Public School Education

In Manitoba the public and high school education is provided for every child. A school district is set up wherever there are ten or more children. Nineteen hundred and school districts operate two thousand buildings contending four thousand rooms. Four thousand teachers are employed, while an additional hundred persons comprise the administrative, inspectoral and four normal school staffs.

Education in the public schools is free, supported by taxes, municipal taxes, but no school does fix lack of funds. The Provincial Government gives substantial grants and provides free text books for the lower grades.

The capital investment in school plants is $20,000,000. Teachers' salaries total $5,000,000 per annum. The total yearly expenditure for high and public school education totals $10,000,000.

School Attendance—Over 20 per cent of the population is enrolled in the public schools. In addition to these 10,000 pupils, 12,000 attend the 190 high school of high school departments.

School attendance is compulsory up to 14 years of age. Unemployed children must attend until they are 16. Reasonable concessions are made to parents, children in rural seasons.

Correspondence Tuition—Children isolated from school by distance or physical disability receive tuition by mail.

Correspondence courses in vocational training from well established correspondence schools are offered at greatly reduced rates.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs add greatly to the school life of smaller communities.

Circulating libraries bring delight and profit to rural communities.

Other educational services include teachers' bureau, public health nurses, children's farm and field-days, oratorical contests, etc.

Route Location of Places

Place	Route	Place	Route
Alonsa	20	Ste Rose	6
Amaranth	1	Ste Rose Junc.	6
Arborg	21	Sandy Hook	1
Ashern	1	Selkirk	1
Baldur	2	Stonewall	1
Beausejour	1	Stony Mtn.	1
Belmont	2	Swan River	5
Binscarth	4,37	Teulon	1
Birtle	4	Thompson	4,7,8,9,14
Boissevain	2	Treherne	2
Brandon	2	Virden	2
Brookdale	5	Wabowden	4
Carberry	2	Wanipigow	5
Carman	1	Warren	1
Cartwright	2	Winkler	2
Chatfield	1	Winnipeg	1
Clearwater	4	Winnipeg Beach	1
Cowan	5	Woodlands	1
Dauphin	5	Woodville	4
Deloraine	2	Yorkton	4
Dominion City	1		
Dugald	1		
Elie	2		
Elkhorn	2		
Emerson	1		
Fisher Branch	5		
Flin Flon	4		
Foxwarren	5		
Gilbert Plains	5		
Gladstone	1		
Glenboro	2		
Gretna	1		
Hamiota	2		
Hartney	2		
Holland	1		
Ste Anne	1		
Ste Rose du Lac	6		
Kenville	2		
Lac du Bonnet	1		
Lauder	2		
Lundar	5		
Manitou	2		
Melita	2		
Minnedosa	4		
Morden	1		
Morris	1		
Mossbank	4		
Neepawa	4		
Newdale	4		
Nipawin	5		
Oak Lake	2		
Pilot Mound	1		

The University of Manitoba

The University of Manitoba, which is a part of the provincial educational system, was established in 1877, mainly as an examining and degree-conferring body. In 1900 it was empowered to give instruction, and in 1912 was definitely reorganized as a provincial university. It has the following well-developed Faculties: Arts and Science, including Pharmacy, Engineering and Architecture, Medicine, Agriculture and Home Economics, Law in the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Manitoba Agricultural College occupies a site of 676 acres, on which is a splendid group of buildings with residence accommodation for 500 students. In addition to regular degree and diploma courses are offered, and a valuable extension service is carried on. (Co the College grounds will be found the provincial broadcasting station CKY, and a Model Rural Laboratory maintained by the Dominion Government for investigational work. For six weeks in July and August a Summer School is held at the College under the auspices of the University and the Department of Education.

In addition to the standard courses offered by the different colleges, there are numerous extension courses, including Engineering Courses in Accountancy, English, Political Economy, Geology, etc., popular lectures in radio, and short courses at the Agricultural College. It also conducts examinations for the following professional bodies: The Manitoba Dental Association, the Manitoba Association of Graduate Nurses, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Manitoba, and the Manitoba Association of Architects.

