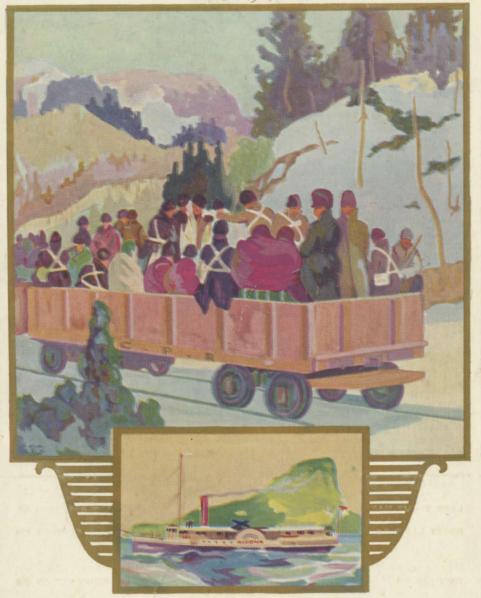
Canadasince Confederation 1867~1927



RED RIVER EXPEDITION—THE "ALGOMA"
PASSING THUNDER CAPE

Troops for the Riel Rebellion

"TRANS-CANADA LIMITED"

MENU

RELISHES

CASABA MELON 25

OLIVES 20 CHOW CHOW 15

MIXED PICKLES 15

READY TO SERVE _

Sliced Tomatoes 35

Radishes 15

Sliced Cucumbers 35 Young Onions 15

Soup Hotch Potch 25

Cold Bouillon 25

Alberta Whitefish, Remoulade Sauce 65

Baked Lake Trout, Espagnole 65

Finnan Haddie, Drawn Butter 65

Macaroni au Gratin 45

Chopped Ham with Scrambled Eggs 45

Canadian Buffalo Ragout, Jardiniere 65

Apple Fritters, Canadian Maple Syrup 20

Salmi of Duck, New Peas 70

Roast Spring Lamb, New Mint Sauce 85

Individual Pot Baked Beans (Hot or Cold) 35

Baked Okanagan Sweet Potatoes 30

French Fried 25

Potatoes, Maitre d'Hotel 25 Boiled or Mashed 15 Sugar Corn 20 Spinach 20

New Cabbage 20

Young Carrots Vichy 20 Stewed Tomatoes 20 Green Peas 20

Asparagus, Drawn Butter 45

Hot Corn Bread 15

Pineapple Sundae 35

Cantaloupe (Half) 25

Berries with Cream 35

Apple Tapioca Pudding 20

Peach Pie 20

Deep Fruit Pie 20, with Cream 30

Jelly with Whipped Cream 20 Berry Shortcake 30

Ice Cream 25

Special Individual Cake Service 20

HAM 75

COLD DISHES, ETC.

LAKE TROUT MAYONNAISE 65

BEEF 75

OX TONGUE 75

IMPORTED SARDINES 60

ROAST LAMB 75

CHICKEN 60

CHICKEN 80

WITH POTATO SALAD 15 CENTS EXTRA

SALADS

WITH FRENCH OR MAYONNAISE DRESSING

FRESH FRUIT 50

COMBINATION 35

HEAD LETTUCE 35

COLD SLAW 35 LETTUCE AND TOMATO 35

THOUSAND ISLAND DRESSING 10 CENTS

FRUITS

BANANAS (TWO WHOLE) 25

PEACHES WITH CREAM 35

ORANGES (ONE) 15

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"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

OMFLETS: PLAIN 45

TOMATO OR CHEESE 50, JELLY OR SPANISH 60

BACON AND FRIED EGGS 65

HAM AND FRIED EGGS 65

PRESERVED FRUITS, MARMALADE, JAMS OR JELLIES 25

(IN INDIVIDUAL JARS)

PINEAPPLE

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CHERRIES

STRAWBERRIES

QUINCE JELLY

BRAMBLEBERRY JELLY

CRABAPPLE JELLY RASPBERRY JAM

STRAWBERRY 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

SWISS "GRUYERE"

LOAF KRAFT "MACLAREN'S" IMPERIAL

FRENCH ROQUEFORT

TEA, COFFEE, ETC.

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

INSTANT POSTUM 20

COCOA. POT 25

"HORLICK'S MALTED MILK" 20

INDIVIDUAL SEALED BOTTLE MILK 15 NESTLES' MILK FOOD 25

ICED TEA 25

ICED COFFEE 25

TEA, POT 20

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

3 D E. 7-8 1-8-27-V.

The Riel Rebellion

ANADA'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.