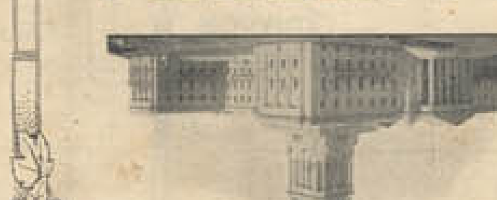


MANITOBA

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."

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 PURCELL, KING'S PRINTER FOR THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

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.

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.

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 flax production.

Manitoba Grows 45% of Canada's Barley

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 buttermakers 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 co-operative organization among the producers. Especially has turkey 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 coloring.

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 260,000 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.

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 in such resources of the Province as are non-agricultural. The southwest part of the Province is valuable from the standpoint of its agricultural soil; the remaining three-fifths of the total area, to the north and east, is not agricultural. Its resources consist of fur-bearing animals, fish, timber, water power, and minerals. In the last three resources particularly, timber, water power and minerals, very important developments are taking place with which the Department of Mines and Natural Resources is concerned. By careful economic surveys the Department will be in a position to assist materially in advising capital in embarking on enterprises for the development of the northern resources of the Province. At the moment the copper-zinc and gold deposits of Manitoba are attracting very wide-spread interest on 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.

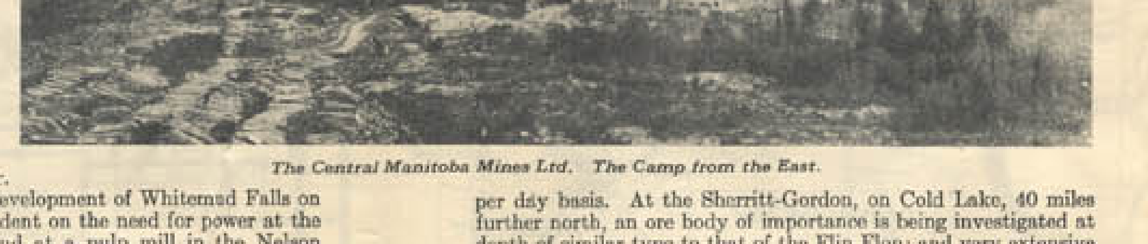
The non-agricultural resources of the Province do not as yet produce ten per cent of the total annual new wealth in the Province. The non-agricultural part of the Province is over three-fifths of the total area. There is therefore much work to be done in increasing production in the northern and eastern non-agricultural areas. The water powers, minerals, and timber are responsible for the greater part of the production, and in the order named. The development of these three resources will be dependent the one on the other, more particularly in northern territory; and future production will increase in these resources to a much greater degree than in fisheries and fur.

It is not improbable that the development of Whitemud Falls on the Nelson River will be dependent on the need for power at the Flin Flon copper-zinc mine, and at a pulp mill in the Nelson River basin.

Flin Flon from South End of Lake

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 northwards 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 electrolytic 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 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 that 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 Central Manitoba Mines Ltd. The Camp from the East.

The main developments on gold-quartz veins have taken place in the district east of Lake Winnipeg and 100 miles north of Winnipeg, known as the Central Manitoba District. This district is fortunate in that power is already available from the Winnipeg River 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. If 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.

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 to mixed farming. The hay and marsh lands belonging to the Province are in 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 prices and 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.

Public School Education

In Manitoba free 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 such school districts operate two thousand buildings containing four thousand rooms. Four thousand teachers are employed, while an additional hundred persons comprise the administrative, inspectorial and four normal school staffs.

School Finances.—School revenue is raised mainly through municipal taxes, but no school closes for 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 140,000 pupils, 13,000 attend the 190 high school or 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 farmers' children in rush 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 fairs and field-days, oratorical contests, etc.

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 (Roman Catholic), St. John's College (Church of England), Manitoba and Wesley College (United Church of Canada), and Manitoba Law School.

The total registration in regular courses during the session 1927-28 was 2,767. In addition 311 were enrolled in Extension Evening Courses, and 774 at the 1927 Summer School. Degrees granted in course in 1926-1927 number 298, 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 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, on which is a splendid group of buildings 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 provincial broadcasting station CKY, and a Wheat Rust 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 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. 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.

