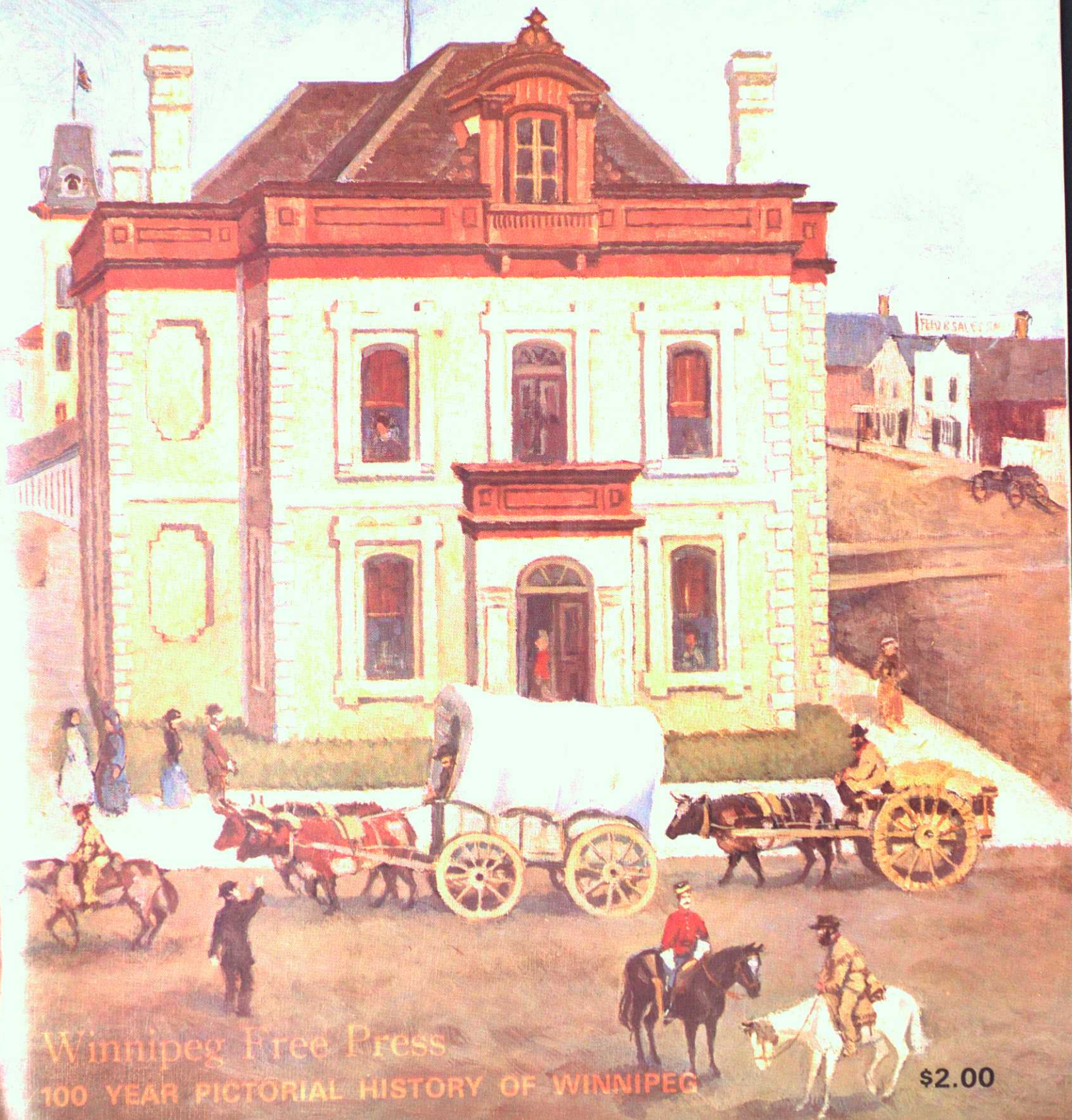


# WINNIPEG 100



Winnipeg Free Press  
100 YEAR PICTORIAL HISTORY OF WINNIPEG

Compiled by Edith Paterson

\$2.00



## FOREWORD

The purpose of this memorial book is to mark Winnipeg's 100th birthday in pictures, and to illustrate something of the surprising and colorful growth of the city, which served as the "gateway" for opening of the Canadian West.

From the many photographs available in The Free Press library and other sources our original plan was to develop a sequence of pictures starting from 1873 to portray a step-by-step development of Winnipeg and its people.

Following a study of various concepts by an editorial team, it was determined that our purpose would best be served by dealing separately with various aspects of Winnipeg's growth in such fields as sports, religion, transportation, buildings, civic services and so forth. Pictures portraying such varied aspects of Winnipeg on a "then" and "now" basis would, it was felt, offer a vivid record of our dramatic growth from a small pioneer prairie town to one of Canada's major cities and business centers with a population of more than half a million people.

From the start, it was determined to put the stress on "people" — and not necessarily the famous — and to attempt to choose buildings and scenes which are now gone, to record the past.

The task of selecting the most typical or interesting pictures from the many thousands of old photographs available presented the editors with a difficult problem. The careful work done by a Free Press team of Edith Paterson, Alexander Foot, librarian Ruth Buggey and staff, Peter Kuch, chief photographer, Jack Ablett and staff, under the direction of managing editor Albert Boothe, as well as James Trifunov and others, is gratefully acknowledged. In addition, the assistance given by several Winnipeg old-timers in helping to identify many of the pictures is also much appreciated.

Rather than produce a large and expensive volume, with but a limited circulation, it was decided to produce a smaller, more representative picture story at a modest cost, which would service a much wider audience in recording Winnipeg's century of history.

In seeing something of our origins, our achievements from little resources, the drive, energy and ambitions of our early citizens, it is hoped that this book will provide our present citizens of Winnipeg with a sense of pride and purpose, as well as active inspiration and effort towards even greater achievements in the next hundred years.

R. S. Malone  
Publisher and Editor-in-Chief  
The Winnipeg Free Press



## WINNIPEG 100

What a difference a century makes! As the early settlers arrived at what became Portage and Main (above, 1872) they had no idea that in one hundred years Winnipeg would have become a booming metropolis. The early photo (taken by James Penrose) shows the Garratt House, an up-to-date hotel. It was located at the site of the present Winnipeg Inn, to be found to the right of the Richardson Building (below).







MAYOR FRANCIS CORNISH



OUR FIRST CREST

THE BILL incorporating the City of Winnipeg was passed by the Manitoba Legislature Nov. 8, 1873. The following January 5, Francis Evans Cornish was elected mayor. He remained in office for one year only and was followed by a long succession of illustrious first magistrates, including Stephen Juba, who was elected mayor of Winnipeg, Oct. 25, 1956.

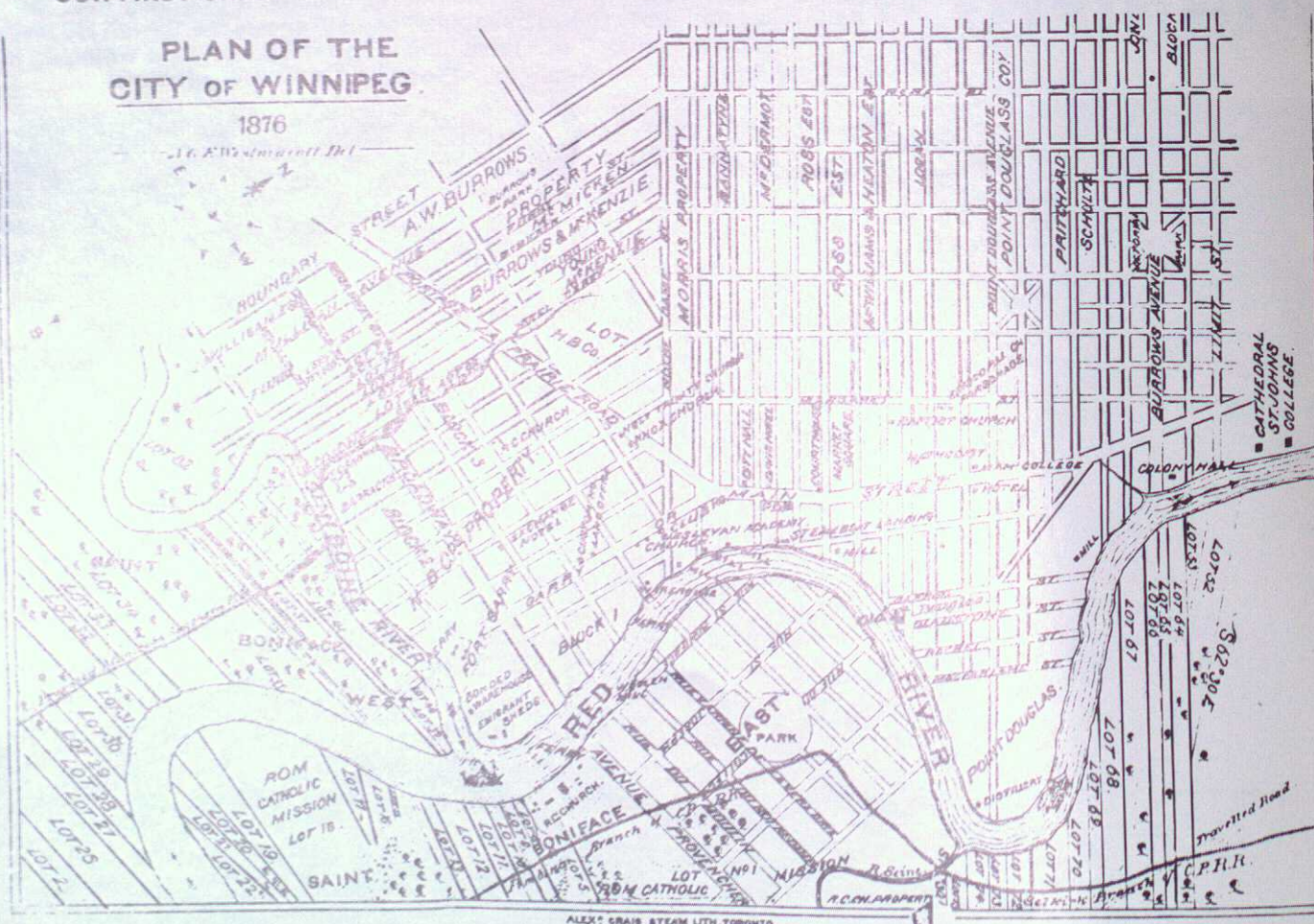
In 1960 the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg was established by an act of the Provincial Legislature, with powers and responsibilities in a number of specific services considered to be of joint concern throughout the urban area.

On Jan. 1, 1972, a unique form of government for a major Canadian city area came into being in Winnipeg. Legislation passed the previous July replaced the former municipalities and the Metropolitan Corporation with a single unified city government with exclusive municipal jurisdiction over the area.

Included in the new unified city were the rural municipalities of Charleswood, Fort Garry, North Kildonan and Old Kildonan; the Town of Tuxedo and the cities of East Kildonan, West Kildonan, St. Vital, Transcona, St. Boniface, St. James-Assiniboia and Winnipeg. When Winnipeg was incorporated in 1873 there were 1,869 inhabitants in an area comprising a few blocks along Main Street. The unified city of 1972 had a total population of 548,573, scattered over an area of 218.4 square miles.

# PLAN OF THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

1876



THE PEMBINA AND SELKIRK branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway shown in this 1876 plan of Winnipeg were still under construction at that time. Boundary Street was later changed to Maryland as the city grew beyond it.



MAYOR STEPHEN JUBA



OUR NEW CREST

WINNIPEG CITY COUNCIL operated in this city hall from 1886 until it was torn down to make way for the Civic Centre (below), built in 1964.



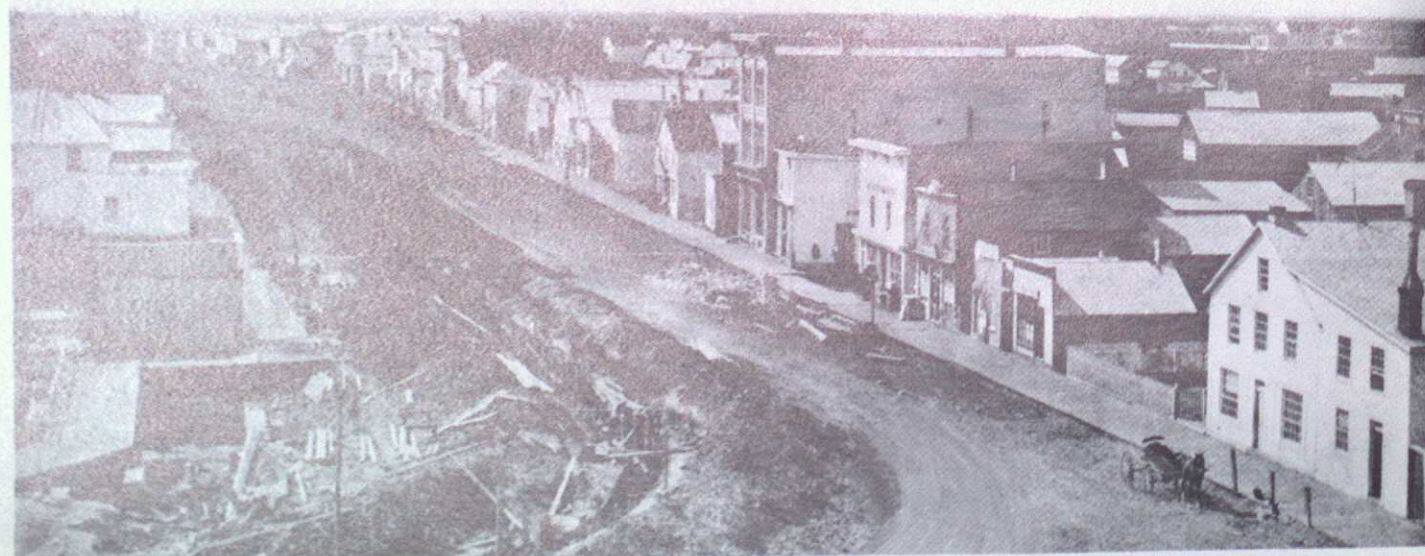




MAIN, ABOUT 1881, is seen in the two photos, left and below. Looking north, with the city hall blocking the far end of the street, the photo at left shows the west side of Main and, below, the east side. Horse and carriage was the order of the day in those less-busy, more friendly times.



ANOTHER PHOTO (Below) of Main looks like a scene from Czarist Russia, with the sleighs and wagons, and people bundled up against the snow. Looking north from McDermot in the spring of 1883, the old city hall can be seen in the background and, to the left, Ross House.



A PROGRESSIVE attitude, as Winnipeg installs its first storm sewer in 1875 at a cost of \$4,100



WILLIAM Fisher Luxton was co-founder of The Free Press in 1872, and editor for the first 20 years, when control passed into the hands of John W. Sifton and family. Mr. Luxton's fearless editorials and straightforward policies did much to shape the future of the new City of Winnipeg.



JOHN Wesley Daffoe, editor-in-chief and president of The Free Press, reigned over the paper from 1901 until his death in 1944 — a man of strong opinions and independent spirit. He was a champion of Western issues — breaking of the CPR's monopoly over the prairies, fight for lower freight rates, building of the Hudson Bay Railway and many other vital issues. But his chief claim to fame was his identification with the movement for Dominion status and autonomy for Canada, and the creation of the Commonwealth.



FREE PRESS Building on Carlton, gaily decorated for the 1939 visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.



ARCHIE DALE, the artist from Aberdeen, established an international reputation as a political cartoonist during his years at The Free Press (1927-54). Cartoons like this poured forth from his desk in a corner of The Free Press library to form a history of Canada during that period.



FREE PRESS Building on McDermot, east of Main, 1882-1900.



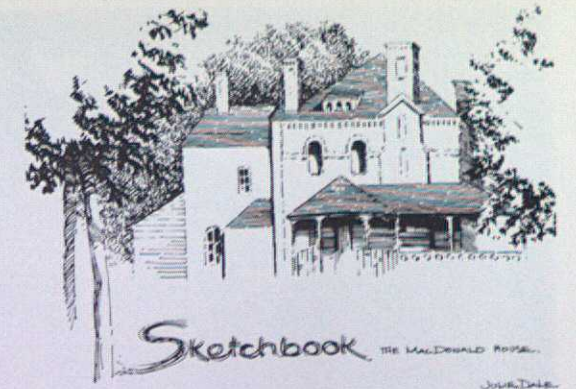
RE-ENACTMENT of the 1872 transport of the first hand press to Winnipeg.



CROWDS READ bulletin boards outside The Free Press, Garry and Portage, during the provincial election, 1907

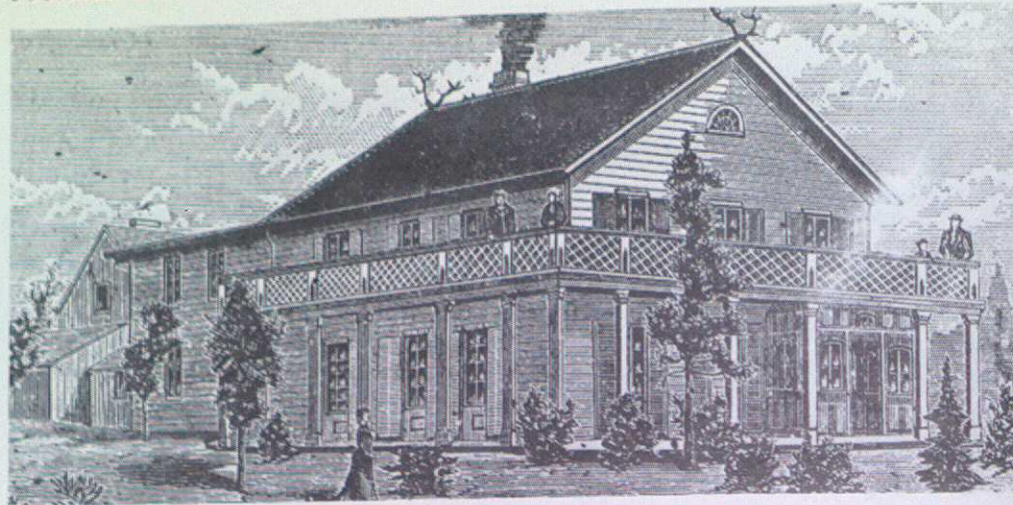


IT WAS All Aboard for Happyland Park on July 18, 1906, as Free Press carrier boys boarded an open-air streetcar for an outing at the amusement park, west of Portage between Aubrey and Dominion.



ARCHIE'S DAUGHTER, Free Press staff artist Julie Dale, is also establishing a wide reputation as a clever artist. Especially popular is her weekly feature, Sketchbook. Here Miss Dale shows an unusual side view of the Sir Hugh John Macdonald House, built in 1895 by the son of the Canadian Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald.





DEER LODGE (left) was the residence of Manitoba pioneer James McKay from 1859, when he married Margaret Rowand, until his death in 1879. Fur trader, guide, hunter, business man and cabinet minister, McKay was famous throughout the West for his hospitality. Later it became a celebrated road house and hotel, Chad's Place. It burned in 1907 but was rebuilt immediately as the Deer Lodge Hotel (above) and became more popular than ever, with a zoo including a famous bear. It was acquired by Roderick MacKenzie, wealthy businessman and sportsman, who donated it to the federal government during the First World War as a veterans' hospital. In June, 1916, it was officially opened by HRH the Duke of Connaught as the MacKenzie Military Convalescent Hospital, which later became Deer Lodge Hospital. The last remnant of the hotel vanished a few years later as the hospital was rebuilt and expanded.



A STATUE of Mere d'Ouvillie, founder of the Grey Nuns, stands near the City of St. Boniface Museum on Tache Avenue. One of the oldest buildings in Manitoba, built in 1846, it served as the first convent of the Grey Nuns in Western Canada, and was the birthplace of all the charitable undertakings of the Order in the West. As well as a convent, the Sisters have operated it as an orphanage, old folks' home and hospital during the past century. It opened as a museum in 1966 and commemorates the history of Manitoba's French-speaking people.



NOW SEVEN OAKS Museum, this spacious home was built in 1852 by Orkneyman John Inkster, who came to the Red River settlement in 1818. In 1826 he married Mary Sinclair, daughter of Chief Factor William Sinclair of the Hudson's Bay Company. They established a farm near Seven Oaks Creek in Kildonan and Mr. Inkster later opened a store nearby. Among their nine children was Colin Inkster, for 52 years sheriff of Manitoba.



THIS DETAILED line drawing of James H. Ashdown's fine residence in Point Douglas, published in April, 1878, was the first sketch used to illustrate a Free Press story. The first dwelling of its kind in the district, the Ashdown house was described as an elegant brick-veneer structure on a stone foundation containing, among other conveniences, a bathroom and a furnace — decided innovations in house-building in Winnipeg at that time. The architect was T. H. Parr, an early City of Winnipeg engineer; main contractors were Blackmore and Cadham, who sublet much of the work. Tin work and plumbing were done by Mr. Ashdown's own establishment.



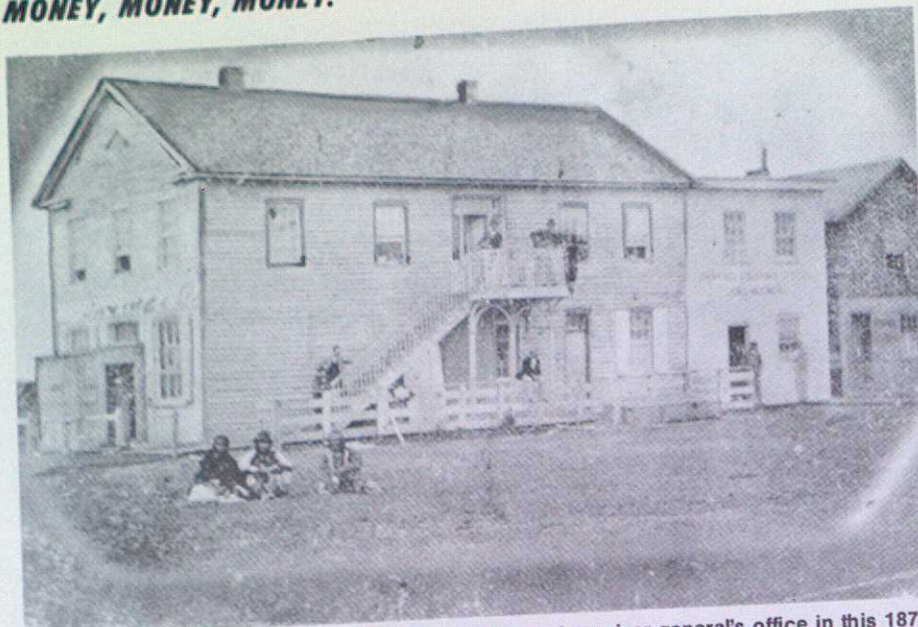
ALTHOUGH THERE WERE horse-drawn streetcars on Main in 1883, hansom cabs with silk-hatted drivers were still popular at 50 cents-and-up a trip. Photo taken in front of McMicken's Omnibus and Transfer Co., 387 Main, between Lombard and McDermot.



THE BLOCK BETWEEN Lombard and McDermot on the east side of Main had changed considerably by 1903, with the Merchants' Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of Hamilton all located there. The post office, later the customs building (with white stripes), stands just beyond on the northeast corner of Main and McDermot.



# MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.



GILBERT McMICKEN opened Manitoba's first bank and receiver general's office in this 1872 building on Fort; photo courtesy Toronto-Dominion Bank.



THE PRIVATE BANK of Alloway and Champion (left) was organized by W. F. Alloway and H. T. Champion in 1879 and operated until 1923 when it was taken over by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. This building on South Main was erected in 1911.



IN 1833 there were seven private and eight chartered banks in Winnipeg; by 1918 there were 20, eight of them on Main between McDermot and Portage. Until the Bank of Canada was established in 1934 many issued their own banknotes, going all out in their competition for customers with steel engravings and a variety of color and scenes. Collectors consider bills printed in Manitoba as among the most beautiful in the world. An example is the \$10 bill (above) issued by the Union Bank in 1912.



THIS CANADIAN Imperial Bank of Commerce building on Main Street replaced a similar but smaller one that was taken down stone by stone in 1910 and re-erected in Regina. This building, with its handsome marble interior, was left vacant, its future undecided, when the bank moved into the Richardson Building at Portage and Main in 1969.

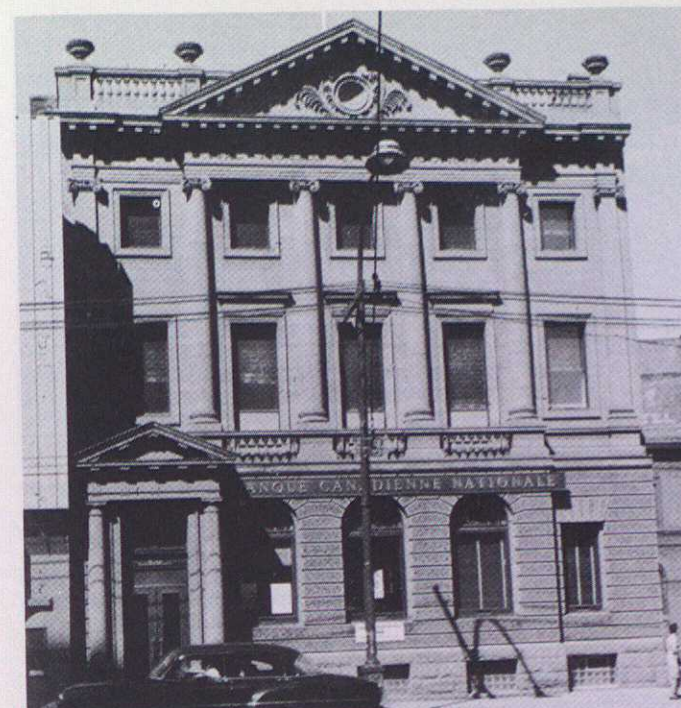


THE ROYAL BANK Building, Portage and Fort, was Winnipeg's first high-rise office building when it was completed in 1966.

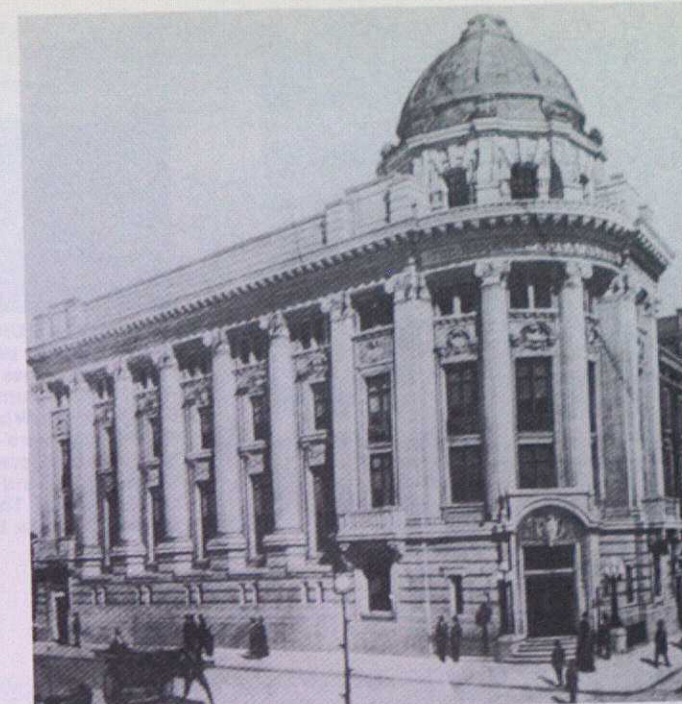


THE BANK of Montreal, Portage and Main, was considered an architectural gem when it was completed in 1913. The bank has been in business in Winnipeg since 1877.

# BANKS AND NEAR-BANKS



BANQUE CANADIENNE Nationale, Main, built in 1899



BANK OF Nova Scotia, Portage, c. 1909



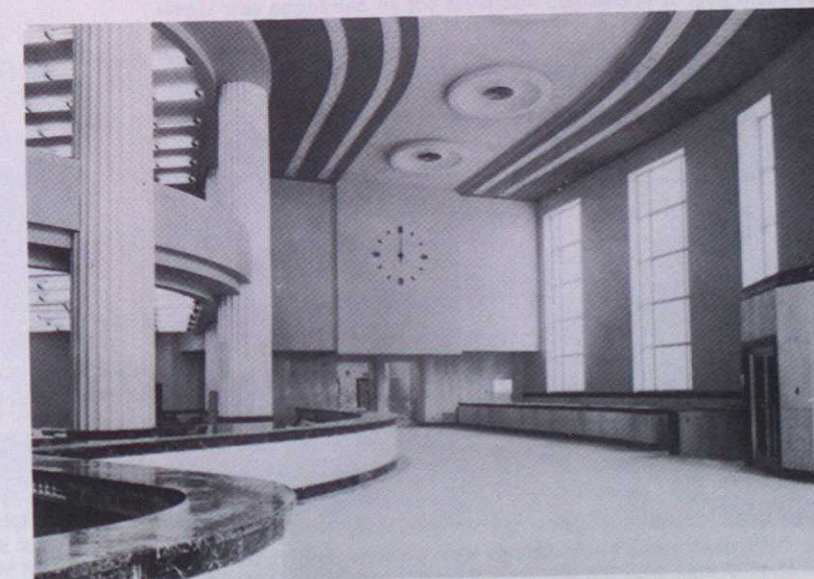
DOMINION BANK, Main and McDermot, c. 1910



THE WINNIPEG Terminal Credit Union Society moved into its new building in 1966. In 1973 nearly 50 credit unions were supplementing services offered by Winnipeg banks.

