mentioned in dispatches, and awarded the Military Cross for bravery in the field. Dr. Chapman was invited to Buckingham Palace on April 10, 1919 for an investiture of his Majesty, the King.

Following the war, Dr. Chapman returned to Reston to renew his medical practice. Some years later he was made a life member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba.

He took an active interest in the building of the Masonic Hall, the Memorial Theatre, an addition to the United Church and the Reston Hospital. Other organizations that received his help and support were the School Board, the Parks Board and the Agricultural Society. Dr. Chapman belonged to the Reston Masonic Lodge and served as Worshipful Master in 1931.

Dr. Chapman answered calls whatever the weather, in summer and winter. Sometimes he drove a team forty miles to answer a call and often, on his long country drives, he carried a gun for game he might possibly see on the way. In 1909 he bought his first car, a "Russell."

Dr. A. B. was fond of music, especially band music. In later years, he and Dr. Hunter had a very interesting hobby – making by hand some excellent violins. A few of these instruments may still be in the district.

On his ninetieth birthday on June 27th, 1953, a very large gathering of friends from far and wide was held in the Memorial Park in his honour. This Park was very dear to his heart and one of his special interests.

Dr. Chapman retired from practice officially in 1938 but his advice was often sought by patients and other doctors even when he was in his nineties. He was often found in his office in the drugstore during the 1940s and 1950s when Lyall McMorran was the pharmacist and owner.

Dr. Chapman died in his home on May 12, 1961, in his ninety-eighth year after an illness of only two days. The funeral service was held in the Reston United Church, following a brief Masonic service at his home. Burial was afterwards made at Olivet, Ontario. One who knew him well, fittingly spoke of Dr. Alva Burton Chapman as "one of Nature's gentlemen."

Adapted from *Trails Along the Pipestone*, page 548.
The first moving pictures in Reston were shown about 1915, by the Greig Brothers, who were in the oil and draying business at the south end of Main. They also owned a storage building just to the east of the livery bam (Bonniman's when it burned down in 1929) facing the railway. With goods so scarce in wartime the storage building was not much needed so Alex and George Greig decided to branch out in films. They made a deal with the theatre operator in Souris, who promised to come up each week to run the show or send an operator. The machines were turned by hand, but those two carbons in the arc light had to be set perfect if there was to be a picture. As with a cream separator, the picture show machines had to be turned at just the right speed. Seating was mostly by way of planks on drink boxes.

George Craig, who died in Brandon a couple of years ago, recalled that for one night he and brother Alex decided to run the show themselves, the Souris operator having missed the train. The greenhorns ran into endless difficulties, the arcs would not adjust. The film kept breaking, and the heat in that little booth was over a hundred degrees. At half time they gave the patrons their money back, 15¢ and 10¢. The picture show machine drew very heavily on the electricity, and the operators could expect frequent calls from the producer and manager of the local power company, Josh Robertson. Being Josh, the complaints were not too harsh, and having spoken, Josh would sit down and enjoy the show. Certainly, while the show was on, the other places in Reston had dim light indeed.
That old time picture house brought Reston its first glimpse of the marvellous people of Hollywood, and such stars in Charlie Chaplin. The program also included the famous serials, thrillers that were shown one reel a week. The reel always ended in great suspense, the hero or heroine in deep trouble or danger. Some may yet recall such serials as "The Black Hand," "The Fight for Millions," and "The Perils of Pauline." A break in the film was likely to occur anytime, perhaps half a dozen times in one evening. The operator from Souris got a split of the proceeds, and he also made extra by selling advertising to the Reston merchants. The ads were on slides, shown through a projector much like the old home magic lantern. The slides had to be handrawn, backwards, to read properly on the screen. The theatre venture lasted less than two years during World War One.