Distances from Winnipeg to Important Canadian Points

DISTANCE from WINNIPEG to:

Place	Miles	Place	Miles	Place	Miles
Alexander, Man.	159	Melita, Man.	228	Cranbrook, B.C.	1005
Alsask, Sask.	755	Melville, Sask.	313	Dauphin, Man.	212
Austin, Man.	88	Moosomin, Sask.	242	Edmonton, Alta.	909
Bassano, Alta.	818	Morden, Man.	75	Fort William, Ont.	426
Beausejour, Man.	40	Morris, Man.	40	Gladstone, Man.	98
Boissevain, Man.	150	Nelson, B.C.	1283	Jasper, Alta.	1399
Broadview, Sask.	293	Parkdale, Man.	12	Langenburg, Sask.	272
Carberry, Man.	112	Penticton, B.C.	1528	Lethbridge, Alta.	850
Carman, Man.	51	Pilot Mound, Man.	121	Macleod, Alta.	909
Cartwright, Man.	149	Portage la Prairie, Man.	58	Medicine Hat, Alta.	796
Clear Lake, Man.	172	Rock Lake, Man.	146	Minnedosa, Man.	138
Crystal City, Man.	126	Seven Sister's Falls, Man.	70	Montreal, P.Q.	1540
Deloraine, Man.	211	Selkirk, Man.	23	Neepawa, Man.	123
Elkhorn, Man.	219	Stonewall, Man.	22	North Bay, Ont.	1245
Elm Creek, Man.	45	St. Anne des Chenes, Man.	30	Ottawa, Ont.	1450
Emerson, Man.	68	St. Agathe, Man.	24	Port Arthur, Ont.	426
Fannystelle, Man.	34	St. Andrew's Locks, Man.	18	Quebec City, P.Q.	1719
Foxwarren, Man.	218	St. Jean Baptiste, Man.	47	Regina, Sask.	406
Gilbert Plains, Man.	234	St. Norbert, Man.	9	Roblin, Man.	277
Headingly, Man.	12	St. Rose du Lac, Man.	184	Russell, Man.	268
Indian Head, Sask.	349	Swift Current, Sask.	534	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	885
Kelowna, B.C.	1569	Watrous, Sask.	478	Saskatoon, Sask.	560
Killarney, Man.	169	Wawanesa, Man.	130	Souris, Man.	172
Kirkella, Man.	226	Whitemouth, Man.	68	Swan River, Man.	325
Lac du Bonnet, Man.	66	Winnipeg Beach, Man.	49	Toronto, Ont.	1334
La Riviere, Man.	109	Saskatchewan Boundary	231	Vancouver, B.C.	1860
Letellier, Man.	55	Banff, Alta.	1009	Virden, Man.	189
Manitou, Man.	102	Binscarth, Man.	227	Windsor, Ont.	1235
Maple Creek, Sask.	634	Birtle, Man.	208	Yorkton, Sask.	321
Mather, Man.	142	Brandon, Man.	144	Golden, B.C.	1128
McCreary, Man.	163	Calgary, Alta.	915	Moose Jaw, Sask.	480

Note—Distances are computed for shortest and best roads. They are simply calculations, sufficiently accurate for ordinary touring or routing purposes.

Prepared by the Winnipeg Tourist and Convention Bureau

Distances from Winnipeg to Important American Centres

DISTANCE from WINNIPEG to:

Place	Miles	Place	Miles	Place	Miles
Boston, Mass.	2040	Buffalo, N.Y.	1554	Manitowoc, Wis.	730
Cleveland, Ohio	1290	Cheyenne, Wyo.	972	Marquette, Mich.	700
Grand Rapids, Mich.	973	Chicago, Ill.	935	Milwaukee, Wis.	823
Grand Rapids, Minn.	340	Crookston, Minn.	171	Minneapolis, Minn.	484
Hibbing, Minn.	378	Denver, Colo.	1230	Minot, N.D.	400
Ironwood, Mich.	535	Des Moines, Ia.	773	Omaha, Neb.	747
Madison, Wis.	780	Detroit, Mich.	1272	Rapid City, S.D.	634
New York, N.Y.	1950	Detroit Lakes, Minn.	272	Red Lake Falls, Minn.	116
New Orleans, La. (JH)	2024	Duluth, Minn.	423	St. Ignace, Mich.	970
Portland, Ore.	1779	Fargo, N.D.	224	St. Paul, Minn.	489
Valley City, N.D.	230	Glacier Park, Mont.	1373	San Francisco, Cal.	2230
Virginia, Minn.	397	Grand Forks, N.D.	164	Salt Lake City, Utah	1513
Warren, Minn.	139	International Falls, Minn.	301	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	860
Washington, D.C.	1818	Kansas City, Mo.	897	Seattle, Wash.	1669
Bemidji, Minn.	277	Lake Benton, Minn.	473	Spokane, Wash.	1600
Bismarck, N.D.	402	Los Angeles, Cal.	2903	Thief River Falls, Minn.	171
Brainerd, Minn.	377	Ludington, Mich.	800	Yellowstone Park, Wyo.	1135

Note—Distances are computed for shortest and best roads. They are simply calculations, sufficiently accurate for ordinary touring or routing purposes.