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

Instruction in Arts and Science and in Engineering (Civil and Electrical) is given in buildings situated in the heart of the City of Winnipeg, near the Legislative Buildings; Medicine is taught at Manitoba Medical College, adjacent to the Winnipeg General Hospital; Agriculture and Home Economics at Manitoba Agricultural College, seven miles south of the city. Arts and Science subjects are also taught at the affiliated Arts Colleges.

The University holds endowments and other interest-bearing investments valued at over $2,000,000. It received a land grant of 150,000 acres from the Dominion Government in 1898.

The total registration in regular courses in the session 1927-28 was 2,242. In addition 31 were enrolled in Extension Evening Courses, and 174 at the 1927 Summer School. Degrees granted in course in 1926-27 number 295, and diplomas 45. The full-time teaching staff numbers 112, and there are also 166 part-time instructors, most of whom are in the Faculty of Medicine. The University Library and the various Departmental Libraries contain nearly 60,000 volumes.

The University of Manitoba—Continued

Medical education in the Province was provided by Manitoba Medical College, in affiliation with the University, from 1883, the year of the incorporation of the College, to 1920, when it ceased to exist as a separate institution and a University Faculty of Medicine was established. The Medical College is now rated as a Class "A" school by the American Medical Association and the Association of American Medical Colleges.

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Health and Public Welfare

Among all the stores of human interest there are few that so grip the heart as do the individual records of lives that have been renewed just at the place where they seemed to be at the point of breaking. The World is coming to see that much of the wastage of human life then characterized the past was unnecessary. Also it has learned that the care of the health and welfare of the people is a public as well as personal problem.

That at least is the view held in Manitoba, and this view expresses itself in the action of the Legislature in voting an annual expenditure of approximately $2,000,000 for the care of the sick and the improvement of the sanitary and social conditions of the Province.

Many interesting agencies are employed to carry out this work. For instance, in the Department of Health and Public Welfare there is a Division of Public Health Nursing, employing 31 nurses in suburban and rural work. Their work is educational; they have blazed the trail in health education in the school, the home and the community. Through their study much light has been thrown upon the question of the health needs of the rural districts.

Many diseases are preventable, so there is a Division of Preventable Diseases, which deals with such matters as food inspection, including the supervision of sanitary bakery houses, certified milk, and the sanitary conditions of lumber and mining camps and summer resorts. Provision has been made for the free distribution of diphtheria toxoid and antitoxin, smallpox vaccine, typhoid vaccine, silver nitrate, and, where advisable, insulin. Venereal disease prevention is carried on through free clinics, literature and exhibits.

Nor are the mentally defective and the mentally diseased forgotten; many of these can be helped wonderfully. And so the Division of Mental Disease administers the Psychopathic and Alcoholic Treatment Hospitals, and in other ways assists those suffering from mental disease and mental defect.

But perhaps the widowed mother and the child bereft of its natural guardians stand on the most typical cases of need which deserve the care of the public. This work is handled by the Division of Child Welfare and Mothers' Allowances. In child welfare work this division is largely concerned with adoption or placing-out work, investigation of complaints and securing care for neglected, dependent and mentally handicapped little folk.

Children which are out of touch with the Agencies are served by a system of "Saving by Mail" through which the facilities of the Office are at the service of any person in Manitoba, even those living in the most remote districts.

"Saving by Mail" is conducted from the headquarters of the Department of Manitoba Savings Office at Donald Street and Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg, and information on the system will be willingly supplied to enquirers.

The rate of interest payable upon deposits is fixed in advance, and at the present time is 3½ per cent per annum. This is compounded half-yearly.

Hours of business are from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily except Saturday, when they are 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. The convenience of these hours is greatly appreciated by the public.

Deposits are received in the following amounts: Any sum during the hours of business, and a reasonable amount of enquiries is allowed upon accounts.

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Home Savings Boxes are issued free of charge to depositors to encourage the saving of small change. These have proved a very popular means of saving money.