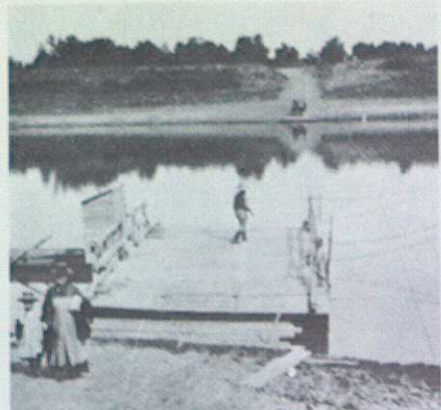


CANADA TRUST'S handsome new building at Portage and Fort was officially opened Jan. 10, 1958 by Premier D. L. Campbell. After having it their own way for many years, Winnipeg banks were faced with opposition of various kinds.

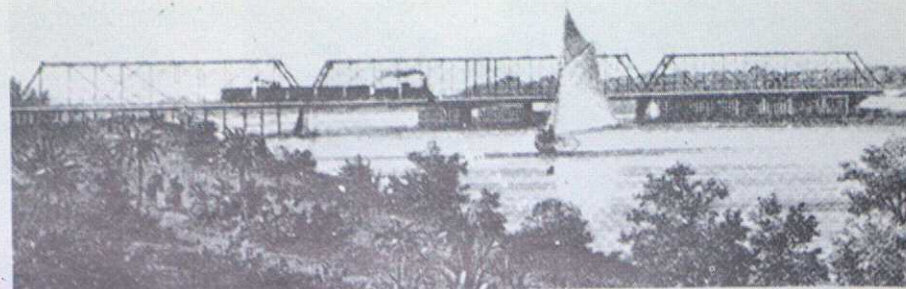


CONSIDERED avant garde in 1952 was the striking interior of the new Bank of Toronto (now Toronto-Dominion) at Portage and Notre Dame.

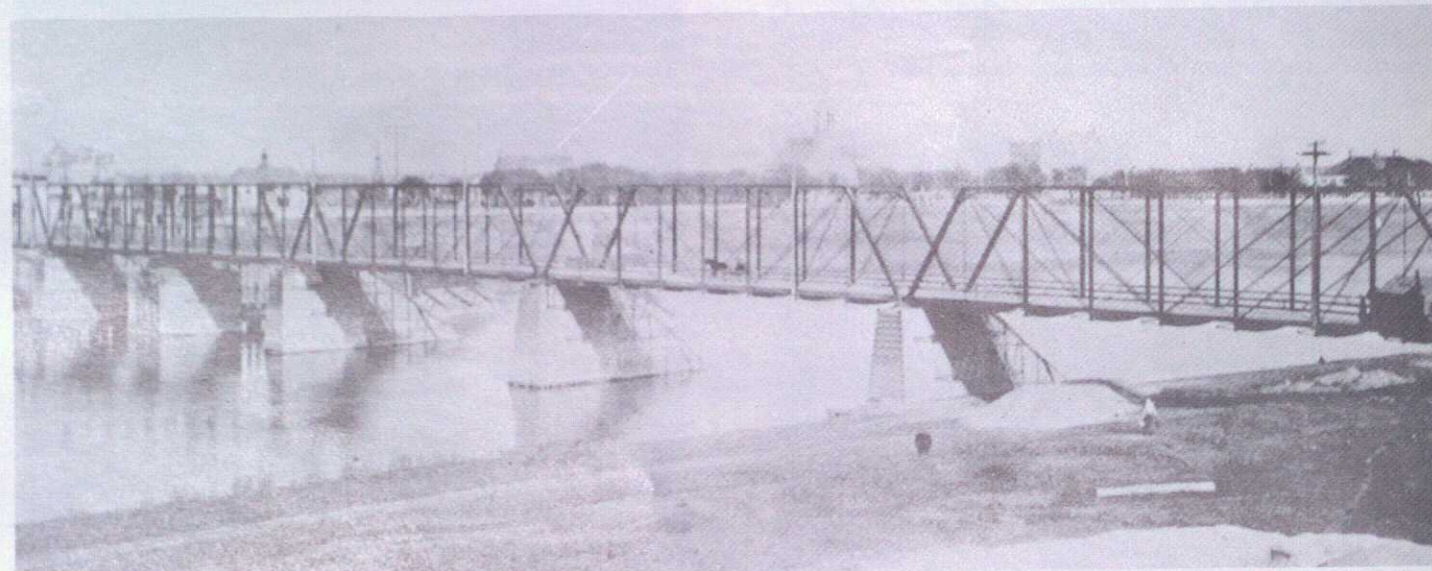




ST. NORBERT ferry, c. 1900, one of many ferries in use before bridges were built.



THE FIRST LOUISE Bridge across the Red River was Winnipeg's oldest and most colorful bridge. The city promised to build it, at a cost of more than \$200,000, in order to get the CPR mainline to cross the river at Winnipeg instead of Selkirk. The placing of the cornerstone Aug. 9, 1880, turned into a riot when people ignored the speeches and mobbed the free liquor stand. When the bridge was well under way it was discovered that the east approaches were on property owned by Lt.-Gov. J. E. Cauchon. A legal battle followed that cost the city a pretty penny. But the bridge served both railway and other traffic until 1904, when it was found too light for the heavier trains, so a new railway bridge was constructed at Orleans Street. The old Louise bridge was replaced in 1909 by a traffic bridge located near by, still in use in 1973.



THIS IS THE second Broadway Bridge, running from the east end of Broadway across the Red River to St. Boniface. It was built in 1883 to replace the first Broadway Bridge, destroyed by high water and ice four days after its official opening in April, 1882. It was a bitter blow to St. Boniface that access to the bridge from Broadway was blocked when construction of the Union Depot started in 1906. It was replaced in 1917 by the Provencher Bridge.



THE ORIGINAL Main Street Bridge was privately built in 1881 and was a toll bridge until the city took it over a year later. It is shown here with Upper Fort Gerry in the background. The bridge served until replaced in 1897.



THE THIRD Main Street bridge, along with the nearby Norwood Bridge, was built as a make-work project during the depression. It is shown here under construction in 1931. In 1938 it was renamed the Bridge of the Forts, with Mayor John Queen unveiling a plaque to that effect. However, as a member of city council had predicted, the old name stuck. (Foote)



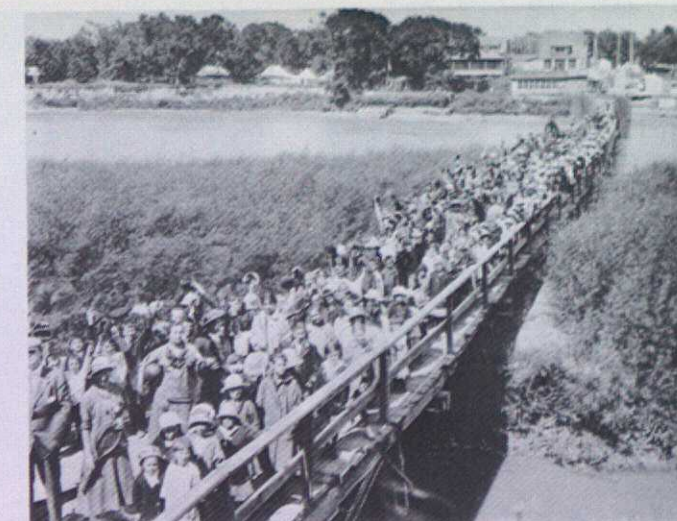
THIS STEEL bridge across the Assiniboine River at Maryland Street was completed in 1894, when most of Crescentwood was still bush. For a time the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company ran a free shuttle service from the end of the line on Cornish Avenue for the benefit of passengers going to and from St. Mary's Academy. A concrete bridge succeeded it in 1921 and served until replaced by the present Maryland Bridge, completed in 1969.



OSBORNE BRIDGE looked different when it was built in 1912, with concrete superstructures concealing counter-balances for raising it for river traffic. They were removed in 1937 when one of the 70-ton counterweights broke loose and crashed to the deck, fortunately in the early hours of the morning when no one was on the bridge. It replaced a steel bridge built in 1882 by a group of speculators and which was later taken over by the city.



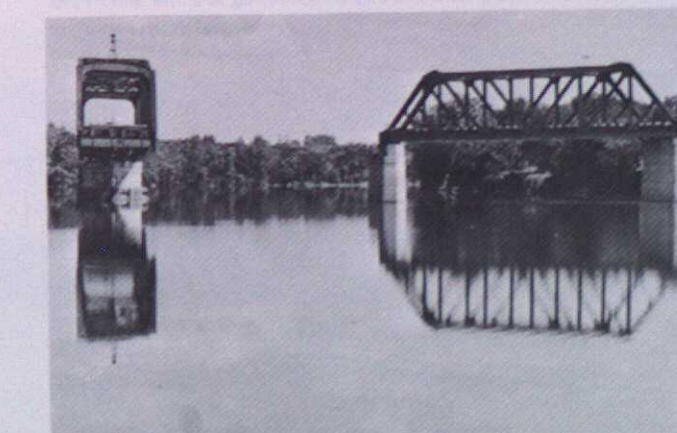
THE ELM PARK toll bridge, built in 1912 by a real estate company which had developed the former pleasure park, lost money for the speculators. St. Vital residents were allowed free passage, but outsiders had to pay — five cents for pedestrians, 10 cents for cars and 25 cents for trucks. In 1941 the company threatened to sell to the highest bidder, for scrap or as a bridge. St. Vital was not interested so a group of Elm Park residents bought it and later offered to sell it to the municipality at cost. Finally, after a year of bickering, the City of Winnipeg, the provincial government and St. Vital agreed to buy and maintain it, each paying a third of the costs. However, the speed limit was cut down to eight miles an hour and loads were restricted before the bridge was made unnecessary by the new St. Vital bridge, built in 1965.



THE FIRST Assiniboine Park footbridge was a pontoon affair built not long after the official opening of the park in 1909. It was replaced in 1931 by the present concrete one, which cars crossed during the visits of King George VI and later Queen Elizabeth.



PROVENCHER BRIDGE, completed in 1917, nearly caused a war between Winnipeg and St. Boniface. The two cities were building it jointly, with the latter to pay two-thirds of the cost. But there was trouble right from the start, with fighting over design, tenders, contractors and other details. St. Boniface didn't want the counterweights in overhead structures such as in Osborne Bridge, but Winnipeg did. Finally, to settle the dispute, a public utility commissioner was appointed by the Manitoba Legislature to look into it. A heated battle followed, but was finally settled, and the overhead trusses were not incorporated into the bridge. Electric apparatus for opening it was invented by a Manitoban, J. E. Ennis. (Foote)



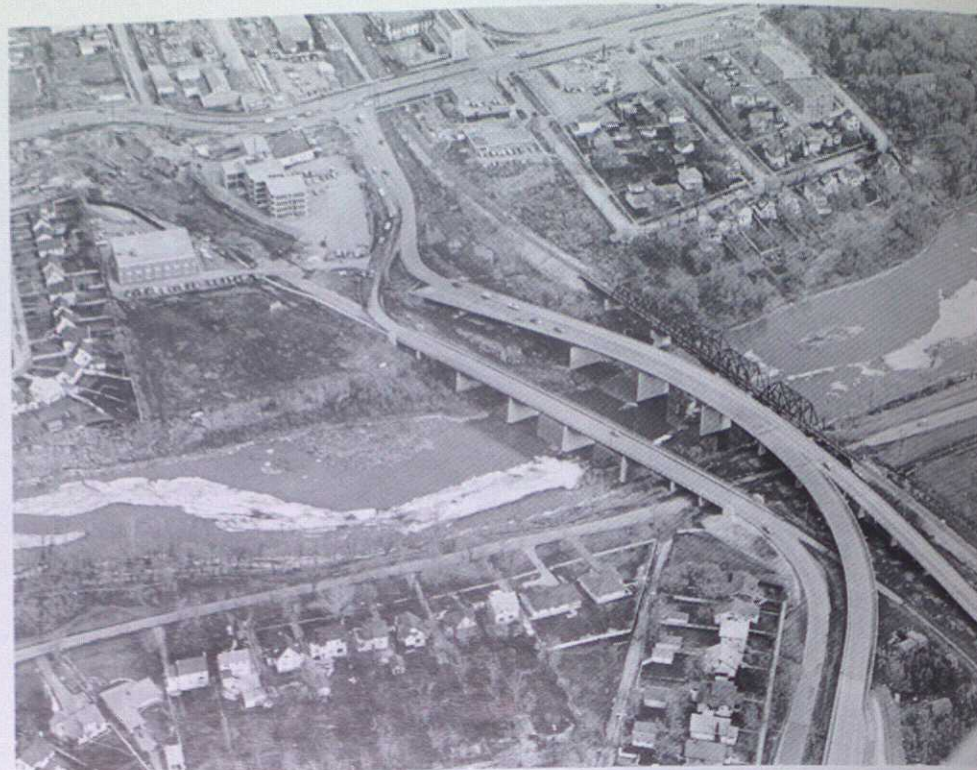
THE OLD Bergen cutoff over the Red River shows another way of opening a bridge to allow boats to pass underneath.



## UNDER AND OVER



THE DISRAELI bridge and freeway was first planned in the early 1950s but the bridge opened in October, 1959, and the freeway just a year later, the first of Winnipeg's new style arterial freeways. It was designed to ease congestion on Main between Portage and Redwood and reduce traffic on the Redwood and Louise bridges. Cost up to 1959 was more than \$5 million, with the province contributing \$3½ million, Winnipeg around \$2 million and East Kildonan some \$92,000 of the total cost. Additional entrances and exits, resurfacing and other improvements have since added considerably to the cost. This photo was taken from the top of the Richardson Building.



ALTHOUGH THE St. James Bridge and Portage underpass were constructed by the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg, there were the usual fireworks that have marked the building of bridges joining different municipalities. After its opening in 1962 it was found to have relieved some of the traffic congestion, especially after sporting events, that made a bottleneck of the former steel and concrete bridge. But that one, opened in 1936, was considered pretty fine, compared to the CNR combination railway and traffic bridge built in 1909.



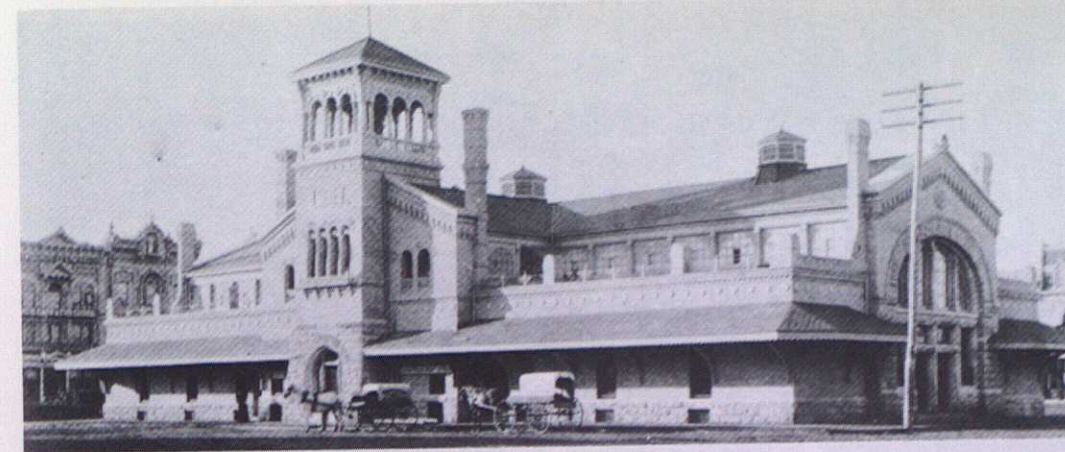
THE PEMBINA-JUBILEE interchange, completed by Metro in 1969, is a far cry from the oxcart trail that for many years was the main highway between what is now the city of Winnipeg and the rest of the continent.



THIS CLOVERLEAF in the 55-mile perimeter highway, nearing completion when the photograph was taken in 1968, was designed for a mode of travel far different from the dog-teams, carriages and carriages of earlier days. It is northeast of the city.



THE ARLINGTON Bridge spanning CP Rail's main line in north Winnipeg, was built in 1910-11 to relieve congestion on the Salter overpass which had been erected in 1898 (and which served until replaced by a new one in 1932). The Arlington overpass was a source of controversy right from the start, with its steep approaches dangerous for both streetcars and private vehicles. According to former city engineer W. D. Hurst, the bridge was prefabricated in Birmingham, England, and was originally intended to cross the Nile. Winnipeg got it when that plan fell through. In 1973 it was still a source of controversy because of its age and condition.

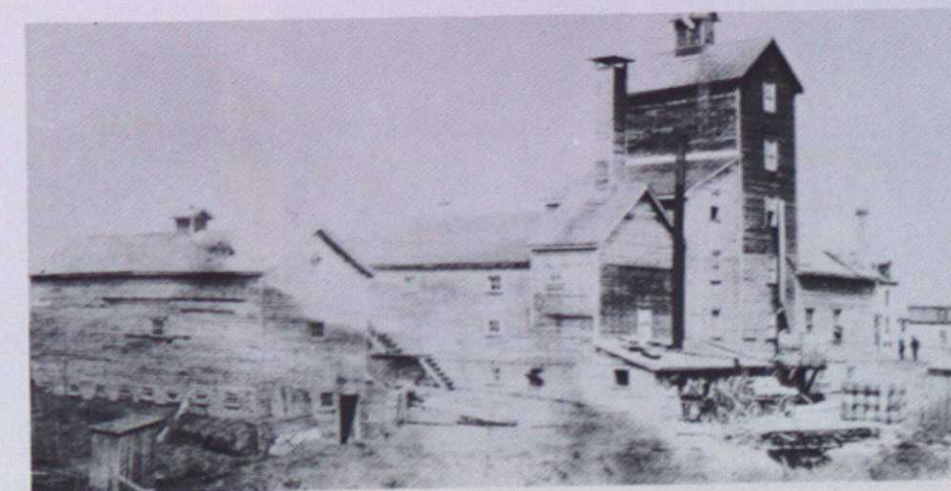


THE FORT GARRY Gate outlined in beer cases was E. L. Drewry's float in a 1915 parade. In 1877 Mr. Drewry paddled down the Red River to Winnipeg, having come from St. Paul, where he had learned his trade from his father. With one horse, which provided power for the plant as well as for making deliveries, the young man started his brewery in a small log cabin not far from the present Redwood Bridge. He was afterward joined by his brother, F. W. Drewry. Soda water-making facilities were added later.



VULCAN IRON Company, shown here in 1903, was founded by John McKechnie, a wheelwright who arrived in Winnipeg in 1872 and, two years later, opened the first foundry in the Northwest, which was afterward expanded into the Vulcan Iron Works. The first location was near the CPR railway, the main line of which eventually became a Vulcan Iron Co. siding.

THE SECOND building of Shea's Brewery, founded by Patrick Shea and John McDonaugh, is seen here. Shea was a young Irishman who had come to Winnipeg in 1882 and for a time he and McDonaugh operated the Waverley Hotel at 757 Main. In 1886 they started a small brewery on Proud Street near Colony Creek, with a capacity of 25 gallons a day. Later Mr. Shea became sole owner.



## PIONEER BUSINESS

THIS WAS Winnipeg's first supermarket, the market building behind city hall. It was built in 1897, replacing an older one torn down shortly before. There was great competition for the butchers' sawdust-sprinkled stalls, serviced by meat vaults beneath the building. Market Square was the centre of trade and commerce for many years, with hotels and livery stables near at hand. The square was the scene of gatherings of every kind, from Salvation Army meetings to political "soap-boxing." After the First World War two storeys were added and the building was converted into civic offices. It was demolished in 1964.





WINNIPEG Grenadier Band 1915 c. (Foote).



WINNIPEG City Band 1903.



RAILWAY PORTERS' band, 1922 (Foote).



INDIAN BAND at IOOF Hall 1929, (Foote).



WINNIPEG CITADEL Salvation Army silver band, 1909 (Foote).



TRANSCONA Pipe Band, 1930 (Foote).



SKATING on the Assiniboine River, 1925



TOBOGGAN slide, 1914 (Foote)



LADY CURLERS, Winnipeg Board of Trade Building, 1906. (Foote)



ALL DRESSED UP for games at the Winnipeg Tennis Club, Roslyn Road, early 1900s



ST. GEORGE'S Snowshoe Club members at St. Paul, Minn., Winter Carnival, 1886. The club was organized in Winnipeg in 1879.

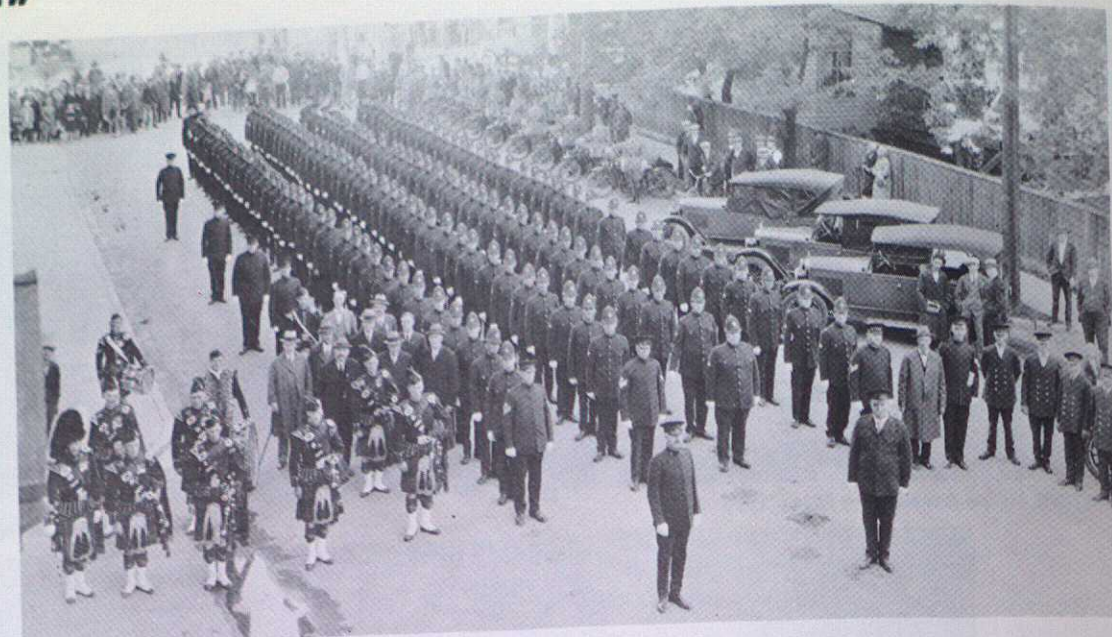


ST. JOHN Ambulance Corps members with Mayor R. D. Waugh, 1912. Always on hand at public gatherings. (Foote)





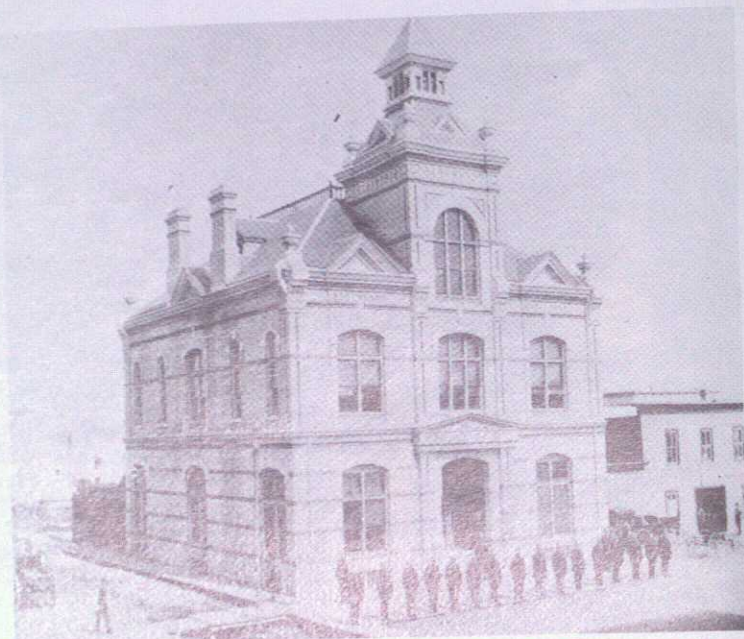
WINNIPEG'S first police chief was John Ingram, appointed in 1874 but forced to resign in 1875 when he was discovered in a "house of ill fame" during a raid conducted by his second in command, who subsequently got the job.



AN IMPRESSIVE line up in June, 1929 (Foote)



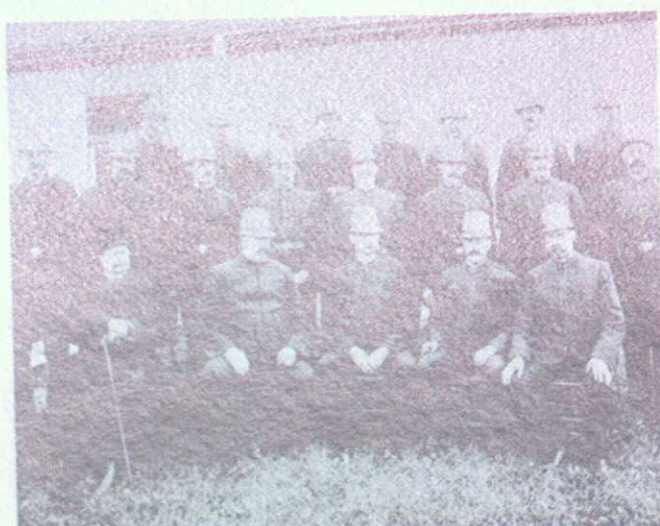
DETECTIVE Archie Munro, c. 1898.



THIS POLICE COURT and station, corner of King and James, served from 1883 to 1905 when it was replaced by the Central Police Station, A Division, at Rupert and Louise.



CONST. A. W. Archibald in snappy 1880 uniform with double-breasted, brass-buttoned frock-coat. The bowler-style hats were fine for spring and fall, but were replaced in winter with fur caps, and in hot summer weather with "straw hats with muslin streamers," according to a Free Press report.



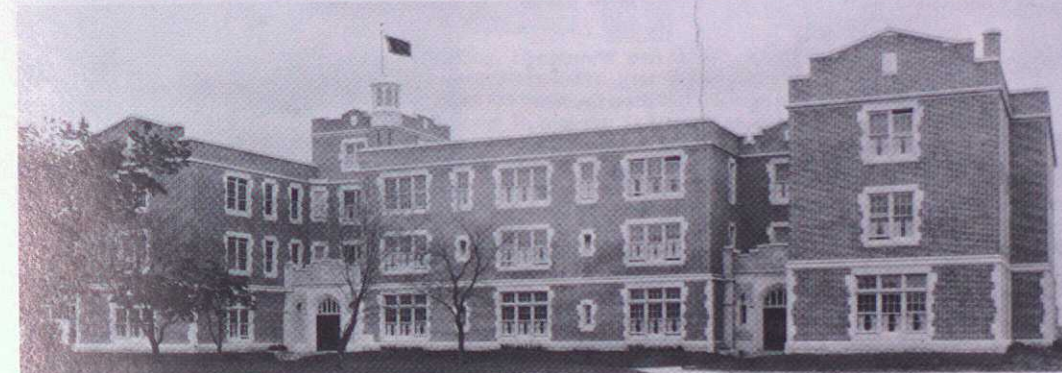
WINNIPEG'S "Keystone Cops" around the turn of the century



THE FIRST Detachment of North West Mounted Police arrived at Lower Fort Garry in October, 1873, having travelled by way of the Great Lakes and the Dawson route. On Nov. 3 the enlistment oath was administered by temporary commissioner Lieut.-Col. W. Osborne Smith and the Stone Fort became, for the time being, the headquarters of the Mounties. The first three to sign the roll were Arthur H. Griesbach, Percy R. Neale and Samuel Benfield Steele (later Maj.-Gen. Sir Sam Steele). When Lieut.-Col. George Arthur French, who had been appointed commissioner, arrived a few weeks later he found the men undergoing rigorous training despite cold weather, and skating on the Red River for fun and relaxation.



THE ROYAL Canadian Mounted Police "D" Division headquarters, 1091 Portage, has a Salvation Army crest over the door. The reason is that the building was erected in 1927 by the Army as the William Booth Memorial Territorial Training College, but during the depression years there were so many demands to assist the poor that the Salvationists could not keep it up. It was taken over by the RCMP in 1932. Shown above are dress uniforms of the RCMP throughout the years — 1874, 1898 and 1973.



