

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY LINE.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

KALISPELL DIVISION

TIME TABLE NO. 42.

EFFECTIVE 12:01 A. M.

SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1904.

General Rules, Regulating the Movement of Trains, are contained in Book of Rules for the Government of the Operating Department, a copy of which must be in possession of each employe in train service while on duty.

This Time Table is not intended for the information of the public, nor as an advertisement of the time or hours of any train. The Company reserves the right to vary from it at pleasure. It is for the information of employes only.

BETWEEN CUT BANK AND TROY
MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

Table with columns for WEST-BOUND and EAST-BOUND train schedules. Includes train numbers (No. 401, No. 217, No. 215, No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 4, No. 218, No. 402), times, and station names (Cut Bank, Kalispell, Troy, etc.).

West-bound Trains are Superior to East-bound Trains of the same class. See Rule 43.

SPECIAL RULES

- 1. All trains must be handled under absolute control and without regard to making schedule time at all points where land or snow slides and falling rock may be encountered.
2. Trains will be governed by Mountain Standard Time. Clocks regulated to Standard Time are located at telegraph offices at Cut Bank, Kalispell and Troy.
3. Trains will date from time due to leave terminals. Cut Bank, Kalispell and Troy are terminals for passenger and freight trains. Jennings and Swinton are terminals for passenger and freight trains on Jennings line.
4. Cut Bank, Essex, Kalispell, Jennings, Troy and Swinton are register stations.
5. All second and succeeding class trains and light engines must procure clearance cards at night telegraph offices between the hours of 7 P. M. and 7 A. M.
6. Bulletin boards are located at Cut Bank, Kalispell, Jennings and Troy.
7. Yard limit boards are located at Cut Bank, Kalispell, Jennings and Troy. See Rule 69.
8. Trains and light engines must approach under control and not exceed eight (8) miles per hour passing over bridge 155, 1 1/4 miles east of Sedan; bridge 156, 1/2 mile east of Sedan, and bridge 157, one mile west of Sedan, and through Haskell Pass Tunnel; and will not exceed fifteen (15) miles per hour over bridge 179, 3/4 mile east of Lakeview.
9. All west-bound trains must stop not less than 200 and not more than 800 feet east of M. & G. N. Jct., 1/2 mile east of Jennings, and must know way is clear before proceeding. All east-bound trains must approach this point under control, expecting to find main track occupied.
10. Operators at all telegraph stations except Summit must block all trains 15 minutes apart. Operator at Summit must block all west-bound trains 30 minutes apart. Trains moving in the same direction must keep 15 minutes apart at all other points.

W. H. WINGATE, Chief Dispatcher, Kalispell.

BETWEEN JENNINGS AND SWINTON--Jennings Line.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME.

Capacity of Different Classes of Engines in Tons, in addition
to Weight of Engine, Tender and Caboose.

East-Bound				EFFECTIVE 12:01 A. M. SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1904.				West-Bound					
Second Class		Water, Coal, Scales, Tables and Wyes	Car Capacity of Sidings	Distance from St. Paul	Distance from Swinton	Distance from Jennings	Telegraph Offices	Telegraph Calls	Second Class		Distance from Jennings	Telegraph Offices	Telegraph Calls
No. 142 Mixed Mon., Wed. and Friday									No. 141 Mixed Tues., Thurs. and Saturday				
7.00	AM De	W. T.	102	1304.80	94.46	0.	DN	JN	1.00	PM Ar			
7.05				1305.53	93.78	0.73			12.50				
7.25			71	1310.16	89.15	5.36			12.30				
7.50			71	1315.47	83.79	10.67			12.10	PM			
8.10		W.	71	1320.58	77.68	15.78			11.50				
8.30			71	1325.17	74.09	20.37			11.30				
8.50			71	1330.64	68.62	25.84			11.10				
9.15		W.	71	1336.22	63.04	31.42			10.50				
9.40			71	1342.58	56.68	37.78			10.25				
10.00			58	1346.72	52.54	41.92			10.10				
10.20		W.	71	1351.92	47.34	47.12			9.50				
10.40	Ar	T.	125	1356.52	42.74	51.72	D	WA	9.25	De			
11.30	De			1356.55	42.71	51.75			8.55	Ar			
				1361.74	37.52	56.94			8.30				
11.50			71	1366.82	32.74	61.72			8.15				
12.10	PM	W.	71	1371.81	27.95	66.51			8.00				
12.30			71	1377.02	22.24	72.22			7.40				
12.55		W.	71	1384.55	14.71	79.75			7.15				
1.30		W. 1/2 East	71	1389.50	9.76	84.70			7.00				
1.50		Y.	125	1399.26	0.	94.46	D	S	6.30	AM De			
2.30	PM Ar												

