Free Information for Tourists

Being centrally located on the Continent, "All Trails Lead to Manitoba," making this Province easy of access to the tourist who desires to enjoy a holiday, or the delegate who wants to attend his favorite Convention, enjoy himself, and still not spend too much time away from business.

Manitoba is a mecca for tourists, easily reached over many inter-national highways, several transcontinental railways, by air routes with Winnipeg as the centre, and by water. Manitoba was justly so called by a Martian province, with Churchill on Hudson Bay as its seaport. Many places of historical interest, cities and towns with shaded streets and beautiful parks, modern stores and public buildings, together with the cordial hospitality of its people, combine to make Manitoba an ideal choice for a vacation.

One of the chain of Canada's National Parks System is situated in Manitoba. This is the Riding Mountain National Park, 110 square miles in extent and a playground of unsurpassed beauty where lakes, streams, forests, hills and valleys contribute to one's enjoyment and mental health, relaxation and recreation. The newly completed Winnipeg-Kenora Highway in Eastern Manitoba, together with the scenic lakes where good fishing, hunting, canoe trips, etc., will delight the visitor. The establishment of the International Peace Gardens on the boundary of both countries to view this historic area with its wealth of scenery and recreational advantages.

The Tourist and Convention Bureau is desirous of being of helpful service to all those contemplating a visit to Manitoba. If you will write, call on us personally when in Winnipeg, we will gladly furnish you free of charge, any information required regarding vacation trips, places to see, routes, weather and road reports, maps, time tables, resort literature, etc., etc. The services of our Convention Department are also at your disposal.

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The Tourist and Convention Bureau of Winnipeg and Manitoba

Parliament Building

Winnipeg - Canada

MANITOBA
Provincial Trunk Highways
MAP
WITH
Main Municipal Roads

MANITOBA FROM A MOTORIST'S STANDPOINT

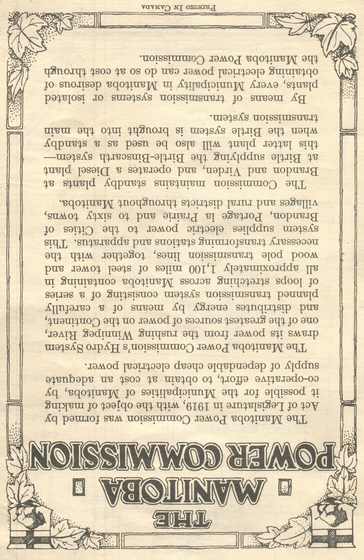
To the motorist, Manitoba presents an ever-changing variety of scenery, for nature has lavishly endowed this Province and painted a magnificent background for the pastoral beauty of Manitoba. Approaching from the south, one immediately remarks the different and ever-changing background of the Province only at the boundary, where lakes and streams, dense forests and blinding, rolling hills and valleys combine to allure the traveller to other pleasant scenes. Water-ways offer bathing, canoeing, sailing and fishing; the forests afford shelter, their colors by roadside, field and glade. Birds in countless number and variety spend their summers in the delightful north woods of Manitoba, setting an example which man might profitably follow. Miles of alluring sand beaches on sparkling lakes, rivers and bays, are accessible a short distance from the centres of population and all forms of out-of-doors recreation may be indulged to the fullest extent.

Excellent roads have been built throughout the Province by the Government system of all-weather highways, well maintained by the Municipal Authorities and affording easy access to the various cities, towns, resorts and scenic points of attraction, as well as connecting with the main highways of Minnesota and North Dakota and the Trans-Canada Highway from Ontario and from Saskatchewan.

The attention of travellers is drawn to "Regulations for Motorists", and "Game and Fisheries", and to the free services offered by The Tourist and Convention Bureau of Winnipeg and Manitoba. These are dealt with elsewhere on this map.

PUBLISHED BY
GOOD ROADS BOARD
1933
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
HON. W. R. CLUBB, MINISTER.

Distributed by Tourist and Convention Bureau, Winnipeg, Manitoba.



The Manitoba Power Commission was formed by Act of Legislature in 1919, with the object of making it possible for the Municipalities of Manitoba, by co-operative effort, to obtain at cost an adequate supply of dependable cheap electrical power.

The Manitoba Power Commission's Hydro System draws its power from the rushing Winnipeg River, one of the greatest sources of power in the Continent, and distributes energy by means of a carefully planned transmission system consisting of a series of loops stretching across Manitoba consisting of wood pole transmission lines, together with the necessary transforming stations and apparatus. This system supplies electric power to the Cities of Brandon, Portage la Prairie and 43 other towns, villages and rural districts throughout Manitoba.