Prepared by the Winnipeg Tourist and Convention Bureau

Health and Public Welfare

The world has learned that the care of the health and welfare of the people is a public as well as personal problem, and in Manitoba this view expresses itself in the action of the Legislature in voting of approximately $2,000,000 annually 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. In the Department of Health and Public Welfare there is a Division of Public Health Nursing, employing 31 nurses in suburban and rural work.

Many diseases are preventable, and so there is a Division of Preventable Diseases, which deals with such matters as food inspection, including the supervision of slaughter 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.

The Division of Mental Disease administers the Psychopathic and the Mental Disease hospitals, and in other ways assists those suffering from mental disease and mental defect.

The work of caring for the widowed mother and the child bereft is handled by the Division of Child Welfare and Mothers' Allowances. In child welfare work this division is largely concerned with the adoption of children, investigation of complaints and securing care for neglected, dependent and mentally handicapped little folk.

Then, too, as part of the care of this Department, there is the Provincial Laboratory, the Division of Vital Statistics, and the Division of Hospitalization and Relief, each making its special contribution to the public welfare.

Manitoba believes that it can and does give a great service to its people by the promotion of health and public welfare.

Encouraging Thrift

Established under the "Provincial Savings Act in 1920," to foster the thrift and welfare 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 general conduct and 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, Ethelbert, Portage la Prairie and Stonewall. These now serve 40,000 depositors.

Districts 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 Province 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 and withdrawals can be made any time during the hours of business, and a reasonable amount of chequing is allowed upon accounts.

Receipts in the form of ordinary passbooks are provided to show that money has been deposited in the Savings Office. These are durable and convenient, and show regularly just how depositors' accounts stand.

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.

Route Location of Places

Place	Route	Place	Route	Place	Route
Alcester	20	Hartney	21	Pine River	6
Alexander	1	Hamiota	28	Pipestone	2, 22
Ashville	6	Haywood	2	Pomeroy	3
Austin	1	Headingly	1	Ponemah	8
Assessippi	31	High Bluff	1	Poplar Point	1
Basswood	4, 27	Holland	2	Portage la Prairie	1, 4
Beausejour	10	Holmfield	3	Prairie Grove	12
Bede	22	Homewood	3	Rathwell	2
Benito	6	Howden	5	Rapid City	27
Bield	5	Jordan	3	Renwer	6
Binscarth	4	Kelwood	5	Reston	2
Birtle	4	Kenton	28	Richer	12
Boissevain	3, 20	Kemnay	1	Riding Mountain	5
Brandon	1, 25	Kenville	6	Ridgely	8
Brunkild	3	Killarney	3, 10	Routledge	1
Burnside	1	Kirkella	1	Roblin	5, 31
Buchan	11	Lac du Bonnet	11	Russell	4, 31
Carberry	1	La Riviere	3	Saldo	10
Carman	3	Lena	18	Sanford	3
Cartier	14	Letellier	14	Selkirk	9
Cartwright	3	Lilyfield	7	Shoal Lake	4, 28
Clearwater	3	Lorette	12	Sidney	1
Coultervale	22	Longburn	4	Sinclair	2
Cowan	6	Lyall	10	Silver Plains	14
Crystal City	3	Macdonald	4	Souris	2
Culross	2	MacGregor	1	Sperling	3
Cypress River	2	Manitou	3	Starbuck	2
Carroll	2	Mather	3	Stonewall	7
Darlingford	3	McCreary	5	Strathclair	4
Dauphin	5	Melita	22	St. Anne des Chenes	12
Deleau	2	Middlechurch	9	St. Agathe	14
Deloraine	3, 21	Melbourne	1	St. Andrews Locks	9, 10
Douglas	1	Milner	11	St. Boniface	12
Dufresne	12	Minitonas	6	St. Claude	2
Durban	6	Minto	20	St. Francois Xavier	1
Eden	5	Minnedosa	4, 26	Ste. Jean Baptiste	14
Elkhorn	1	Morden	3	St. Norbert	14
Elm Creek	2	Morris	14	Ste. Rose du Lac	5
Emerson	14	Naples	3	Swan River	6
Ethelbert	6	Neepawa	4, 5	Thornhill	3
Fannystelle	2	Nesbitt	2	Treherne	2
Findlay	2	Newdale	4	Tyndall	10
Fort Garry	9	Newstead	2	Union Point	14
Foxwarren	4	Ninga	3	Virden	1
Franklin	4	Norgate	5	Wawanesa	2
Forrest	20	Oak Bluff	2	Westbourne	4
Garland	6	Oakner	28	Whitewater	3
Gilbert Plains	5	Oak Lake	1	Whitemouth	10
Gladstone	4	Ochre River	5	Whytewold	8
Glenboro	2	Oweja	28	Winnipeg	1, 3, 7, 9, 12, 14
Grandview	5	Parkdale	9	Winnipeg Beach	8
Griswold	1	Pierson	24	Woodfield	8
Harding	28	Pilot Mound	3	Woodside	4
Hargrave	1				