STATIONS	Grade Rating	F 4 to F 8		G 3		G 1		F 1 & F 5		H 4		D 1 & 2		E 20		E 6	
		20x32 2 to 1b		19x32 200 lb		19x26 180 lb		19x26 180 lb		19x24 150 lb		19x24 150 lb		18x24 145 lb		17x24 145 lb	
Cut Bank to Summit	1.0	1150	875	825	725	650	575	460	416								
Summit to Belton	Down																
Belton to Kalispell	0.6	2200	1600	1350	1250	1150	1000	830	745								
Kalispell to Haskell Pass	1.5	800	675	600	550	485	420	310	280								
Haskell Pass to Lake View	Down																
Lakeview to Melbourne	1.0	1200	1035	925	875	800	675	460	416								
Melbourne to Jennings	Down																
Jennings to Troy	0.4	2500	2000														
Troy to Jennings	0.75	1700	1420	1300	1200	1100	1000	900	615								
Jennings to Haskell Pass	1.5	800	675	600	550	485	420	310	280								
Haskell Pass to Kalispell	Down																
Kalispell to Essex	0.8	1300	1050	950	875	800	700	590	540								
Essex to Summit	1.8	650	525	475	440	400	350	255	232								
Summit to Kilroy	1.0	1250	1025	925	850	775	650	550	530								
Kilroy to Blackfoot	Down																
Blackfoot to Cut Bank	0.8	1300	1050	950	875	800	700	590	540								
Jennings to Rexford	0.4	2500	2100	2075	1460	1350	1120	870	780								
Rexford to Gateway	0.55	1800	1500	1200	1081	999	824	622	567								
Gateway to Swinton	0.80	1300	1050	950	875	800	700	590	540								

NAME AND LOCATION OF SPUR TRACKS.

NAME OF SPUR OR SIDING	Location M. P.	EAST OF STATION	WEST OF STATION	Distance	Track Opens	Car Capacity
Murrays and Kileys Spur	1212.3		Columbia Falls	1.1	East	4
Dailys Spur	1213.8		Columbia Falls	2.6	West	70
B & M Lbr. Co. Spur No. 1	1223.8	Kalispell		2.1	East	7
Kal. Industrial Co. Spur	1224.8	Kalispell		1.1	East	48
Smith Valley Spur	1231.0	Batavia		0.5	East	9
Idaho Lumber Co. Siding	1246.5	Marion		2.5	EACH END	6
Winger's Spur	at Lake View		...	East	5
Hayes Spur	1370.0		Krag	2.0	East	3

TIME INSPECTOR:
Kalispell, PHILLIP JACOBY.

SPECIAL RULES

11. Derail switches are located on the following sidings: Opal, Browning, Kilroy, Midvale, Lubec, west end of Summit passing track, Bear Creek, Java, west end Essex passing track, Paola, Nyack, Coram, Columbia Falls, Athens, east end Idaho Lumber Co. siding, Marion, Haskell Pass, Lucerne, Atlanta, Sterling, Fisher River and Kootenai Falls. All derail switches except when in use, must be kept set for the ground, whether there are any cars on tracks or not.
12. Nos. 1 and 4 are limited trains and make no stops except those shown on time table. Inferior trains must use every precaution to prevent delaying them. Nos. 2 and 3 will make local stops.
13. Before starting out on runs conductors must inform their enginemen the number of loaded and empty cars in trains and how many cars of air are working.
14. All west-bound trains, passenger and freight, must make a service test of air brakes at Summit.
15. Car capacity of sidings includes passing, house and other industry tracks, and is based on 40 foot cars.
16. All empty flat, coal, dirt and outfit cars must be hauled behind all loaded cars and empty box, stock and refrigerators, and all empty cars must be hauled behind loaded cars.