THE VAUGHAN Street detention home opened in 1883 as the most up-to-date provincial gaol imaginable, with every modern convenience and innovation possible. However, it gradually deteriorated and after years of protest by individuals and organizations, the Manitoba Youth Centre on Tuxedo Boulevard was completed at a cost of \$2.9 million early in 1973, and expected to become a model after which many youth facilities in North America would be patterned.



WINNIPEG POLICE Department tug-of-war team at River Park, 1918 (Foote).





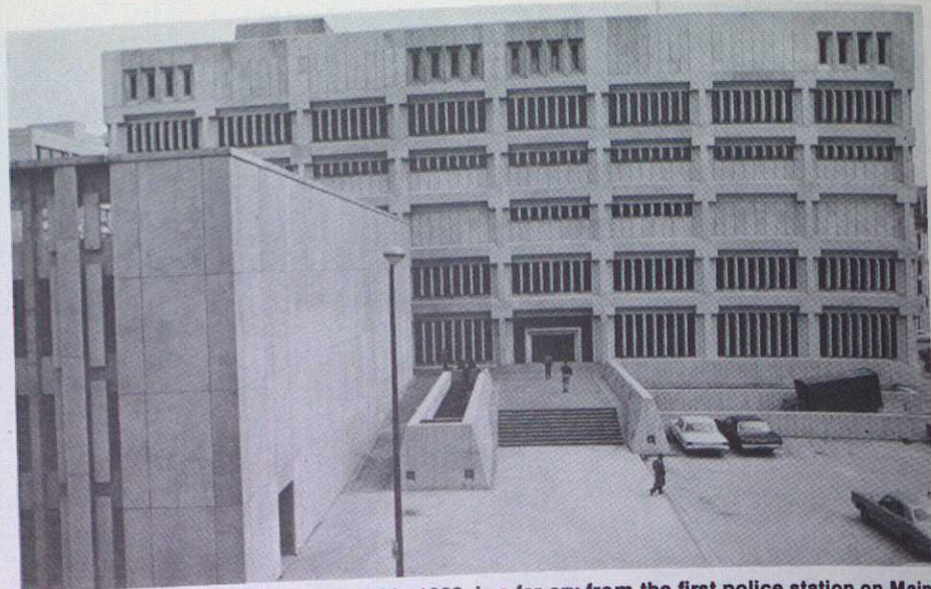
THE ONLY woman among the 24-member 1971 graduating class of the Winnipeg police department was Beverly Zyllich.



THE NEED for a police patrol wagon became apparent in 1878 when two women who had been imbibing a little too freely were "carted off to the hoosegow in a wheelbarrow," according to a Free Press report. But it was not until July, 1883, that a horse and patrol wagon were provided for the long-suffering police. The department acquired its first motorized patrol wagon during the streetcar strike of 1906. By 1913 the force also had several motorcycle policemen, an ambulance and a mounted squad of 10. By 1972 snowmobiles such as this operated by Sgt. W. G. Cozens had been added to the many types of vehicles in use by Winnipeg police.



CONDUCTING A police inspection in June, 1951, from left, are Inspector John H. Reeves, Chief Constable Charles MacIver and Deputy Chief Constable George P. Jamieson. The traditional bobby style helmets were done away with in 1950.



THE PUBLIC Safety Building, opened in 1966, is a far cry from the first police station on Main, only a stone's throw away.



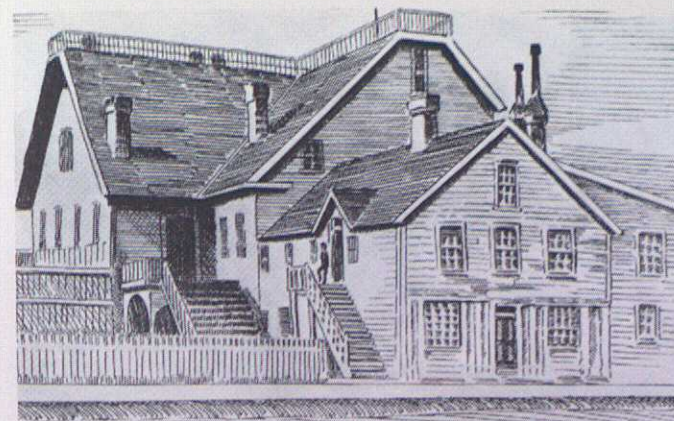
COSY in their buffalo coats, two Winnipeg policemen patrol Main in January, 1966. In 1875 Winnipeg city council outfitted the five-man force in buffalo coats at \$17 each. By the early 1890s wild buffalo (bison) had become so scarce that ankle-length coon-skin coats were used instead. They were light and warm, but when the price of coon-skin became prohibitive in the early 1900s, dyed goatskin was tried, but proved unsatisfactory. When buffalo hides came on the market again in the 1920s because of cultivated herds at Weinwright, Alta., "Winnipeg's finest" were once again garbed in the warm but heavy buffalo coats. In 1971 the force decided to auction off some surplus ones, with tremendous response and bids from far and near. By 1973 policemen were wearing blue parkas instead and most of the remaining buffalo coats were sold.



POLICE Inspector A. G. Robertson in a coon coat, 1919.



NICKY Raniero and Maria Pachero learn about fire alarm boxes from Const. J. G. Comack at Police Expo, a week-long display of police work in April, 1970, at The Bay. Winnipeg city police are noted for their Police and Pal organization and for other activities involving youngsters from the core area of the city.



THIS BUILDING on Main near William, completed in 1874, was Winnipeg's first courthouse and Manitoba's second. (The first one originally stood within the walls of Upper Fort Garry, and later was moved just outside.) The Main Street building, substantially built of oak logs covered with pine siding, also accommodated the police court and goal, civic and government offices, social functions and charity bazaars. The Manitoba Legislature met in it from 1873 to 1882 and a remarkable sight was the dignified Sergeant-at-Arms backing up the stairs, bowing as he went. In January, 1883, it was sold to Daniel Rogers who used it as a variety theatre and bar for several years. Banfield's store was later built on the site.



THE FIRST real Manitoba Law Courts Building, above, right, was erected in 1882-83 on Kennedy Street, just east of the new provincial gaol. It also housed the Manitoba Law Society and its library. But before long it was overcrowded and considered out of date, so the handsome structure, left, was added in 1894. The two buildings served until the present one on Broadway was completed. Later photos show the 1883 section refinished in a darker color to match its neighbor. It was used by various government departments until it burned in 1956. The 1894 structure was remodelled in 1938 to accommodate the Manitoba Law School and the Winnipeg School of Art. It was demolished in 1960.



THE PRESENT Law Courts Building at Broadway and Kennedy was completed in 1916, containing accommodation for all courts and associated offices, plus quarters for the Law Society and its library. It was built of Manitoba limestone, matching that of the brand new Legislative Building under construction across the street. But both buildings were soon involved in a storm of controversy involving irregularities in construction of both. Judicial inquiries and royal commissions found contractor Thomas Kelly had overcharged the government almost \$1 million. Kelly went to the penitentiary; Sir Rodmond Roblin's government was brought down and criminal charges were laid against him and others in the government. They were tried but never convicted and returned to private life. The Legislative Building opened July 15, 1920.



A SUBSTANTIAL residence, built of logs in 1840, this was originally the official residence of the governor of the Hudson's Bay Company at Upper Fort Garry. It stood a short distance inside the gate, which is all that remains of the historic fort. After Manitoba joined Confederation it was rented by the province and became Government House, residence of the lieutenant-governor and the place where official hospitality was dispensed. The third storey was added in 1873. With the exception of a short period when the lieutenant-governor lived at Silver Heights, it was used as Government House until the present one was completed in 1883.



MANITOBA'S FIRST Legislative Building was built in 1882-83, facing Kennedy just south of Broadway. Left is the second Government House, built at the same time and still in use today. The first sessions of the Legislature of the new province of Manitoba began in March, 1871, in a large home belonging to A. G. B. Bannatyne, a little east of Main, between McDermot and what is now Lombard. It burned in December, 1873, the fire destroying many valuable records.





# TRANSPORTATION



THE FIRST STAGECOACH, drawn by four horses, arrived in Winnipeg in September, 1871. A tri-weekly service followed.



BOUND FOR the Northwest, 1874



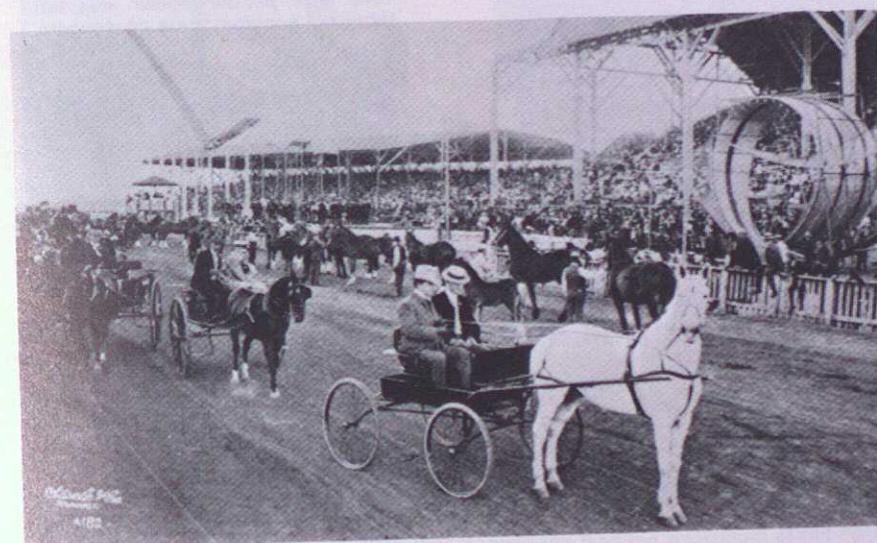
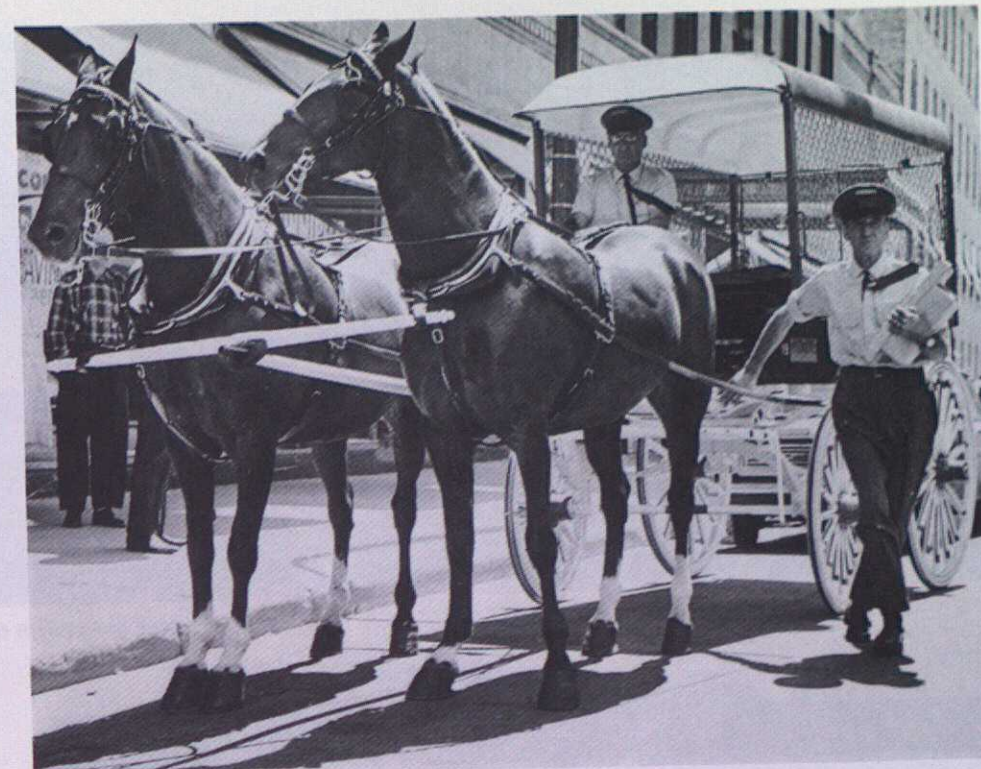
RAILWAY location engineer in Winnipeg, 1878



IN 1878, YOU could buy a ticket to almost anywhere at the stagecoach office corner of Rorie and Post Office Street (now Lombard)

# HORSES

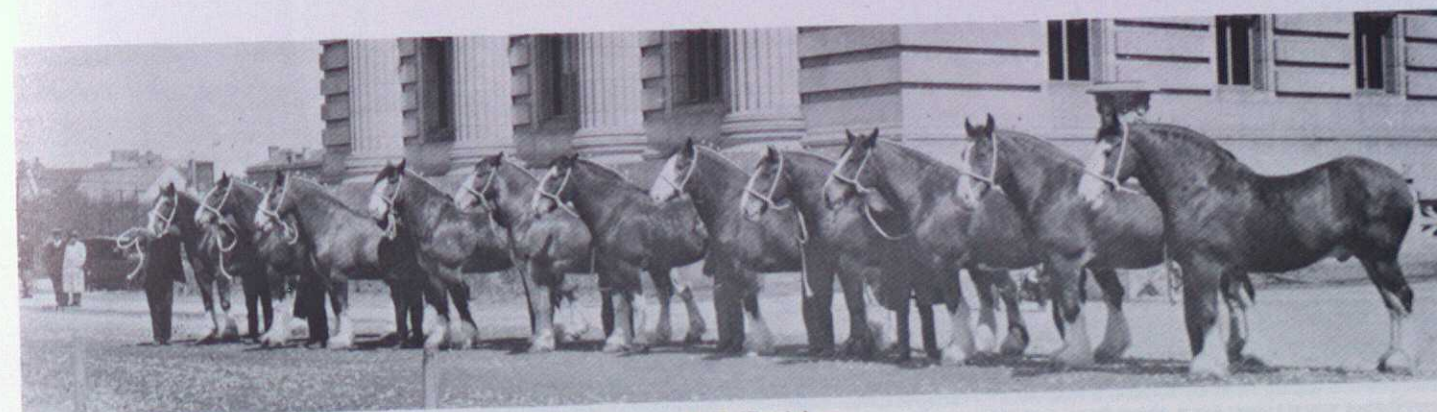
EATON'S beautifully-groomed, high-stepping delivery horses were admired from the day the store opened in 1905. Perfectly matched when they drove in pairs, the line-up was a sight to behold as they turned onto Graham to begin their morning rounds. They won ribbons at many shows and gave a driving display at the 1949 St. Vital agricultural fair. The handsome horses were being replaced by motor vans prior to the Second World War, but to save gasoline they were brought back from pasture and served until 1950.



HORSE PARADE, Winnipeg Exhibition, 1903

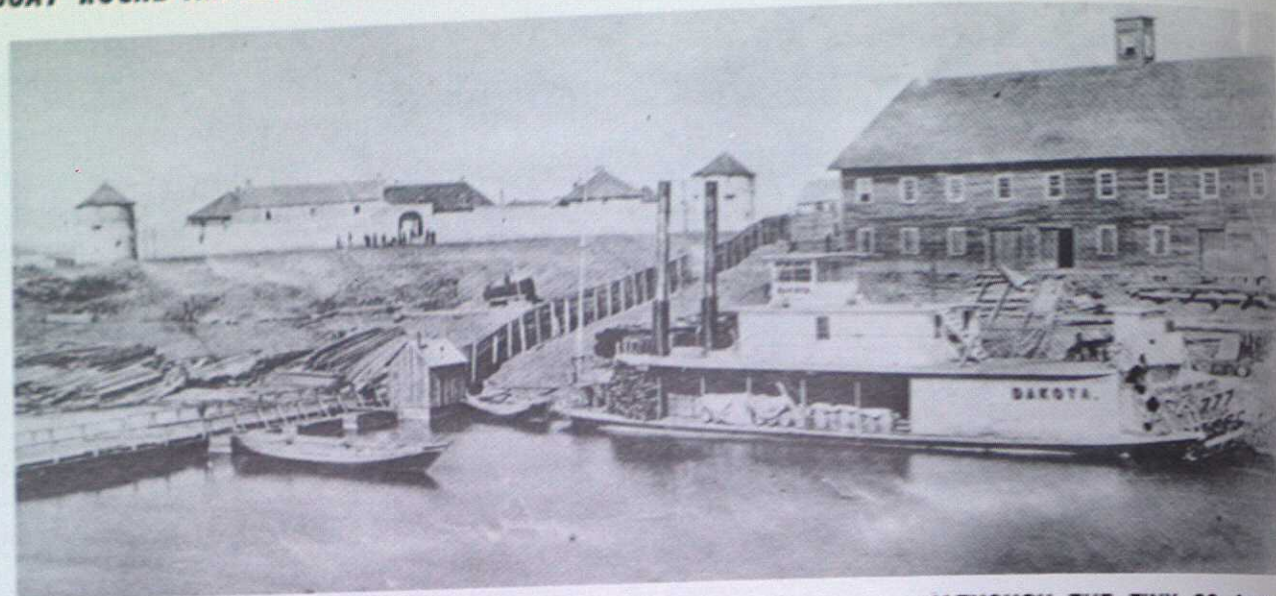


PALACE LIVERY and Boarding Stables on Smith, just south of Portage, c. 1902

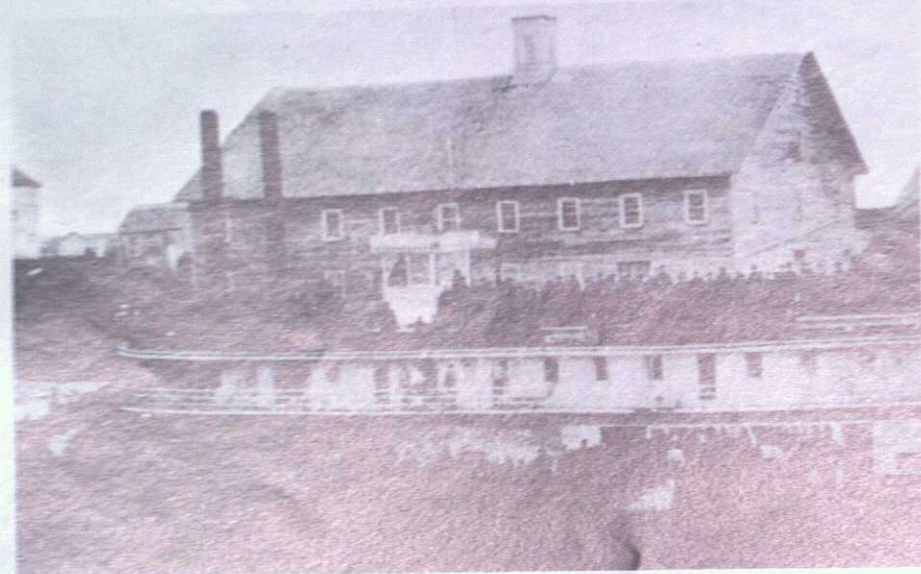


A shipment of fine strong horses for Pat Shea of Shea's Brewery, 1928 (Foote)

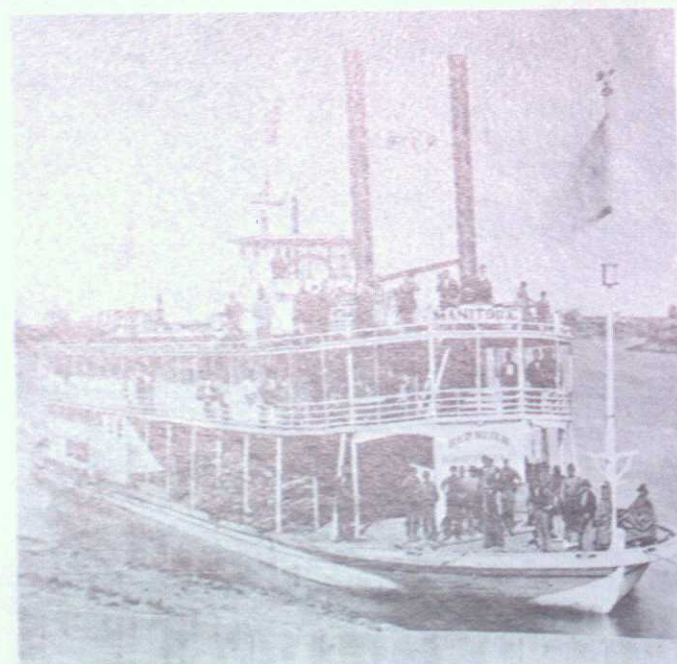




ALTHOUGH THE TINY SS Anson Northup made several trips between Georgetown, Minnesota, and what is now the city of Winnipeg during the summer of 1860, steamboat traffic on the Red River was spasmodic until 1872 when control passed into the hands of the Red River Transportation Company headed by Norman Kittson of St. Paul. Here the SS Dakota docks at the Hudson's Bay Company landing on the Assiniboine River, with Upper Fort Garry in the background, about 1873. The paddlewheeler was later rebuilt to accommodate passengers.



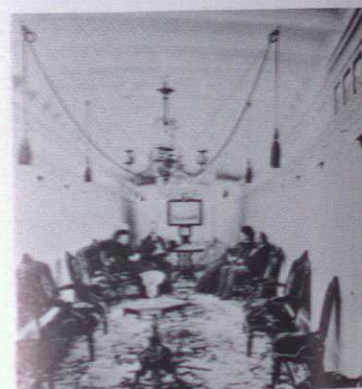
THE FIRST GROUP of Mennonites to reach Manitoba arrived July 31, 1874, aboard the S.S. International, a former Mississippi riverboat.



THE SS MANITOBA, above, and the SS Minnesota were the two steamers built by the Merchants International Steamship Company, started in 1874 by Winnipeg and St. Paul businessmen in an effort to break the monopoly held by Kittson's Red River Transportation Company. Rates were lower for a short time, but Kittson soon took over.



THE CITY OF WINNIPEG, formerly the Minnesota, carried the first shipment of wheat from Manitoba in 1876. In the spring of 1881 she was rebuilt and luxuriously furnished, but broke up and sank the following August while being taken across Lake Winnipeg to Grand Rapids for the Saskatchewan River trade.



FIRST CLASS passengers' salon, City of Winnipeg, 1881.



THE REMODELLED SS Dakota on the Red River, circa 1875.



THE SIGN is all that remains of Ship Street, once the bustling waterfront of the Port of Winnipeg.

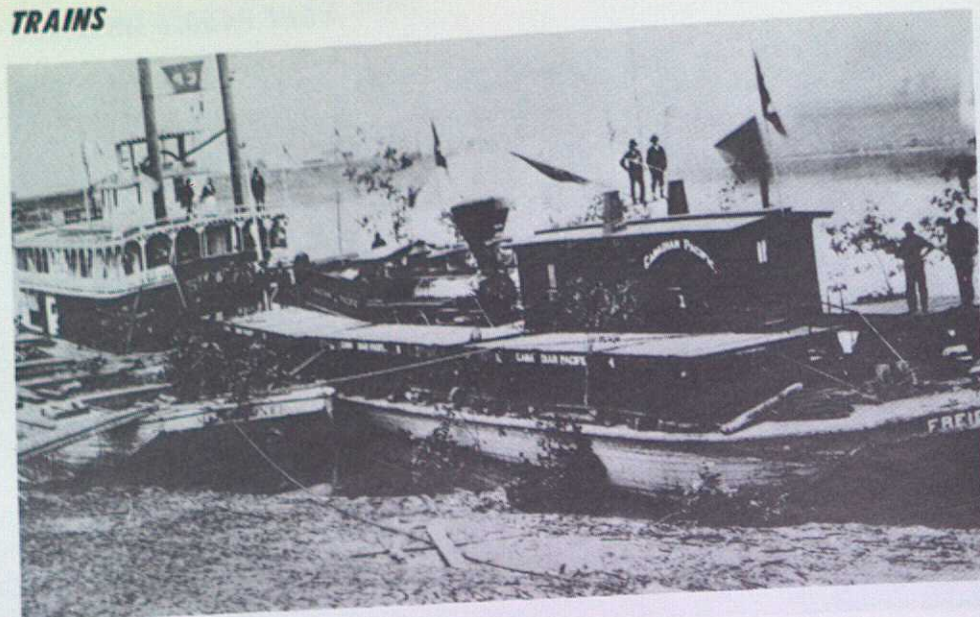


THE MS Paddlewheel Queen (above) first of the new breed of Red River sternwheelers, made her appearance in 1965 and her sister ship, the Paddlewheel Princess went into service the following summer.



IN 1971 the MS River Rouge went into service.

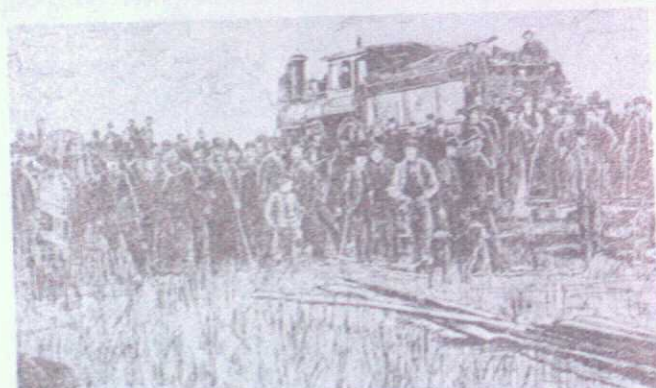




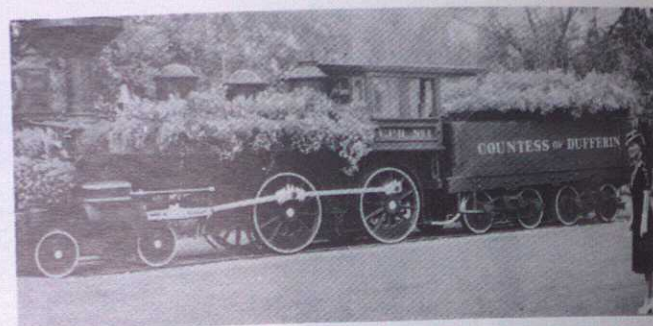
THE COUNTESS of Dufferin, first railway engine in the NORTHWEST, arrived in Winnipeg Oct. 8, 1877, on a barge pushed down the Red River by the SS Selkirk. She was brought in by pioneer railroad builder Joseph Whitehead. He immediately put her to work on construction of Manitoba's first rail line, running from St. Boniface down the east side of the Red River to make connections with St. Paul, Minnesota. She was named for the Countess of Dufferin, wife of Canada's governor-general, Lord Dufferin, then visiting Manitoba. In 1908 Winnipeg City Comptroller (later Mayor) R. D. Waugh discovered the engine on a scrap heap at Golden, B.C., after she had been hauling lumber for years for the Columbia River Lumber Co. He persuaded the company, in which the Canadian Northern Railway had a controlling interest, to donate her to the City of Winnipeg. The CPR brought her back and restored her.



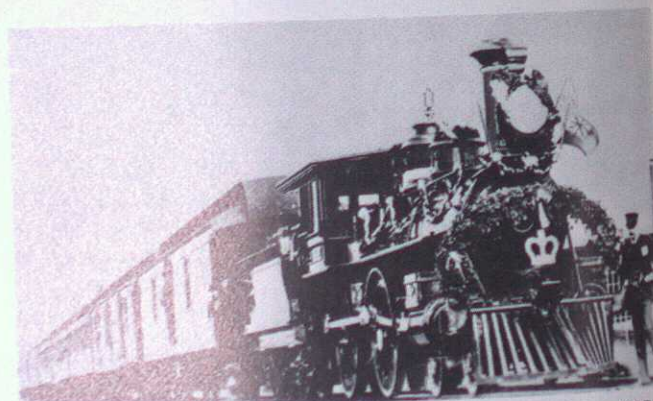
THE FIRST CPR depot was completed in 1883. It burned down three years later. The second one (shown in this book in the section on immigration) was built soon after, and served until the present depot was built in 1905.



THIS IS AN on-the-scene sketch of The Bloodless Battle of Fort Whyte, Oct. 22, 1888. That day more than 300 angry Winnipeggers, headed by the provincial police chief, were rushed to a spot some five miles southwest of the city, prepared to do battle with an equal number of CPR employees, many of them armed with pick-axes, who were determined to keep a provincial line from crossing the CPR right-of-way. It was one episode in Manitoba's fight to break the CPR's monopoly, granted in 1881, which gave the railroad control over all railway building south of the main line. A few days earlier the line to Portage La Prairie had been started, branching off from the Northern Pacific and Manitoba line where it entered the city from the south. To stop its progress, the CPR "killed" an old railway engine directly in the path of the new line. Supt. William Whyte directed CPR operations and tension ran high for three days, with fist fights, the threat of scalding steam and other violence. The military, both active and militia, was rushed to the scene and finally a truce was called pending a Supreme Court decision. The following February it ruled in favor of the province. At the time, the battle was facetiously named for "Generalissimo Whyte." And that was how the suburb of Fort Whyte got its name.