The Commission maintains sandy beaches at Brandon and Virden, and operates a Diesel Plant at Birtle supplying the Birtle-Binscarth system—the latter plant will also be used as a standby when the Birtle system is bought into the main transmission system.

By means of transmission systems or isolated plants, every Municipality in Manitoba desirous of obtaining electrical power can do so at cost through the Manitoba Power Commission.

PRINTED IN CANADA

Regulations for Motorists in Manitoba

Registrations:—All motor vehicles or trailers must be registered and display number plates when travelling on the highways.

Transfer of Ownership:—Registration expires and registration card and number plates must be returned to the department of the Municipal Commissioner.

Chauffeur and Driver's License:—All persons driving motor vehicles must carry either a driver's or chauffeur's license.

Age Limit:—No person under the age of sixteen allowed to operate any motor vehicle or under the age twenty-one a vehicle exceeding two and one-half tons in weight.

Change of Address:—Licensee to notify the Department of the Municipal Commissioner.

Tourists:—Given the same privilege as a Manitoba tourist, but not permitted to carry or to business nor to drive a motor vehicle registered in Manitoba without obtaining a driver's or chauffeur's license for Manitoba.

Lights:—Only two headlamps emitting a white light allowed on the front of a motor vehicle. One white light on the rear number-plate. The use of searchlights with a white light on the rear number-plate. No lamp allowed to be placed at a greater height than thirty-six inches from the ground, nor lamp above forty-two inches from the level surface.

Lamps:—Not more than two headlamps and a red light to the rear and illuminating lamp for the rear number-plate. Not more than two lamps allowed to be placed at a greater height than thirty-six inches from the ground, nor lamp above forty-two inches from the level surface.

Parking Lights:—To be visible both to the front and back of the vehicle showing white or green only; to be visible to the front and red only at the rear.

Reflectors:—To be carried on trailers.

Trailers:—Trailers must remain in direct tow behind motor vehicle except for a distance of not more than twenty feet when backing, or when turning twenty miles an hour; to a stop no more than forty feet.

Brakes:—To be capable under normal conditions to bringing the vehicle to a stop within twenty feet when travelling at a speed of twenty miles an hour.

Mirror Equipment:—A mirror to be attached in such a position as to afford the driver a clear view of the roadway in the rear or any where approaching from the rear.

Tire Equipment:—No protuberances of any material other than rubber on the exterior of the tire.

Warning Devices:—Warning device to emit sound audible for a distance of not less than two hundred feet. Warning to be given whenever necessary.

Windshield Wipers:—All vehicles to be equipped with windshield wipers which are to be controlled or operated by the driver of the vehicle and kept in operation whenever necessary. No poster, non-transparent material or drapery allowed on the windshield, side wings, side or rear windows.

Projection from Vehicles:—No projection allowed more than four feet beyond the rear of a vehicle unless a red flag is displayed at the end of such projection. No load to extend beyond the front of the vehicle more than three feet, nor beyond the line of the mudguards on the left side of the vehicle nor more than six inches beyond the line of the mudguards on the right side of the vehicle or a greater width than ninety-six inches nor a greater length than thirty-three feet. No combination of vehicles to exceed eighty-five feet.

Rate of Speed:—Driver to operate in a careful and prudent manner, having regard to all the circumstances. **Trucks** exceeding two and one-half tons not to be driven faster than thirty-five miles per hour.

Right-of-Way:—The driver on the left to yield the right-of-way to the driver on the right when entering a highway from a lane or private road or vice versa. Vehicle and load not to have a greater height than fourteen feet.

Stop Signs:—Vehicle must stop at level railway crossing where a "stop" sign has been erected or where a warning signal is operating showing the approach of a railway train. To pass a vehicle coming from the opposite direction. Vehicle to do so with safety to traffic coming from the opposite direction. Vehicle to be driven on the right hand side of the road as practicable and approach intersection as near the right hand side of the road as practicable and when turning to the left to drive as near the centre as possible.

Pedestrians:—No racing or use of blasphemous or indecent language allowed. No vehicle to be left unattended without stopping the motor within twenty feet of an intersection or level railway crossing. No tire or axure unless of dense any sign, signal apparatus, etc., not throw or leave any glass, nails, skins or pipe. No person permitted to remove or throw any sign, signal apparatus, etc., on a highway, nor drop from the vehicle or deposit any burning match, etc., on a highway, nor drop from the vehicle or deposit any burning match, ashes or a pipe. No liquor in unsealed packages permitted in or near the vehicle or liquor.

