one of the greatest masters of the craft. The five panels of the front are exquisitely carved with figures of Saints.



FAMOUS CARVED PULPIT WHICH IS SHORTLY TO BE BROUGHT TO CANADA—This extremely unique piece of ecclesiastical furniture is nine feet high and is embellished with a number of beautiful carvings, the work of some great but unknown artist of the XVIth century.



CHAIR FROM THE PALACE OF THE POPES AT AVIGNON, WHICH IS SOON TO BE BROUGHT TO CANADA—This magnificent specimen of the wood-carvers' art was originally an article of furniture in the Palace of the Popes at Avignon, France, a structure that was built between the years 1339 and 1364. It will be remembered that by order of Philip IV. of France, Pope Clement VI. and six of his successors were obliged to reside at Avignon, and the Palace of the Popes was built for their accommodation. It was afterwards the residence of the French anti-Popes. The chair, which was frequently used by the Popes during their sojourn at Avignon, is to be brought to Montreal. It is embellished with a beautiful carving of St. Peter.

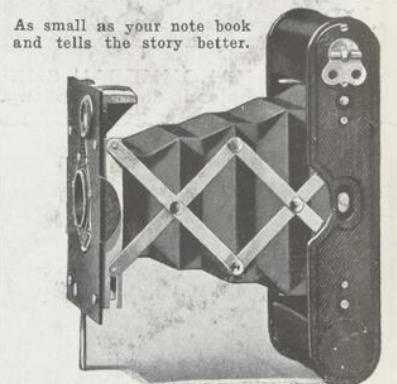


REPAIRING AN OLD-TIMER—A souvenir picture of the old wooden ship building days in Nova Scotia. The ship's caulkers at work on the marine railway at Pictou, N.S.



PRICELESS PAINTINGS RECENTLY ON VIEW IN THE NEW ART GALLERY—"La Ghirlandata," by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. (Photo by Chandler.)

some nine inches thick, and measuring nearly ten feet in diameter. This sounding board is not the least remarkable feature, and is characteristic of that perfect mastery of detail which illumines the piece. Experts who have seen the pulpit proclaim it to be the handiwork of a French master of the 16th century (Francis Ier) that famous period of old oak. The pulpit has been marvellously preserved during the last three centuries by coatings of red and white lead, and brown paint, which took a month to remove, and the application of a little turpentine and bees-wax polish imparts an almost life-like appearance to the carved figures on the panels. Such a pulpit to-day would prove almost too costly to produce, and moreover it is doubtful whether there is a craftsman living who could imbue his work with that devotional feeling and fervour which distinguished the artistic efforts of the carvers of old.



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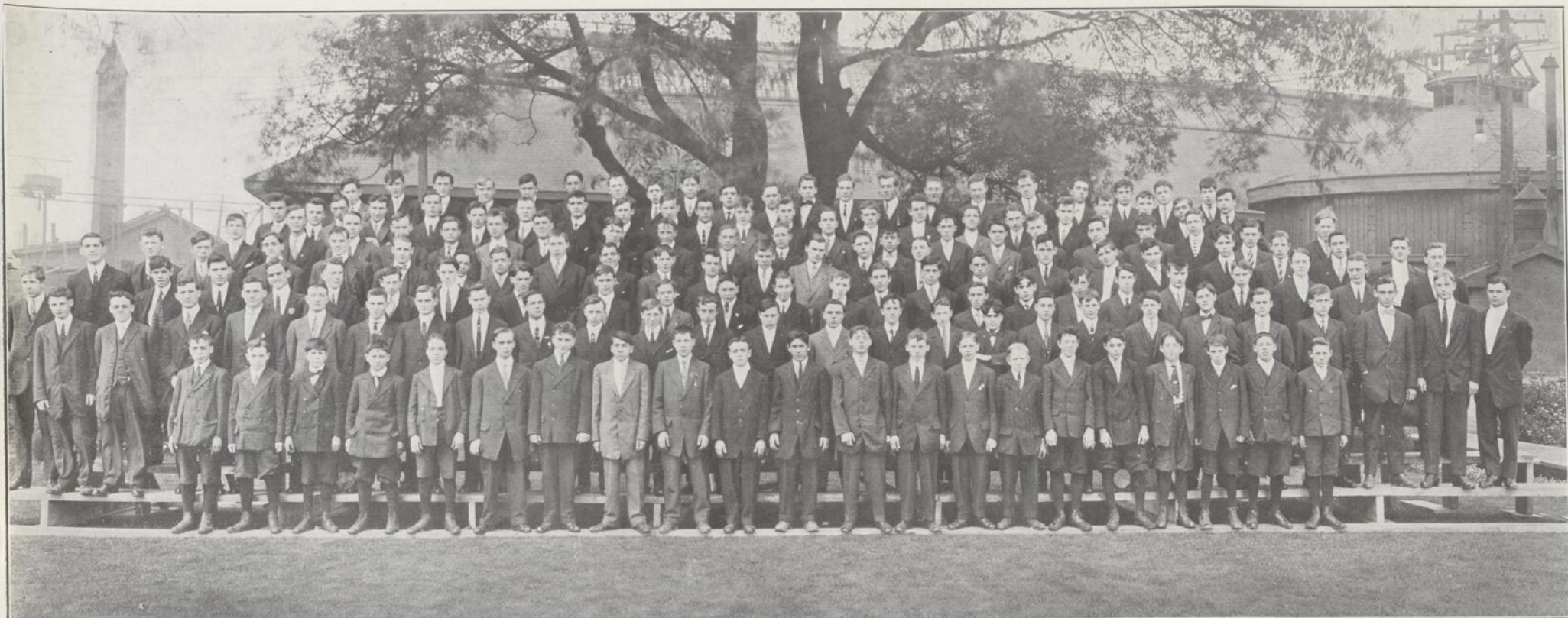
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GROUP OF APPRENTICES IN THE SHOPS OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM AT POINT ST. CHARLES.



BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY AT WORK AT CONSTANTINOPLE—A British doctor attending to the injuries of a wounded Turkish soldier in the Museum, now used as a hospital. (Copyright Central News)



SERGEANT'S MESS OF NO. 15 CO. OF THE CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS—Reading from left to right the names are:—Top row—Art. Sergt. S. Pottinger, Sergt. Sticht, Sergt. Buckingham, Art. Sergt. C. Flower, Middle row—Sergt. Laing, Sergt. Francis, Art. Sergt. Hamilton, Co. Sergt. Major Tessier, Co. Q. M. Sergt. C. Ward, Sergt. H. Baker, Sergt. M. Meldrum, Sitting—Staff Sergt. Major G. Meldrum, Co. Sergt. Major Purcell, (instructor), Lieut. Heasley, Staff Q. M. Sergt. Palmer.



DISTINGUISHED BRITISH ACTOR WHO RECENTLY PAID A FLYING VISIT TO NEW YORK—The lengthy run of "Drake" at His Majesty's Theatre, London, enabled Sir Herbert Tree to make his long-promised trip to the United States. This visit, however, was limited to one week and was confined to New York. He is now back in London. The above picture was taken at Euston Station and shows Sir Herbert and Lady Tree about to board the train for Liverpool. (Copyright Central News)

MEDICAL EXPERIENCES OF THE WAR.

Interesting information is forthcoming as to the work which is being accomplished by the surgeons attached to the contingents of the Red Cross Society and the Knights of Malta in the Balkan war. From Austria there have gone to Bulgaria, to Montenegro, and to Serbia fifty surgeons, who are in charge of about 2,000 beds. One of them, Dr. Predick, states, according to the "Lancet," that he has had an opportunity of observing 670 cases of severe wounds in Serbian soldiers, and expresses his surprise at the rapidity of healing and the aseptic conditions of even the most dangerous injuries. Men shot through the body by bullets, which penetrated the liver, the lung, the spleen, and the intestines, recovered after a fortnight or so without much



A POET HONORED—Mr. John Masfield, winner of the De Polignac prize for his poem, "The Everlasting Mercy." This poem is regarded by Mr. J. M. Barrie as "incomparably the finest literature of the year." Mr. Masfield has been a sailor and a postoffice clerk. In recent years he has made a great name for himself as dramatist, poet, essayist, and novelist. Among his plays are "The Tragedy of Man," and "The Tragedy of Pompey the Great." Mr. Masfield is essentially a realist.

vidence of ultimate harm. The modern bullet is rendered aseptic by the enormous heat of the burning powder. The forces of the Slavonic nations carried in their outfit a first-aid package arranged after the Norwegian or Russian pattern, and about 95 per cent. of the wounded were found to have made use of this package. The severest wounds were those inflicted by the bayonet, and they also healed with more difficulty than bullet wounds. Shrapnel and other projectiles fired from heavy guns did great damage, mostly killing the victims. The sanitary precautions in the allied armies seemed to be excellent, but not so on the Turkish side.



BRIDGE OVER THE RIO COBRE RIVER, JAMAICA—This structure is noted for the beauty and grace of its design. It stands in the midst of beautiful scenery.



A FAMOUS MAHOMMEDAN SHRINE—The Mosque Suleymane at Constantinople, one of the leading Mahommedan temples in the European Capital of Mahomet.



WITH THE BULGARIAN ARMY IN TURKEY—A regiment of infantry resting on its way to the front. The unparalleled successes achieved by the Bulgarian troops in Turkey will go down in history as most remarkable victories. (Sport and General War Service.)

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