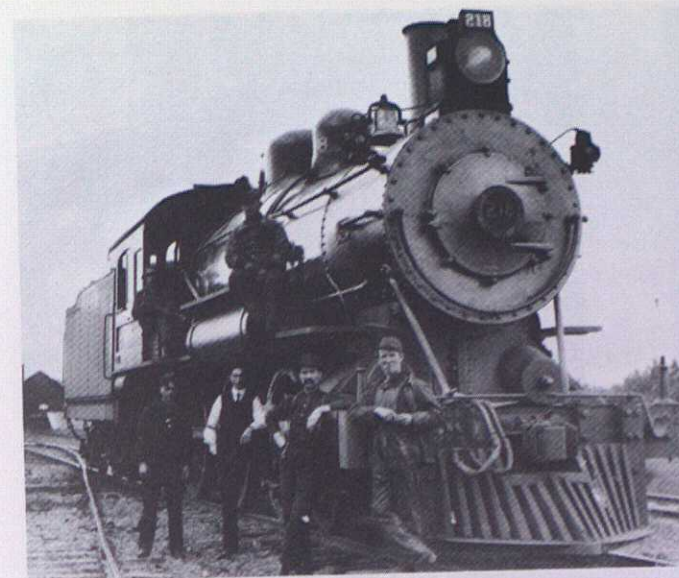
SINGER Gracie Fields admires the Countess of Dufferin, on Aug. 20, 1940, in front of the CPR station, where the tiny engine sat until 1970, a vivid reminder of pioneer days. The Countess underwent considerable restoration, then was moved to a site on Main Street near the Disraeli Freeway to be part of a transportation display at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature.



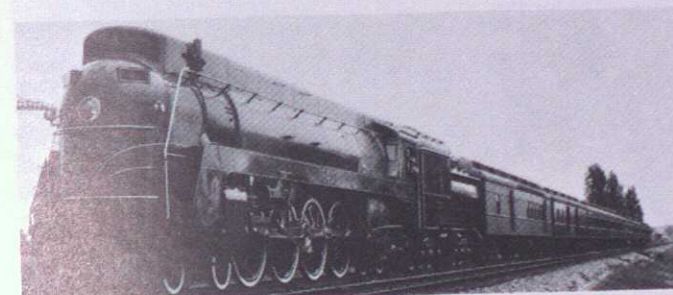
PHOTOGRAPH shows gaily-decorated first transcontinental CPR train arriving in Winnipeg July 2, 1886, on its way to Vancouver.



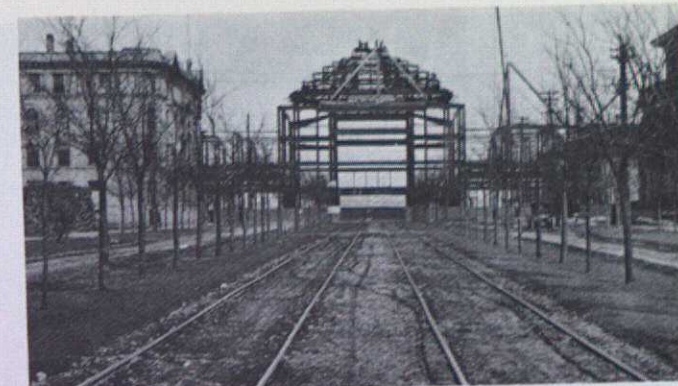
THIS CPR royal train carried Edward Prince of Wales across Canada in 1919.



THE CANADIAN Northern Railway began in 1896 with acquisition by William (later Sir William) Mackenzie and Donald (later Sir Donald) Mann of a charter granted to build a line from Gladstone, Man., to Lake Winnipegosis. From this small beginning the CNR system grew quickly by lease, by absorption of other lines and by new construction. In 1902 a line was completed from Port Arthur to Winnipeg and construction started of a Prairie network. This eventually became a national network, through the Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver and eastward to Toronto and Montreal. But the company experienced financial difficulties and was taken over by the Canadian government, along with the Grand Trunk Railway and some smaller lines. From these emerged the Canadian National Railway, created by an act of Parliament in 1919. Other small lines were acquired later, making the CNR one of the largest railways in the world, with more than 22,000 miles of track in Canada and nearly 2,000 miles in the United States. This engine, dated 1907, is shown at Laurier, a stop on the Winnipeg-Dauphin line.



THIS CNR royal train transported King George VI and Queen Elizabeth during their 1939 visit.



CONSTRUCTION of Union Station was preceded by many months of controversy and bitterness, especially on the part of St. Boniface residents, as it cut off direct access to the Broadway Bridge crossing the Red River. But the excavation work began in November, 1907. This photo was taken in March, 1909. The handsome depot was completed in 1911, to be used by both the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk railways. Excavation for the CNR's Fort Garry Hotel began in September, 1911, and the beautiful structure opened Dec. 23, 1913.



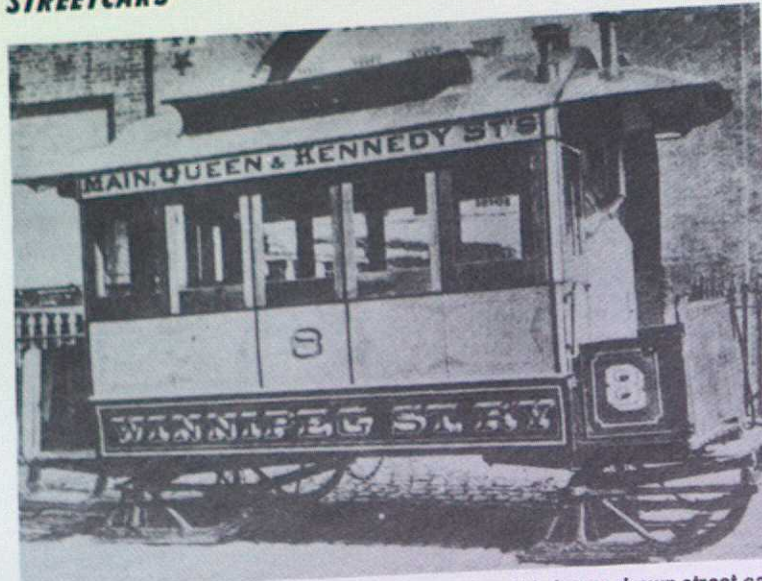
THE LAST CNR steam locomotive to pull a train into Winnipeg was No. 6043 which arrived from The Pas April 25, 1960. Engineer was Len Routledge and fireman, Nick Shewchuk. On hand to greet the train were Premier Duff Roblin and J. R. McMillan, CNR Western vice-president. The engine was built in 1929 at Kingston, Ont., at a cost of \$175,000, and was expected to bring \$5,000 for scrap. However, 6043 was rescued from that ignominious fate and in 1962 was installed in a place of honor in Assiniboine Park.



RELOCATION OF rail lines away from downtown Winnipeg would leave considerable property open for redevelopment, including the CNR yards shown here. It is historic ground, as the early fur-trade forts were located in the area, near the forks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers.



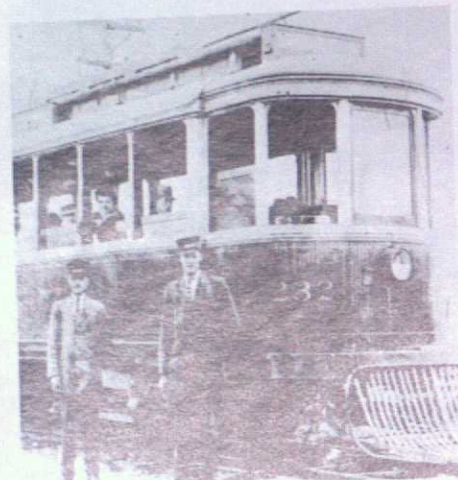
## STREETCARS



PORTAGE AVENUE was called Queen Street when this horse-drawn street car was photographed in 1883.



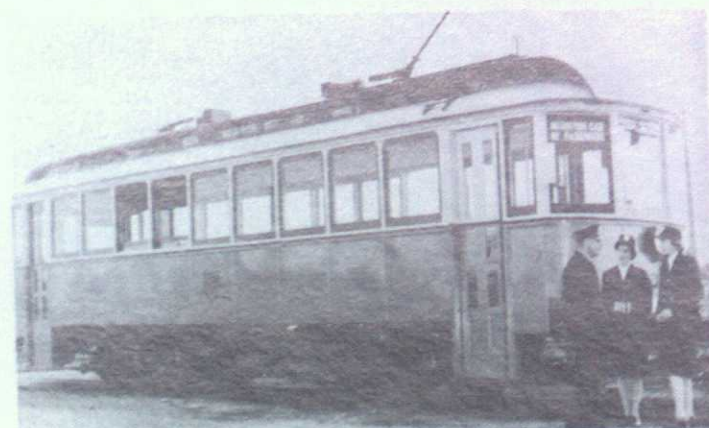
ALL ABOARD for fun and games at River Park, early 1900s.



RIGHT up to date in 1906.



WINNIPEG'S ONLY streetcar funeral took place in March, 1904, after motorman Patrick Mullan and his wife died during a fire in their home. An open streetcar draped in black carried the flower-covered caskets and the pallbearers, and led the 10-car procession from Thomson and Son's undertaking parlors on Main Street to St. James Cemetery. It was the first time streetcars ran on a Sunday on Winnipeg streets.

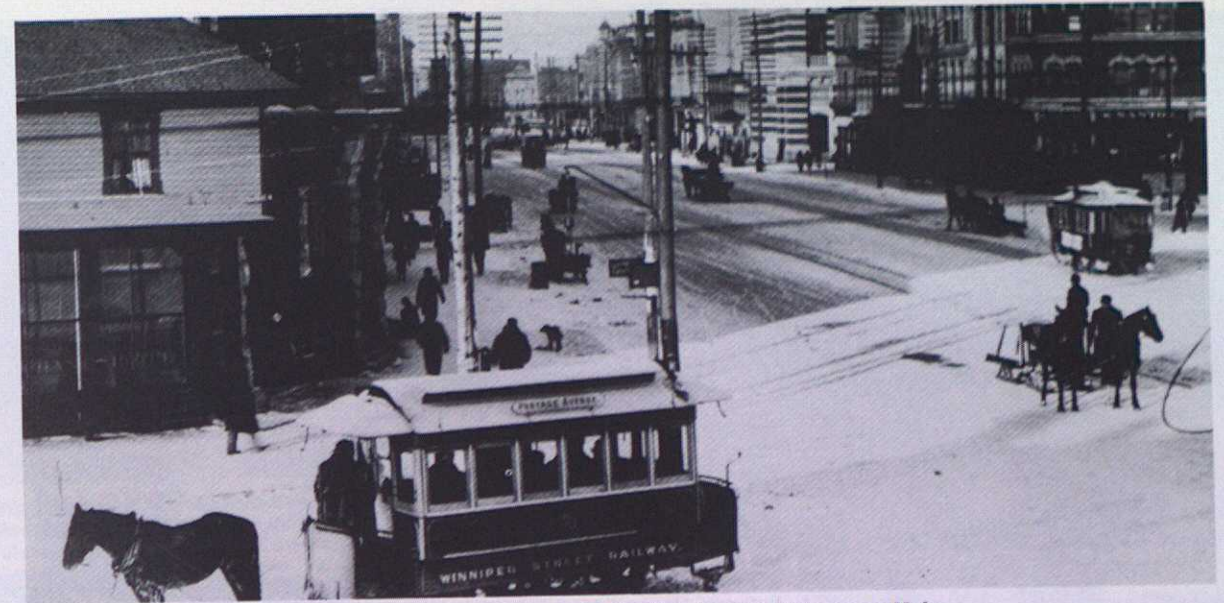


THE GALS took over during the Second World War.



ST. VITAL welcomes its first streetcar, c. 1913 (Foote)

## END OF AN ERA



COLD FEET for the conductor-driver in 1893. From 1892-95 electric cars also ran on Main.



STREETCAR, trolley bus and motor bus at the corner of Main and Portage, 1955.



TWELVE MAYORS and reeves of municipalities served by Winnipeg's electric streetcars formed the most distinguished track gang in the city's history as they took up a rail as a symbolic end to service in 1955. Nearest the camera are (left) Winnipeg Mayor George Sharpe and (right) Mayor Joseph van Belleghem of St. Boniface.



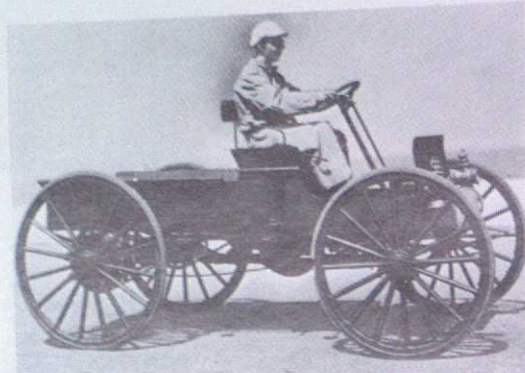
THE ERA OF Winnipeg's electric streetcars ended in June, 1967, as crowds watched the last run.



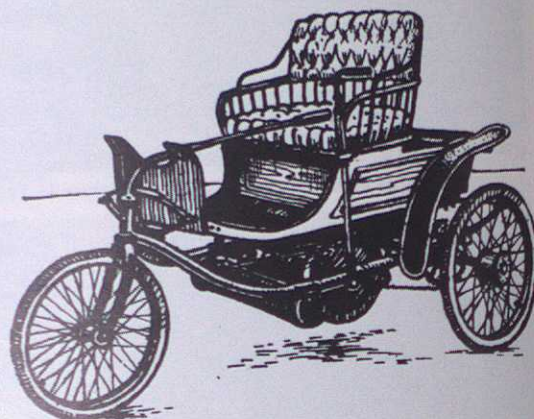
## HORSELESS CARRIAGES



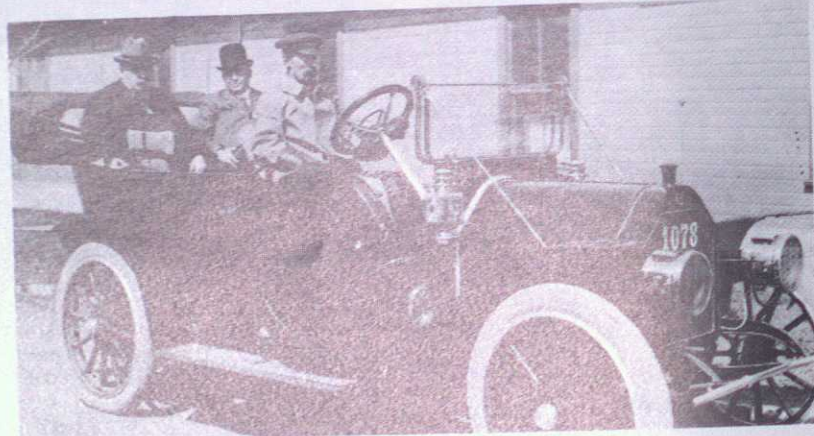
JUST BEFORE setting out on the first cross-country run in 1904, members of the Winnipeg Automobile Club were photographed on the grounds of former Mayor John Arbutnot's home: Armstrong's Point. From left are Jimmy Boswell (driving) and A. C. Emmett, with Miss Arbutnot; Mr. and Mrs. Arbutnot and son; Dr. and Mrs. William Webster; Mr. and Mrs. R. N. McLeod and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ryan, and S. R. Griffiths. The run was all the way to Silver Heights and back. The club was the parent of the Manitoba Motor League, of which Mr. Emmett was secretary-manager for 50 years. He was also Free Press auto editor for several years.



GRANDDADDY of modern trucks, this "motorized farm wagon" was made in 1907 by International Harvester Co.



WINNIPEG'S FIRST horseless carriage, a one-cylinder Knox, owned by Prof. Edgar Kenrick of St. John's College. C. 1898.



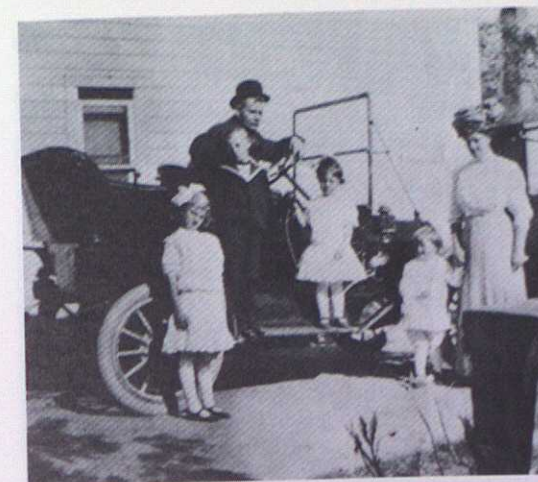
HON. DR. W. H. Montague and Hon. Colin Campbell in Dr. Montague's new seven-passenger Russell (circa 1910). The Russell was a made-in-Canada car.



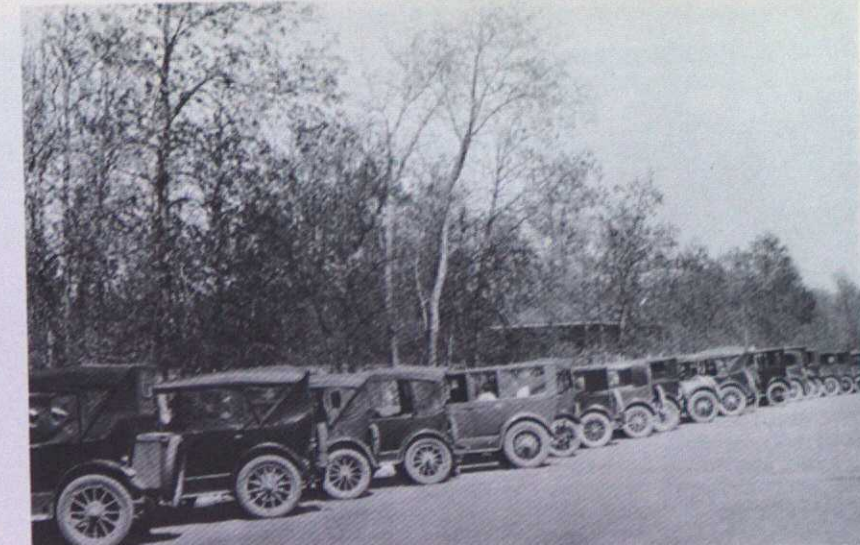
PINE TO PALM tour of 1919 promoted travel to New Orleans (Foote)



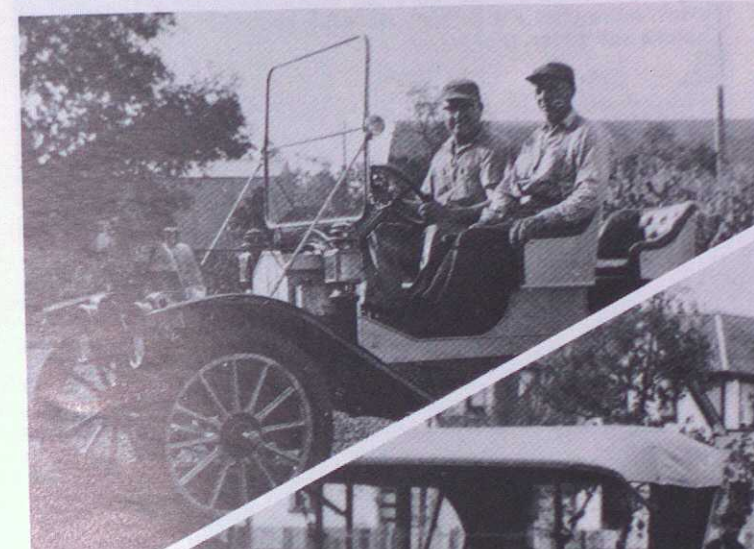
NO AUTOPAC in 1919! (Foote)



IN 1908 this brand new McLaughlin-Buick was driven into the elevator shaft of the McLaughlin Carriage Co. Ltd. The elevator was not there and the car fell to the basement where it lay for a year. Then it was repaired and a back seat added to convert it from roadster to touring car. It was bought by George A. Metcalfe, shown here with his family.

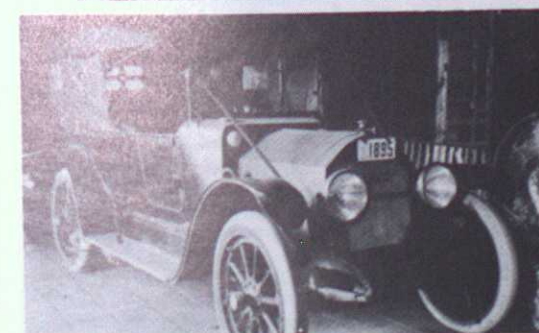


PARKING SPOTS at a premium at Assiniboine Park, 1929 (Foote).



1907 Brush model

RICHARD REID moves a house with his Ford car. July, 1918 (Foote).



CASE CO. touring car, c. 1915 (Foote)



CAMPAIGNING against relaxation of liquor laws, this group of members of the Royal Templars Association toured Manitoba in 1911. (Foote)



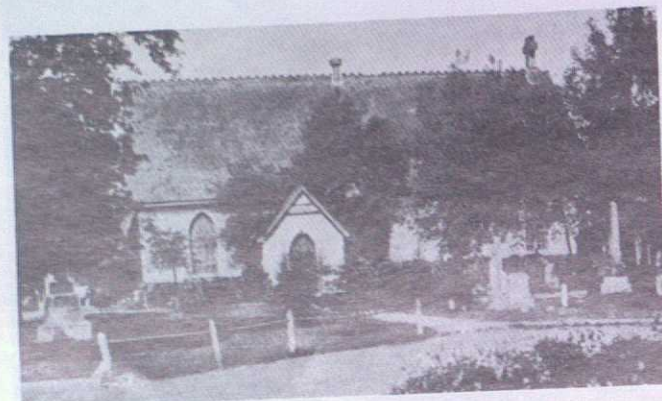




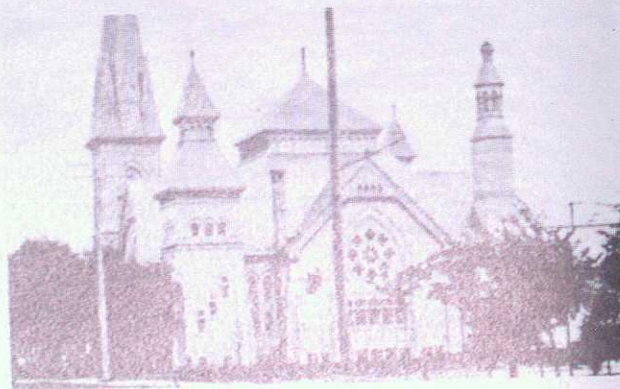
## CITY OF CHURCHES



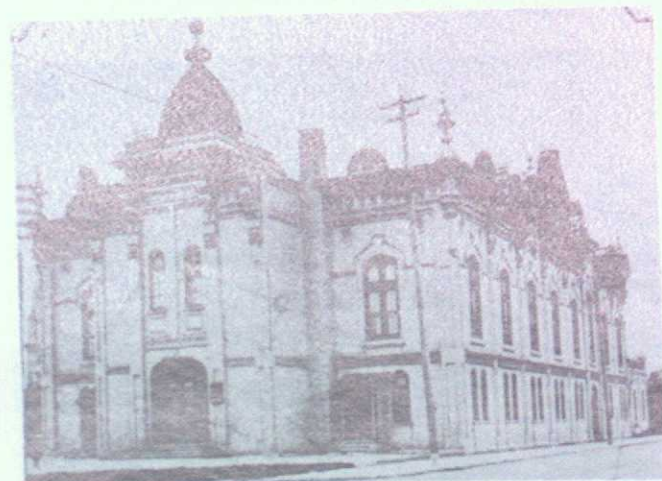
**ST. JAMES ANGLICAN**, the oldest church in Winnipeg, was built in 1852-53 on a Hudson's Bay Company grant of land running from Omand's Creek to the present St. James Street, and extending four miles north. Although a newer St. James Anglican Church was built in 1922 on Collegiate Street, the old siding-covered log church is used for a service at least once a year, otherwise it would revert to the company according to terms of the original contract.



**ST. JOHN'S** Anglican Cathedral (above), erected in 1862, was the third church built by the congregation organized by Rev. John West in 1820. A tower on the west end was removed in 1872, after leaning dangerously for several years. Electric light was installed in 1893 and the building served until 1913, when it was declared unsafe. An addition to the parish hall served as a pro-cathedral until the present cathedral was completed in 1926.



**KNOX PRESBYTERIAN** Church (left), built in 1884 at the corner of Donald and Ellice, was the fourth home of the congregation established in 1872. In 1917 it was replaced by the present building at the corner of Ellice and Edmonton Street, now Knox United Church.



**GRACE UNITED** Church (formerly Methodist) was built in 1883 at the corner of Ellice and Notre Dame. The first classes of Wesley College were held in 1888 in two rooms and the kitchen. It was torn down in 1955.



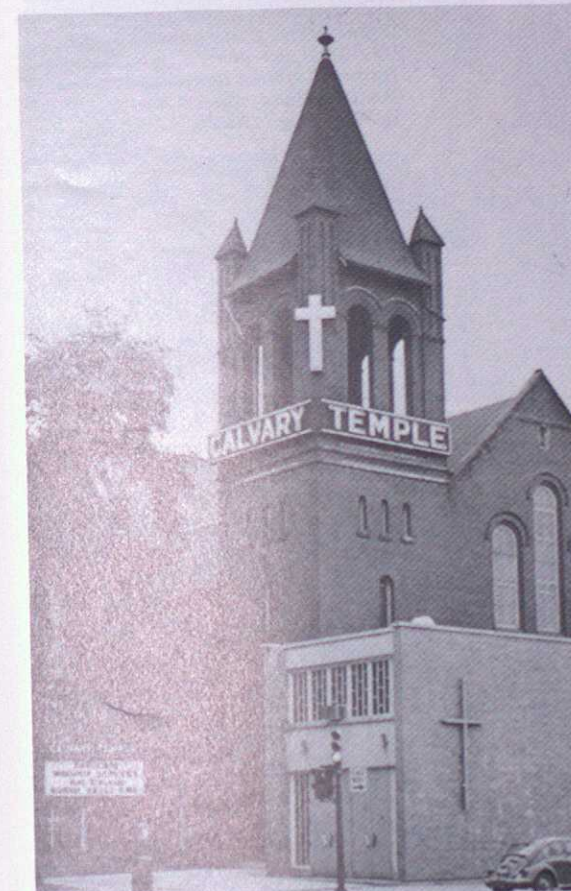
**OLD KILDONAN**, pioneer Presbyterian Church of Western Canada, was completed in 1854, three years after the arrival of Rev. John Black, the long-awaited minister promised by Lord Selkirk to settlers who had come to Red River 40 years earlier. The congregation decided to remain Presbyterian when the United Church of Canada was founded in 1925.



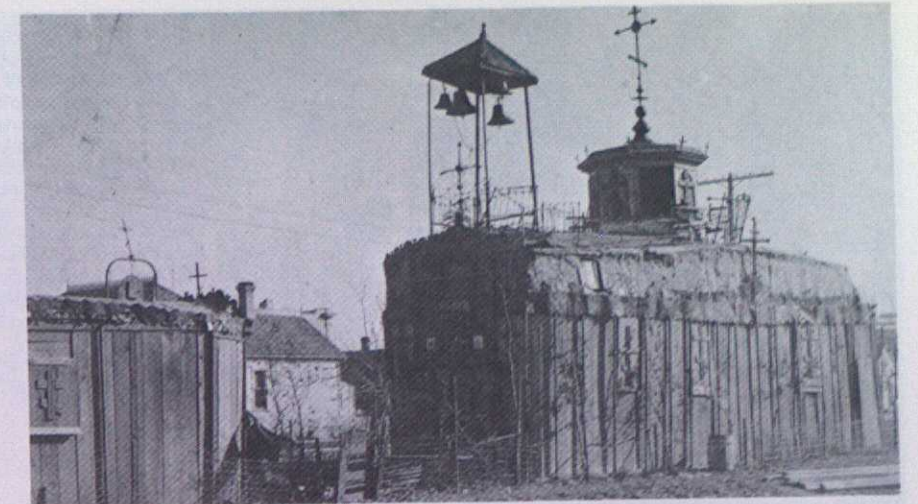
**ALL SAINTS** Anglican Church, 1885-1926. The green wooden church stood near what is now the northeast corner of Broadway and Osborne, and was known as the Garrison Church. Fort Osborne Barracks were near by.



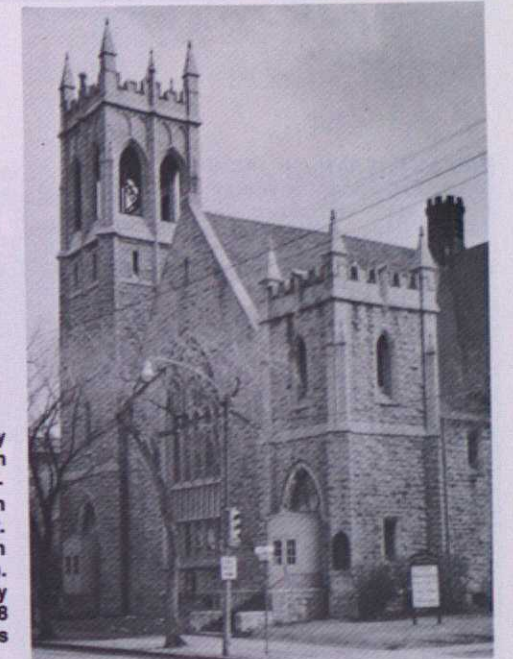
**ST. ANDREW'S** United Church (formerly Presbyterian), completed in 1895, was always noted for community service. It burned down in 1968. St. Andrew's River Heights, built in 1915 at Kingsway and Oak, was an offshoot.