Prices in the theatre in 1918 were fifteen and twenty-five cents and two cents tax. The theatre closed for a time but about 1920, Ted Bushby and Robert Mckay opened it again. They installed a gramophone and played appropriate music during the shows. William Lockhart took it over but operated there only a short time and moved the shows in 1922, to a more convenient spot, the Manitoba Theatre.

Adapted from Trails Along the Pipestone, page 471.

Mennie's Hall

The hall on the southeast comer of Main and Railroad Avenue was part of the business establishment erected by T. W. Jackson in the early days of the village. It passed through the hands of Gregg Brothers and Hill and Co. and became Mennie's Hall in the early twenties. The hall was reached by twenty-two open steps leading up from the north. It was the full size of the building and contained a stage which was used in early days for concerts. Before the Masonic Hall was built, it was used regularly by the fraternal organizations for their meetings. Committees and other groups gathered there and sometimes the gathering was in a lighter vain.

Adapted from Trails Along the Pipestone, page 471.

Local theatrical group in 1915.
We Made the R.M. of Pipestone Medical Services

Nurse and Midwife Anne Matthews

HISTORIAN Ellen (Bulloch) Guthrie paid tribute to unsung pioneer heroes like Anne Matthews in *Pioneers of the Pipestone*:

Special tribute must be paid here to two of the women of those early days, namely Mrs. Fairlie and Mrs. Ann Matthews; with the skill born of their many experiences, and their unfailing attitude of helpfulness they came into the homes and proved a real blessing; many times they were sent for in cases of illness and they never failed to respond to the call. The generous service rendered by such women can never he fully appreciated and to all such, we of a later generation, pay tribute. Both have passed on to the Better Land but the memory of their good work lives on.

In the year 1884 Mrs. Anne Matthews, a widow of many years, arrived in Manitoba from Huron County, Ontario. The family settled on the south half of 15-8-27. She brought out seven boys and five girls, some of them already old enough to apply for homesteads of their own.

Mrs. Matthews served her community as an unofficial nurse and coroner – she would line the coffins in her home where her son Albert constructed them.

Mrs. Matthews was always available in the surrounding districts when illness struck and help was needed. She was a mid-wife to many of the early settlers but when she lost her own daughter Edith (Mrs. Dave Wynn) in childbirth she refused to go out again.

In the early years church services were held in her home for those of Hillview south and east for many years. The Ewart Women's Institute paper observed the first wedding was Amelia Matthews to George Hartley. Reverend Beymore was the first minister. He preached in Anne Matthew’s home for seven years. Mrs. Anne Matthews died in 1918 at the age of eighty-one and is buried at Enderby, B.C.

Adapted from *Trails Along the Pipestone*, page 249 and from *Pioneers of the Pipestone*. page 30.
Life as a Nurse and Midwife

Mrs. Gladys Slifka (Bulloch) was a registered nurse and often accompanied Dr. Clark on cases out in the country. She recalls that they travelled in every conceivable kind of vehicle. Often they would go part way by car and be met by a member of the family. The rest of the journey might be by wagon, by buggy, by rack, or even by stoneboat. It is amazing that the doctor and nurse were still fit for their duties when they arrived. Mrs. Slifka recalls that there were often all night sessions and they would return to Reston at daybreak by the same means as they had gone.

Most births took place at home and a neighbor came to stay and care for the mother and babe and the rest of the family after the doctor left. At least two ladies were midwives who took cases into their homes. Mrs Holton lived next door to Dr. Clark and had a maternity home. She would accommodate two mothers and it was necessary to book ahead to be sure of getting in. She is still remembered as a wonderful lady. Others who took in maternity cases were Mrs. Helen Kay, mother of Mrs. Jack Guthrie, and Mrs. George Fraser.

There were early registered nurses, many of them married, who were available in times of sickness. They went into the home and stayed until the patient recovered - or died for though the local doctors and nurses worked many miracles, they did not have the medicines and drugs to work with that are available today. Mrs. Walter Brown recalls the killer flu epidemic of 1918 and how not only nurses but neighbor women risked their own lives to go to the homes where often whole families were down with the disease. Mrs. Brown remembers that while they did not know medicine, she and the other women kept the households going by mixing mustard pasters, making soup, and showing loving concern.