The security of deposits is the same as that of Province of Manitoba Bonds, the Province of Manitoba being directly responsible for repayment.

Health and Public Welfare—Continued

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Encouraging Thrift

Established under the "Provincial Savings Act of 1920" to foster the thrift habit of the people and to provide funds for Government purposes for which the Government would otherwise have to borrow money, the Province of Manitoba Savings Office commenced business in July, 1920.

The province conducted that management of the Institution is in the hands of a Board of Trustees who work in close co-operation with the Treasury Department of the Government of Manitoba.

Branches have been established in Winnipeg and Agencies at Brandon, Carman, Dauphin, Eskhelet, Portage la Prairie and Souris.

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Regulations for Motorists—Continued

Parking—All vehicles must move to right hand side to load and give sufficient room for passing when overtaken by the driver of an automobile or other vehicle and a signal to pass is given.

Accidents—In the event of an accident, the driver of the car must give his name and address and number of his car to the police officer, or if no officer is at hand, report the same to the nearest police station or office. Failure to comply, a fine of $20.00 or 30 days imprisonment.

Parking—Special parking rules exist in City of Winnipeg. Get these from Tourist Bureau, Parliament Building, Winnipeg, or from Chief of Police.

Speed Limits—No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any highway or street at a speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the condition of the highway and the traffic. The onus of proof is on the motorist.

Lights—(a) No car of eight feet wide and eight feet high shall be driven in a horizontal direction or a greater height than 20 feet in the direction of the motor vehicle when travelling on the highway.

(b) Two lighted lamps showing white 300 feet in the direction toward which the car is travelling, and a lamp in the rear showing a red light visible for a distance of 100 feet, shall be equipped on the rear of the vehicle, approved by the Provincial Government. Such lights shall be used for the period from sunset to one hour before sunrise.

(c) The use of search lights and glare bowl lights is absolutely forbidden on the highway.

(d) Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with two-glare devices and a lens in front of the lamps which shall be equipped with a device approved by the Provincial Government, such lights shall be used for the period from sunset to one hour before sunrise.

Touring Permit—No person, not a resident of the Province, shall operate without a license for a period exceeding thirty days from the date of entry, unless the Province of Sask. in which he resides gives reciprocity in this respect.

License to Drive—Any minor that stop and produce on demand any such license for inspection if called upon to do so by an inspector or motor vehicle or any police officer.

Age Limit—No person under sixteen is allowed to operate a car.

Number Plates—Must be carried on front and rear of vehicles so as to be plainly visible.

Parking Light—A small lamp fixed to the left rear fender showing a white light to the front and red light to the rear is legal for parking purposes.

Regulations for Motorists in Manitoba

Every sensible motorist wishes to feel that he is safe while on the road. Unregulated traffic means danger; regulated traffic means safety. For YOUR protection the following regulations have been passed:

Illustrated Persons—Penalties for driving a car while intoxicated include imprisonment and imprisonment of the car.

Speed Limits—No person shall operate a motor vehicle upon any highway or street at a speed greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to the condition of the highway and the traffic. The onus of proof is on the motorist.

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The Publicity Bureau of Winnipeg and Manitoba

Free Information for Tourists

Being centrally located on the Continent "All Trails Lead to Manitoba", making our Province easy of access to the tourist who desires to enjoy a holiday, or the deep-sea fisherman who wants a favorite Convention, enjoy himself, and still be spend no much time away from the business.

Manitoba is the auto tourists' Mecca, easily reached by transcontinental and international highways. Its many scenic spots, its cities with beautiful parks and parks, splendid stores and shopping facilities, together with the wonderful hospitality of its people, make it an ideal place for a vacation.

The Publicity Bureau of Winnipeg and Manitoba is anxious to be of real service to all tourists contemplating a trip through Manitoba. If you will write or call on or personally at our office in the Parliament Building, Winnipeg, we shall be glad to furnish you with any information you may desire regarding vacation trips, routes, etc.—

The Publicity Bureau of Winnipeg and Manitoba

Agriculture in Manitoba

Manitoba agriculture rests upon a solid foundation. The soil is fertile, the rainfall is adequate, the climate is constant, the products are of very high quality, and the markets are assured.