**CALVARY TEMPLE**, Hargrave and Cumberland, was First Baptist Church when built in 1894 as one of the handsomest churches in Winnipeg. In 1938 the First Baptists joined the congregation of Broadway Baptist Church and sold the building to Calvary Temple, Western Canada's pioneer Pentecostal Church. The First Baptist congregation, organized in Winnipeg in 1875, worshipped in various small chapels until the late 1870s when they built a church at Rupert and King. It was later taken over by the Salvation Army and became the nucleus of the Army's first citadel on that site.



**THE FIRST** Russian Greek Orthodox Church in Western Canada, erected on Jarvis Avenue, was often referred to as the Tin Can Cathedral. It was built with his own hands by Bishop Serafin from any old materials he could scrounge. As part of the first service in January, 1905, the congregation marched in procession to the Red River where a cross was cut from the ice and set up, after which the Bishop sprinkled water on the congregation as part of the ritual blessing. Bishop Serafin was formerly a priest at the Russian Czar's court but fell into disfavor and was banished. He was later re-established in the church.



**ST. STEPHEN'S** Broadway United Church was built in 1906 as Broadway Methodist. Following church union in 1925 it joined with St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church (now Elim Chapel). St. Stephen's-Broadway was burned down in 1968 and was rebuilt two years later.



**HOLY TRINITY** Church, Donald and Graham, was completed in 1884. It was considered far out on the prairie. The congregation, organized in 1868, worshipped first in McDermot's Red River Hall on Main. Small churches were later built on Portage between Fort and Garry. In 1907 the vestry considered demolishing the Donald Street church and selling the valuable property but voted it down by a narrow margin. The vestry has resisted the blandishments of real estate dealers and developers ever since.



## CITY OF CHURCHES

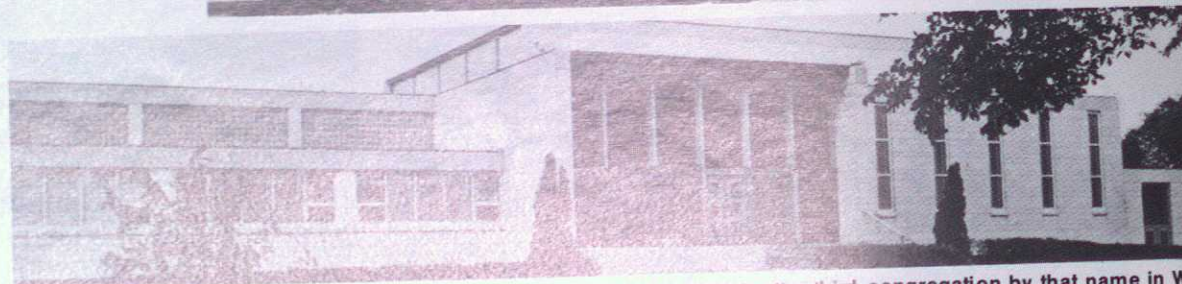
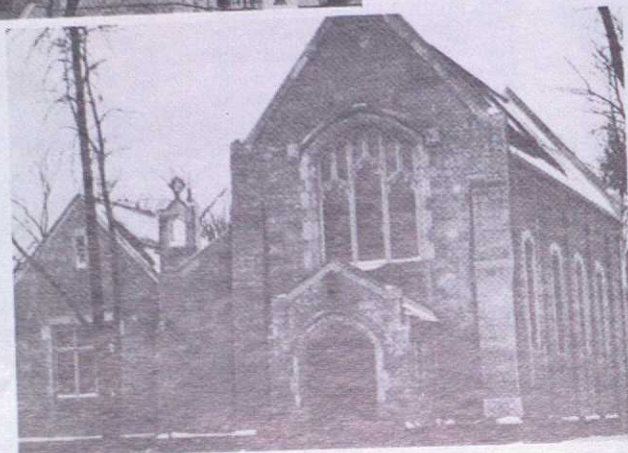


**HOLY TRINITY** Cathedral on Main had its beginnings in 1946 when it was authorized as the Metropolitan Cathedral (headquarters) of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Winnipeg. The congregation met in the roofed-in basement until 1962 when the domed cathedral was completed. The first Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church in Winnipeg was St. Michael's on Disraeli, in use since 1918.

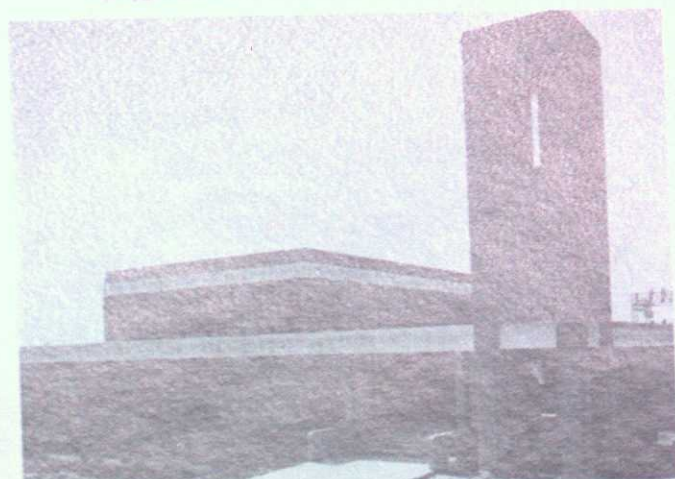


**ST. MARY'S** Cathedral is dwarfed by its new neighbors on Lakeview Square, but was a landmark when the church was started in 1880. It replaced a log church built on the site in 1874. St. Mary's was the first Roman Catholic congregation west of the Red River when it was organized in Winnipeg in 1869.

**THE LUTHERAN CHURCH** of the Redeemer, Academy Road, was completed in 1947 but was demolished in 1962 to make way for a larger one.



**SHAAREY ZEDEK** Synagogue, Wellington Crescent, was completed in 1960 for the third congregation by that name in Winnipeg. The second, worshipping in a synagogue at Degmar Street and William Avenue, was formed in 1913, following amalgamation of Shaarey Shomayim and Shaarey Zedek congregations. The first Shaarey Zedek Synagogue was built in 1889 at the corner of King and Henry. Its cornerstone was placed with Masonic honors at a ceremony attended by many Winnipeggers, with A. Benjamin as acting rabbi. Rosh Pina congregation also worshipped there at that time.



**ASSINIBOIA CHRISTIAN** Centre, built in 1968, is home to a Roman Catholic and an Anglican congregation — John XXIII and St. Chad's. Impetus for the project came from the hierarchy and members of both congregations. Its central government is made up of the Catholic and Anglican archbishops, the priests of the two congregations and a layman from each.



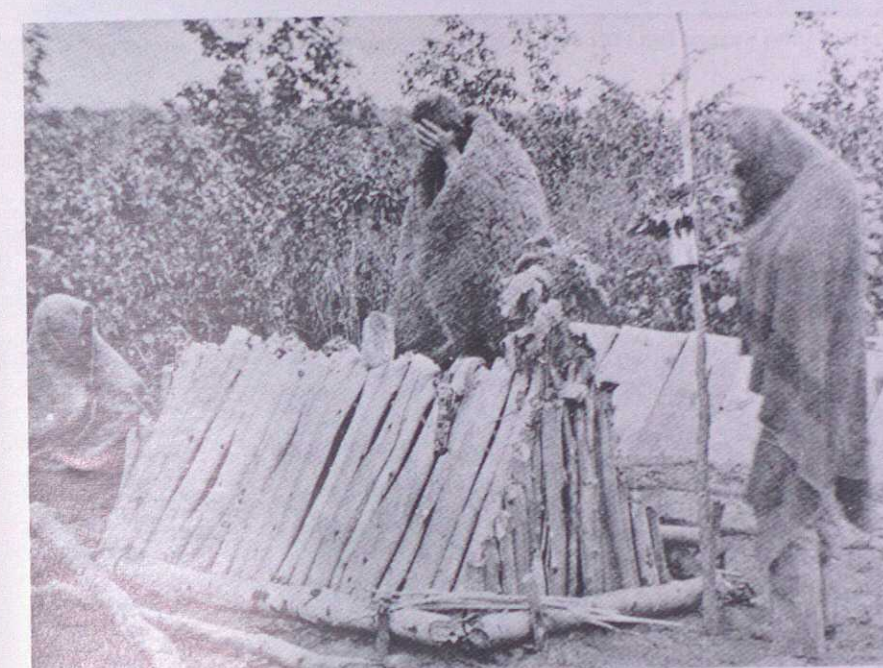
**A NEW ST. BONIFACE** Cathedral has risen from the ashes of the beautiful basilica, completed in 1908 and burned in 1968. The first outpost of Christianity in the Northwest, the parish was founded in 1818 by Joseph Norbert Provencher, later Bishop Provencher.



**REMAINS** of gypsy woman at Bardal Funeral Parlor, 1919 (Foote)



**THE FUNERAL** procession of Archbishop L.P.A. Langevin of St. Boniface, June, 1915 (Foote)



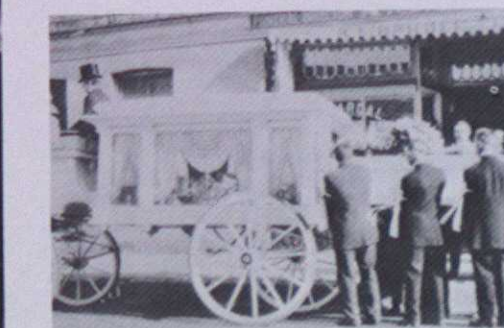
**INDIAN GRAVES**, 1874. Near the present Canadian National Railway Yards



**HUGE CROWDS** watched the funeral procession of Magistrate Thomas Mayne Daly in June, 1915. In January, 1909, Magistrate Daly conducted the first juvenile court in Canada, in a Salvation Army home on Simcoe Street.

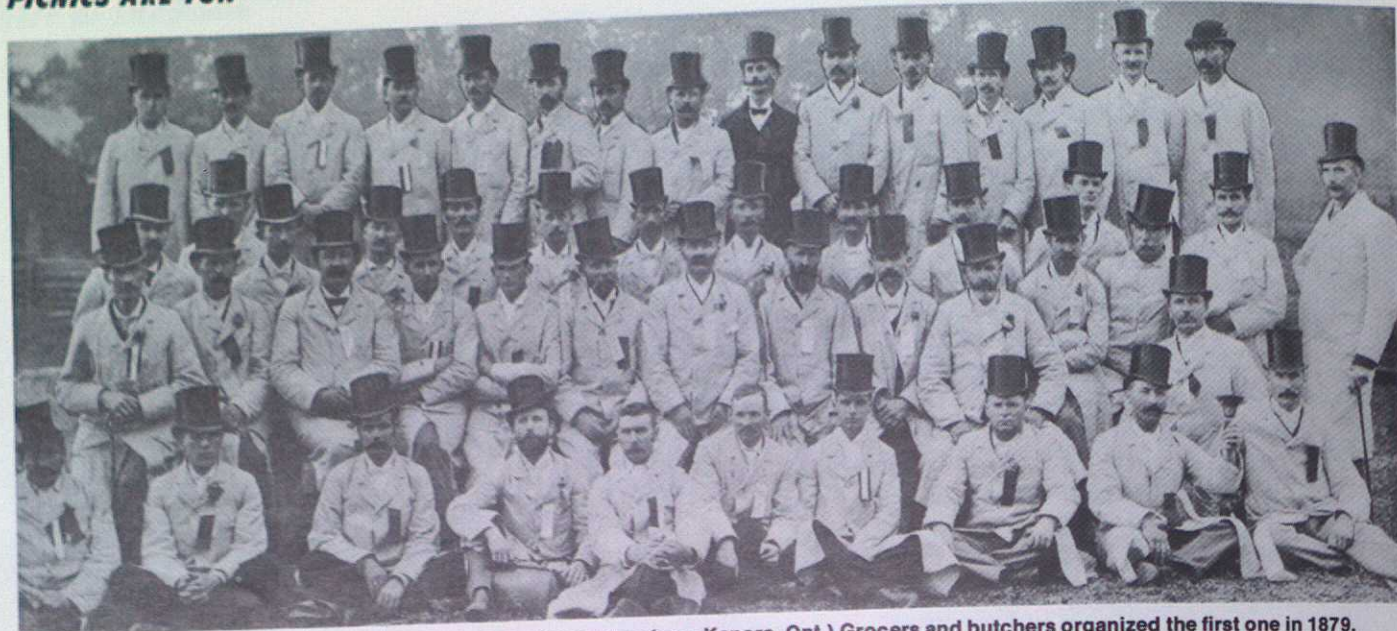


**THE BODY** of Anglican Archbishop Machray lies in state in the Manitoba Legislative Building prior to his funeral in March, 1904. He was the second Metropolitan of Rupert's Land (Foote)



**White hearse** c. 1910

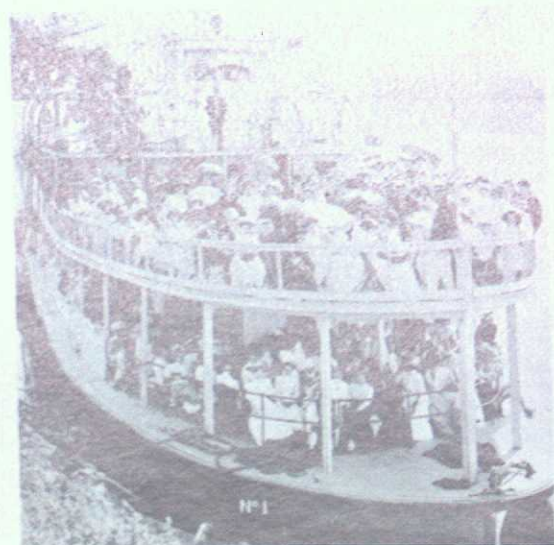




CATERERS' PICNIC, 1888. They went by train to Rat Portage (now Kenora, Ont.) Grocers and butchers organized the first one in 1879.



BOARD OF TRADE picnic at Winnipeg Electric Power plant at Great Falls, Man., 1922 (Foote)



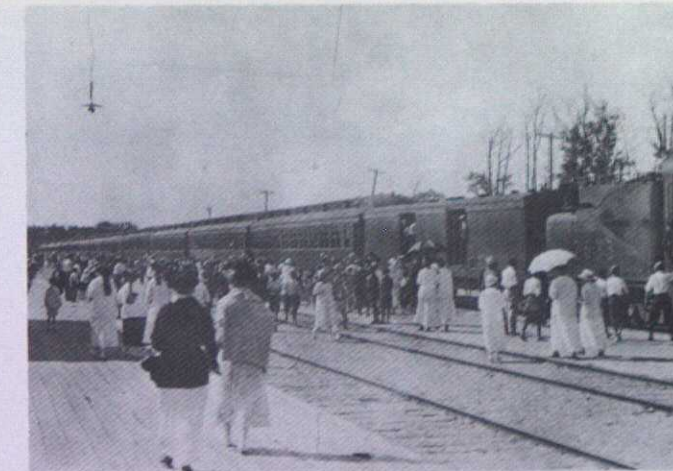
HUDSON'S BAY Co. staff excursion on the S.S. Alberta, 1910.



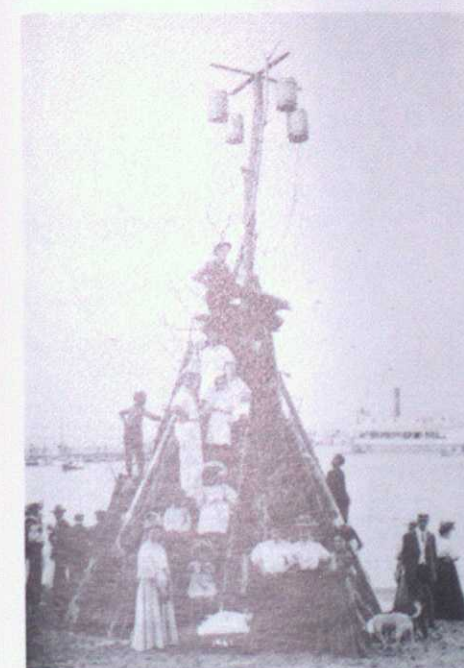
ST. STEPHEN'S Anglican Church Sunday school picnic, 1938.



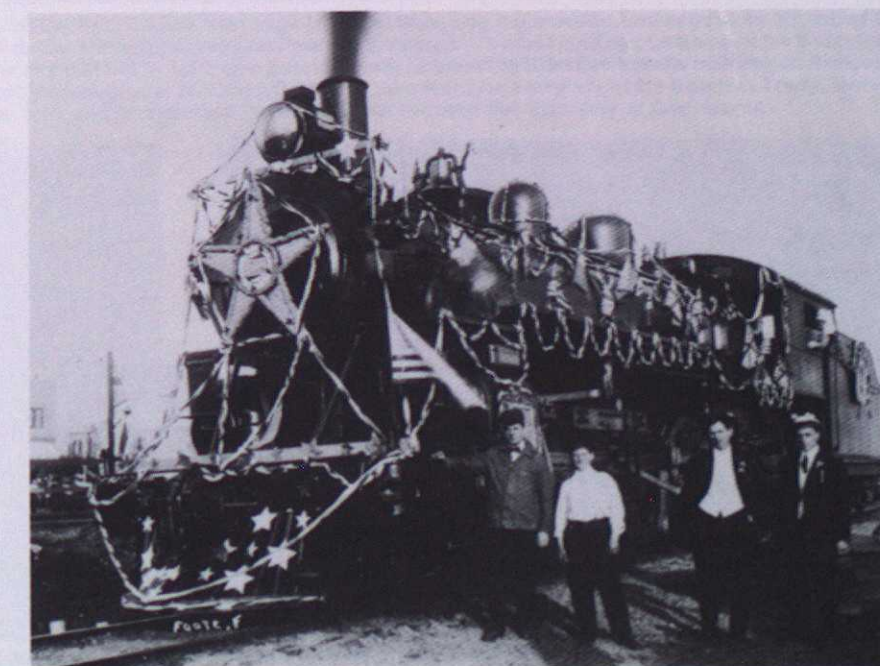
WINNIPEG BEACH, playground for thousands, dates back to 1903. Right: meeting the popular excursion train at the beach, c. 1915 (Foote).



REMEMBER the pavilion at Grand Beach where you paid a nickel a dance? It burned down in 1950. The resort was remodelled in 1969.

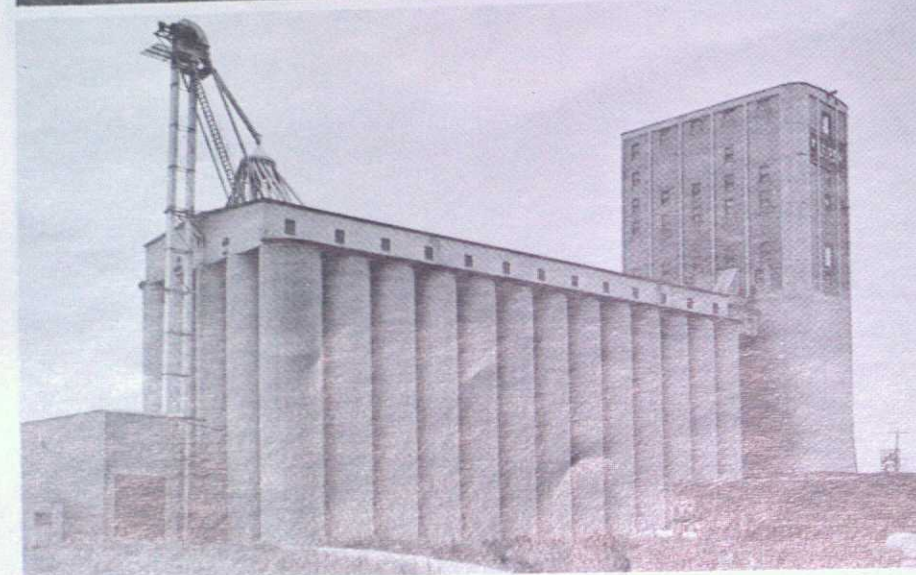
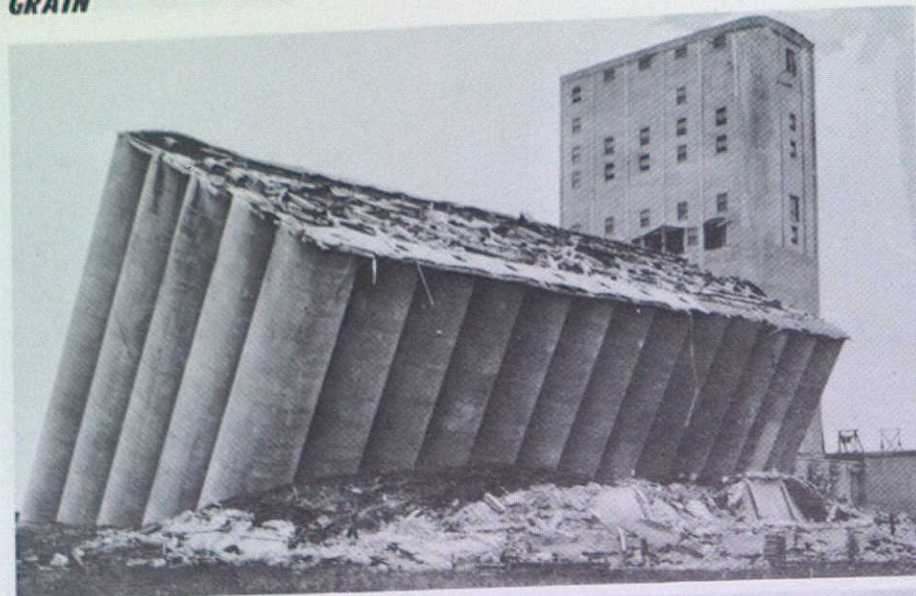


GUNPOWDER BEACON at Winnipeg Beach, c. 1909 (Foote).

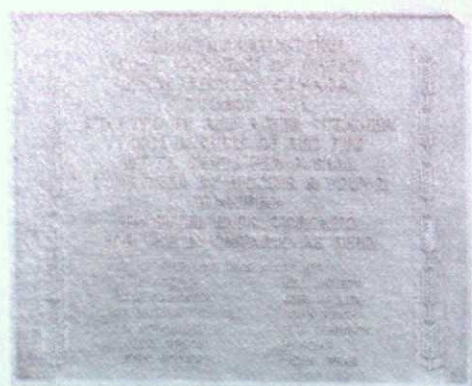


CANADIAN NORTHERN locomotive No. 700 decorated for picnic trip to the United States 1915 (Foote)

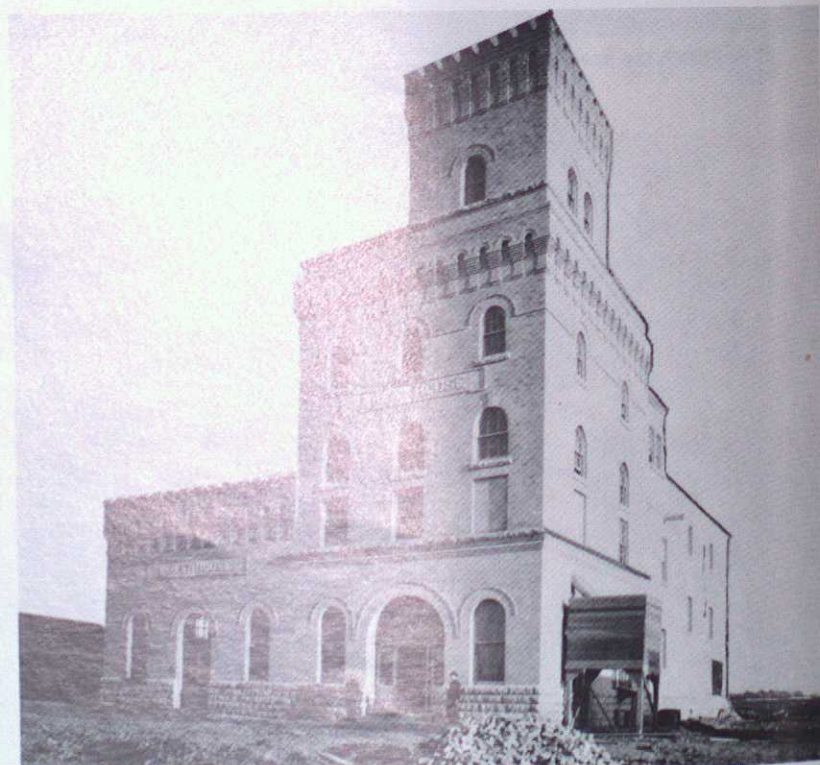




**TRANSCONA'S OWN "Believe It Or Not"** story started in October, 1913, when this CPR grain elevator annex, loaded with a million bushels of wheat, tipped over. Starting at noon, it sank slowly for more than 12 hours before coming to rest at a 30-degree angle. Erected the year before at a cost of some \$150,000, the insurance did not cover such damage. It was a tribute to the work of builders Arnett and McQueen that the only crack in the whole place occurred when the machinery for emptying the storage bins, contained in a cupola on the roof, crashed to the ground. The low side was 20 feet into the ground, which had given away under the heavy load. The bins were tapped through holes to get the grain out and the following March reconstruction began. Free Press photos showed men working with shovels right underneath the building, as tons of earth were removed on conveyor belts. Seventy piles were put down to bedrock, also 40 underpinning and shortening piles. Tunnels were dug from the high side underneath. The building was eventually lifted to its new position by powerful shoring screws. The operation was considered one of the most remarkable feats of Canadian engineering. The building is still in use today, owned by Parrish and Heimbecker Ltd. (Foote)



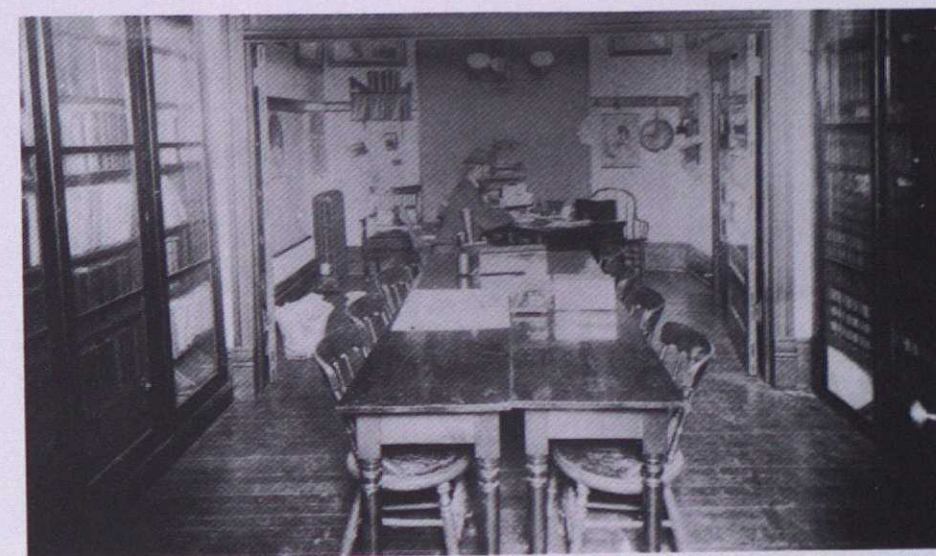
**THIS PLAQUE** commemorating the first shipment of grain from Manitoba in 1876 was placed outside the door of the department of agriculture office in the Manitoba Legislative Building. Donated by the Canadian Seed Growers Association, it replaced two similar plaques stolen, successively, from the bank of the Red River at the point of embarkation of the shipment.



**AS EARLY AS 1871** a brewery in St. James was offering free seed grain to farmers who would contract to deliver the finished product to the plant. Later ones continued the system, among them the Manitoba Brewery (Blackwoods), which began in 1882 in a small log building on Colony Street. The firm now sells carbonated beverages.



**FIRST** Grain Exchange Building, Princess Street, about 1900 (top), and later new quarters (right) indicate its growth. The Winnipeg Stock Exchange was incorporated in 1903 but was not formally organized until August, 1908, with Sir Augustus Nanton, president, and a managing committee composed of H. T. Champion, W. Sanford Evans, R. T. Riley, Hugh Sutherland and W. R. Allan. Quarters were obtained in the new Grain Exchange Building and the first call was given Feb. 1, 1909. Membership was limited to 24. Stocks listed at the opening were Winnipeg Street Railway, Canadian Pacific, Canadian Life Insurance, Great West Life, Canada Landed and National, and Northern Trusts. The list was nearly doubled by the end of the first week.



**THE WINNIPEG GRAIN** Exchange (now the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange) was organized in 1887 as the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange. The first trading place was in the basement of the city hall but in 1892 new quarters were obtained in Nicholas Bawlf's building on Princess Street. Shown here is secretary C. N. Bell, who was also secretary of the Board of Trade, founded in 1873 and reorganized in 1879. It later became the Chamber of Commerce.