Accidents:—The driver must remain or immediately return to the scene of an accident and render all reasonable assistance, also give name and address and an account of the accident to a Peace Officer.

Penalties for Intoxication, Racing, etc.:—The license of the driver shall be suspended for thirty days—also before license is restored he is also liable to imprisonment for thirty days—also before license is restored he must file with the Department of the Municipal Commissioner proof of financial responsibility to the extent of $10,000.00 for injury to person and $1,000.00 for damage to property. If injury to person or property occurs when racing, or driving to the common danger, or failing to remain at or return on the scene of an accident or to report an accident, or driving without a driver's or chauffeur's license, the driver shall be required to give proof of his financial responsibility as stated above.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Agriculture in Manitoba

Much room for choice is open to the Manitoba farmer. On the one hand, there are widely differing classes of soil to select from, and also considerable variation in type of environment; on the other hand, there are market demands for a wide range of agricultural products, thus permitting the individual farmer very largely to follow his own inclination as to specialization in production.

The methods of agriculture are still in the process of evolution. In the beginning cereal growing was almost the only branch of farming. The Province drew heavily upon the outside world for food supplies that could have been raised at home; many straw piles were burned as soon as the threshing was finished; and other practices of an uneconomic nature were in vogue. But recent years have witnessed widespread changes; and the evolution continues.

Wheat, oats and barley are still Manitoba's most important crops, and an average of about one hundred and forty million bushels of these grains is annually grown; rye and flax are important productions; sweet clover, alfalfa, several kinds of cultivated grasses, fodder corn and sunflowers have all been added to the list of crops annually grown. The live stock trade is very important; about four hundred to five hundred thousand head of cattle, sheep and pigs annually leave Manitoba farms for the public markets. Dairying has increased rapidly in recent years. The most important branches are creamery butter production and the fresh milk trade of the cities. The making of dairy butter, cheese and ice cream, and the distribution of sweet cream for domestic use all receive their attention. Poultry raising is increasing rapidly. In addition to the production for home use, potato, vegetable and small fruit growing are all followed as commercial enterprises. Beekeeping has expanded very rapidly in recent years, and fur farming has made a good start.

"Mixed farming" is steadily advancing. Winnipeg and its environs contain not only the greatest primary grain market in the world, but also excellent markets for all other classes of agricultural produce. Better rotations are being worked out. Soils are being studied and classified. Improved varieties of crops of all classes are being originated. The supplies of water, the abundance of grass, the cheapness of feeds, and the fertility of the soil all combine to give to Manitoba farming many possibilities.

For further information address: Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Canada.

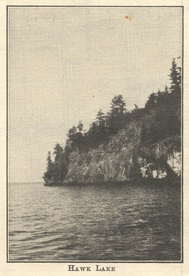
Department of Mines and Natural Resources

The Department of Mines and Natural Resources administers the great natural wealth of the Province which consists of minerals, timber, water-power, game and fish, etc., together with vast areas of lands.

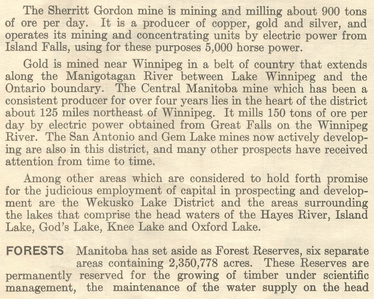
LANDS The Province has, at the present time, vast quantities of arable land for sale at low prices and upon reasonable terms. These lands are close to transportation and are adaptable for grain farming, mixed farming, stock raising and dairying.

MINES The completion of a period of large capital outlay for development of the better known ore deposits has recently resulted in a marked increase in the production of copper, zinc, gold and silver, and the interest evidenced by Canadian and foreign mining capital in the Precambrian areas of the Province promises further development in the many favourable areas yet hardly touched.

The important copper, zinc, sulphide ore bodies so far developed are situated north of The Pas, in the vicinity of Schist and Cold Lakes. The Flin Flon mine just north of Schist Lake has been connected with The Pas and the outside world by a railroad 87 miles long which passes near the Mandy mine on the shores of Schist Lake. The Sherritt Gordon mine at Cold Lake connects with this transportation system at Cranberry Portage over 42 miles of branch railroad. At Flin Flon the 18,000,000 tons of ore blocked out contain recoverable values in copper, zinc, gold and silver. The mine operates at a capacity of 3,000 tons per day. All operations are completely electrified and the 39,000 horse power required is obtained from the Company's own hydro electric plant at Island Falls on the Churchill River.