P. C. ALLEN,
Asst. Superintendent.

J. H. O'NEILL,
Superintendent.

H. A. KENNEDY,
Asst. Gen'l Superintendent.

GEO. T. SLADE,
General Superintendent.

F. E. WARD,
General Manager.

CONTENTS OF MEDICAL CASE.

Conductors Must Study and Familiarize Themselves with the List of Articles in the Case, and Their Uses.

- No. 1. Rubber Bandage and Tourniquet, for stopping hemorrhage; apply on sound flesh above the wound, draw tightly each time, and encircle the limb until the whole bandage is used. Fasten securely in slot.
- No. 2. Twelve Assorted Muslin Bandages, to hold dressings in place, assist in stopping hemorrhages, and hold splints upon fractured limbs; wind around the injured part from below upward.
- No. 3. Six packages of Borated Gauze, a prepared dressing for open wounds, always used to cover large wounds; apply wet (by dipping in solution, see No. 7) directly to the wound.
- No. 4. Four packages Absorbent Cotton. This is for making compresses, and to assist in covering a large wound; Do not apply directly to the wound.
- No. 5. One ounce Styptic Cotton. This Cotton is permeated with a substance which stops small hemorrhages: apply directly to small wounds and hold in place with muslin bandage.
- No. 6. Two ounces Bicarbonate Soda, for burns and scalds, one tablespoonful to a quart of water; saturate a piece of the gauze and apply over a burn or scald, and fasten with bandage.
- No. 7. One bottle Corrosive Sub. Tablets. These small tablets are to be dissolved in clean water, preferably warm, in the proportion of one tablet to a pint of water; with this solution you disinfect a wound and keep it free from infection. **THEY ARE POISONOUS** if swallowed or the solution be drunk.
- No. 8. Four Surgical Needles, to be used for closing small cuts or jagged wounds, after thoroughly cleansing with the sublimate solution.
- No. 9. One Pair Scissors, used in cutting dressings, bandages, clothing, etc.
- No. 10. One Pair Forceps, used for removing bits of gravel, and to seize a bleeding artery while it is being tied.
- No. 11. One Dozen Envelopes Catgut (two sizes), to be used in tying an artery when it is seen free and bleeding in a wound, also for closing small wounds. **Never Save any Catgut** once the envelope is open. Note directions on envelopes.
- No. 12. One Roll Adhesive Plaster, for closing small torn or cut wounds, after they are cleansed with the sublimate solution. It needs no heat; apply directly to the skin, which must be perfectly dry.
- No. 13. One Cake Red Cross Soap, used in cleansing an injured part around a wound.
- No. 14. One Can Chloroform, for anesthesia.
- No. 15. One Ounce Antifebrine, an antiseptic powder for dusting on fresh wounds.
- No. 16. One Hand Brush, for brushing the hands and nails thoroughly with the Red Cross Soap before handling an open wound.
- No. 17. One Enamel Tray, for corrosive sublimate solution (see No. 7).
- No. 18. One Yard Wire Gauze, for making splints (see directions under fractures, No. 5).
- No. 19. One Dozen Safety Pins.
- No. 20. One Pyramid of Pins.

RULES FOR TREATMENT OF THE INJURED IMMEDIATELY AFTER AN ACCIDENT.

- Shock.** This condition usually follows every severe injury. The chief point is to restore heat to the body as soon as the injured person is put in a comfortable position. Do this by covering with heavy coats, previously warmed, if practicable. Cut off the shoes or boots and wrap the feet in a warmed coat or blanket. Give only small dose of whiskey in hot water.
- Hemorrhage (Bleeding).** This follows shock, and is rarely severe until reaction takes place. Too much stimulation increases hemorrhage and for this reason it is best to give only a little stimulant, well warmed, and repeat the dose if reaction is delayed.