**THE TRADING FLOOR**, 50th anniversary, 1937.



**INAUGURATION** of high-speed ticker tape, 1931. From left are A. P. White, James A. Richardson, W. M. Thompson and W. E. Brown. (Foote).

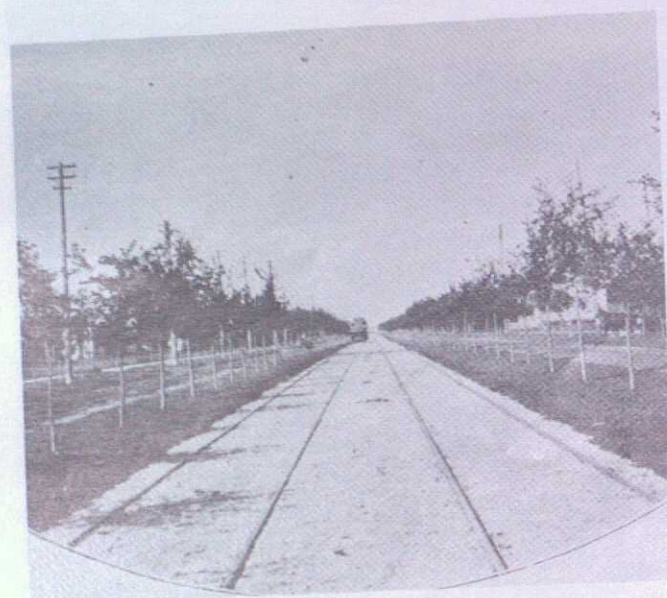




MASONIC Temple, 1900



HANDSOME residence of W. F. Alloway



BROADWAY, looking west from Main, 1903



HARGRAVE, looking north from Broadway, 1899



ASHDOWN'S store, a popular place, 1903



SOUTHEAST Corner, Portage and Main



THE OLD HUDSON'S BAY Company store on Main at York, built in 1881, replaced an earlier one further south on Main which had been built in 1874 with stones from a collapsing wall of Upper Fort Garry. The original store and trading post had been inside the walls of the fort. This store was considered right up to date when it was illuminated electrically in 1900. It was used until the new Portage store opened in 1926.



EATON'S FIRST STORE in Winnipeg was considered pretty far from the business centre when it opened July 15, 1905, at the corner of Portage and Donald. The five-storey building was the largest retail store in the West, comprising 6½ acres — if you counted the powerhouse, stables and other extras. As shown here, another storey was added the next year and two more several years later, plus additions at the back of the store. A few storeys were also added to the Somerset Building seen at left. For some reason a sign on A. Fabri's establishment had been painted out. It advertised Somerville's Mexican Fruit Chewing Gum.



WHEN WORK ON THE Hudson's Bay Company's new Portage Avenue store commenced in 1925 there was no elaborate excavating machinery. Men with shovels and horses drawing scrapers did the work and little red dump wagons carried away the dirt. When the store opened in 1926 the milling crowds were so eager to get inside that a plate glass door was pushed in. A covered arcade along the front of the store was later removed. One reason given was the large number of undesirable characters loitering in its protection.

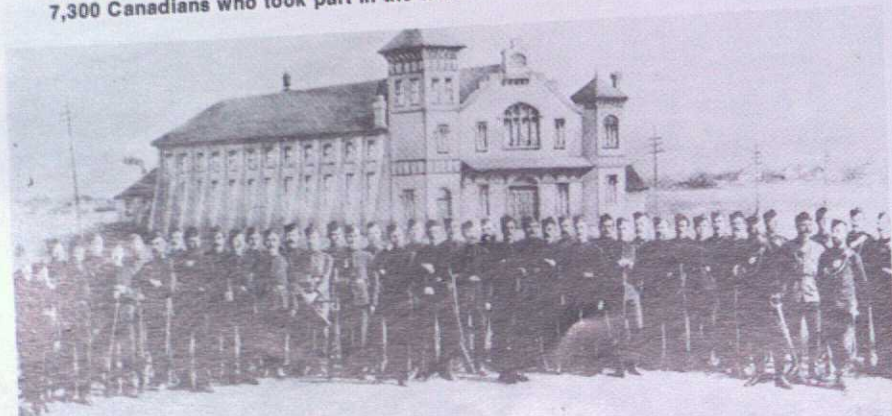




THE MILITARY



A WINNIPEG PARADE celebrates the South African War victory at Mafeking, May 17, 1900. A number of Manitobans were among 7,300 Canadians who took part in the war.



"F" COMPANY, 90th Battalion of Winnipeg Rifles, line up in 1885 in front of the drill hall at the first Fort Osborne Barracks on Broadway. The hall was built in 1884 especially for the 90th, which had been organized a few months before by Lt.-Col. W. N. Nassau, second mayor of Winnipeg.



OFF to war, 1914.



A WELCOME home from the North West Rebellion, July 17, 1885.



OFFICERS and NCOs of "A" Company, 100th Regiment, Winnipeg Grenadiers, on May 12, 1912, four years after formation.



NOVEMBER 26, 1917. The Fort Garry Horse was organized in Winnipeg in 1912. It was Winnipeg's only cavalry regiment.



NOV. 11, 1918 — The "war to end all wars" was over, but others were to follow.



MISS CANADA of 1942 sells a war bond to Winnipeg Mayor James Queen.



WINNIPEG WAS taken over in a make-believe Nazi storm trooper invasion in February, 1942, to bring home realities of war and promote sale of victory loan bonds. Some 3,500 soldiers of the active and reserve army took part with RCAF aircraft zooming overhead, blank shells fired from big guns, "explosives" going off under bridges, books taken from libraries and burned and furniture seized and taken from homes and apartments. Here Premier John Bracken, Hon. Erick Willis, Hon. Stuart Garson and other members of the cabinet are shown under guard at a "concentration camp" at Lower Fort Garry, where the Swastika replaced the Union Jack.



APPLYING for ration cards, Feb. 19, 1943



SEPT. 4, 1939 — Another conflict begins. These members of the Jewish community in Winnipeg were more fortunate than their kin-folk in Europe.



GYRO CLUB representative, Eric Campbell, right, presents a cheque for \$10,000 worth of Victory Bonds to George Waight, emcee of a noon-hour victory loan ceremony, May 12, 1945. Bonds purchased by the club were for prizes in a Gyro drive to raise money for Army, Navy and Air Force auxiliaries.



NORWOOD youngsters enthusiastically contribute to an aluminum drive to help the war effort, Aug. 28, 1941.





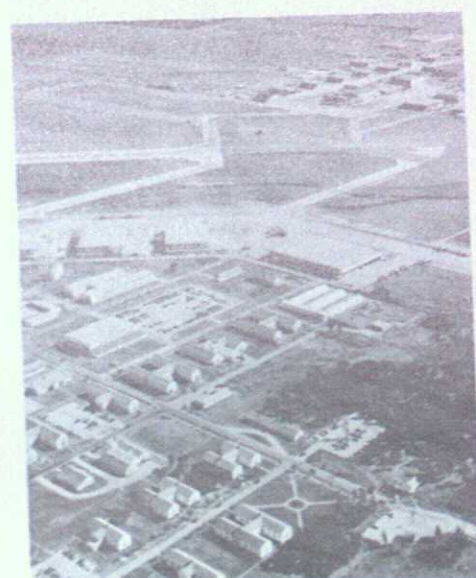
EVACUEE CHILDREN from Great Britain were entertained at a Christmas party in the Legislative Building, Dec. 14, 1940.



THE WAR was over but training continued. WRENS from HMCS Chippawa walk in step, Sept. 1, 1956. From left are WO. Kathryn McKellar, WO. Jessie Hendry and WO. Cecilia Fraser.



THE 1ST CANADIAN Parachute Battalion returns home, June 24, 1945. (Foote)



THIS 1955 photo shows the Royal Canadian Air Force base in St. James, a heavily-guarded hive of activity during the Second World War.



1ST. REGIMENT, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery return from still another war. May 18, 1953.



BLOODY SATURDAY the climax of the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919, a keystone in the Canadian labor movement. This struggle saw citizen battling citizen in back alley, the reading of the Riot Act, involvement by Ottawa in fear of an "alien menace." This photo shows Mounties in a third charge, turning onto William with clubs in the left hand and .45 revolvers drawn. Behind them were assembling civilians, three deep, with wagon spokes, and the militia. The strike resulted in two deaths.



RAIL MOVEMENT across Canada was as cold as the prairie weather in 1957, when these four CPR firemen in front of the CPR station paused for a welcome coffee break.



MAIL SORTERS struck the Winnipeg Post Office in January, 1973. It was one of a series of rotating strikes against the federal department.



TROOPS WERE called out during the 1906 street railway strike, March 29 to April 7. Management attempted to continue operations but cars and company personnel were attacked in an ugly confrontation.



A MONTH-LONG strike of Air Canada ended May 20, 1969, after seeing business at Winnipeg International Airport cut by 50 per cent.





WAITING for the ferry to St. Boniface, C 1877



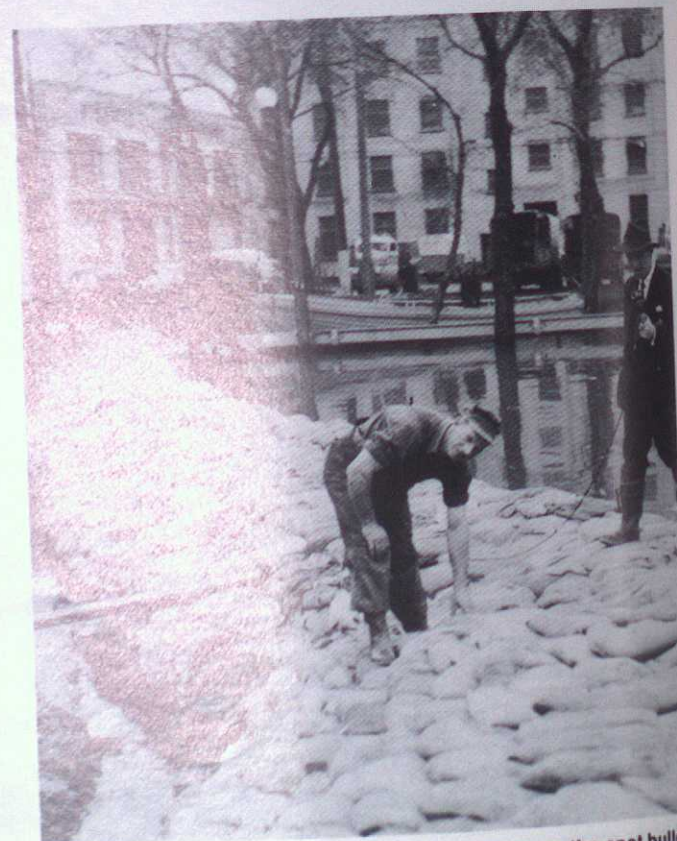
In 1948 Kingston Crescent in St. Vital got a foretaste of what was to come in 1950.



A GREY NUN and one of the hospital staff of St. Boniface Sanatorium fill sandbags for the dike around the hospital, 1950.



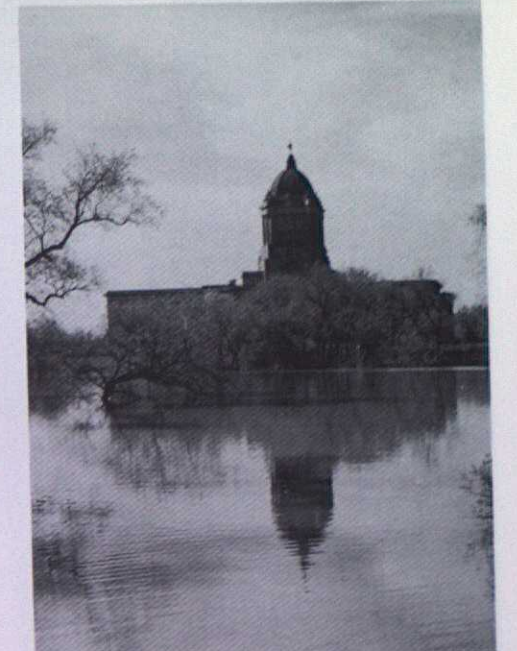
SCOTIA Street, April, 1950



CBC ANNOUNCER Maurice Burchell broadcasts on-the-spot bulletins during the 1950 flood. Like other radio stations in the city, CBC gave 24-hour coverage during the emergency.

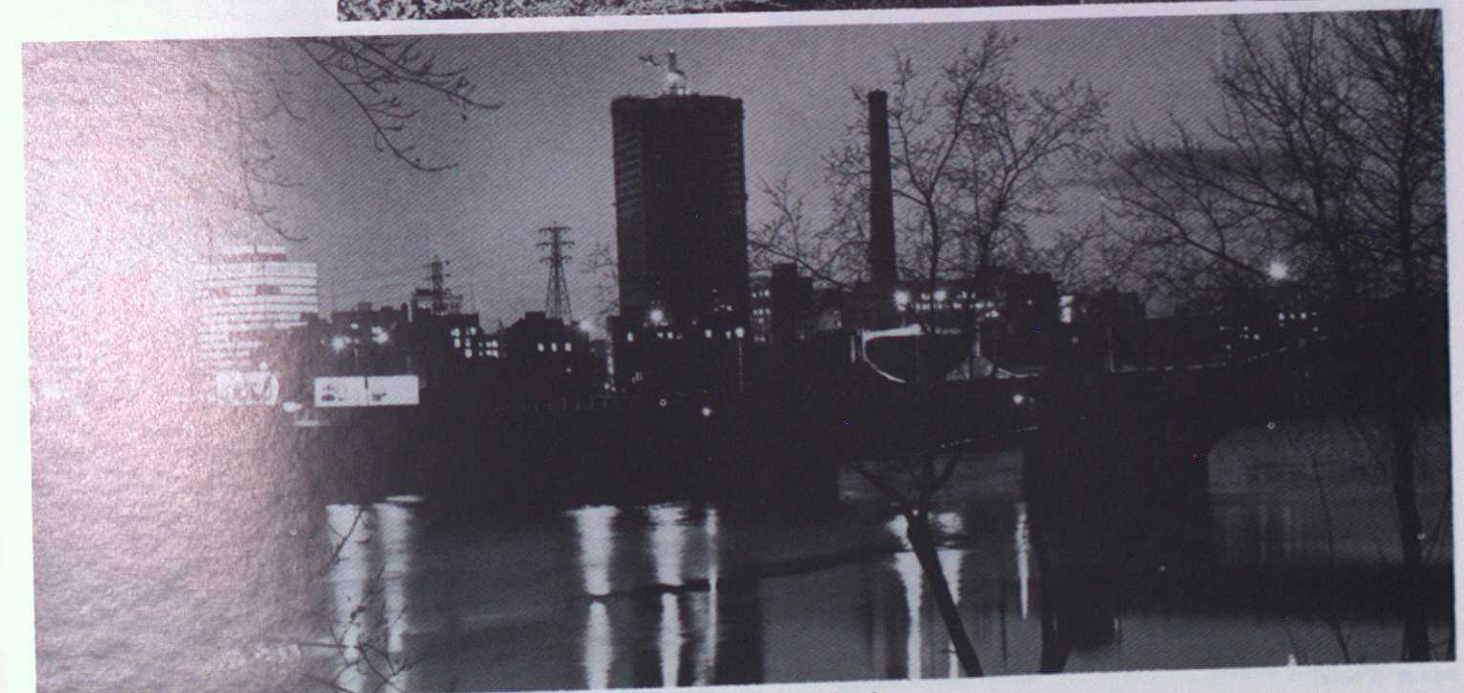
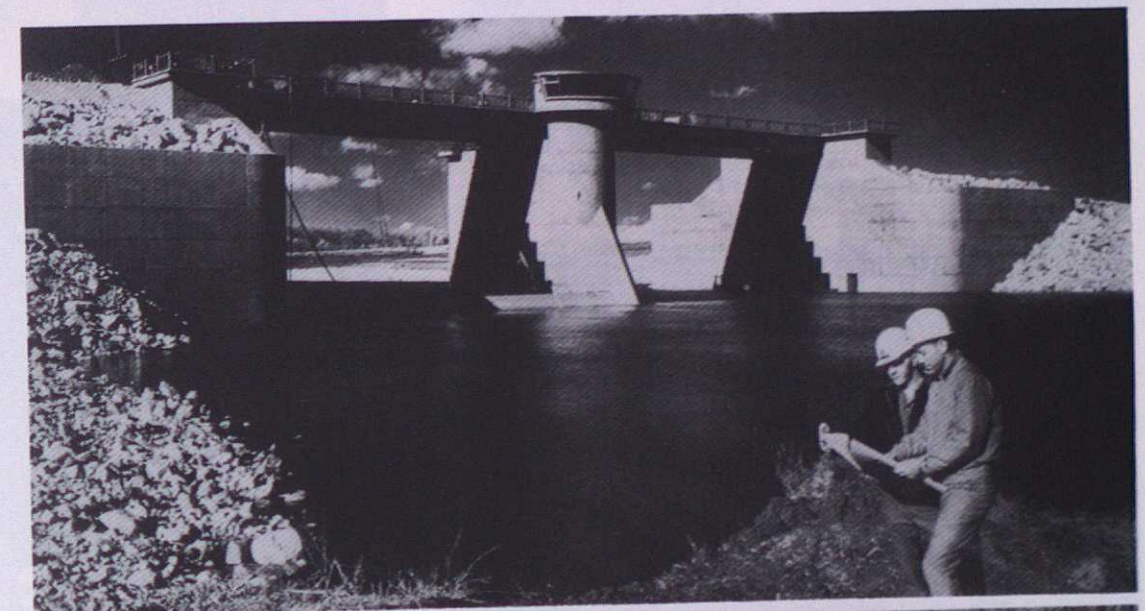


THE UNIVERSITY of Manitoba, 1950



THE ASSINIBOINE River creeps nearer to the Legislative Building.

SHOWN NEARING completion in 1966, the Red River floodway at St. Norbert protects Winnipeg from floods which have plagued the area since 1826, and probably before. Two huge steel gates rising from bedrock can divide excess water between the Red River and the floodway.



A NEW CITY takes shape in 1971, reflected in the peaceful river, secure from floods.



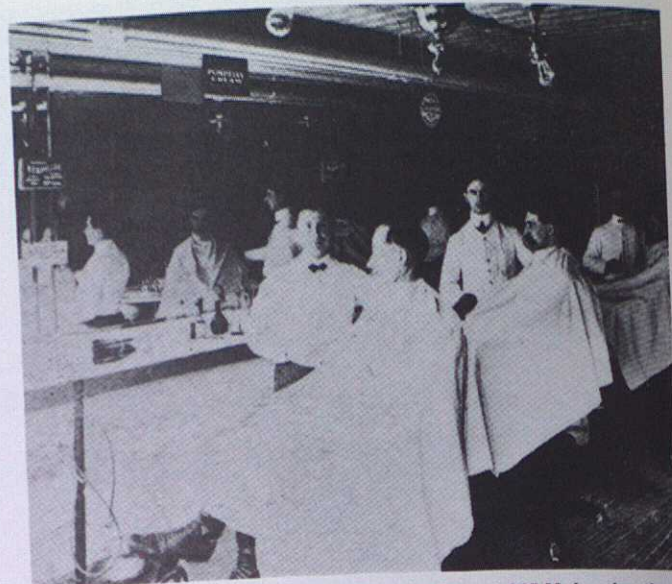
## THE WAVE OF FASHION



HAIRDRESSING WAS a slow, tedious process according to this 1913 photo taken in a Winnipeg hair-dressing parlor, (above). But the results were worth it, judging by the way Mrs. A. C. Ross and her daughters looked (below,) when photographed in 1917. (Foote)



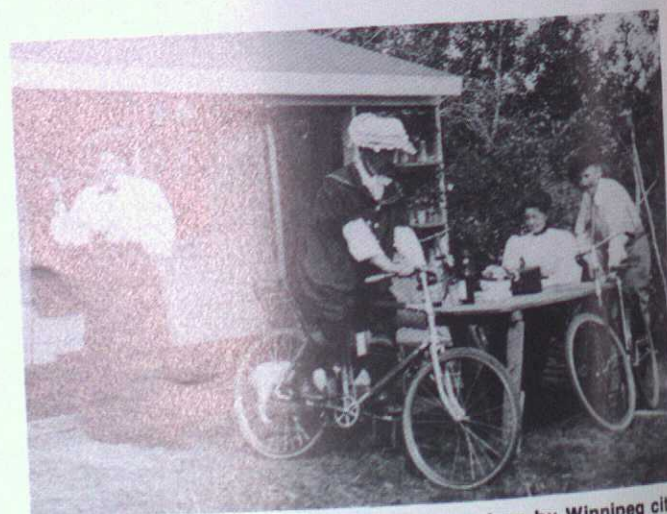
NO BIKINIS in this 1915 photo of bathing beauties at Winnipeg beach. (Foote)



IN 1903 the Bert Eastwood Tonsorial Parlors at 445 Main advertised the latest equipment, including "compressed air for spraying, drying the hair and face; electric massage machines, etc., also clean sanitary bathrooms in connection."



THE STAFF of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was warmly and fashionably dressed during the winter of 1898-99. But you could buy a good coon coat for \$25, about two weeks salary.



BLOOMERS FOR lady cyclists were frowned on by Winnipeg city council at a meeting in 1899. The decision was lampooned at this bicycle party held not long after. And the gals wore them anyway!



Mrs. George Kraushar  
Grey silk suit, 1867



Mrs. Charles Cook  
Grandmother, 1895



Mrs. G. F. Van Slyck  
Blue shot silk, 1875



Lorraine Esselmont  
Girl's outfit, 1895



Mrs. Jack Cook  
Paris gown, 1900



Mrs. R. D. Brown  
Knit suit, 1935



Mrs. Robert Galloway  
Sports outfit, 1920s



Mrs. Roman Ruckhall  
Muslin gown, 1908

IN 1953 A GROUP of women at Dugald, Man., began collecting and restoring women's and children's outfits from former years. Since then they have staged scores of fashion shows, raising money and preserving for posterity more than 100 examples of a century of fashion. These photos were taken at a 1969 showing.



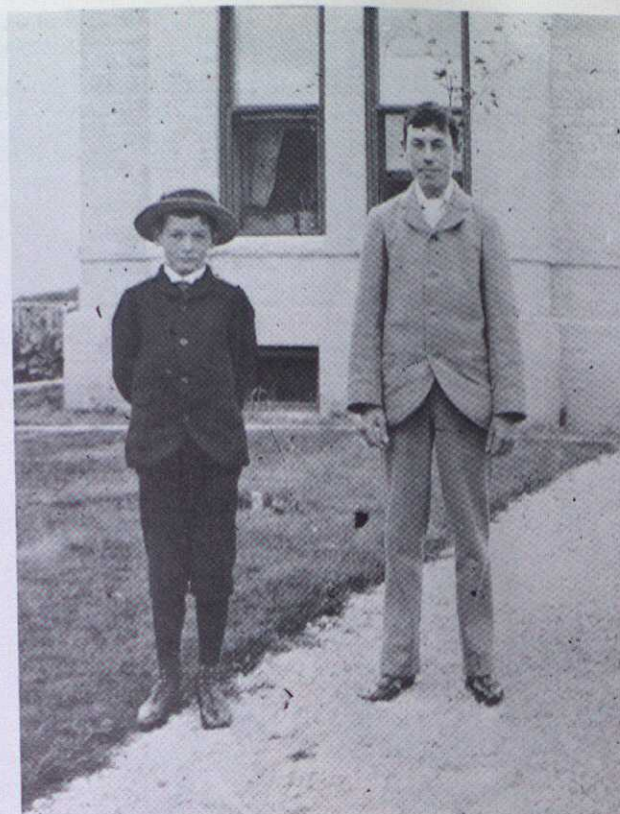
## THE WAVE OF FASHION



VERENE ROSSI left, and Joanne Hadaller model children's outfits of 1850 and 1881 at a showing of the Dugald collection of old-time fashions.



COSTUMES FROM THE 1920's were modelled by members of the Winnipeg section of the National Council of Jewish Women in anticipation of the 1972 Angels Ball are to raise funds for local and overseas charitable projects. From left are Mrs. Gerald Gurvey, Mrs. Sam Searle, Mrs. Sydney Glow and Mrs. Allan Cantor. The '20s car was from the Manitoba Classic and Antique Club show held the same weekend.



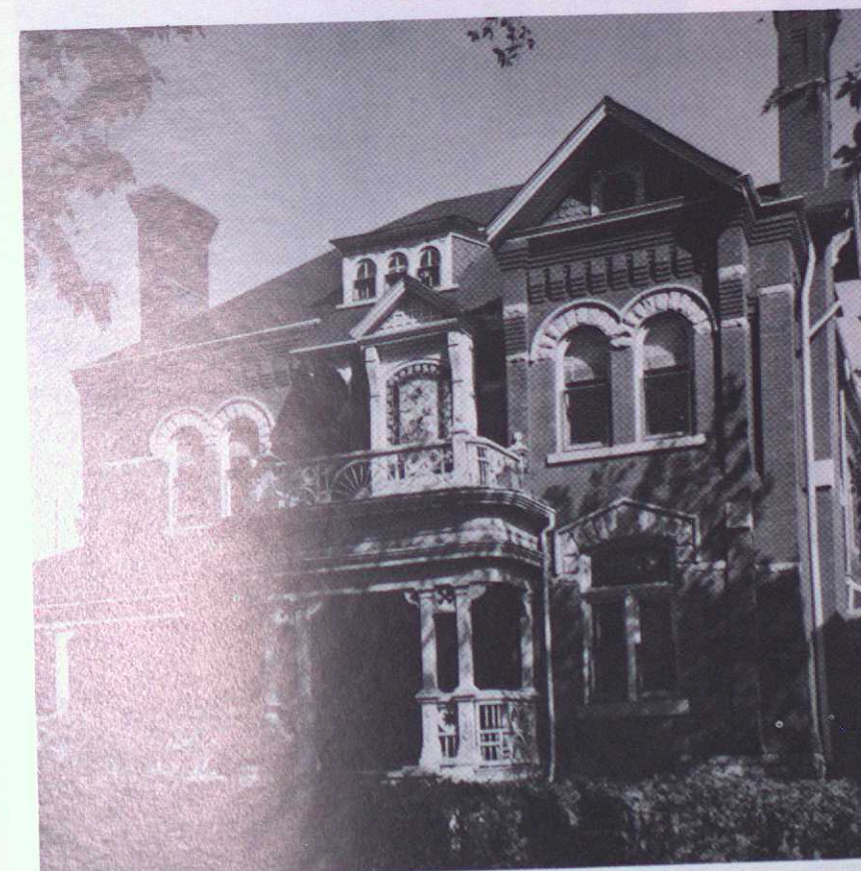
BACK AROUND 1915 a guy felt really good when he graduated into long pants.



IN 1914 A well-dressed young man-about-town wore a three-piece suit with slim lines, set off by white starched collars and buttoned boots. But by 1915 many young Winnipeg men were garbed in the khaki uniforms of the First World War.



MANITOBA'S GOVERNMENT HOUSE was built by the federal government in 1882-83 as a residence and office for the lieutenant-governor. First to occupy it was Lieut.-Gov. James Cox Aikins, who moved from the former residence at Upper Fort Garry. An admired feature was gas lighting "with handsome gasoliers, shaded in yellow to enhance the beauty of the ladies." Up-to-date were electric bells, "deafening boards" between floors and a waterworks system with water pumped from the nearby Assiniboine River. A woodshed, washhouse, icehouse and conservatory were added the following year. In this photo (circa 1905) are Lieut.-Gov. Sir Daniel McMillan, Lady McMillan and guests.



THE SIR HUGH John Macdonald residence was built in 1895 by Sir John A. Macdonald's son. An excellent example of Victorian gingerbread ornamentation combined with a simple building mass, the house was restored as a museum by the Manitoba Historical Society.

## GRACIOUS HOMES



HIDDEN among the trees just west of the zoo at Assiniboine Park, this home was erected in 1912 by George T. Chapman, the third house built on a river lot running south from the Assiniboine River which was acquired by Mr. Chapman in 1899. He served as a councillor of Assiniboine (1890-1910) and as reeve (1910-12). He was reeve of the new municipality of Charleswood (1912-14) (1917-28). Following his death in 1940, the family stayed in the home until 1962 when it was sold to the Convent of the Sacred Heart, formerly of Westgate. A new school was built nearby, where the Sisters taught from 1964 until the school closed in 1972.



THIS SPACIOUS HOME at 54 Westgate was built in 1913 by Dr. C. W. Gordon, minister of St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church and later associated with St. Stephen's Broadway United. He is also remembered as Ralph Connor, author of several best-selling novels. Dr. Gordon went overseas during the First World War as chaplain of the 43rd Cameron Highlanders. He died in 1937 and the following year his home was purchased by the University Women's Club as a headquarters and residence and a meeting place for other groups. Threatened with demolition in 1962 because of weakening foundations, the house was saved by extensive repairs and reconstruction.