Hawk Lake



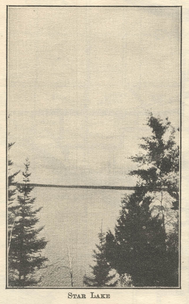
Howe Bay, Hawk Lake

The Sherritt Gordon mine is mining and milling about 900 tons of ore per day. It is a producer of copper, gold and silver, and operates its mining and concentrating units by electric power from Island Falls, using for these purposes 5,000 horse power.

Gold is mined near Winnipeg in a belt of country that extends along the Manigotagan River between Lake Winnipeg and the Ontario boundary. The Central Manitoba mine which has been a consistent producer for over four years lies in the heart of the district about 125 miles northeast of Winnipeg. It mills 150 tons of ore per day by electric power obtained from Great Falls on the Winnipeg River. The San Antonio and Gem Lake mines now actively developing are also in this district, and many other prospects have received attention from time to time.

Among other areas which are considered to hold forth promise for the judicious employment of capital in prospecting and development are the Wekusko Lake District and the areas surrounding the lakes that comprise the head waters of the Hayes River, Island Lake, God's Lake, Knee Lake and Oxford Lake.

FORESTS Manitoba has set aside as Forest Reserves, six separate areas containing 2,350,778 acres. These Reserves are permanently reserved for the growing of timber under scientific management, the maintenance of the water supply on the head waters of important streams and the protection of fish and game. Abounding in lakes and wooded scenery, they are also of great value as summer resorts for the people of the Province as well as for tourists.



Star Lake

The Whiteshell Forest Reserve is a beautiful area of granite rock and lake on the eastern boundary. The Turtle Mountain in which is situated the new International Peace Garden is located on a high elevation on the Dakota boundary. The Duck Mountain and Porcupine Forest Reserve occupy the high wooded escarpment along the Saskatchewan boundary adjacent to Dauphin and Swan River. The Spruce Woods and Sandilands occupy rolling sand hills covered with spruce and jack pine, near Carberry and Marchand respectively.

In Manitoba it is estimated that there is available at the present time one billion feet of saw timber, ten million cords of pulpwood and fifteen million cords of wood suitable for fuel.

WATER POWER Exhaustive surveys of the water powers in Manitoba show that between five and six million horse power await development, and perhaps no country in the world today has greater power possibilities than Manitoba. This will be invaluable in assisting in the opening up and development of the mining, pulp and other industries in the northern part of the Province. Already there are four plants developed on the Winnipeg River with a combined capacity of 650,000 h.p. This power is distributed to the City of Winnipeg and to a large number of towns in rural Manitoba.

GAME AND FISHERIES Manitoba is one of the greatest game provinces in the Dominion. It has an abundance of all game. Large numbers of fur-bearing animals are found within its boundaries. The pelts of these animals find their way to the markets of New York, London and Paris. Some of the finest silver fox pelts in the world were taken from animals found in this Province. Manitoba can also claim the second largest Fur Action Sale Market in the Dominion, which is held in Winnipeg. Buyers from United States and other parts of the world attend.

Big game such as moose, jumping deer and caribou are plentiful and provide splendid big-game hunting for the sportsman.

Recognized authorities, after an exhaustive survey, stated Manitoba has the greatest duck-breeding area in North America. During the Northern migration, ducks and wild geese pass over the Province in hundreds of thousands. Spring goose shooting is prohibited in Manitoba and the wild geese are to be seen resting in countless thousands, particularly in the Portage Plains district south of Lake Manitoba, preparatory to their flight north.

The inland fisheries of Manitoba rank second in volume amongst the provinces of the Dominion, and as such are a definitely important factor in the economic life of the Province. But of even greater and more universal interest are the opportunities it affords the settler and angler in food and sport.

Cross Lake

Of the valuable combined food and sport fish, the Northern Pike and English Perch are most widely distributed. They are available in nearly all the waters The Wall-Eyed Pike (Pickerel), perhaps the most cherished of our food fish, reaches almost as far afield. Lake Trout up to forty pounds in weight are to be found in many lakes of the Eastern and Northern areas of the Province. Speckled Trout are found from August to October in Limestone and Kettle Rivers and the lower reaches of the Nelson.

Inquiries are invited and information respecting Manitoba will be gladly given. Application should be made to the Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Parliament Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Education

EDUCATION IN MANITOBA is directed by the Provincial Department of Education, of which the Minister of Education is the head. The Department arranges uniform courses in the various subjects for all schools in the Province. Local school boards, however, engage their own teachers and arrange for all other details of school administration.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of Manitoba are free, and every person between the ages of six and twenty-one shall have the right to attend some school. In the Province there are in operation 1,575 one-room rural schools, 108 consolidated schools, 200 secondary schools, and in addition to these, 100 graded schools. 30 inspectors and supervisors and 4,300 teachers are in charge.

