Loading Grain at Ft. Churchill

Killarney Lake Beach

Reception Bureau — Emerson

Minnedosa Valley

a land of Many Pleasures

From its famed agricultural areas in the south, northward to the rich mining areas—Manitoba offers much to the vacationist and sportsman. Plentiful lakes and rivers offer some of the best angling on the continent and its waterfowl areas are world-renowned. For the family vacationists the possibilities are almost unlimited for Manitoba is bountifully endowed with over 250,000 square miles of land, lakes and rivers, affording every type of recreational activity.

Beach and Mine at Lynn Lake

Some Historic Sites OF MANITOBA

1691—On P.T.H. No. 10, at The Pas, in Devon Park, a cairn in honor of HENRY KELSEY, Hudson's Bay Co. fur trader and explorer, who travelled from Hudson Bay to the Saskatchewan River via The Pas, first known white man to see the prairies.

1738—In St. Boniface, in park on Tache Ave., a heroic life-size group in bronze in honor of Pierre Gaultier de LA VERENDRYE, whose tireless search through 13 years for a route overland to the Western Sea made him leader of the first known group of white men to reach the prairies from the St. Lawrence. The statue faces THE FORKS of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, where white civilization began in the Canadian West. (See also 1818 and 1885 below.)

1738—In Winnipeg, in park on Main St. opposite the Union Depot, a tablet commemorating four fur-trade forts once built near The Forks—La Verendrye's FORT ROUGE (1734), the North-West Co.'s FORT GIBRALTAR (1804), and the Hudson's Bay Co.'s first and second FORT GARRY (1821 and 1839). (See also 1839 below.)

1738—On P.T.H. No. 1 West, in park at Portage la Prairie, a cairn to mark the site of FT. LA REINE, built by La Verendrye in October, 1739, as the base from which he left the rivers and ventured out on the plains, to seek the "white" Indians near what are now Bismarck and Mandan, N.D.

1738—On P.T.H. No. 3 at Windygates Road, a cairn in honor of LA VERENDRYE as the first white man to reach what are now southern Manitoba and North Dakota.

1785—On P.T.H. No. 2 at Wawanesa, a cairn commemorating the SOURIS RIVER FUR TRADE POSTS built in 1785-1832. From these posts ran the fur trade routes to the Mandan country. There DAVID THOMPSON, great explorer, surveyor and geographer, had his base in 1797-98.

1816—On P.T.H. No. 1 East, on Main St., in West Kildonan, a monument marking the site of the SEVEN OAKS massacre, where Governor Semple and 21 Hudson's Bay Co. men were killed, when they went out from Ft. Douglas against two-to-one odds to meet a party of North-West Co. men hostile to the SELKIRK SETTLEMENT.

1818—In St. Boniface, THE BASILICA, fourth church building on the same site since the first Christian church in the Canadian West was built here in 1818. Here 100 years ago stood "the Roman mission with its TURRETS TWAIN" made famous by John Greenleaf Whittier in his poem, "The Red River Voyageur." (See also 1738 and 1885).

1831—On P.T.H. No. 9, 19 miles north of Winnipeg, LOWER FORT GARRY, the "Stone Fort", built to replace Upper Fort Garry as the capital of the Canadian West, but only briefly so used, this fort is now the only original post of the fur-trade period still intact in Canada. Given in 1951 by the Hudson's Bay Co. to the Canadian people as a National Historic Site, to be opened in 1955. (See also 1871 below.)

1839—In Winnipeg, in park on Main St. (see 1738 above), the gate of UPPER FORT GARRY, all that remains of the famous fort from which the Canadian West was ruled during the 50 years, 1821-71, when the West was kept for Canada. The rest of the fort was torn down in 1882.

1849—ON P.T.H. No. 1 East, on the river road 12 miles north of Winnipeg, ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, the oldest stone church continuously in use in Western Canada. The interior has the original fixtures. The church replaced a log structure built in 1831.

1855—In Winnipeg, across from the C.P.R. station, THE ROSS HOUSE, first Post Office in Western Canada.

1868—On P.T.H. No. 75, half-mile south of St. Norbert, a monument marking the site of THE BARRIER, where the Metis of Louis Riel turned back emissaries of Wm. McDougall, first lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, when he sought to enter the Red River Settlement before his powers were made legal by the transfer of Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Co. to the Crown, in right of the then three-year-old Dominion of Canada.

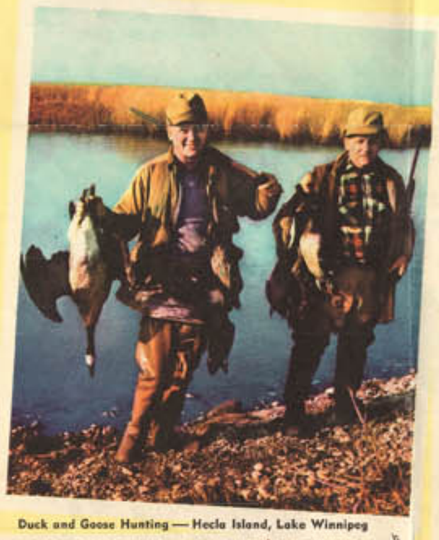
1871—On P.T.H. No. 1 West, 13 miles west of Winnipeg near Headingley, a cairn to mark the PRIMOPAL MERIDIAN and the site where the first monument was placed July 10, 1871, for the DOMINION LANDS SURVEY, basis of the Torrens title system of land tenure throughout Western Canada.