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 1

Name of Place	Mileage
Winnipeg (Parliament Bldgs.)	0
Headingly	12
St. François 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	112
Douglas	130
Junction P.T.H. No. 26	140
Brandon	144
(Junction P.T.H. No. 25)	
Kemnay	151
Alexander	159
Junction P.T.H. No. 28	165
Griswold	172
Oak Lake	179
Routledge	189
Virden	199
Hargrave	208
Elkhorn	219
Kirkella	228
Interprovincial Boundary	231

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	54
Treherne	66
Holland	77
Cypress River	88
Glenboro	98
Junction P.T.H. No. 18	116
Wawanesa	117
Nesbitt	125
Junction P.T.H. No. 25	130
Carroll	134
Newstead	140
Souris	145
Junction P.T.H. No. 21	159
Deleau	162
Findlay	170
Pipestone	180
(Junction P.T.H. No. 22)	
Reston	186
Sinclair	196
Interprovincial Boundary	202

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 3

Name of Place	Mileage
Winnipeg (Parliament Bldgs.)	0
Junction P.T.H. No. 2	13
Sanford	21
Brunkild	29
Sperling	37
Homewood	44
Carman	51
Pomeroy	59
Jordan	61
Morden	77
Thornhill	83
Darlingford	93
Manitou	102
LaRiviere	109
Pilot Mound	121
Crystal City	126
(Junction P.T.H. No. 17)	
Clearwater	131
Mather	142
Cartwright	149
Holmfield	158
Junction P.T.H. No. 18	163
Killarney	169
Ninga	182
Boissevain	190
(Junction P.T.H. No. 25)	
Whitewater	201
Naples	207
Deloraine	211
(Junction P.T.H. No. 21)	

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 4

Name of Place	Mileage
Portage la Prairie	0
(Junction P.T.H. No. 1)	
Macdonald	12
Longburn	17
Westbourne	24
Woodside	30
Gladstone	40

P.T.H. No. 4—Continued

Name of Place	Mileage
Neepawa	65
(Junction P.T.H. No. 5)	
Franklin	73
Minnedosa	80
(Junction P.T.H. No. 26)	
Basswood	91
Newdale	102
Strathclair	114
Shoal Lake	125
(Junction P.T.H. No. 28)	
Birtle	148
Foxwarren	158
Binscarth	169
Russell	200
(Junction P.T.H. No. 31)	
Interprovincial Boundary	212

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 5

Name of Place	Mileage
Neepawa	0
(Junction P.T.H. No. 4)	
Howden	5
Eden	10
Riding Mountain	21
Kelwood	27
Norgate	33
McCreary	39
Ste. Rose du Lac	61
Ochre River	73
Dauphin	89
Junction P.T.H. No. 6	100
Gilbert Plains	108
Grandview	117
Bield	142
Roblin	154
Junction P.T.H. No. 31	155
Interprovincial Boundary	166

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 6

Name of Place	Mileage
Junction P.T.H. No. 5	0
Ashville	1
Ethelbert	28
Garland	37
Pine River	48
Cowan	68
Renwer	79
Minitonas	89
Swan River	100
Kenville	109
Durban	119
Benito	125
Interprovincial Boundary	128

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 7

Name of Place	Mileage
Winnipeg (Parliament Bldgs.)	0
Lilyfield	13
Stonewall	23

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 8

Name of Place	Mileage
Parkdale	0
(Junction P.T.H. No. 9)	
Ridgely	12
Woodfield	25
Whytewold	33
Ponemah	34
Winnipeg Beach	36
Gimli	46

