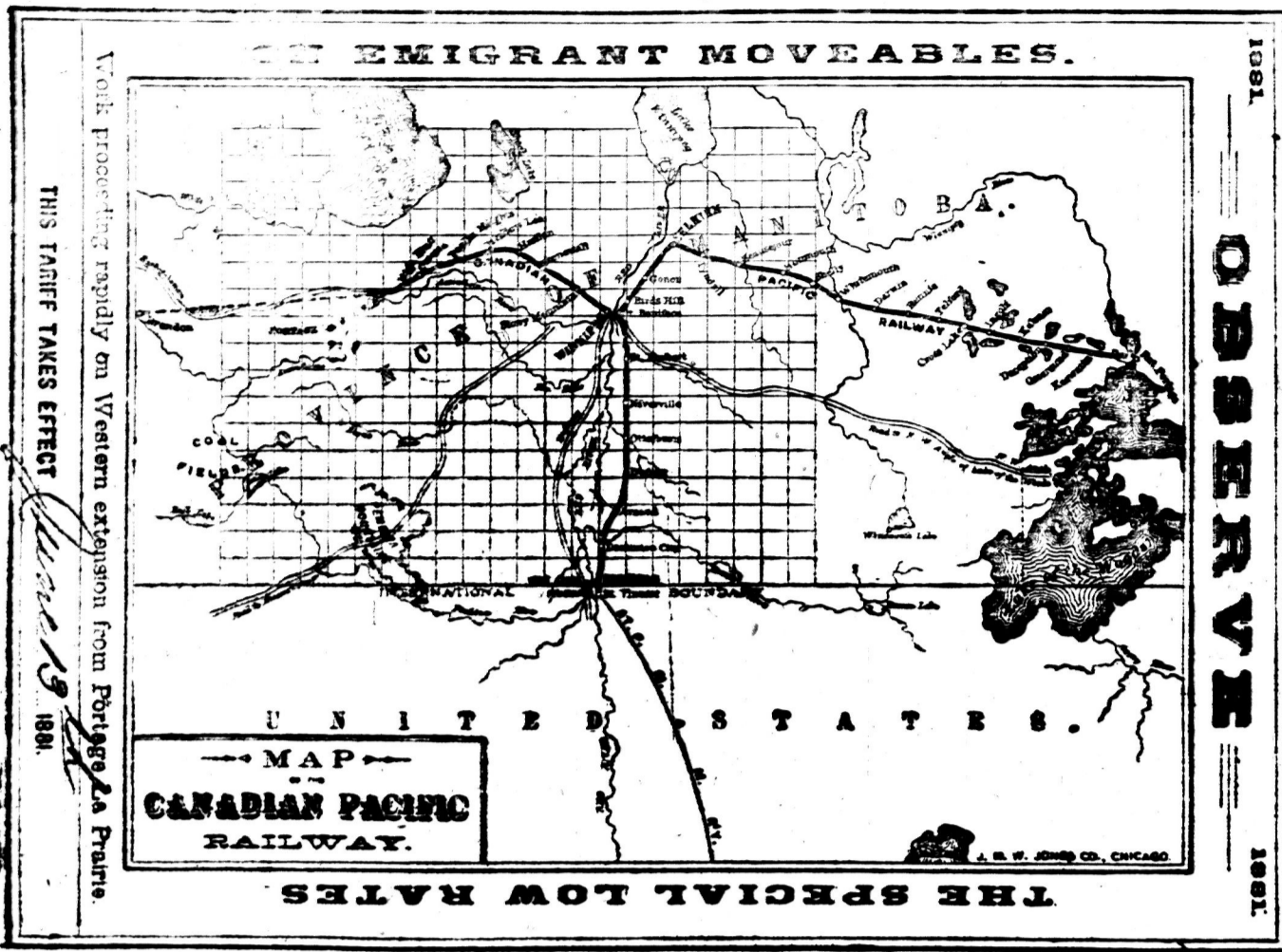


# HIGH SPOTS IN C. P. R. HISTORY

The First Map of Lines



A PIONEER doing his chores near his log cabin at Stonewall, Manitoba, one day early in June, 1881, put down his feed bucket to put a hand to his ear to listen. Then he threw down the bucket and ran toward the log cabin. As he neared the cabin the man shouted: "Here she is a-comin'!" His wife and children ran out of the cabin to watch the first train on the Canadian Pacific Railway steam along from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie. A few days previous the first map of the lines was issued at Winnipeg. The map announced "Special low rates on emigrants' moveables." The tariff went into effect June 13, 1881. At that time the railway lines ran from Portage la Prairie to Winnipeg, a distance of 156 miles; from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, 66 miles; and from Winnipeg to Emerson, 65 miles. The total mileage of lines in operation was 287 miles. In 1881 Portage la Prairie was the western terminus of the railway, and that Portage, now Kenora, was the eastern terminus. The Pembina branch, 65 miles long, which was later