1871—At Lower Fort Garry (see 1831 above) on August 3, 1871, was signed TREATY No. 1 between the Crown and the Chippewa and Swampy Cree Indians, first of a series of treaties, loyally kept by both sides, by which the Indian tribes peacefully transferred the whole of Western Canada to "The Great White Mother," Queen Victoria, and her heirs.

1873-74—On P.T.H. No. 75, two miles north of Emerson, a cairn to mark the site of FT. DUFFERIN, built by the International Boundary Commission in 1872-73. From here, in 1874, the newly organized North-West Mounted Police began their westward march to police the plains, beginning a record of discipline, calm courage and selfless devotion to duty that through nearly 80 years has brought public trust and world fame to "THE MOUNTIES", the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of today.

1885—In St. Boniface Basilica churchyard (see 1818 above), is a monument on the grave of Louis Riel, spokesman for the rights of the early settlers in the Red River Rising of 1870-71, and leader of the North-West Rebellion of 1885, for which last he was executed at Regina.

1932—On P.T.H. No. 10 at the international boundary, a cairn with inscription dedicating the International Peace Gardens, to commemorate 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States.



Duck and Goose Hunting — Hecla Island, Lake Winnipeg

PORTS OF ENTRY BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

Lyleton	9 a.m. - 10 p.m.	Snowflake	9 a.m. - 10 p.m.	Lena	9 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Goodlands	9 a.m. - 10 p.m.	Windygates	9 a.m. - 10 p.m.	Cartwright	9 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Coulter	9 a.m. - 10 p.m.	Haskett	9 a.m. - 10 p.m.	Crystal City	9 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Boissevain	8 a.m. - Midnight Oct. 1 - May 14 24 hour service May 15 - Sept. 30	Piney	8:30 a.m. - 10:30 p.m.	Gretna	8 a.m. - Midnight
		South Junction	8:30 a.m. - 10:30 p.m.	Emerson	24 hour service
		Middlebro	8:30 a.m. - 10:30 p.m.	Tolstoi	9 a.m. - 10 p.m.

Ports of Entry

Lower Fort Garry Near Selkirk

After a Big One in the Whiteshell Forest Reserve

Radio Stations

		WINNIPEG
CJOB	680	24 hours daily
CKRC	630	Mon. to Sat. 6:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M. Sun. 7:15 A.M. to 12:30 A.M.
CKY	580	24 hours daily
CBW	990	Mon. to Sat. 6:45 A.M. to 1:00 A.M. Sun. 8:45 A.M. to 1:00 A.M.
		ST. BONIFACE
CKSB	1250	Mon. to Sat 7:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. Sun. 9:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M.
		BRANDON
CKX	1150	Mon. to Sat. 7:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. Sun. 9:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M.
		DAUPHIN
CKDM	1050	Mon. to Fri. 6:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. Sat. 6:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M. Sun. 8:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M.
		FLIN FLON
CFAR	590	Mon. to Sat. 6:45 A.M. to 12:15 A.M. Sun. 8:30 A.M. to 12:15 A.M.
		PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE
CFRY	1560	Mon. to Sat. 6:30 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. Sun. 8:00 A.M. to 11:30 P.M.
		ALTONA
CFAM	1290	Daily 6:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M.

Activities

UPLAND GAME BIRDS: Ruffed Grouse (Bush partridge) and Canada Grouse (spruce partridge) are found in forested areas, and Sharptailed Grouse, Hungarian partridge and Pinnated grouse in the agricultural areas.

GOLF: Many picturesque courses are located near towns and cities in all areas of the province, and are easily reached by main highways. The Winnipeg area has a dozen eighteen hole courses.

SWIMMING: Manitoba has 39,000 square miles of lakes and rivers. Swimming, boating and a wide variety of water sports may be enjoyed at public beaches and private resorts in many areas.

BIG GAME: Whitetail (Virginia) deer are plentiful as far north as The Pas. The Mule (Jumper Deer) is found in the southern areas. Moose may be hunted in season, in certain designated areas.

RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK: Is a heavily timbered plateau, 170 miles northwest of Winnipeg on Highway No. 10. It is 1,148 square miles in area and rises 2,200 feet above the surrounding plains. The whole park is a game sanctuary.

FISHING: Northern pike and walleye are common in most areas. Lake trout are plentiful in the Precambrian Shield. Speckled trout abound in the northeast. Smallmouth bass are chiefly in the south, while Arctic Grayling and Arctic Char are in the far north, only.

WATERFOWL: Canada Goose is found at The Pas, York Factory and Lake Manitoba marshes. Several species of ducks are abundant in the same areas and at Lake Winnipegosis and the Minnedosa pot-hole area.