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 9

Name of Place	Mileage
Winnipeg (Parliament Bldgs.)	0
Middlechurch	7
Parkdale	12
(Junction P.T.H. No. 8)	
St. Andrews Locks	18
(Junction P.T.H. No. 10)	
Fort Garry	19
Selkirk	23

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 10

Name of Place	Mileage
St. Andrews Locks	0
(Junction P.T.H. No. 9)	
Lyall	11
Tyndall	13
Saldo	16
Beausejour	21
Junction P.T.H. (to Lac du Bon.)	31
Whitemouth	50

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 11

Name of Place	Mileage
Junction P.T.H. No. 10	0
Buchan	2
Milner	8
Lac du Bonnet	19

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 12

Name of Place	Mileage
Winnipeg (Parliament Bldgs.)	0
St. Boniface (Norwood)	1
(Via Norwood Bridge)	
Prairie Grove	11

P.T.H. No. 12—Continued

Name of Place	Mileage
Lorette	17
Dufresne	24
St. Anne des Chenes	30
Richer	38

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 14

Name of Place	Mileage
Winnipeg (Parliament Bldgs.)	0
St. Norbert	9
Cartier	15
St. Agathe	24
Union Point	27
Silver Plains	32
Morris	40
St. Jean Baptiste	47
Letellier	56
Emerson	68
International Boundary	69

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 17

Name of Place	Mileage
Crystal City	0
International Boundary	10

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 18

Name of Place	Mileage
Mile 116 on P.T.H. No. 2	0
Ninette	12
Killarney	27
Lena	34
International Boundary	39

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 21

Name of Place	Mileage
Mile 159 on P.T.H. No. 2	0
Hartney	9
Deloraine	29
(Junction P.T.H. No. 3)	
International Boundary	45

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 22

Name of Place	Mileage
Pipestone	0
Bede	11
Melita	21
Junction P.T.H. No. 24	30
Coultervale	42
International Boundary	44

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 24

Name of Place	Mileage
Mile 30 on P.T.H. No. 22	0
Pierson	9
Interprovincial Boundary	14

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 25

Name of Place	Mileage
Brandon	0
(Junction P.T.H. No. 1)	
Junction P.T.H. No. 2	15
Minto	32
Alcester	39
Boissevain	45
(Junction P.T.H. No. 3)	

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 26

Name of Place	Mileage
Mile 139 on P.T.H. No. 1	0
Forrest	5
Junction P.T.H. No. 27	16
Minnedosa	29
(Junction P.T.H. No. 4)	

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 27

Name of Place	Mileage
Mile 16 P.T.H. No. 26	0
Rapid City	4
Basswood	18
(Junction P.T.H. No. 4)	

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 28

Name of Place	Mileage
Mile 164 on P.T.H. No. 1	0
Oweja	3
Harding	13
Kenton	16
Oakner	23
Hamiota	29
Shoal Lake	47
(Junction P.T.H. No. 4)	

PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAY No. 31

Name of Place	Mileage
Mile 200 on P.T.H. No. 4	0
Assessippi	13
Junction P.T.H. No. 5	32

Prepared by the Winnipeg Tourist and Convention Bureau

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:

Intoxicated Persons.—Penalties for driving a car while intoxicated include imprisonment and impounding 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.

Lights.—(a) No ray of light from such head lights shall be thrown in a horizontal direction at a greater height from the ground than 42 inches in front of the motor vehicle when travelling on the highways.

(b) Two lighted lamps showing lights visible 200 feet in the direction toward which the car is travelling, and a lamp in the rear showing a red light and a lens to light the rear license plate, all equipped with non-glare devices 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 head lights is absolutely forbidden on the highway.

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 or State in which he resides gives reciprocity in this respect.

License to Drive.—Any motorist must stop and produce his license for inspection if called upon to do so by an Inspector of motor vehicles 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 vehicle 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—Continued

Passing.—All vehicles must move to right hand side of road 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 every help possible, and give his name and residence to the police officer, or if no officer is at hand, report the same to the nearest police station or officer. Failure to comply, a fine of $50.00 or 30 days' imprisonment.

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

LT.-COL. H. J. MARTIN,

Commissioner, Manitoba Provincial Police.

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 delegate who wants to attend his favorite Convention, enjoy himself, and still not spend too much time away from his business.

Manitoba is the auto tourists' Mecca, easily reached by trans-continental and international highways. Its many historic spots, its cities with beautiful streets and parks, splendid stores and shopping facilities, together with the wonderful hospitality of its people, make it an ideal choice 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 us or call on us 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