

Canada *since* Confederation

1867 ~ 1927



RED RIVER EXPEDITION—THE "ALGOMA"
PASSING THUNDER CAPE

Troops for the Riel Rebellion

"TRANS-CANADA LIMITED"

FROM THE GRILL

Buffalo Sirloin or Tenderloin Steak, Maitre d'Hotel 1.50

Broiled or Fried Chicken (Half) 1.25 (20 Minutes)

Sirloin Steak 1.50

Lamb Chops (One) 45, (Two) 80

Fried Small Steak 1.00

Bacon (Three) Strips 35, (Six) Strips 65

Broiled Ham 65

One Strip Bacon Served with Other Orders 15

EGGS, OMELETS, ETC.

BOILED (ONE) 20 (TWO) 35

SCRAMBLED 35

FRIED (ONE) 20 (TWO) 35

POACHED ON TOAST (ONE) 20 (TWO) 40

OMELETS: PLAIN 45

TOMATO OR CHEESE 50. JELLY OR SPANISH 60

HAM AND FRIED EGGS 65

BACON AND FRIED EGGS 65

PRESERVED FRUITS, MARMALADE, JAMS OR JELLIES 25

(IN INDIVIDUAL JARS)

PINEAPPLE

RASPBERRIES

CHERRIES

STRAWBERRIES

QUINCE JELLY

BRAMBLEBERRY JELLY

CRABAPPLE JELLY

STRAWBERRY JAM

RASPBERRY JAM

ORANGE OR GRAPEFRUIT MARMALADE

PRESERVED FIGS 35

INDIVIDUAL CANADIAN COMB OR STRAINED HONEY 25

BREAD AND BUTTER SERVICE PER PERSON

TOAST 15

HOT ROLLS, BROWN OR WHITE 15

WHITE, BROWN AND RAISIN BREAD 10

RY-KRISP HEALTH BREAD 10

CHEESE WITH CRACKERS 25

CANADIAN CHEDDAR

LOAF

"MACLAREN'S" IMPERIAL

SWISS "GRUYERE"

KRAFT

FRENCH ROQUEFORT

TEA, COFFEE, ETC.

COFFEE, POT 20 (SERVED WITH HOT MILK OR CREAM)

TEA, POT 20

INSTANT POSTUM 20

COCOA, POT 25

INDIVIDUAL SEALED BOTTLE MILK 15

"HORLICK'S MALTED MILK" 20

NESTLES' MILK FOOD 25

ICED TEA 25

ICED COFFEE 25

FOR BOTTLED AND OTHER BEVERAGES SEE SPECIAL LIST

WAITERS ARE FORBIDDEN TO ACCEPT OR SERVE VERBAL ORDERS

PASSENGERS ARE REQUESTED TO INSPECT MEAL CHECK BEFORE MAKING PAYMENT, AND IN CASE OF ANY OVERCHARGE OR UNSATISFACTORY SERVICE, REPORT THE MATTER TO THE STEWARD IN CHARGE OF CAR OR TO

**W. A. COOPER
MANAGER**

SLEEPING, DINING, PARLOR CARS,
RESTAURANTS AND NEWS SERVICE,
MONTREAL

The Riel Rebellion

CANADA'S hold upon the great North-West was threatened twice by Louis Riel and his Métis followers. On both occasions troops from Eastern Canada made epic marches into the West.

The first outbreak occurred in November, 1869, when Riel seized Fort Garry at Winnipeg and proclaimed a provisional government. Troops under Colonel Wolseley started west from Toronto on May 21, 1870. They proceeded by rail to Collingwood, thence by the steamers "Algoma" and "Chicora" to Thunder Bay, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The march over the tortuous Dawson route began in the middle of July. On August 24, 95 days after leaving Toronto, Colonel Wolseley led his way-worn soldiers into Fort Garry. Riel fled as the column approached the fort, and the trouble was over.

The Canadian Pacific began to build the first transcontinental railway on May 2, 1881. Four years later, on March 26, 1885, Riel's Métis raided stores at Batoche and Duck Lake. Mounted Police and volunteers who went to the rescue from Fort Carlton were repulsed, leaving 9 dead. Riel at once sent messengers with news of the victory to all the Indian tribes. Inflamed by him, Stoneys and Crees raided Battleford, and another band wiped out the settlement at Frog Lake and burned Fort Pitt. Delay in sending troops to quell the insurrection might have swiftly brought on a general uprising of the 25,000 or more Western Indians, who were growing restless. Months, perhaps years, of savage warfare would have followed. A seemingly impossible task confronted the Government. The United States would not allow an expedition to pass through its territory: ice still blocked the Great Lakes. The Canadian Pacific line around the north shore of Lake Superior was under construction, but there were many gaps in it. The energetic Van Horne then stepped forward with his startling offer to put troops into Qu'Appelle, 320 miles west of Winnipeg, in 11 days.

Head of steel was at Missanabie. When troops arrived at that point they came under Van Horne's absolute authority. He would have it no other way. They were piled into sleighs filled with straw to keep them warm and driven over the snow to Magpie, 42 miles away. At every stop Van Horne had piping-hot coffee and food for the soldiers. From Magpie they were carried in open ballast-cars to Port Munro, a distance of 108 miles. They then marched 17 miles across the open, wind-swept ice on Lake Superior to McKellar's Harbor, where the rails began again. They piled once more into ballast-cars for the 17 miles to Jackfish. Sleighs carried them 33 miles forward to Winston Harbor, and the ubiquitous ballast-cars carried them still farther to Fire Hill. They marched from Fire Hill, through snow in places up to their waists, to Nipigon, where trains were waiting on tracks that stretched without a break as far as Calgary. Qu'Appelle was reached in 8 days. Order was completely restored after four engagements, and ever since there has been peace in the North-West.

This was the first of a long list of patriotic services rendered by the Canadian Pacific to the Dominion of Canada.