taken over by the Canadian Pacific, was started in 1875 and completed in 1878. The first train over this branch left St. Boniface on November 3, 1878. The train officers were F. Hayward, conductor, C. D. Vanaman, engineer, and J. Donovan, fireman, and it consisted of an engine, three flat cars and a caboose. It was a new connection to Winnipeggers, who had gone by York boats in summer, and the dog train in winter who had journeyed overland in the Red River cart; and afterwards in stages or Red River steamboat. A new era of affairs was ushered in by the railroad. It made a trip from Ontario to Winnipeg in three days possible, over the line to Portage. Previously it took ten to fifteen weeks to make the trip, and even a longer period in winter. When the Canadian Pacific took over the branch lines in Manitoba, connection with the outside world was made at Emerson, 65 miles from Winnipeg, by St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway. The main line of the C. P. R. west to Portage la Prairie was situated a little north of the present line. The time card in

1881 showed names of several towns and villages which are hardly heard now. A daily service was maintained south and west of Winnipeg, and east as far as Cross Lake, from which point to Rat Portage a bi-weekly service was run. The 55-mile run to Portage la Prairie was made in 5 hours and 40 minutes, with a stop at Poplar Heights for refreshments, giving the actual running rate of a fraction more than ten miles an hour. The trip to Portage la Prairie today is made in one hour and thirty-nine minutes, including several stops. The surveyed route, which for years had been selected as the future direction of the railway west of Portage la Prairie, ran northwestward. When the first map of the lines was published it was announced that work was proceeding rapidly on western extension from Portage la Prairie. From a total of 253 miles in 1881 the Canadian Pacific Railway has extended to 18,233 miles of lines. The railway now has 1,560 miles of double tracks, which exceeds that of all other Canadian railways put together.

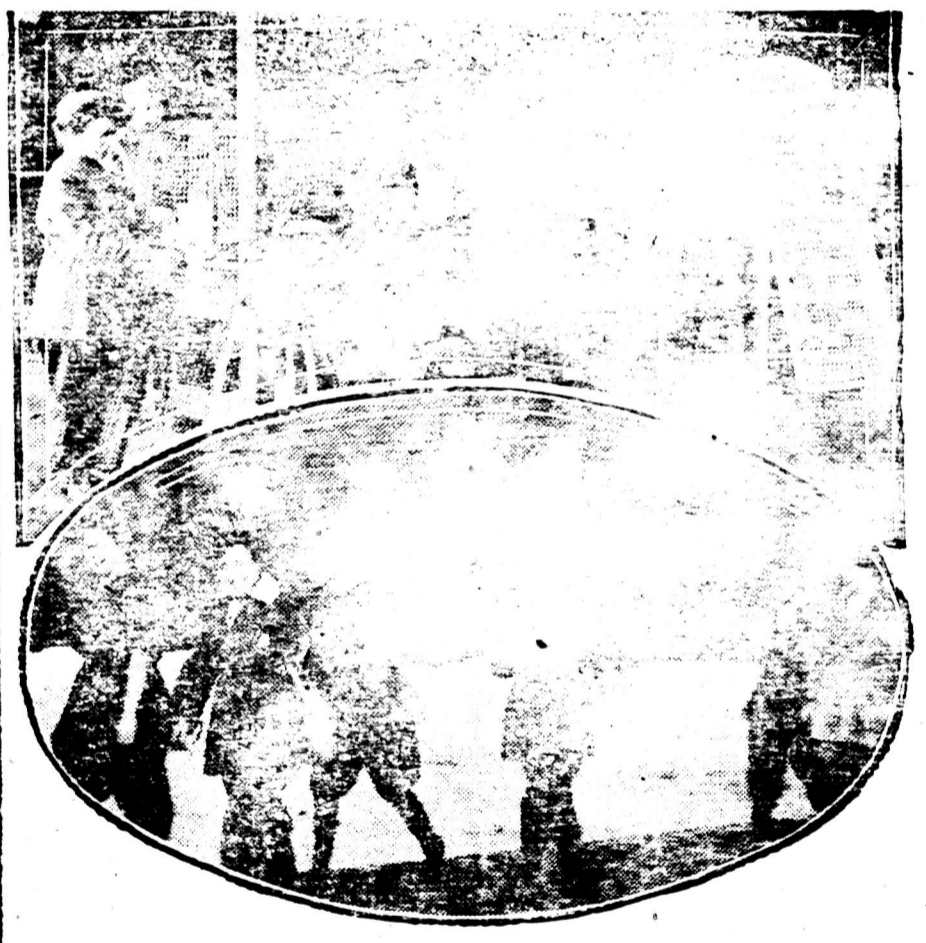
## ORGANIZER OF WOMEN'S LABOR



WOMEN workers have been as successful in the factories in Great Britain that they are being tried in the great workshops of Canada. Everywhere they are proving themselves to be keen rivals to men, and it is now evident that the home is not the only place where a woman may excel in work calculated to advance the welfare of mankind. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has sent thousands of its male employees for service in Europe, and as a consequence male workers have become scarce in various departments of industry. In 1915 women workers were introduced into the Canadian Pacific Angus Shops at Montreal. At present there are two hundred of them engaged in the shops.