Bleeding of two kinds: First, arterial, when the blood comes out bright and red and in spurts. Second, venous, when the blood is dark and flows in an even stream.

A. To stop hemorrhage when the wound is large and the blood comes out in spurts. Apply the rubber band tightly just above the wound, previously raising the wounded part, especially if it be a limb. Be careful to put the band on **UNINJURED FLESH** if the limb be badly crushed and about three inches above the crushed tissues, else it would slip down and increase the hemorrhage. **Be very careful to see that the band be firmly fixed** before leaving it. Small wounds, even though the hemorrhage be arterial, require only a firm compress of the sublimate gauze placed immediately over the wound and bandaged tightly in place with one of the muslin bandages. It is best after this to bandage firmly from the extremity (hand or foot) upward to beyond the wound with muslin bandages.

B. Venous bleeding, which occurs when the wound is shallow (does not go deeper than the skin), as a rule requires firm pressure over the wound and especially below it. If the wound be quite small, put a wad of styptic cotton into and over it and bandage tightly in place, and then apply a bandage from below upwards over and beyond the wound. If the wound be extensive, fill it full of sublimate gauze and then put a thick wad of absorbent cotton over it and bandage tightly from below upward.

C. Bleeding from the head, if only the scalp is involved, may be controlled by bringing the wounded or torn surfaces together and applying along the wound a thick layer of styptic cotton, and over this another layer of absorbent cotton and a tight bandage. It is well to pass the bandage under the chin if the wound be on top of the head, as this holds it firmer and tighter.
- Remove the clothing from the wounded part by cutting it away. Do not attempt to tear or draw clothing off, as this may further injure the wounded part. **Always see the wound and know by your eye just what the nature of it is.**
- After Hemorrhage has been stopped. The next point is to prevent the wound from being infected and thus prevent blood poisoning. To accomplish this the wound should be cleaned if badly soiled. If soiled by oil and soot or dirt, bathe it gently with a small quantity of antiseptic soap and warm water. After it is apparently clean, wash it out carefully with a pint of warm water in which one of the corrosive sublimate tablets has been dissolved, using a piece of gauze to do this. Then wet several layers of the borated gauze in a fresh solution of the same strength used in washing the wound and lay them over the wound and bandage in place with a muslin bandage. Always cover an open wound with a piece of gauze

wet in the solution of corrosive sublimate (one tablet to a pint of water) before transporting the wounded man. Never allow an open wound to remain unprotected longer than the time employed in stopping hemorrhage. **Remember a soiled covering is worse than none at all, however.**

5. Fractures. If a bone be broken in any of the limbs the member should be firmly fixed before the injured individual be moved. If this be not done, great injury may result by the movements of the sharp fragments of the bone while the individual is being transported. Use flat piece of wire gauze, broken or cut into strips long enough to reach beyond the two nearest joints, will do. A bundle of twigs or stout straws may also serve when nothing else is to be had. Always put one of the improvised splints on either side of the limb, then tie a bandage over the splints at either extremity and in the middle. If there be a wound treat it according to the foregoing rules and then apply the splints, using some clean gauze as padding or some strips torn from clothing. If there be no wound, apply the splints over the trousers or sleeve. If nothing of any kind can be obtained to make a splint, tie the fractured leg or thigh to the sound one, or the fractured arm firmly to the side of the body, by a muslin bandage.

6. Compound fractures are fractures accompanied by a wound of the soft tissues at the point of fracture, so that the bone is exposed to the air. In these cases treat hemorrhage and the wound according to the foregoing rules and then apply splints. If the bones project beyond the skin, remember to bring them back into place by pulling the extremity in the direction of the displacement, never in the direction the bone normally should be, until the ends of the fragments are quite free from any over-riding. Be very careful always to cover these **WOUNDS** with the wet sublimate **GAUZE** and bandage it on.