The first branch of agriculture to be adopted in a leading way was wheat growing, and wheat is still the most important cash crop. The hard spring wheats grown in the three Prairie Provinces of Canada are all graded by the Dominion Government into grades that bear the name "Manitoba", and, because of their high gluten content, they are known to the milling trade the world over as the best bread wheats produced anywhere. In company with Saskatchewan and Alberta, Manitoba ships many millions of bushels of wheat to the markets of the world.

Manitoba, however, grows much more than wheat; it has become an important mixed farming province. During the past four years it has produced 45 per cent of the barley grown in Canada. Oats, too, occupy a large acreage. Winter rye has established an important place, and the eastern and southern parts of the province are giving excellent returns in the production.

Agriculture in Manitoba—Continued

During recent years sweet clover has been used in an ever-expanding way for pasturage, while alfalfa, fodder corn and potatoes are all important items in agricultural production.

Taken together, about a million and a half head of horses, cattle, sheep and swine are kept. Animal feeds are abundant; animal diseases are few; and there are well organized livestock markets, the Union Stock Yards at St. Boniface, the largest yards in Canada, having accommodation for 20,000 animals at once.

Dairying has grown very rapidly during recent years; Manitoba creamery butter has reached a very high standard; and at the leading Canadian exhibitions Manitoba butternakers have won the topmost place.

The poultry industry is favored by abundance of cereal feeds; a large amount of sunshine; dryness of atmosphere, and strong battery raising grown phenomenally of late years.

All the vegetables adapted to the temperate zone are produced most successfully, and the flowers of Manitoba are famous for their brilliance and depth of colouring.

Beekeeping has expanded by leaps and bounds during recent seasons, and in 1927 honey production was officially estimated at 171 pounds per colony, making a total of more than seven million pounds of extracted honey.

From a marketing standpoint Manitoba is highly organized. The agricultural areas are well served with railroad lines. Greater Winnipeg, with its 200,000 people, is a very important consuming centre. There are tremendous flour and oatmeal mills, some of the most up-to-date abattoirs in North America, and the other industries and facilities that go with a highly organized agriculture. With all this there are still in Manitoba millions of acres of agricultural land which have not yet been brought under the plow.

Manitoba Grows 45% of Canada's Barley

Wild Life in Manitoba

When the white man came to North America he found the land inhabited by Indians and a prodigality of wild animals and birds. But as settlement advanced both the Indians and the wild life disappeared from a great deal of the arable portion of the continent.

Farther northward, however, conditions have been different. Here wild animals and game birds still abound. The reasons for the difference are obvious. The settled parts of Manitoba abut one of the greatest breeding grounds of wild life in all the world today. To the north, northeast, and northwest there are water areas, tree shelters and great open spaces. In these the wild animals and birds breed each year.

This means that Manitoba has a great asset which is denied the thickly settled portions of the continent. It means shooting of game. It means a fur trade. It means sport.

The possession of this asset imposes a trust. The wild life of any country, to be saved from extinction, must be afforded a proper measure of protection. Hence Manitoba's extensive system of game sanctuaries and preserves. Hence, also, its laws for game conservation, and its system of game licenses and bag limits.

The most commonly shot game birds are the Wild Goose and the Wild Duck. An open season for Prairie Chicken is declared in certain years. Parts of the Province furnish fine hunting of Moose, Jumping Deer and Cariboo.

Some Restrictions

Here are some restrictions about which every resident of Manitoba should be advised

It is unlawful—

To shoot on Sunday.

To hunt or trap on any other person's land without permission.

To hunt without a license.

To neglect to wear a complete outer suit of white while hunting big game.

To allow dogs to pursue or be at large in the haunts of big game.

Wild Life in Manitoba—Continued

To export any game animals or birds, skins or pelts of fur-bearing animals without the necessary permit.

To destroy game birds or animals by poisonous substances.

To take any water fowl from yachts or launches propelled by steam, gasoline or electric motive power.