Mrs. Buddy Burge was a registered nurse and, as she had no family, was able to go to homes and stay. Miss Challener had trained as a missionary nurse and came to Reston where she married the local butcher A. E. Smith. Mrs. Smith nursed before and after her marriage. She always kept household help so she too was free to go. Mrs. Davies was a sister to Mrs. William Wilkins and came to Reston with her son who worked in the bank. Though elderly, she was a fine nurse and found plenty of work. She stayed from 1907 to 1919. Nurse Heron arrived in 1919 and did nursing at the home the W. H. Donald. Other early registered nurses were Mrs. Buck who became Mrs. Dan McIvor and Miss Georgia Brady, sister to Mr. Brady who owned the hardware. She lived in a suite above the store. Jean Guthrie did nursing locally and Marjorie Naughton did some when at home.

Adapted from Trails Along the Pipestone, page 480.
ROBERT HENRY MOONEY was born at Wingham, Ontario, on August 10, 1873, the son of Alexander Mooney and Susan Orr. The following year he came to Manitoba with his family. They lived at Katrime near Gladstone until 1883, when they came to the Woodnorth area.

Robert was educated at Virden. He taught school there for three years, and farmed. On April 4, 1901, he married Margaret Kirk, daughter of George Kirk of Kenora, Ontario. He served as a Councillor of the Rural Municipality of Pipestone from 1911 to 1922. He was active in the community on school, church, and recreation issues and was on the Pool elevator boards and other projects.

Robert Mooney was first elected to the Manitoba assembly in the 1922 provincial election for the constituency of Virden. Running as a candidate of the United Farmers of Manitoba, he defeated Liberal incumbent George Clingan by 677 votes. The United Farmers of Manitoba won the election, and governed as the Progressive Party; Mooney was returned by acclamation under this label in the 1927 election.

The Progressives and Liberals merged prior to the 1932 provincial election. Again running as a candidate of the governing coalition, Mooney defeated Conservative candidate G.H. Heenan by 432 votes in this election. In the 1936 election, he defeated Conservative O.S. Ross by 205 votes. Mooney was returned by acclamation in the 1941 and 1949 elections, and defeated a candidate of the CCF in 1945.

Adapted from Trails Along the Pipestone, page 743 and Memorable Manitobans / The Manitoba Historical Society.
We Made the R.M. of Pipestone Municipal Administration

William Wilkins

WILLIAM EDWARD WILKINS was born in 1868 at Nethercote Farm, Bourton-on-the Water, in the English Cotswolds. He was the second son of his parents, and was under six years of age when his father died. The four little boys and their mother stayed on in their big stone house until the boys were able to take care of themselves. In his teens, Will became a school teacher, and was assistant principal of a boys' school in Bourton when he met his wife, the former Beatrice Rose Powell, who was principal of a school in nearby Clapton.

Will preferred the outdoor life, and eventually realized his dream of immigrating to Canada to farm. He came to the area in 1890, where he worked for Mr. William Lothian for the first year before taking his homestead, one and one half miles northwest of Reston.

In 1894 his fiancée Beatrice, arrived in Canada, and they were married in Virden on June 13. They began their married life in a tiny wood frame house on the homestead.

Will was one of the founders of the Reston Baptist Church, and served as a deacon for years. He was also a soloist and member of the choir. The sons and daughters often recalled the interest their parents took in the religious side of their upbringing. Will played the organ, and the young children had frequent sessions of hymn-singing and Scripture reading. His devoutness went back to boyhood days when his chums had called him "The Rector."