These women workers have been organized and work under the supervision of Mrs. J. W. Bell, wife of Mr. Bell, superintendent of the Montreal Windsor Street Station building. Mrs. Bell is enthusiastic over the success of the efforts of those entrusted to her charge, and considers that the field of manual labor requiring skill and application is one in which women will yet exercise a wide influence.

A visit to the women workers in the Angus Shops is inspiring. The women punctually begin their labors at 1:15 a.m., and finish at 4:45 p.m. Afterward for the lunch hour, between 10 and 1 o'clock, they work eight and a half hours a day. Whether the women trip down cheerfully to the shops of their constant one night



feel that he is observing the world march away from the old era of prejudice and convention and entering a period of freedom and common-sense. The spheres of the activity of the Angus Shops women workers are made cheerful and comfortable as it is possible to make them. Each woman has a locker in which she places her belongings before donning her overalls and cap. At the outset of the experiment it was difficult to induce some of the women to take kindly to the garments which tradition had marked out as male preserves, but after a little while every woman found these working dresses were more convenient than skirts and the overalls have three distinct recommendations: they are tidy, they are sanitary, and they are safe, allowing their wearers to move amongst the machines without danger of being drawn into machinery clothes.

The women work on the piece system, and they are paid at the same rate as their brothers. They work amongst the men with the harmony that prevails in offices where there are female and male clerks. In the Angus Shops the women are to be found sweeping, coach washing, coach painting, working on drills, at lathes, at various kinds of machinery, filing and drilling in the brass shops, brass polishing, operating nut-tapping machines, cleaning dynamos in the electrical department, assisting in the steamfitter's centre, and making mattresses and pillows. No woman is asked to do heavy work.

The women bring the material for their lunch with them, and this they may prepare in the lunch room which accommodates two hundred. Soup and bread are provided by the Company at cost price. Attached to the lunch room is a rest room, near the rest room is a first aid room, where any accidents that may occur

are treated. No less than seventeen of the women workers hold certificates of proficiency in first aid work. Should any accidents occur the services of these trained women are very valuable.

There has been no secrecy of applications for work at the Angus Shops. Hearing of the liberal treatment which they receive women have been anxious to secure work there. But only those who are specially in need of employment are taken on. Many of the workers are widows, soldier's wives, and women who are the sole means of the support of dependants. These plucky and industrious women lessen to a considerable extent the strain on the Patriotic, Red Cross, and other charitable funds.

Mrs. Bell makes a thorough investigation of the circumstances of each woman before she is given employment, and a close watch is kept on each worker for the first few days after her appearance in the work shops. This is done so as to guard against the danger of alien enemies, for many nationalities are represented among the female employees of the Angus Shops. Mrs. Bell says that every effort is made to have each woman placed at the task that is most congenial to her tastes and ability. Those who show exceptional talent and skill are promoted. There have been instances where girls entered as coach washers and in a short time found themselves installed as office assistants. Many of the women, says Mrs. Bell, are one hundred per cent efficient, and this efficiency is in no small way due to the suitable conditions under which the women perform their tasks. The women are reliable and models of punctuality, and only in cases where there is illness of the worker or some member of her family do workers absent themselves from duty. Women are a decided success in the Angus Shops.

## ABOUT POTATOES

Brew Some in Kie's Down the...  
...ga rices.

### TOMATOES ALSO A GOOD LINE

But All Danger of Frosts Should Be Passed Before Tender Crops Are Put in the Ground.  
(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Some of our vegetables are very tender and should not be planted until after all danger of frost is over. It must be remembered that because the soil is ready to receive the plants it is not absolutely necessary that the grower should set the plants out. Potatoes planted out between 24th May and even the first of June will give excellent results. Tomatoes may be set out after the 6th of June and good returns expected, as some seasons a severe frost destroys many tomato plants as late as June 6th. Vine crops such as cucumber and squash may be planted after all danger of frost is over.