To use a rifle or other weapon using ball cartridges on any of the marshes.

To destroy any beaver or muskrat house.

To shoot or spear muskrats.

To kill any bird mentioned in "The Insectivorous Birds Act," except sharp-shinned hawks, cooper hawks, goshawks, eagles, prairie falcons, duck hawks, pigeon hawks, ravens, crows, cow birds, yellow-headed, red-winged, rusty and brewer's black birds, bronzed and purple grackles (crow blackbirds), yellow-bellied sapsucker and English sparrow.

To trap or hunt in Game Preserves and Sanctuaries.

To be in possession of any unprime skin.

To export skins or pelts without an export permit.

Full details as to open seasons, licenses, etc., may be had from the Game Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

LAKESIDE RESORTS

Lakeside resorts have been developed at Grand Beach and Victoria Beach on the east side of Lake Winnipeg; at Winnipeg Beach, Gimli, Ponemah, Whytewold, Matlock, Boundary Park, Sandy Hook, and Gull Harbor on the west side of Lake Winnipeg; at Oak Point and Delta on Lake Manitoba; also at Dauphin Lake, Sandy Lake, Clear Lake, Shoal Lake, Oak Lake, Killarney Lake and Waugh.

Department of Mines and Natural Resources

Although the Province of Manitoba does not yet administer her natural resources, the administration being, as in the case of Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the hands of the Federal authorities, a Department of Mines and Natural Resources has been established in order to assist in the development of its agricultural soil, the remaining three-fifths of the total area, to the north and east, is agricultural. Its resources consist of fur-bearing animals, fish, timber, water power, and minerals. In the last three important developments are taking place with which the Department, very particularly, timber, water power and minerals, very particularly in northern Manitoba, and future production will be in a position to assist greatly in the development of the northern Province. At the moment the copper-zinc and gold deposits of Manitoba are attracting very wide-spread interest in the part of mining capital from Canada and elsewhere, likely to result not only in large base metal production but also in the opening up of the water power of the Nelson and other Northern rivers.

The non-agricultural resources of the Province do not as yet produce ten per cent of the total annual new wealth in the Province. The non-agricultural area is a pulp mill in the Nelson River basin.

Copper-Zinc and Gold Resources in Manitoba

The important copper-zinc sulphide bodies are found in an area north of The Pas from Athapapuskow Lake north-wards to Cold Lake. At the Flin Flon, to which the railway will be completed by the end of 1928, 16 million tons of low-grade copper-zinc sulphides have been established. The Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company will build a concentrator, smelter and electric zinc plant at the property when the railway is completed and will require 35,000 h.p. to operate the plant on a 3,000 ton

The Central Manitoba Mines Ltd. The Camp from the East.

per day basis. At the Sherritt-Gordon, on Cold Lake, 40 miles further north, an ore body of importance is being investigated at depth of similar type to that of the Flin Flon; and very extensive prospecting is now taking place in the area. It is estimated that there will be several hundred trained prospectors in the copper-zinc area of Northern Manitoba this summer (1928), attracted by the large size of the properties which have already been discovered.

The main developments on gold-quartz veins have been taken place in the district east of Lake Winnipeg and 100 miles north of Winnipeg, known as the Central Manitoba District. This district is of particular interest in that power is already available from the Manitoba Power Commission, and is being used by the Central Manitoba Mines Limited in milling 150 tons per day of $12.00 ore, and by the Eldorado property, near the Central Manitoba Mines. Activity extends from the eastern boundary to Lake Winnipeg in this gold belt and a very large number of prospects are under development. During the summer there will be many prospectors in the Island Lake, Sandy Lake, Favorable Lake district in Manitoba and Ontario east of the north end of Lake Winnipeg. It important discoveries are made during the summer in this area, they will undoubtedly eventually be found in the line of transportation provided by a railway from Winnipeg through the Central Manitoba field directly northwards to Churchill.