TEACHER TRAINING is provided in four normal schools located respectively in Winnipeg, Brandon, Dauphin and Manitou.

HOME STUDY COURSES are offered to isolated children and **CORRESPONDENCE TUITION** in vocational work is assisted.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES are sent out to every corner of the Province. Schools are assisted in the choice of books for school libraries.

SUMMER SCHOOL courses are given each year at the Manitoba Agricultural College. The courses are conducted jointly by the Department of Education and the University of Manitoba. Academic courses in most of the subjects of Arts faculty are given. Courses for teachers in professional subjects are very prominent among the subjects offered. Under the direction of the Summer School Committee extension courses are conducted during the winter, at the Provincial Normal School, Winnipeg.

The University of Manitoba

The University of Manitoba has the following well-developed Faculties: Arts and Science, including Pharmacy, Engineering and Architecture, Medicine, Agriculture and Home Economics. Law is taught in Manitoba Law School, conducted under the joint auspices of the University and the Law Society of Manitoba.

Affiliated with the University are the following Colleges: St. Boniface College (French Roman Catholic), St. John's College (Church of England), Manitoba and Wesley Colleges (United Church of Canada), St. Paul's College (Roman Catholic), and Manitoba Law School.

The Medical College is now rated as a Class "A" school by the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Manitoba Agricultural College occupies a site of 676 acres, with residence accommodation for 500 students. In addition to regular degree and diploma courses in Agriculture and Home Economics, numerous short courses are offered, and a valuable extension service is carried on. On the College grounds will be found the Wheat Rust Laboratory maintained by the Dominion Government.

The Agricultural College site has been chosen as the permanent site of the University. An Arts Building has been erected, a Science Building is in course of construction, and an Engineering Building is projected.

In addition to the standard courses offered by the different Faculties, the University serves the people of the Province by extension work, including Evening Courses in Accountancy, English, Political Economy, Geology, etc., popular lectures in numerous centres outside Winnipeg, weekly popular lectures by radio, and short courses at the Agricultural College.

Historical Manitoba

The first recorded visit to the country which is now a portion of the Province, is that of Captain Thomas Button who in 1612 sailed along the western shore of Hudson Bay and discovered the Nelson River, at which place he spent the winter. Subsequently many visits were paid to the Hudson Bay by the English and, in 1670, due to representations of Pierre Raddison of the wealth to be obtained from the fur trade, King Charles II issued a charter to a Company which afterward became known as the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1688 this Company built the first Fort, Prince of Wales, at Churchill River. In 1689 Henry Kelsey started westerly from this fort, the first white man to explore the western interior. In 1734 Jean La Verendrye (son of Pierre La Verendrye), exploring westerly from the Great Lakes and Lake of the Woods, travelled down the Winnipeg River to Lake Winnipeg and established Fort Maurepas near the mouth of that river. In 1738 Pierre La Verendrye, entering the country by way of the Winnipeg River and Lake Winnipeg, explored the Red and Assiniboine Rivers as far as the present City of Portage la Prairie. Here he established Fort Le Reine, from which fort he visited the Mandan country in North Dakota. For the next three quarters of a century the fur traders held full sway, and trading posts were established throughout the whole western country. In 1811 Lord Selkirk purchased 116,000 square miles of land for colonization purposes, centering on the present Winnipeg area from the Hudson's Bay Company for the sum of ten shillings. In 1812 the first Selkirk Settlers arrived via the Hudson Bay and settled along the Red River at what is now known as Kildonan. From this period until 1821 there was constant warfare between the Selkirk Settlers and the North West Company, a powerful fur-trading company with headquarters at Fort Gibraltar near the junction of the Red and Assiniboine River. In 1821 the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company amalgamated under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company, with headquarters at Fort Garry, and from then on the country steadily developed. In 1867 the Dominion of Canada was formed and in 1869 the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company was purchased for a sum of £300,000 and made a part of Canada under the title of the North West Territory. The Lieutenant-Governor of these new territories, when proceeding to Fort Garry to take up his duties, was met by an armed force at the La Salle River at the Village of St. Norbert and compelled to turn back. In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was formed, and a military force was sent into the country with the new Lieutenant-Governor to assist in establishing the new order of government. This military force travelled by way of the Lake of the Woods and the Winnipeg River.