In 1918, while harnessing a horse, it reared and fell on him and broke one of his legs. The fracture wasn't discovered at first and the result was a crooked leg. This accident precluded his full participation in farming activities, and he and Beatrice moved into Reston in the fall of 1922. Will was already working as assistant to the secretary-treasurer of the Municipality of Pipestone, the office being located in Reston. He remained in the capacity until 1933, when he was appointed secretary-treasurer. He retained this position until 1945, when he resigned because of ill health at age seventy-six. The municipal auditor called him an able and painstaking secretary-treasurer, and, at the time of his funeral in April 1949, a former councillor paid tribute to a man "who was recognized as one of the most efficient secretaries in province."

He had also served on the Reston School Board from 1903 until 1933.

Adapted from Trails Along the Pipestone, page 608
We Made the R.M. of Pipestone Politician

Senator Robert Forke

Born at Gordon, Berwickshire, Scotland on 2 June 1860, son of George Forke and Isabella Lothian, Robert Forke was educated at Westruther Public School. He came to Manitoba in 1882.

Mr. Forke walked from Brandon to Pipestone to take up his homestead on Section 30-7-26. He was one of the early trustees of Lanark School, and he served as Reeve of the Rural Municipality of Pipestone, and as President of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities from 1911 to 1912.

On 8 December 1892, he married Elma Christie MacGregor.

During World War One he was a member of the Manitoba Public Welfare Committee from 1917 to 1919 and of the Returned Soldiers Committee from 1915 to 1918. He was a member of the Manitoba Tax Commission from 1920 to 1922.

He was very active in all farm movements – United Farmers, United Grain Growers, Good Roads Association, and was elected to the Federal Parliament December 6, 1922 by the Progressive Party representing Brandon Constituency. Robert Forke became leader of the party in 1923.

He was appointed Minister of Immigration and Colonization in the Liberal government of Mackenzie King, from 1926 to 1929. He was appointed to the Canadian Senate in 1929. He died in Winnipeg on 2 February 1934.

Adapted from Trails Along the Pipestone, page 364.
We Made the R.M. of Pipestone Services

Lawyer A.K. Cates

The first lawyer to open up an office in Reston was a Mr. McMillan but he did not stay long. His office was in the Berry Block just north of the Manitoba Hardware. The lawyer who lived out his life in the town was A.K. Cates. He was a public spirited citizen and took part in all community activities. When he graduated from law school, he enlisted in the Boer War in Africa but he never saw active service as peace was declared just as his boat touched land. Soon after 1900, he came to Reston and entered into partnership with I.W. Guthrie. This did not last long and in 1908 he opened up his own office in a building which records say was "opposite" Dr. Chapman's house where the Bank now is. In 1918, he moved temporarily to another site on Main Street and began fixing up the block near the southeast end of Main where the Co-op hardware was later built. This block, after he purchased it, became known as the Cates Block and remained in his hands until his death in 1946.

Lawyer H.W. Forrest of Souris who took over the practice takes up the story. "I came out of the services in the fall of 1945 and joined my father's firm in Souris. Mr. Cates died in December, 1945, and Mrs. Cates telephoned and requested assistance, pending sale of the Reston practice. I therefore commenced going to Reston once a week on a temporary basis. Mrs. Cates had difficulty finding a buyer for the practice and eventually, I purchased it.

Practice was carried on in what was known as the Cates Block and subsequently we purchased the building and later sold it to Square Deal Co-op, who demolished the building to make way for its current building. We are still using the original equipment from the Cates building including the safe and the antique furniture. Most of this equipment would date around the turn of the century. If in its original surroundings, it would probably be typical of a law office of that period.

I particularly remember, that for the first few years after 1945, I had no car and went to Reston each morning on the Reston Wolseley and returned on Tuesday afternoon on the same train. The Reston Wolseley was heated by a coal and wood stove and early in the morning in winter weather, it was far from comfortable. The trips to Reston were always interesting and I became quite fond of them. Subsequent trips by car were much more comfortable however."