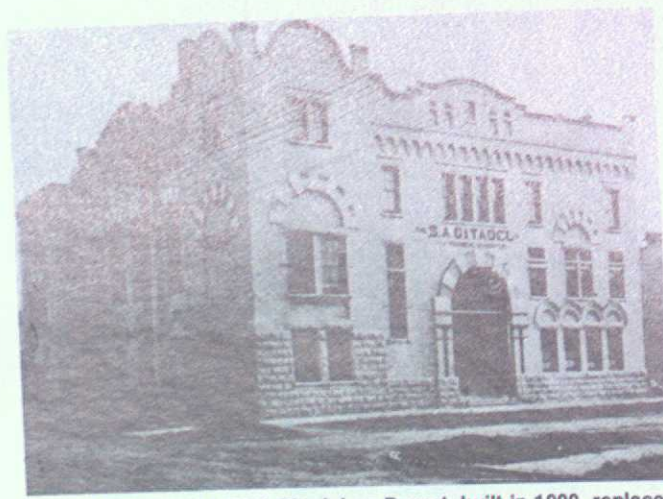




ST. JOSEPH'S Vocational School, Portage west, was built in 1906 as an orphanage by the Grey Nuns, who for several years had cared for homeless children in quarters on St. Mary. In 1938 it was taken over by the Sisters of Providence.



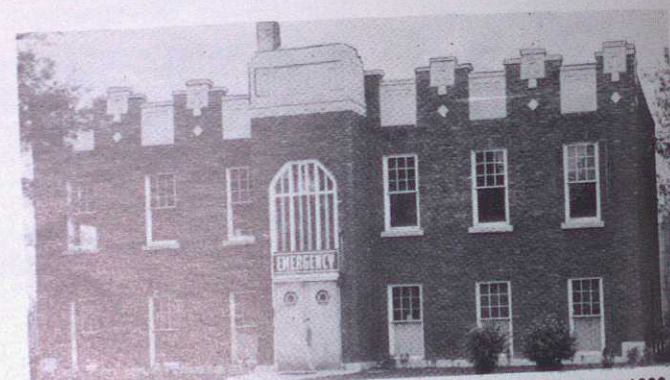
THE CANADIAN Institute for the Blind was organized in Winnipeg in 1918, with small quarters on Main. A second home on Gertie was followed by the present building at Portage and Sherburn which opened in 1929.



THE SALVATION ARMY Citadel on Rupert, built in 1900, replaced earlier headquarters on the same street. In 1894 the Army opened a shelter for homeless men on Main.



THE FIRST day nursery in Winnipeg was organized in 1883 by the Women's Christian Union and continued by the Free Kindergarten Association, formed in 1892. In 1952 it was reorganized and combined with Logan Neighborhood House, under the auspices of the Junior League and the Rotary Club. This 1938 photo shows the quarters at Ellen and Logan.



MOUNT CARMEL Clinic, serving the underprivileged since 1926



THE WINNipeg Lodging and Coffee House, initiated in 1894 by Holy Trinity Church, provided meals and lodging for destitute men. This building on Lombard was replaced in 1906 by a much larger one.



THE KINSMEN CENTRE for the Handicapped on Sherbrook opened in 1963. By 1973 it was supplying accommodation for the Society for Crippled Children, the Multiple Sclerosis Society, the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society, the Canadian Paraplegic Association, the Canadian Association for the Mentally Retarded, the March of Dimes, and other organizations designed to assist the handicapped. Sponsored by the Kinsmen, it was built with public funds.



THIS BUILDING on Portage Avenue was erected by the Young Men's Christian Association and served from 1901 until 1913, when the Vaughan Street Y was opened. As a final ceremony, James Ashdown pulled the plug of the swimming pool in the old one, which was remodelled and became the Birks Building. The YMCA was organized in Winnipeg in 1874 and until 1901 occupied various quarters, including rooms in the city hall, the Confederation Block and elsewhere. Several family Y's now serve outlying communities.

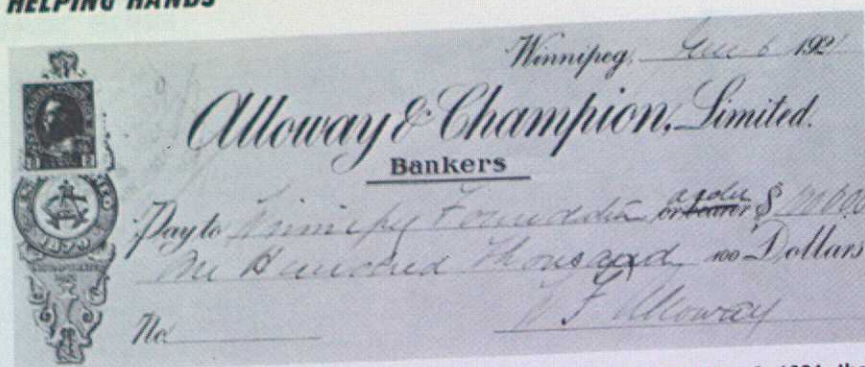


THE YOUNG WOMEN'S Christian Association was organized in Winnipeg in 1897 to assist girls needing lodgings and other help. The work was carried on in various large houses until this building on Webb Place was started in 1908. It was demolished to make way for a new one on the same site in 1968.

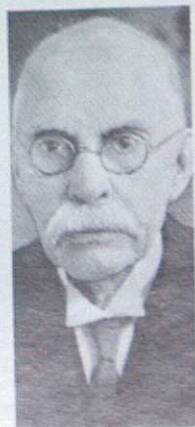


THE YOUNG MEN'S Hebrew Association of Winnipeg celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1969. This YMHA Community Centre on Hargrave was built in 1952.





WITH THIS \$100,000 cheque (above), dated Jan. 6, 1921, the Winnipeg Foundation was inaugurated by W. F. Alloway (left), former banker and businessman. The foundation, which has grown greatly throughout the years, is devoted to philanthropic purposes.



PUPILS OF Victory School in West Kildonan take part in Cleanup Week, sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1952.



IN 1953 THE wishing well in the Van Kirk Garden on Broadway yielded more than \$1,500 for the Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children. Charlie Cruden, right, potentate, Khartum Temple, assists Ralph Van Kirk to count the coins. The gardens are gone, but the work of the hospital continues.



MEMBERS OF THE Rotary Club of West Winnipeg and their wives pack meals to be sold to raise funds for the Manitoba Association for Retarded Children, 1959.



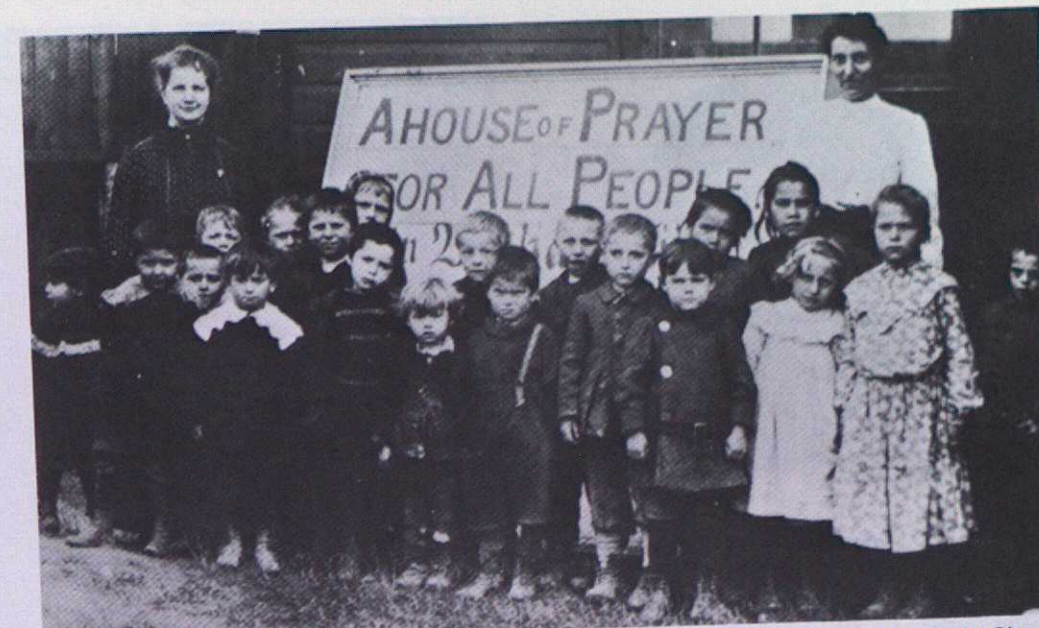
MRS. J. F. MULHOLLAND serves tea to Mrs. Amelia Williams and Frank Day, 1962 president of the Darby and Joan Club, one of the innumerable projects sponsored by the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire since the first chapter was organized here in 1900.



THIS "metal man" paraded Portage Avenue in October, 1952, to publicize a drive for scrap metal sponsored jointly by the Patriotic Salvage Corps and SHARE, Manitoba's mental health association, to raise funds for work among mental patients.



MRS. ADAM CUTHAND wore an Indian costume at a 1970 tea party held by the Council of Women of Greater Winnipeg. With her are Mrs. A. R. Paterson, left, president; Mrs. Milla Rasmussen and Mrs. M. R. Steen. The first Winnipeg council was formed in 1894, the year after Lady Aberdeen, wife of the governor-general of Canada, organized the movement.



ALL PEOPLES MISSION on Maple was a non-sectarian organization sponsored by the Methodist Church to assist immigrants and their children. Rev. J. S. Woodsworth ran it from 1907 to 1913.



SUMMER INVOLVEMENT '73, operating on a Student Temporary Employment Program grant, recruited more than 150 volunteers, 14 to 25 years old, and placed them with 40 various agencies to assist with summer activities. Benefitting were the volunteers as well as those they helped, who ranged in age from very young to quite elderly.



IN THIS 1949 photo Mrs. Allan Aldous, left, and Mrs. Philip McBean serve behind the counter of the Junior League Thrift Shop, a source of income for many community projects sponsored by the League through the years. Among these was formation of the Family Bureau after a survey paid for by the League and conducted by Dr. Charlotte Whitton of Ottawa in 1937.



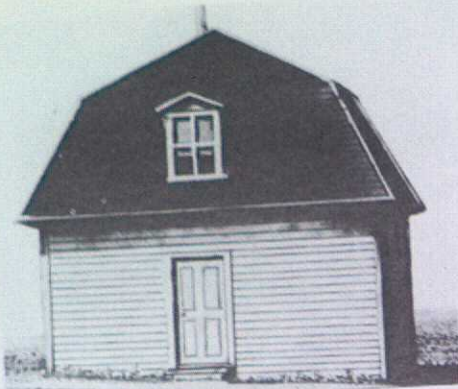
HELPING TO publicize the 1964 Red Feather drive for funds for the Community Chest of Greater Winnipeg were Albert Henly, 89, of the Notre Dame Day Centre, and Anthony Mueller, 2, of St. Joseph's Day Nursery (both Red Feather agencies). Community Chest later became the United Way of Greater Winnipeg.



SALES OF those juicy Kiwanis apples have paid for many Kiwanis projects throughout the years.



## OUR HOSPITALS



ALTHOUGH THE Grey Nuns had been caring for sick and unfortunate people for many years, St. Boniface Hospital officially began in 1871 in this four-bed cabin.



A 1900 view of St. Boniface Hospital



GRACE HOSPITAL on Arlington Street, completed in 1906, had its origin in rescue homes for girls and women, operated by the Salvation Army for several years.



VICTORIA GENERAL Hospital which opened in 1911 is seen, left, in a 1938 photo of its River Avenue site and, right, in 1971 at its new location on Pembina Highway, Fort Garry.



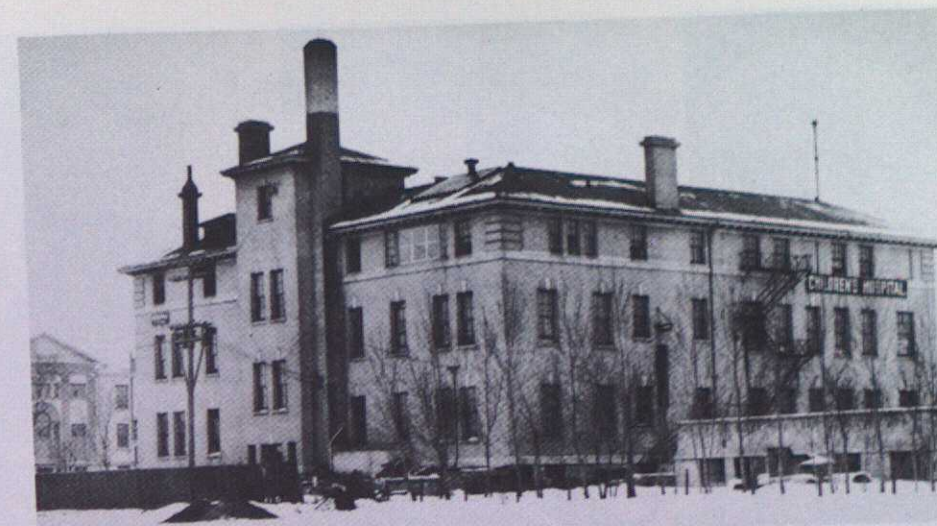
ST. BONIFACE General Hospital in 1971 and still growing



GRACE GENERAL Hospital, Booth Drive, St. James-Assiniboia, was opened in April, 1967, by Premier Duff Roblin. His grandfather, Sir Rodmond Roblin, had placed the cornerstone of the Arlington Street hospital when he was premier of Manitoba.



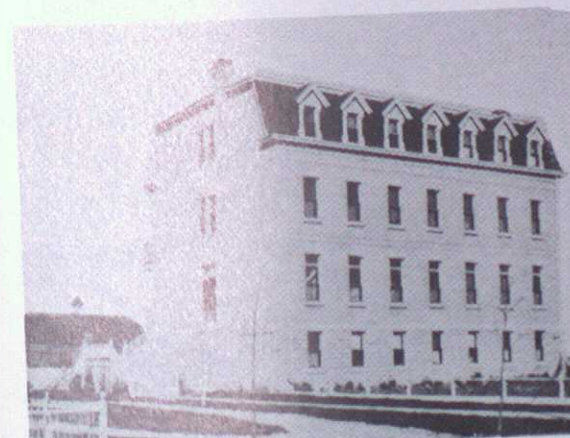
ANNIE A. BOND, a nurse and wife of Dr. J. H. R. Bond, founded the Winnipeg Children's Hospital, which began in 1909 (with one baby patient) in a house on Beaconsfield formerly owned by Sir John Schultz. One of the hospital guilds bears her name in tribute to her services to the community.



WINNIPEG CHILDREN'S Hospital on Aberdeen was officially opened by the Duke of Connaught in 1912 and served until 1956. It later became Holy Family Home.



THE SHRINERS Hospital for Crippled Children, Wellington Crescent, has been operated since 1949 by Khartum Temple Shrine.



FOUR SISTERS of Misericorde opened a mission in Winnipeg in 1898 to care for "abandoned and forlorn children." This building, photographed in 1903, was the beginning of Misericordia Hospital, a maternity hospital until 1916.



MISERICORDIA General Hospital has had many additions



## OUR HOSPITALS

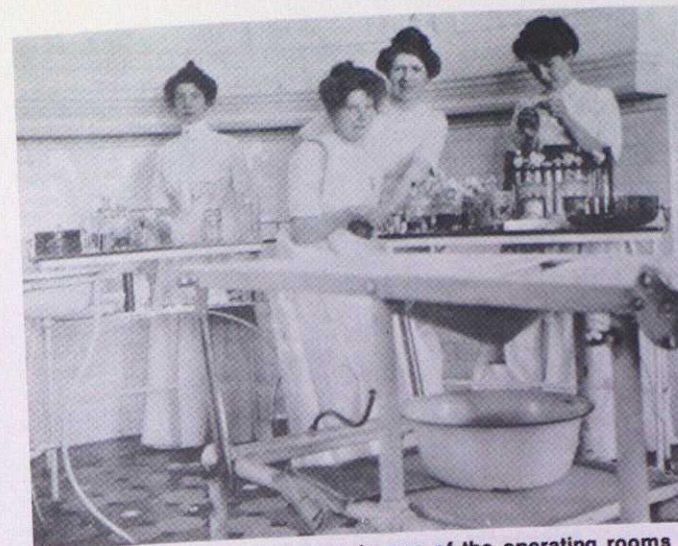


WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL was established in 1873 and occupied various buildings in the downtown area until 1875 when it moved to its permanent location on land donated by Andrew McDermot, left, Winnipeg's first independent merchant, and his son-in-law A. G. B. Bannatyne, right, wealthy businessman and philanthropist. The property was near the present site, at the west end of their adjoining river lots. In 1883 the first wooden building was replaced by a larger brick building, the centre section of the hospital shown here as it appeared in 1910.

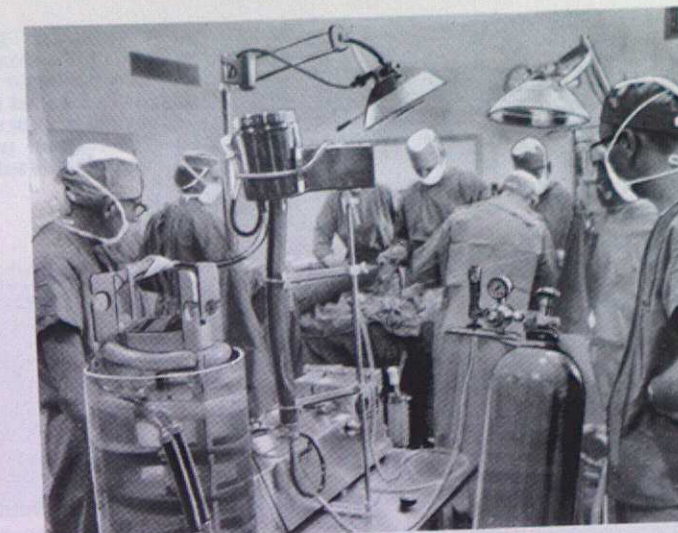


THE HEALTH SCIENCES CENTRE created in 1973 combines in a huge medical complex the former Winnipeg General and Children's hospitals, D. A. Stewart Respiratory Centre, Women's Pavilion, Rehabilitation Hospital, Psychiatric Institute, Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation, School of Nursing, intern's residence and other related buildings.

## OUR HOSPITALS



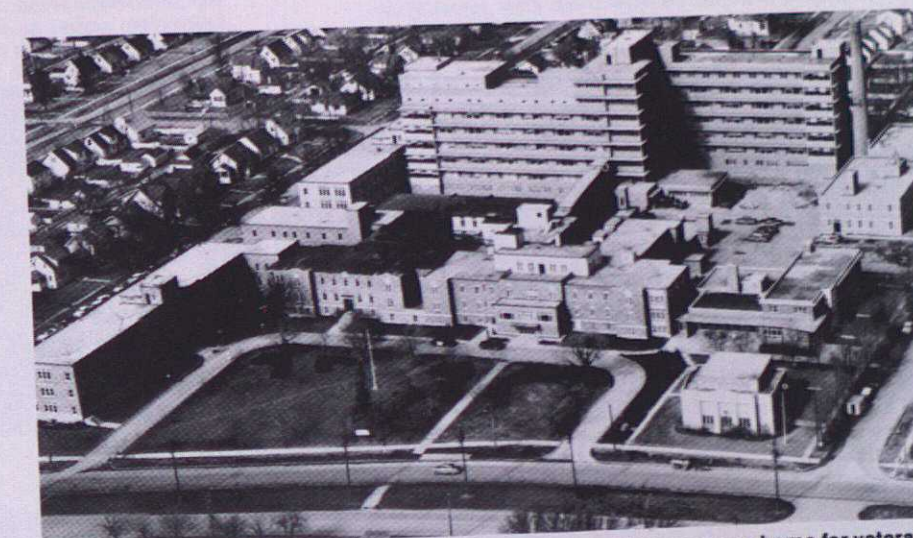
NURSES PREPARE for surgery in one of the operating rooms of Winnipeg General, 1910.



HEART SURGERY at St. Boniface General, 1959



THE OLD Tache Chronic and Geriatric Hospital, for years a St. Boniface landmark, was demolished in 1973 to make way for the new Tache Nursing Centre. One wing of the old building dated back to 1882, when it was the West's first school for girls. Later the Grey Nuns turned it into an orphanage and home for old people. Three wings were added later. From the early 1930s it was devoted mainly to the care of the elderly.



DEER LODGE Hospital, 1958, with new wing in background. It began as a home for veterans of the First World War in the former Deer Lodge Hotel.



WINNIPEG General kitchen, 1900



CLARKE Bros. and Higgs' ambulance, c. 1900



J. Thomson Co. ambulance, c. 1915 (Foote)



## OUR HOSPITALS

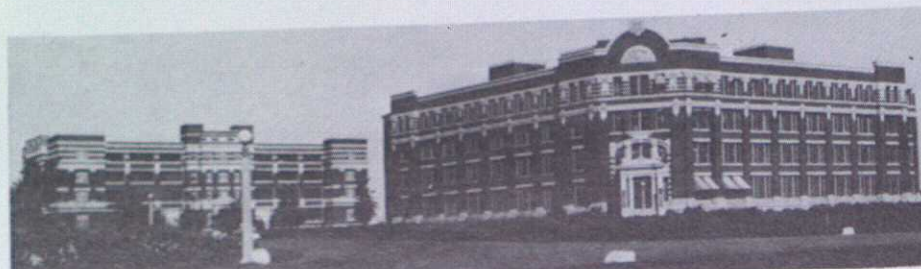
COPING WITH communicable diseases posed a serious problem in the early days, with typhoid rampant due to unsanitary living conditions and smallpox brought in by immigrants. Both St. Boniface and Winnipeg General hospitals had isolation wards almost from the start and in 1899 St. Roch's,

a fully-equipped isolation hospital, was opened in St. Boniface. To cope with a smallpox epidemic in 1900, Winnipeg General opened a Pest House, a small building on the prairie, west of the city. Scarlet fever and tuberculosis were also prevalent. In 1905 typhoid was epidemic and the city built

a 50-bed annex to Winnipeg General, but in 1910 a severe epidemic of scarlet fever hit the city, when patients had to be accommodated in a building on the exhibition grounds which afterward burned.

A private hospital on Bannatyne, founded in 1900 by Dr. Thomas Beath, was then purchased to use for typhoid. Dr. A. B. Alexander was put in charge.

It was decided the city should take responsibility for treatment of such diseases and the result was the Winnipeg Municipal Hospitals, with Dr. Alexander in charge from the beginning. A temporary hospital was built in 1911 on a site selected in Riverview, followed by construction of King Edward Memorial Hospital in 1912, and King George Isolation Hospital in 1914. A handsome nurses' residence was completed in 1921. In 1924 the provincial government made its first grant toward these hospitals (\$2,000). Princess Elizabeth Hospital for chronically ill patients was opened in 1950. All were evacuated during the 1950 flood when the area was inundated.



NURSES' RESIDENCE, left, and King George Hospital, part of the Winnipeg Municipal Hospitals complex in Riverview.



AMONG THE many services it performs for the benefit of mankind is the Red Cross Society's blood bank, which saves countless lives every year. In this 1956 photo Mrs. Clarice Terry, laboratory technician at the Winnipeg bank, prepares blood for shipment to hospitals in Manitoba and Northwest Ontario. The first local branch of the Red Cross was organized April 16, 1900, by the Winnipeg Council of Women, following a request by officials of the Canadian Red Cross Society.

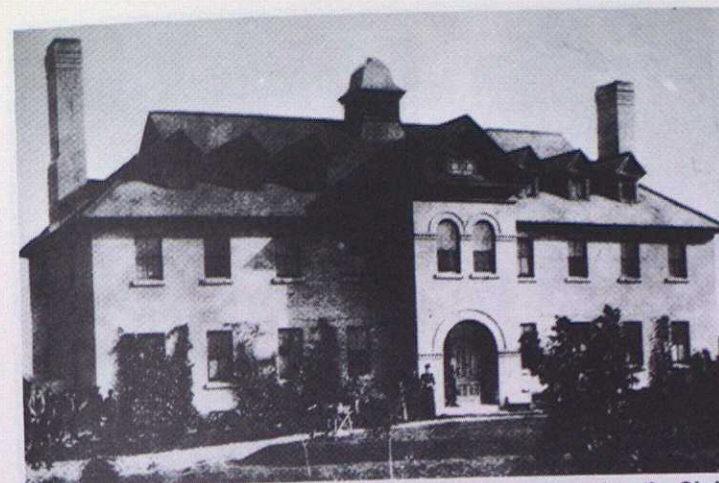


TENDING TO respirator (iron lung) patients at King George Hospital during the 1952 polio epidemic, Nurse Janet Cameron and Dr. J. A. Hildes, medical director of the Municipal Hospitals, were among many who battled against the dread disease.



WHEN THE Manitoba Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation opened in May, 1963, it contained hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of equipment from all over the world. Among the army of machines ready to fight the battle against the disease was this 35-million volt Betatron, the most powerful therapy machine in Canada at that time. Some of the equipment had been in use at the Forlong Institute cancer treatment centre at Winnipeg General Hospital, established a few years earlier.

## HOMES FOR THE ELDERLY

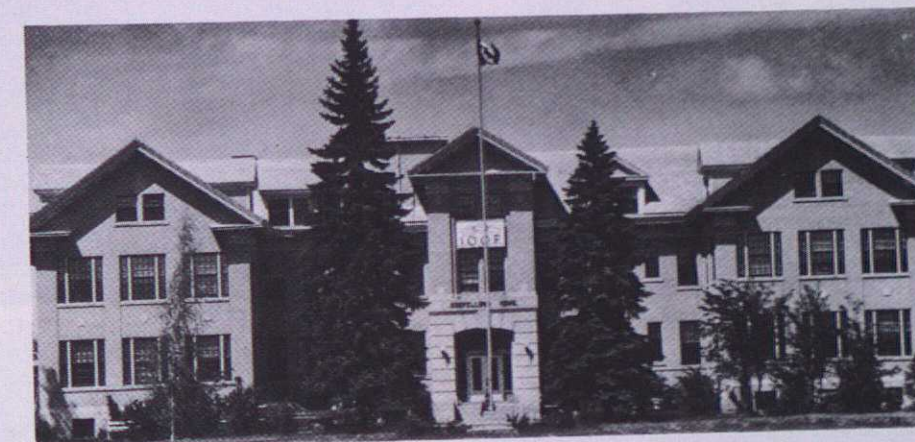


MIDDLECHURCH HOME of Winnipeg originated in 1883 when the Christian Women's Union was organized to provide a home for "unmarried and unprotected women," also a nursery for children of working mothers. An aged woman was given lodging in 1905 and gradually the home on Lydia Street became a shelter for elderly persons. Soon afterwards, the Union purchased property at Middlechurch where an Indian residential school (above) had been partly destroyed by fire. A three-storey staff residence that had escaped the flames was occupied and later the partially-burned school was restored and enlarged to accommodate 75 residents. Sponsored by its women's auxiliary for many years, the home has been enlarged several times, with wings added to provide accommodation for residents requiring increased nursing care.



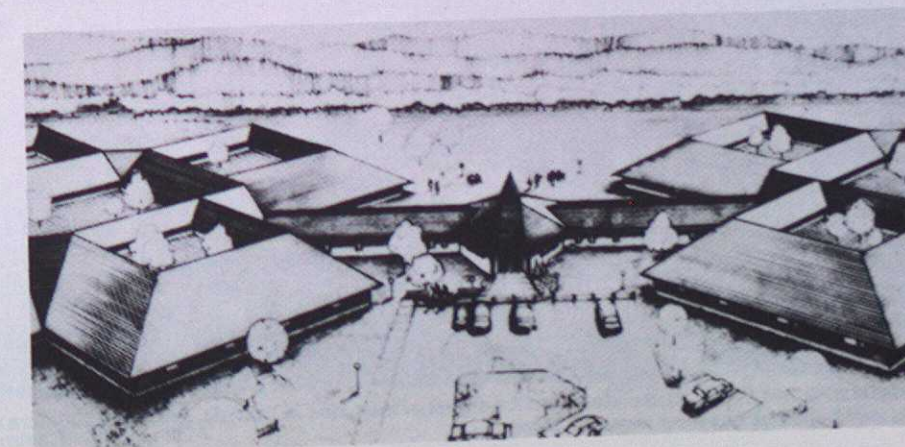
LIONS MANOR, opened in 1965, provides high-rise living for oldsters, with self-contained single or double units as well as hotel accommodation. In 1969 a 14-storey extension became necessary for the home at Sherbrook Street and Portage Avenue.

THE ODD FELLOWS HOME (right) was the first of several for the elderly now established in the semi-rural setting of Charleswood. Sponsored by Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, it was built in 1922 as a home for widows and their children. Later, disabled and elderly people were admitted and the practice of caring for children was discontinued.



KIWANIS COURTS, (left) opened in 1963, inaugurated a new concept in living for Winnipeg senior citizens, with single apartments and board-and-room accommodation all under one roof. Cozy on a winter day are these apartments of the institution on Ness Avenue.