SKIING: Several clubs operate in the province. The La Riviere Ski Resort in Southern Manitoba has nine ski runs. Overnight accommodation is available in the town of La Riviere.

TRAFFIC SIGNS and markers are similar to those used in the U.S. **SPEED LIMITS** are sensible—30 m.p.h in cities, 15 m.p.h. past schools, hospitals and playgrounds, 60 m.p.h. on highways by day, 50 m.p.h. by night. By driving carefully and obeying road regulations, you'll enjoy an accident-free vacation.

Manitoba
inside the rim of Adventure

Old St. Andrew's Church

"Monarch of the Plains" and "Rider of the Plains" in Manitoba's Legislative Building

THE PROVINCE OF
MANITOBA
OFFICIAL HIGHWAY MAP
1958

Mine at Flin Flon

Published By
THE HIGHWAYS BRANCH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
Hon. R. D. Robertson, Minister
Geo. E. COLLINS, Deputy Minister H. P. STANLEY, Chief Engineer
Printed by R. S. Evans, Queen's Printer for the Province of Manitoba
WINNIPEG
1958
LITHOGRAPHED IN CANADA
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FIRST AID POSTS IN MANITOBA

Highway	Location	Highway	Location
No. 4	Parkdale	No. 4	East of Franklin Road
No. 4	Lockport	No. 5	Dauphin Beach
No. 4	Gorson	No. 8	At Netley Road
No. 4	Seddon's Corner	No. 9	At Matlock Road
No. 4	Rennie	No. 10	Log Cabin
No. 4	West Hawk Lake	No. 10	Junction with P.T.H. No. 24
No. 1 and 4, 3 miles west of Kirkfield Park		No. 10	Ashville
No. 4	Pigeon Lake	No. 10	West of Pine River
No. 4	Poplar Point	No. 10	Overflow River
No. 1	North of Sydney	No. 10	Cranberry Portage
No. 1	Douglas	No. 14	Junction with 14A
No. 1	Oaklake	No. 19	1 mile West of Nargate
No. 3	Oak Bluff	No. 23	Jordon Siding
No. 4	Woodside	No. 75	Ste. Agathe

ROAD INFORMATION

For information on road conditions phone the Highways Branch at WHitehall 6-7469. Tourist information may be secured from the Tourist Bureau in the Legislative Building in Winnipeg between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. daily. Summer season to 10:00 p.m. Phone WHitehall 6-7448.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

If you plan a motor trip, become familiar with Manitoba's Safety Responsibility Law. You may obtain full details of this law from your insurance agent. At the same time he can supply you with a pink Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance card for Manitoba. It's not essential that you have this card, but it can save you from the embarrassment of having your car even temporarily impounded if you are involved in an accident.

WELCOME TO MANITOBA

The "Keystone" province of Canada is a vast area, roughly double the size of the British Isles and larger than the combined area of the thirteen states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Manitoba's southern border parallels a portion of both the States of Minnesota and North Dakota—along the 49th parallel of latitude. The southwestern portion of the Province, at the International Peace Gardens lies near the geographical centre of the mainland of North America. Its northern limit at 60 degrees north latitude is flanked by the Northwest Territories of Canada, and its northeast boundary lies along 400 miles of the extreme west shore of Hudson Bay. It is bounded on the east by the Province of Ontario and on the west by the Province of Saskatchewan.

Together with the Province of Alberta and Saskatchewan it comprises the famous Prairie Belt of Canada — world-renowned for the quality of its wheat.

Although basically an agricultural province, Manitoba is rich in other resources. Wheat is the chief crop with livestock and livestock products constituting nearly one-half of the entire net income of Manitoba's agriculture. About three-fifths of the Province, east and north of Lake Winnipeg is underlain with Precambrian rock in which rich deposits of base metals, now are being developed.

Mining, forest products, manufacturing, fish and fur are all important segments of the province's economy.

The population of the province is 850,000 — with roughly half of this number being concentrated in the Greater Winnipeg area.

Manitoba's early history was fashioned by explorers, missionaries, fur traders and settlers. The first of the explorers to reach the waters of far northern Manitoba was the English sea-captain Henry Hudson. Turned adrift by a mutinous crew, he died off the rocky coastline of the great bay which bears his name.

To a Welshman, Sir Thomas Button, goes the credit for having been the first white man to set foot on what is now Manitoba soil. In 1612 he sailed along the western shore of Hudson Bay and wintered at the mouth of the Nelson River.

In 1670, King Charles II granted a charter to "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading Into Hudson Bay" and the cornerstone of a vast trading empire was laid.

The first white man known to have seen the Canadian prairies was Henry Kelsey, a Hudson Bay trader and explorer who kept a journal of his travels in 1690 to 1692.

In 1738, Pierre Gaultier de la Verendrye built a fort at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers (later Winnipeg).

The first attempt to found a permanent settlement in Manitoba came in 1812 when Lord Selkirk settled his Scottish crofters and fisherfolk on the banks of the Red River, to form the nucleus of the present City of Winnipeg.