Adapted from Trails Along the Pipestone, page 482.
We Made the R.M. of Pipestone
Arts and Literature

Historian Ellen Guthrie Bulloch

Ellen Guthrie was born in Lanark County Ontario in 1887. She came to the Reston area in 1884 with her parents, Mr and Mrs. W. R. Guthrie, who were pioneers the Lanark district. She married Thomas A. Bulloch in 1910. At first they resided on N 27-7-27, then moved in to the town of Reston in 1911.

In 1929 Ellen wrote the booklet *Pioneers of the Pipestone*. This had been a project of the Women's Institute to raise funds for the up-keep and beautification of the Reston Cemetery. All proceeds from the sale of these booklets have gone towards that worthy cause.

The booklet has been recently republished, and in 2012 is a valuable record of the life and times of the early settlers as told by a reliable and observant witness to the events.

In the preface to the booklet (see opposite) Mrs. Bulloch thanks her sources, which include a good representative sample of the people who “Made the R.M. of Pipestone.”

Adapted from *Trails Along the Pipestone*, page 499, 528.

Pioneers of the Pipestone

PREFACE

In gathering together the local history contained in these pages much generous and kindly help has been received from many sources, and to name all those from whom it came would not be possible, but special thanks are due to Mr. William Lothian, Victoria, B. C.; Mrs. James Lothian, Mr. D. Morrison, the late George Campion, Mrs. John Mitchell and Mr. George Roe, of Pipestone; Mr. Thomas Baldwin, Mr. Joseph Skelton, Mr. Alex Wilson, Mr. Robert Bulloch, Senior, and Mr. Albert Smith, of Reston, and to Mr. E. Stevenson, of Sinclair. Many others have given help and to all my grateful thanks are tendered.

Ellen Guthrie Bulloch,
October 24th, 1929
Reston, Manitoba.
We Made the R.M. of Pipestone Entertainers

Perhaps the most special and exciting days in Reston from about 1917 to the early 1930s were the six days in summer when the Chautauqua came to town. Children had trouble pronouncing the word but they knew it meant time out of school and a very special week of programs in the big tent usually set up close to the school. They did not know that the word Chautauqua originated with the town of Chautauqua on Lake Chautauqua, in New York State. Muriel Elsie (nee Bulloch), a sister to Mrs. Doris Robinson, was an advance agent for Chautauqua and has written a description of what it was all about:

“Canadian Chautauqua had a summer and a fall circuit. The summer one was a six day series which took place in tents provided by the organization and the fall series was four days and was presented in local hall of theatres. For my Chautauqua work, I was known as an advance agent, arriving a few days prior to the start of the series, checking on ticket sales, and staying on through the series to act as mistress of ceremonies. The program consisted of music, lectures and plays, and brought entertainment to many towns that had no other entertainment except what was arranged locally. Reston was on the summer circuit, performances taking place in a big tent. All the actors, musicians, lecturers, etc., were professional and no local talent was used for the performance. On the six day circuit especially there was always a special afternoon program for children, featuring a clown, music, puppets, etc. In 1918, the Chautauqua took place in a lull between summer fallow and harvest time. The week was successful and people came from Waskada, Tilston, Ewart, Ebor, Elkhorn and Virden.

Adapted from Trails Along the Pipestone, page 432.
Arthur P. Power was born in Bangor, Wales. The family later moved to Liverpool, where he completed his education and began his employment in the shipping industry which took him to the far East, India and Singapore. Because of failing health he returned to England and with his brother John came to Canada in 1882. They came west as far as railway steel had been laid (about Oak Lake) and set off across country with oxen.

The time and place of his marriage to Ada Mary Stacey is at the moment unknown, but their first and only child was born in the sod shanty on the homestead on August 24. Later they constructed a large two-storey home faced with cement blocks poured and cured on the farm.

A.P. became Secretary-Treasurer of the Rural Municipality of Pipestone when it was organized in 1884. When the position, which included management of the Municipal Telephone System required more time, he built a house in Reston. Shortly after moving his work to the newly completed Municipal building, he became ill and passed away March 26, 1919 – probably a victim of the great Influenza Epidemic that followed World War I.