7. Burns. Carefully remove the clothing by cutting it off, if the part be clothed, and apply immediately three or four thicknesses of the borated gauze wet in warm water, in which one tablespoonful of the bicarbonate of soda to the quart has been dissolved. As a rule never attempt to clean burns immediately after they occur. Cover the wounded part immediately as directed above and leave the cleansing to the surgeon afterward.

Extensive burns are attended by great shock as a rule, and require free stimulation. As burns are very rarely followed by hemorrhage, stimulants may be and should be given in considerable quantities.

8. Prostration from Excessive Heat. In these cases (not sunstroke) the face is pale, lips colorless or blue, breathing slow and quiet, pulse slow and very weak. Place the patient on his back, with his head level with his body, and loosen clothing. Apply heat to the surface of the body and extremities. Bathe the face with warm water into which a little alcohol or whiskey has been poured, and if he can swallow, give the patient an ounce of whiskey in as much warm water.

B. Prostration from Drinking too much Ice Water when Overheated. The face is red or even purple, the breathing heavy and irregular, pulse irregular. Loosen clothing, place on back with head slightly elevated. Give hot drinks, apply heat to the spine and the extremities.

9. Position in which a Patient should be Placed after Injury. Injuries to the head require that the head be raised higher than the level of the body. In all cases, if practical, lay the patient on his back with the limbs stretched out in their natural positions; loosen the collar and waistbands, and unless the head be injured, remember to have the head on the same level as the body. Do not bolster it up with anything.

INSTRUCTION FOR STRETCHERS.

The equipment includes—

- 1 Stretcher,
- 1 Pair of Blankets,
- 1 Pillow,
- 1 Pillow Case,
- 1 Rubber Pillow Case,
- 1 Water-proof Cover,
- 1 Pair Wall Brackets.

The bedding and side pieces are to be kept strapped on the stretcher, and the latter placed on the wall bracket.

When about to use the stretcher, unbuckle the straps from the side pieces which hold down the bedding, and buckle them tightly underneath, to guard against the breaking of a spring; place the side pieces properly on the sides, place the rubber cover over the stretcher for protection against blood and discharges. The blanket is to be used double, as a cover for the patient.

Whenever necessary to do so, the patient may be lifted on the inner portion of the stretcher, resting on the springs, without lifting the whole stretcher. In cramped positions, and for purposes of examination, this will be found convenient.

When storing the stretcher away, fold the blanket and pillow neatly into a narrow, even and compact parcel, and envelop this in the rubber cover, folding in the ends first. Place this on the stretcher with the side pieces on top, to assist in holding it in position, then pass the straps through the keepers on the side pieces, and fasten all snugly in place. This will protect the bedding, if properly done, from moths and wet. The whole stretcher should then be placed on the brackets.

The blanket should be taken out occasionally and shaken, to prevent damage from moths, as well as to keep it cleanly at all times. Replace at once, so that the stretcher is ready for immediate use whenever required.

The stretcher and bedding must not be used for any other purpose than in transporting injured persons.

Agents will be personally responsible for the care of property, and will be particular to take proper receipts whenever it is allowed to go out of his possession, and will notify his Division Superintendent when sent out and by whom.

Stations where stretchers are kept are as follows:

St. Paul Frt. Office,	Sioux Falls,	Glasgow,	Leavenworth,
St. Paul Shops,	Sioux City,	Havre,	Everett,
Minneapolis Jct.,	Breckenridge,	Great Falls Shops,	Carman,
Hamline Transfer,	Grand Forks,	Cut Bank,	Cass Lake,
St. Cloud Shops,	Larimore,	Kalispell,	West Superior,
Melrose,	Devils Lake,	Libby,	Sandstone,
Barnesville,	Minot,	Spokane Shops,	Swan River.
Willmar,	Williston,		

COMPANY SURGEONS.

St. Paul.....J. A. QUINN Chief Surgeon
Kalispell.....H. E. HOUSTON