**POTATOES.** Potatoes are one crop which may be planted on land which is considered to be in a very rough condition. Possibly there is no better crop to be planted on land which has been in sod for a number of years. Medium-sized tubers of good quality should be secured and they should be cut so that there are at least two eyes in each piece or set. It is a good plan in a small garden to have the most prepared fairly well, then cut the seed and commence planting. Furrows may be made with the hoe about six inches deep and two feet apart. The sets may be placed twelve inches apart in the bottom of the furrow and should be covered with two inches of soil. This will leave the young plant more or less in a trench. As the plants grow the soil will be gradually dragged up and the trench will be filled. It will be necessary to cultivate the soil between the rows so as to keep down weeds, and at the same time soil should be gradually drawn up to the tops in sufficient quantities so that the growing roots will not be exposed to the sunlight, which will cause them to turn green and be of inferior quality. If an early variety has been planted and a vigorous growth has resulted it is possible that some may be fit to dig in August. By removing some of the soil from around a hill with the hand one can tell whether the roots are fit to dig, the potatoes are grown for winter use they do not need to be dug until quite late in the fall. The tops will die down at the first frost, but it is not absolutely necessary that they be dug immediately. They should, however, be dug before there is any severe frost.

**TOMATOES.** The tomato is one of the most popular vegetables either fresh or in a preserved condition. It may be grown quite easily in the backyard. The better practice with tomatoes is to purchase the plants ready for transplanting rather than attempting to grow these plants if one has not had experience in handling a hot-bed. Plants having a large root system are better and the stock in any case should at least be the size of a lead pencil. The soil should be thoroughly prepared before planting time, possibly a crop of lettuce or radish may be taken from the same, but it is always advisable to have plenty of manure incorporated in the soil. A shallow hole may be made with the common hoe to insert the roots of the tomato plant. These roots should be thoroughly watered so that the soil will cling close to the roots when they are set out in the garden. The plant should be set fairly deep and the earth should be raked around the roots. If the season is dry and hot, water may be poured around the plant in order to facilitate growth. These plants may be set two feet apart if they are to be trained on stakes and kept from covering a large space in the garden. These stakes should be preferably six feet long, two inches wide, and one inch thick. They may be driven into the soil a few days after the plant has been set out and the plants tied up to the stick with a piece of twine or cotton in such a manner that the tie will be directly under the leaf. As the plant develops in size in front of each leaf a small growth called a side shoot will appear. These must be removed by pressing them out with the thumb when very small. Four or five ties will be necessary to support the plant. As a result of the staking fruits of a superior quality will ripen earlier than those grown on the ground.

**CELERY.** Celery may be grown in many garden soils if they have been heavily dressed with manure. For the backyard gardener it will be much better if the plants are secured ready for setting out about the 24th of May. All the plants should be set on the level from six to eight inches apart in the row and from two feet to thirty inches between the rows. It will be found necessary to water celery more than any other crop in the garden, and the soil between the rows should be stirred constantly. In the fall when the celery has reached sufficient height it will be found necessary to blanch it. Possibly the best method being to stand twelve inch boards against the rows of plants, holding them in position with stakes at each end. In from ten days to two weeks the celery plants will have grown considerably, and owing to the exclusion of the light will have become fairly well whitened, which improves the quality. The celery plants should be used as soon as possible after blanching. Other methods of blanching celery are the drawing of earth up around the plant gradually, commencing when the head of the plants are about four inches above the ground. Brown paper is sometimes tied around each individual head.

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## McClary's Pan Range

You can cook to and bake an oven

Range at the... about. Let the M... MADE for sale

AFTER the... from Russia... Russian Governments... with transportation.

Mr. Bury was accompanied out his trip by Mr. W. H. rowd, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Mr. Winterrowd from London to the northern land, from where they went to Norway by a British ship. They proceeded through Sweden and Finland to Russia. Mr. Bury states that his gain by close personal observation with Lord Sh... enabled him to make recommendations which were accepted by the Russian Government as a result of the trip.

"Russia," he says, "is an immense country. It has a population of 178 million people. Time they took the census had to be printed in several languages, or dialects."

"I was Russia travelled from where I saw reindeer caravans—that is, from Lapland to the coast."

"There is no doubt what after the war Russia will build several hundred miles of railway. Canada has more railway mileage per population than has Russia, again, Russia made the patterning her railway traffic that of Europe. American Traffic in Russia vast distances in great country lends itself to easy and easy curvature. If a country is to achieve the store for her she will have the large train and large scale transportation, and transportation is essential to hold her own in the world."

"Had Russia been equipped with railway transportation, Canada, who would have played a much greater part in the war."

"The impression gained two months stay in Russia they are a brave, self-reliant, and capable nation. Social classes are remarkably numerous and come in contact of the really big world."

"I happened to be in Petrograd the revolution and saw much of it as anyone. The Petrograd were heavy as