In 1870 railway construction had got as far west as St. Cloud in Minnesota. From there travel to Manitoba was across the plains by Red River cart in the summer and by dog team in the winter. The first Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba arrived at Fort Garry by canoe. The first railway train in Manitoba was run from the boundary to St. Boniface on December 7, 1878. The first trans-continental train passed through Winnipeg in July, 1886. From this time onward development proceeded rapidly and the Red River Settlement of 1812, with its population of 5,143 persons in 1843, has grown to the vast Province of Manitoba with a present population of over 700,000 persons.

Historic Sites of Manitoba

Those numbered 1 to 9 inclusive are marked on the ground by cairns erected on recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

(1) Lower Fort Garry. The only stone fort of the early fur trade intact in Canada. Also the site where No. 1 treaty was made between the Crown and the Chippewa and Swampy Cree Indians on August 3, 1871, whereby those tribes surrendered all their rights to the lands comprised within the boundaries of Manitoba as then existing. (P.T.H. No. 9.)

(2) Forts Rouge, Garry and Gibraltar, in the City of Winnipeg. Tablet affixed to the gateway of old Fort Garry in the park near the corner of Main and Broadway, to mark the sites of Fort Rouge established in 1738, Fort Gibraltar in 1804, old Fort Garry in 1821 and new Fort Garry 1836-1839.

(3) Fort Douglas near the C.P.R. Station in Winnipeg commemorates the site of Old Fort Douglas, the headquarters of the first British Settlement west of the Great Lakes under Captain Miles MacDonnell in 1812.

(4) Battle of Seven Oaks in 1816 between the Lord Selkirk Settlers and Hudson Bay traders on one side and the traders of the North West Company on the other. (P.T.H. No. 9.)

(5) Dominion Lands Survey System near Headingley. Cairn and tablet mark the site where the first monument on the Dominion Lands Survey was placed on July 10, 1871. Here was commenced the survey forming the basis of land tenure in the Western Provinces. (P.T.H. No. 1.)

(6) Fort La Reine. Cairn near water tower, City of Portage la Prairie, to mark the site of the Fort built in October, 1738, by La Verendrye, from which he carried on his explorations. (P.T.H. No. 1.)

(7) Wawanesa. Cairn erected in a small park in the town to commemorate the events associated with the early fur-trading posts built between 1785 and 1828 on the Assiniboine River near this place. Seven forts were built along this river in this area, one of which was for a time (1797-1798) the headquarters of David Thompson, explorer and geographer. From here ran the fur-trade routes to the Mandan country. (P.T.H. No. 2.)

(8) Fort Prince of Wales, Churchill, the most northerly fortress on the American continent; built by the Hudson's Bay Company 1733 to 1747.

(9) Fort Churchill, opposite Fort Prince of Wales, discovered by the Danish Expedition under Jens Munck in 1619. In 1689 the Hudson's Bay Company built the first Fort Churchill, destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in 1717.

(10) The Barrier. First Lieutenant-Governor of North West Territories met at this point and turned back. At St. Norbert village. (P.T.H. No. 14.)

(11) Fort Maurepas. On Winnipeg River. Founded by sons of La Verendrye, 1734.

(12) Fort Ellice on Assiniboine River near junction with Qu'Appelle River. Established by Hudson's Bay Company shortly after 1821.

(13) Brandon House, old Hudson's Bay trading post.

(14) Pilot Mound, site of mounds of the prehistoric mound builders on eastern slope of Pilot Mound. (P.T.H. No. 3.)

(15) Prehistoric mounds in sections 10, 15 and 21, township 2, range 27 west. (P.T.H. No. 22.)

(16) The Narrows. The name Manitoba is derived from the Cree words Manitou meaning "The Great Spirit" and Wapah or Wah-paow meaning "Narrow Waters," which names were applied by the Indians to "The Narrows," as on stormy days, a sound, which they believed to be the voice of the spirit, is made by the waves dashing pebbles against the beach at "Manitou" Island in the strait.

Some Manitoba Resorts

CLEAR LAKE

One of the most beautiful of Canada's several national playgrounds is the Riding Mountain National Park, situated in the very heart of Manitoba, 172 miles from Winnipeg and 33 miles north of Minnedosa.

Here will be found that fascinating body of water, Clear Lake, forests and lakes, hills and valleys, wild flowers in profusion and animal and bird life in countless numbers. Elk, moose and jumping deer may be seen at certain hours when they seek their favorite feeding grounds. Beavers are here, and a herd of buffalo adds greatly to the interesting animal life of the Park.

Boating, swimming and fishing can be enjoyed to the utmost in the crystal waters of Clear Lake, which is nine miles long and from one to two and one-half miles wide. The elevation is 2,200 feet above sea level.