Adapted from Trails Along the Pipestone, page 596.
We Made the R.M. of Pipestone
Military Service

Colonel James Grant Rattray

Born at Banffshire, Scotland on 15 January 1867, the son of Alexander Rattray, John immigrated to Canada, with his parents and settled near Pipestone where his father farmed and operated a blacksmith shop. John, after graduation from the Ottawa Normal School, came to Pipestone in 1890 where he was that community’s first school teacher. He later operated a hardware business. He was land inspector for Canada Life Assurance Company for some years.

He served as Reeve of the Rural Municipality of Pipestone (1902-1904). He attended the 1905 founding meeting, in Brandon, of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities.

He was active in military affairs. He had joined the 19th Manitoba Dragoons and in 1910 raised the 20th Border Horse. He went overseas in 1914. He commanded the 10th Canadian Battalion staff at Witley and Bramshatt Camps during 1917 and 1918 and was Q.C. Seaford in 1919 until returning to Canada in September 1919, with the rank of Colonel. In January 1916, he was awarded the D.S.O. for distinguished service during World War One.

He was called to Ottawa to head the Soldier Settlement Board in 1927. He lived in Winnipeg from 1919-1927 and was a land Inspector with Osier Hammond and Nanton. He was also Chairman of the Veteran's Assistance Commission in 1937 and was in charge of the Conscientious Objectors camps during the Second World War. He died at Ottawa, Ontario on 23 June 1944, and was buried at Pipestone, Manitoba.

Adapted from Trails Along the Pipestone, page 385 and from Pioneers of the Pipestone, page 12.
ALEXANDER CLYDE CALDWELL was born in 1893 in the Hillview District at SW 6-8-27. He started school in the old original Hillview School. Later when the family moved to the Prairie Rose District they resided at SW 26-7-28 and he attended the Prairie Rose School.

In 1915, Clyde and his two brothers Charlie and Jack belonged to the famous Prairie Rose baseball team that played thirty-one games and only lost two.

In 1921 he married Sarah Alma McKinnon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gregor McKinnon, who had come to Manitoba from Bruce County, Ontario in 1882. In 1918 she came to the Hillview District where she taught school until she was married in 1921. Clyde and Alma started farming on SE 25-7-28 in the Prairie Rose School District.

The tribute written by the local editor of The Reston Recorder at the time of his death, November 25th, 1971 captures Clyde’s character:

The Reston community has been fortunate in having a man of Clyde Caldwell’s stature living his lifetime in the district, for he was a man who believed in the district and backed his belief with action. The Reston Community Hospital is an example of his devotion. He was chairman of the board during the difficult building period and also for many years after. Not only was he the chairman but it could be said that he was also the caretaker, for when work was needed, he was on the job, even to the extent of putting on and taking off the storm windows.
The Reston Community Rink too is another example of his concern for the betterment of the district. If all his hours of work were added up on this project they would indeed total a great many. And then there was such other things as serving as councillor, as a trustee, a director of the Pool Elevator and so on — without the thought of any reward.

In 1942 Clyde was elected councillor for Ward Two. His main ambition was to build an all-weather road, which has been nicknamed Hillview 52. In 1948 Clyde was appointed from the council as the official board member to the Virden and District Hospital Board, which was to include the building of a large hospital in Virden and two smaller ones in Reston and Elkhorn. Clyde was chairman of the Reston Hospital board for fourteen years.

All his life Clyde was interested in the rink and curling. The winter before his death he organized a Monday afternoon senior curling group, which became the Reston Senior Curling Club under the able leadership of Foster McDougall. The first event of the annual senior bonspiel has been given a trophy by the family in memory of Clyde. In 1971, June 8th, Clyde and Alma celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary.

Adapted from Trails Along the Pipestone, pages 399, 509.