Flin Flon from South End of Lake

Government of Manitoba Has Lands for Sale

The Province of Manitoba has for sale over a quarter of a million acres of land. A considerable portion of these lands are entirely suitable for grain growing, but mostly they are more adapted for mixed farming. The hay and marsh lands belonging to the Province are of constant demand, as each year the demand for hay and pasturage increases. To those who prefer to engage entirely in stock raising or dairying, these lands offer a remarkable opportunity.

Practically all Provincial Government owned lands lie within easy reach of railway stations and good roads and schools. They are held for sale at from $4.00 to $22.00 per acre on the very easy terms of five per cent of the purchase price in cash, the balance being payable in fifteen equal annual instalments with interest at six per cent.

Some Municipalities of the Province also own lands. These too are for sale at very easy terms on easy terms. Particulars as to these lands are obtainable from this Department.

Before buying lands elsewhere, write us. Full information will be supplied on a request being made to L. J. Howe, Deputy Provincial Lands Commissioner, 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.

Telephone Service in Manitoba

The Manitoba Telephone System, which is owned and operated by the Province, has been one of the greatest factors in the development and upbuilding of Manitoba. Its network of telephone wires reaches to practically every inhabited district, and furnishes telephone service not only to the cities and towns, but to the farming districts throughout the Province as well.

There are over 70,000 subscribers in Manitoba, divided over 119 districts, with an exchange in each district.

The rates for telephone service in Manitoba compare favorably with rates charged elsewhere.

A network of Long Distance lines provides people of the Province with first-class Long Distance service to any point in Canada, United States, Cuba, Mexico, and points in England 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.

THE MANITOBA POWER COMMISSION

The Manitoba Power Commission was formed in 1919, by Act of the Manitoba Legislature, with the object of making it possible for the people of Rural 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 Winnipeg River, which is one of the greatest sources of power production on the American Continent; and at present distributes energy by means of transmission lines, comprising 60 miles of double circuit, 33,000-volt lines, 180 miles of single circuit, 33,000-volt lines, and 71 miles of single circuit, 4,000-volt lines, to 31 towns and villages in Central and Southern Manitoba, in addition making it possible for all rural districts through which these lines pass to benefit therefrom.

The Commission also operates two isolated plants, Virden and Minnedosa. These plants are equipped with semi-diesel engines utilizing crude oil as fuel, and are serving districts at present not connected to the transmission lines.

By the use of high voltage transmission lines or isolated plants, every Municipality in Manitoba desirous of obtaining electrical energy, can obtain it at cost through its Power Commission.

PRINTED BY PHILIP PURSELL, KING'S PRINTER FOR THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

MANITOBA
Provincial Trunk Highways MAP
WITH
Main Municipal Roads

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

TO THE traveller, Manitoba is fortunately endowed with ever changing landscapes. The physical differences are remarkable as one approaches the easterly and northerly portions from the prairies of the south. In these regions lakes and rivers are beautifully interspersed as if bent on luring the wayfarer to further pleasant scenes. Miles of lovely sandy beaches are accessible a short distance from the centres of population. Fishing, bathing, boating and all forms of out-of-doors attractions may be indulged in fullest form. Within the confines of the Province the day may be varied by visions of rolling prairies, thundering cataracts, dense forests, and mighty lakes. Flowers flaunt their colors by roadside, field and glade. Birds of a vast variety flit everywhere and seem as jewels set in the ample lap of nature.

This little sketch of a large subject may invite those seeking intimate contact with the acknowledged beauties of our land, to travel afield by the roads and byways of Manitoba. Three large centres in the Province, Winnipeg, Brandon and Dauphin, are situate close to lake resorts, forest Reserves, etc., and Lake Winnipeg, one of the world's largest lakes, is only 44 miles from the City of Winnipeg.

The Government of the Province is actively engaged in road building and a comprehensive System is being established. Municipalities are assisted in the improvement and construction of their main roads. A Provincial Trunk Highway System of arterial roads connecting the various towns, cities and scenic points of attraction is being provided by the construction of gravel surfaced all weather roads.

The attention of travellers is specially directed to the subjects on back of this map referring to "Regulations for Motorists" and "Wild Life in Manitoba."