Tourists will find a general store, camping grounds, bungalows, kitchens, gasoline stations, etc., to supply their needs, and a golf course, tennis courts and children's playground for their enjoyment.

GRAND BEACH

On the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, is inaccessible as yet by all-weather roads but is served by excellent train service over Canadian National Railway lines. This is a most attractive resort, with modern hotel, dancing pavilion, boating, bathing and other attractions.

Just north of Grand Beach, on the Canadian National Railway, are Hillside Beach and Victoria Beach.

LAKE DAUPHIN

On No. 5 Highway, a few miles east of the town of Dauphin is an attractive residential summer resort on Lake Dauphin.

LAKE KILLARNEY

At Killarney, is one of Manitoba's beauty spots, 12 miles from the International Boundary and 169 miles southwest of Winnipeg on Highway Nos. 3 and 18. It is served with first-class hotels, also summer cottages which can be leased. Fishing, boating, bathing are popular pastimes, while to vary the enjoyment of camp life there is abundance of sport for the most active; tennis courts, dancing pavilion, and a nine-hole golf course.

SHOAL LAKE

Six miles from the thriving town of Shoal Lake on No. 4 Highway is South End, a pretty resort forming part of the town park. A fine tourist camping ground is located at the north end of the lake near the town.

OAK LAKE

Oak Lake is a pretty resort situated eight miles from the town bearing the same name, and can be reached by auto over good roads. The Lake affords an excellent place for a quiet holiday, with plenty of bathing and boating. A dancing pavilion, refreshment booth and store are located here. Reached from No. 1 Highway.

ROCK LAKE

Is a charming resort a few miles from the town of Crystal City on No. 3 Highway. Rock Lake Summer Resort is a very picturesque spot, increasing in popularity. Besides a fine bathing beach, boating and fishing are popular pastimes. Good hotel accommodation is provided.

WINNIPEG BEACH

This beautiful lake-shore resort, 48 miles north of Winnipeg on No. 8 Highway, stretches for a distance of several miles along the southwesterly side of Lake Winnipeg and its smiling sands of shoreline are fringed with beautiful oaks, elms, poplars and evergreens. The beach is without a peer as a playground and is the summer home of thousands. Winnipeg Beach is well equipped for the handling of picnic parties, having excellent sports grounds, bathing beaches and bath houses for men and women, and numerous attractive amusements. Adjacent to Winnipeg Beach are several attractive residential resorts, namely Matlock, Whytewold, Sans Souci Park and Poncenah on the south, Gimli, Boundary Park and Sandy Hook on the north.

☞ For further free information, maps, routing, etc., apply to The Tourist and Convention Bureau of Winnipeg and Manitoba, Parliament Buildings, Winnipeg.

Summer Fairs

Tourists visiting Manitoba may wish to take advantage of one or more of the many excellent summer exhibitions held in various parts of the Province. Lists of fair dates may be secured from the Extension Service, Parliament Building, Winnipeg.

The Telephone Service

In **Manitoba** extends to all cities and towns in the Province. A network of Long Distance lines provides a first-class Long Distance service to any point in Canada, United States, Cuba, Mexico, and the Continent.

Industrial Opportunities

Manitoba has some very attractive industrial opportunities. To learn of these, write

The Industrial Development Board of Manitoba

Confederation Life Building - Winnipeg, Man.

ROUTE LOCATION OF PLACES

Place	Route
Alcester	25
Alexander	1
Assessippi	31
Ashville	6
Austin	1
Basswood	4, 27
Beausejour	1
Bede	22
Benito	6
Biella	5
Binscarth	4
Birtle	4
Boissevain	3, 25
Brandon	1, 26
Brunkild	3
Buchan	11
Burnside	1
Carberry	1
Carman	3
Carroll	2
Cartier	14
Cartwright	3
Clearwater	3, 17
Coulter	22
Cowan	6
Crystal City	3
Culross	2
Cypress River	2
Darlingford	3
Dauphin	5
Deleau	2
Deloraine	3, 21
Douglas	1
Dufferine	12
Durban	6
Eden	5
Elkhorn	1
Elm Creek	2
Emerson	14
Ethelbert	3
Fannystelle	2
Findlay	2
Forrest	26
Fort Garry	9
Foxwarren	4
Franklin	4
Garland	6
Gilbert Plains	5
Gladstone	4
Glenboro	2
Grandview	5
Griswold	1
Hamiota	28

Place	Route
Harding	28
Hargrave	1
Hartney	21
Haywood	2
Headingley	1
High Bluff	1
Holland	2
Holmfield	3
Homewood	3
Howden	5
Jordan	3
Kelwood	5
Kemnay	1
Kenton	28
Kenville	6
Killarney	3, 19
Kirkella	1
Lac du Bonnet	11
La Riviere	3
Lena	18
Letellier	14
Lilyfield	7
Longburn	1
Lorette	12
Lyall	1
Macdonald	4
MacGregor	1
Manitou	3
Mather	3
McCreary	5
Melbourne	1
Melita	22
Middlechurch	1
Milner	11
Minitonas	6
Minnedosa	4, 26
Minto	25
Morden	3
Morris	14
Napinka	2
Neepawa	4, 5
Nesbitt	2
Newdale	4
Ninga	3
Norgate	5
Oak Bluff	2
Oakner	28
Oak Lake	1
Ochre River	5
Parkdale	1
Pierson	24
Pilot Mound	3
Pine River	6

Place	Route
Pipestone	2, 22
Pomeroy	3
Ponemah	8
Poplar Point	1
Portage la Prairie	1, 4
Prairie Grove	12
Rapid City	27
Rathwell	2
Rennie	1
Renwer	6
Reston	2
Richer	12
Ridgely	8
Riding Mountain	5
Roblin	5, 31
Routledge	1
Russell	4, 31
Saldo	1
Sanford	3
Selkirk	9
Shoal Lake	4, 28
Sidney	1
Silver Plains	14
Sinclair	1
Souris	2
Sperling	3
Starbuck	2
Stonewall	7
Strathclair	4
St. Agathe	14
St. Andrews Locks	1
St. Anne des Chenes	12
St. Boniface	12
St. Claude	2
St. Francois Xavier	1
Ste. Jean Baptiste	14
St. Norbert	14
Ste. Rose du Lac	5
Swan River	6
Thornhill	3
Treherne	2
Tyndall	1
Union Point	14
Virden	1
Wawanesa	2
Westbourne	4
Whitemouth	1
Whitewater	3
Whytewold	8
Winnipeg	1, 3, 7, 9, 12, 14
Winnipeg Beach	8
Woodfield	8
Woodside	4

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 1
Trans-Canada East

Name of Place	Mileage
Winnipeg (Parliament Bldgs.)	0
Middlechurch	7
Parkdale	12
(Junction P.T.H. No. 8)	
Junction P.T.H. No. 9	18
St. Andrews Locks	19
Garson	29
Tyndall	31
Saldo	34
Beausejour	39
Junction P.T.H. No. 11	49
Junction Seven Sisters Road	59
Whitemouth	67
Rennie	88
Interprovincial Boundary	113

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 1
Trans-Canada West

Name of Place	Mileage
Winnipeg (Parliament Bldgs.)	0
Headingley	12
St. Francois Xavier	18
Poplar Point	42
High Bluff	52
Portage la Prairie	58
(Junction P.T.H. No. 4)	
Burnside	66
MacGregor	81
Austin	88
Sidney	99
Melbourne	104
Carberry	111
Douglas	128
Junction P.T.H. No. 26	138
Brandon	142
(Junction P.T.H. No. 25)	
Kemnay	150
Alexander	157
Junction P.T.H. No. 28	164
Griswold	170
Oak Lake	177
Routledge	186
Virden	195
Hargrave	206
Elkhorn	217
Kirkella	227
Interprovincial Boundary	229

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 2

Name of Place	Mileage
Mile 13 on P.T.H. No. 3	0
Oak Bluff	1
Starbuck	13
Fannystelle	21
Culross	27
Elm Creek	32
Haywood	42
St. Claude	49
Rathwell	58
Treherne	65
Holland	74
Landseer	79
Cypress River	85
Glenboro	94
Junction P.T.H. No. 18	109
Wawanesa	113
Nesbitt	122
Junction P.T.H. No. 25	128
Carroll	131
Newstead	136
Souris	141
Junction P.T.H. No. 21	155
Deleau	158
Findlay	166
Pipestone	177
(Junction P.T.H. No. 22)	
Reston	183
Sinclair	192
Interprovincial Boundary	198

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 3

Name of Place	Mileage
Winnipeg (Parliament Bldgs.)	0
Junction P.T.H. No. 2	13
Sanford	21
Brunkild	30
Sperling	38
Homewood	46
Carman	52
Jordan	62
Morden	78
Thornhill	84
Darlingford	91
Manitou	100
LaRiviere	107
Pilot Mound	119
Crystal City	124
Junction P.T.H. No. 17	125
Clearwater	130

| Name of Place (P.T.H. No. 3 Continued) | M