ONLY AN ARCHITECT'S sketch can illustrate the modern concept of design incorporated in the Eastern Star Chalet (right), one of Charleswood's newest residences for older people. Complete single and double ground-floor suites are contained in connecting sections which surround courtyards designed for outdoor enjoyment. The chalet is sponsored by Manitoba chapters of the OES.



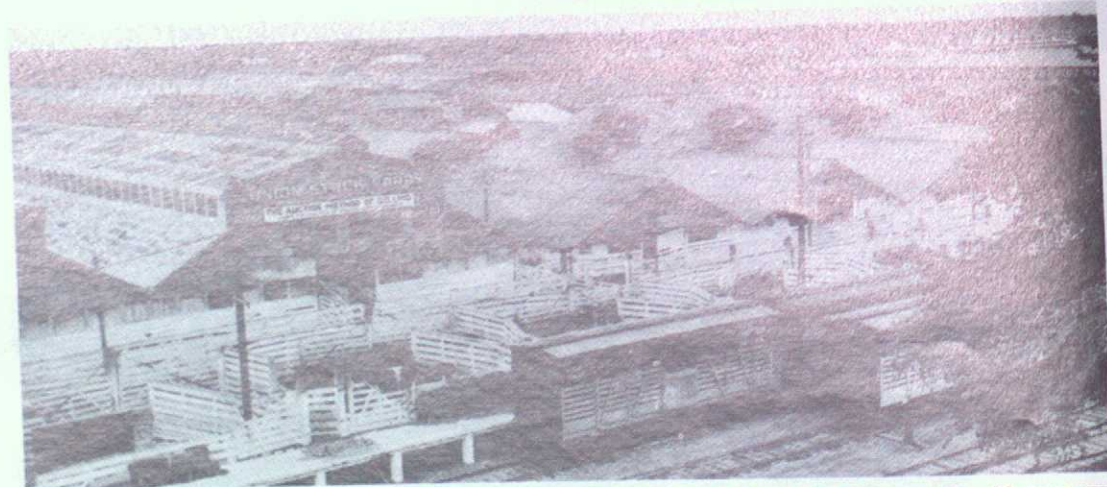




KILDONAN AND St. Paul's Agricultural Society's exhibit at the Amphitheatre c. 1915 (Foote).



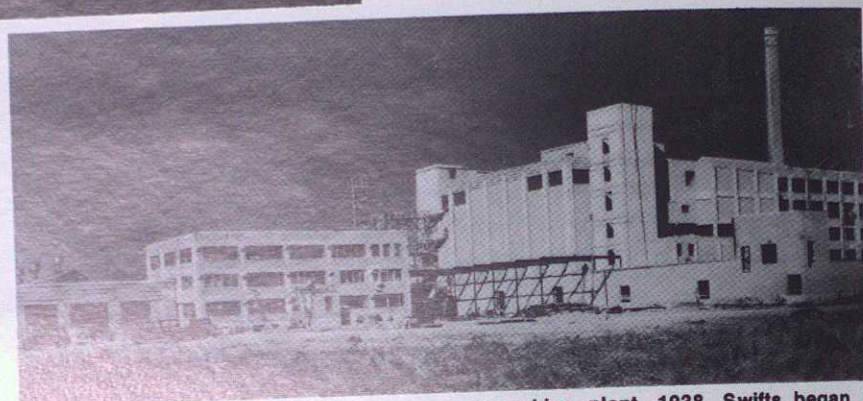
SECTION OF Winnipeg's CPR stockyards, 1905, with the Dufferin Avenue exhibition grounds in the background. The stockyards were extended in 1910 and plans were underway for a big union stockyard in St. Boniface to accommodate increasing trade. At that time Winnipeg had four abattoirs with a killing capacity of 5,000 head of stock per day.



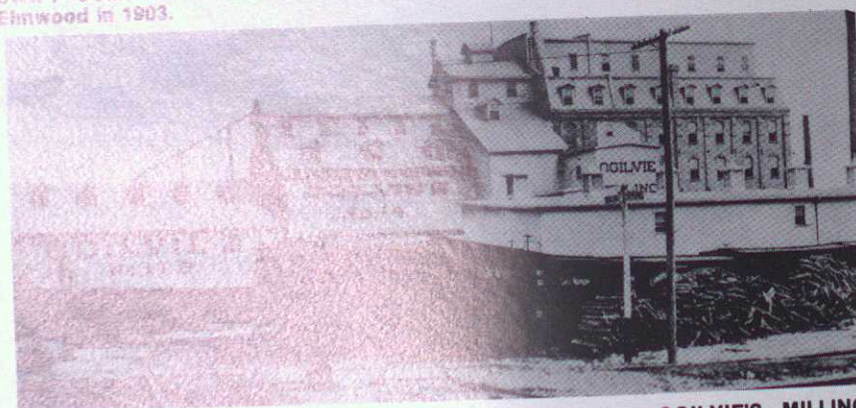
UNION STOCKYARDS, St. Boniface, 1957. Largest of their kind in Canada, built on a 200-acre site with pens, corrals and buildings covering some 40 acres.



PILES OF BEETS at the Manitoba Sugar Company 1940 (Foote). The plant was built in Fort Garry in 1939 and for 30 years stood alone on the prairie.



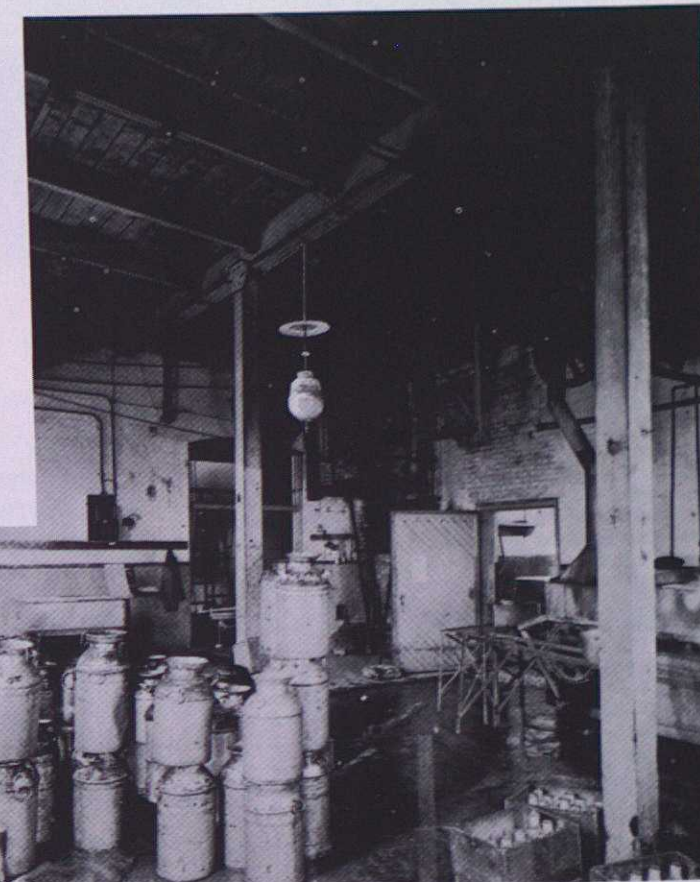
SWIFT COMPANY'S new St. Boniface meat packing plant, 1938. Swifts began in Elmwood in 1903.



OGILVIE'S MILLING COMPANY c. 1903. The firm was incorporated in 1882 with head office in Winnipeg and a small plant in Point Douglas.



THIS OIL PAINTING by Gwen Highmoor is a reminder of the Dowker Market Garden, Fort Garry landmark established in 1897 by George Dowker, a gardener from Kent, England. His property extended from the Red River to Fort Whyte. The log house at Point Road and South Drive was later moved nearer the Pembina Highway. The painting hangs in the Fort Garry Library.



CRESCENT CREAMERY, Lombard Street, early 1900s.



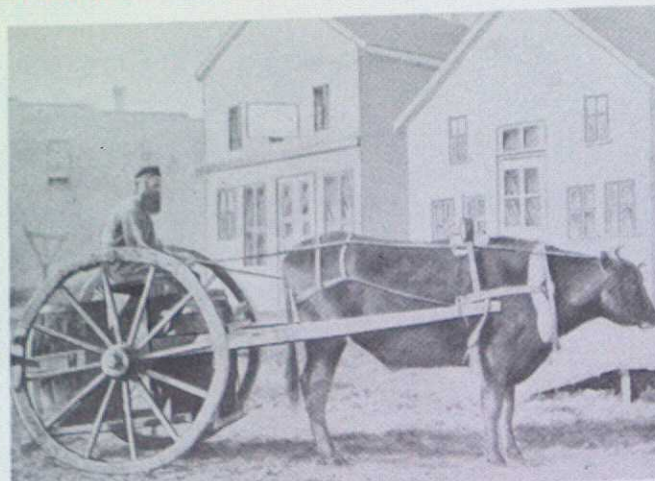
ICELANDERS at Riverton with fish for Winnipeg tables, February, 1924.



WHITEFISH were in surplus supply in 1958 when Premier Douglas Campbell, centre, was presented with a fine specimen by Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, F. C. Bell, left, and Barney Stephanson, of Selkirk, chief inspector of fisheries. It was part of a campaign supported by the Retail Merchants Association to promote the sale of the Lake Winnipeg fish.



## MUNICIPAL SERVICES

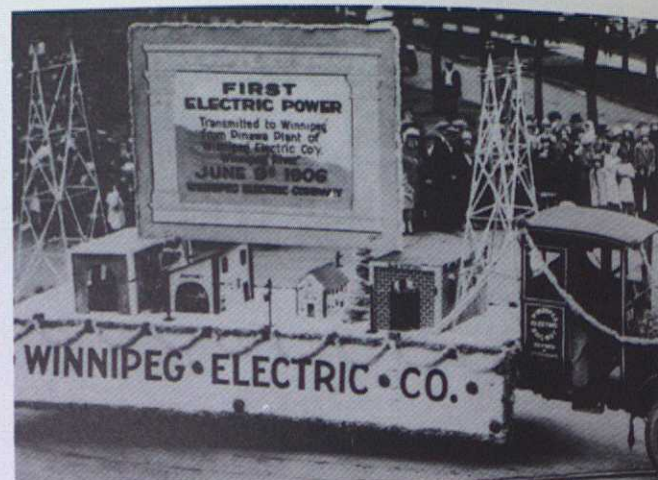


WINNIPEG water works, 1874

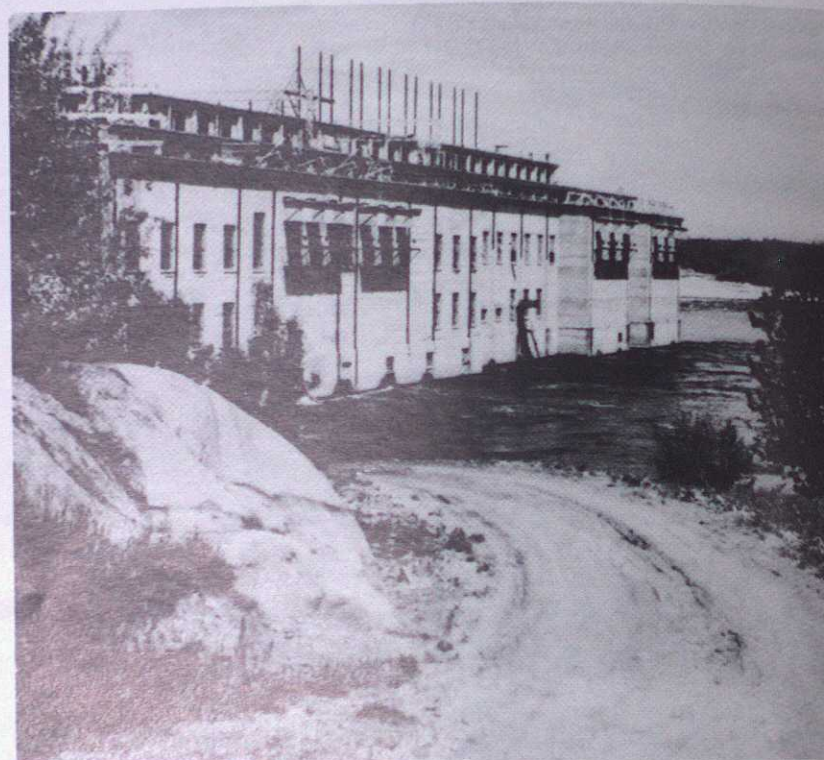
THE EARLIEST SCHEME for producing hydro electric power in Winnipeg dates back to 1888 when supposedly competent engineers suggested using the rapids on the Assiniboine River near the St. James Bridge. If necessary, extra water could be brought by canal from Lake Manitoba and if more was required, the Saskatchewan River would be diverted into the lake. The scheme was kicked around for nearly 15 years, but eventually given up. Since 1892, the privately-owned Winnipeg Electric (Street Railway) Company had been providing power for the streetcars and some for the city from its plant near Armstrong's Point, where cordwood and later coal were burned. But in 1903 it decided to develop hydro-electric energy at Pinawa on the Winnipeg River. In July, 1906, the first power flowed to Winnipeg and the rate was cut to 10 cents per kilowatt hour from the previous 20. Progressive reductions in rates followed. But a few weeks earlier city council had submitted a bylaw to ratepayers for expenditure of \$3¼ million on a proposed municipally-owned plant at Pointe du Bois, also on the Winnipeg River. The initial development was completed in October, 1911, and the Winnipeg Hydro Electric System was ready for business. In the 1920s steam-turbined supplementary plants were added, on Amy Street and on Scotland Avenue. Throughout the years both companies expanded their hydro-electric facilities to meet the demands of the growing city. In 1949 the province created the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board, mainly for the generation of electric power in Manitoba through the Manitoba Power Commission. In 1953 the board purchased the still privately owned Winnipeg Electric Company. In 1955 it was decided that Winnipeg Hydro would serve customers within the (then) city limits and the Manitoba Power Commission those outside.



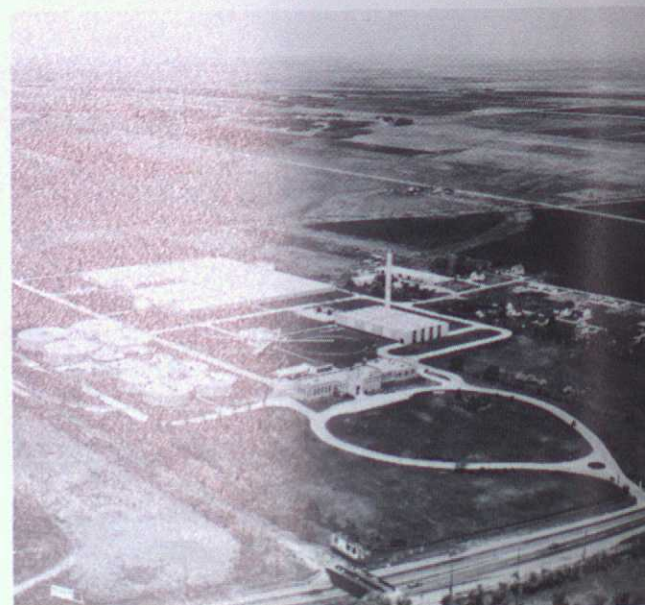
A STREET-PAVING crew pauses to pose in 1911 (Foote)



FIRST power from Pinawa, June 9, 1906 (photo courtesy H. J. Granovsky)

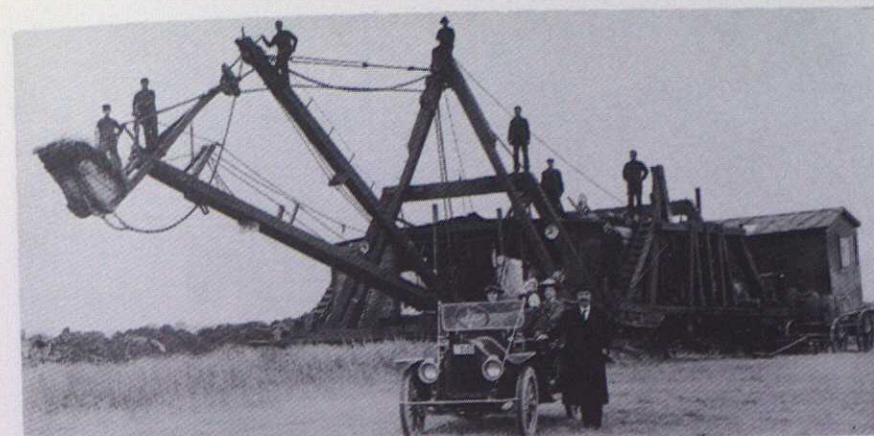


WINNIPEG HYDRO'S first plant, at Pointe du Bois on the Winnipeg River

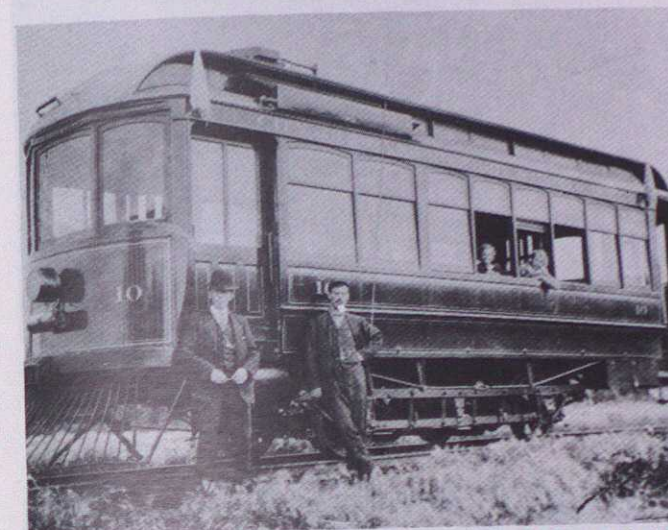


NORTH-END treatment plant — the modern way to treat sewage

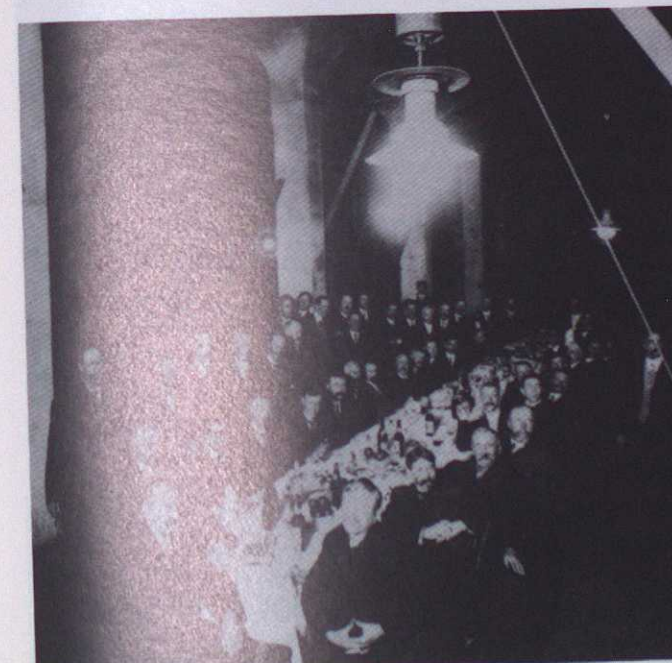
## MUNICIPAL SERVICES



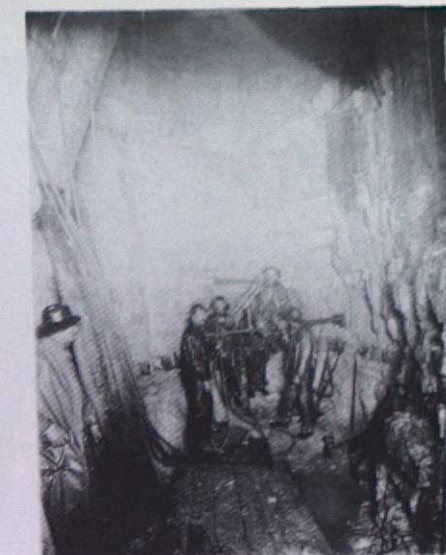
THE OLD way of digging trenches (Foote)



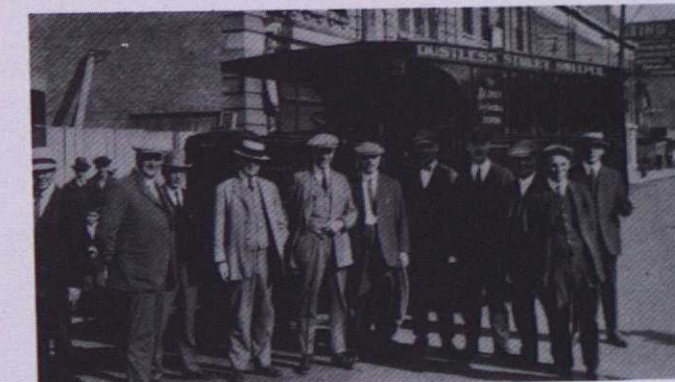
In 1908 THIS 20-passenger rail bus began service on City Hydro's private line between Lac du Bonnet and Point du Bois. Starting it in cold weather involved firing a blank shotgun shell through a specially-drilled hole in the cylinder head. The resulting blast kicked over the engine. By 1961 there was a tri-weekly service by a 60-passenger rail bus, gasoline powered and with flanged wheels, carrying passengers and small freight.



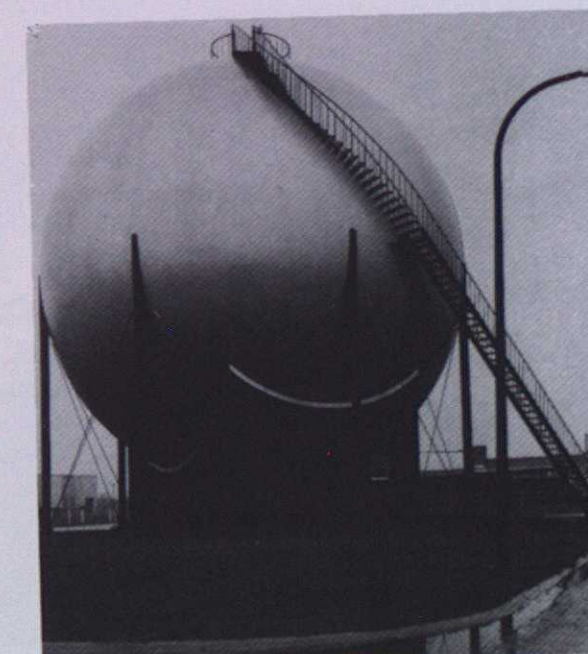
ST. BONIFACE dignitaries celebrated completion of the city's new sewer in 1917 with a luncheon held deep in the bowels of the earth. They were following the example of the Winnipeg city fathers who in 1884 held a similar celebration in the brand new sewer on Bannatyne, complete with Japanese lanterns, fine food and champagne. (Foote).



CONSTRUCTION of a tunnel under the Red River for Shoal Lake water supply pipes to Winnipeg.



A "DUSTLESS street sweeper," June, 1923 (Foote)



FUTURISTIC-looking sewage treatment equipment



# RIDING FOR FUN



GRADE I students from Norquay School enjoy a 1965 sleigh ride at the Searle grain farm near East Selkirk.



JOE BARIBEAU, early motorcyclist.



RIDING to the hounds, Charleswood, c. 1912 (Foote).



YOKE OF oxen hitched to a landau c. 1912 (Foote).



CYCLING in St. Vital Park on a sunny Saturday morning in 1972 was fun for members of the St. Vital branch of the Streamliner Club of Manitoba.

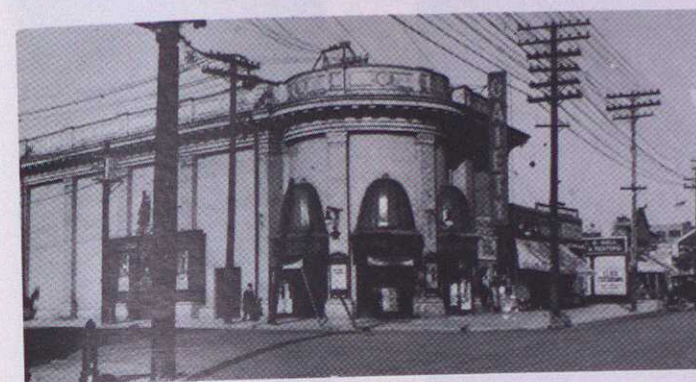


GUITAR-STRUMMING Mayor Steve Juba helps promote the St. Boniface Fiesta in 1972.

IN 1920



SOUTH side of Portage Avenue from Vaughan to Colony.



COLONY and Portage, northeast corner.



MAIN and Graham, northwest corner.



CORNER of (where else?) Portage and Main.



VAUGHAN and Portage, northeast corner.

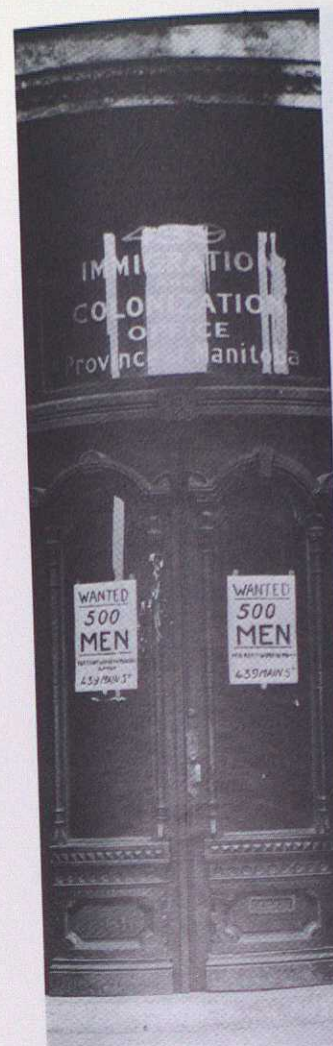




SPECIAL HARVESTER excursion trains brought thousands of men from Eastern Canada, such as this group at the CPR depot in the late 1890s. Many stayed on.



CARL G. NELSON was Swedish and knew no English when he arrived in Winnipeg in 1912. But he got to work with a street gang at 20 cents an hour and with his first \$20 savings outfitted himself at Eaton's from hat to buttoned boots; then had his photo taken to send home.



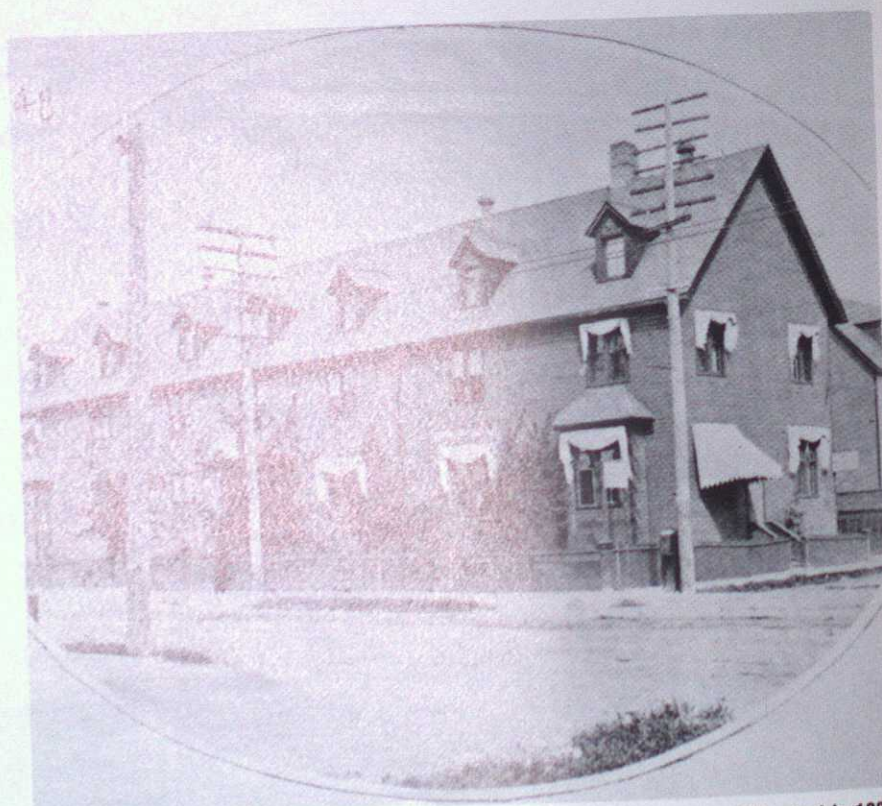
PROVINCIAL immigration and colonization offices on Main, 1921 (Foote)



EUROPEAN immigrants arrive by Canadian Pacific Railway, Feb. 23, 1927.



ELDERLY pioneers c. 1911 (Foote)



WHEN THIS immigration hall was built near the CPR depot on Fonseca (Higgins) in 1888 it was considered palatial compared to previous accommodation west of Main, where several families were crowded together in one or two large rooms. The first immigrant accommodation was an old shed donated by A. G. B. Bannatyne. A larger one was built in 1873 and yet another two years later. In May, 1876, the sheds were overcrowded with 300 families, and tents were being used. Winnipeg was the jumping-off place for Western Canada and in April, 1904, as many as 1,000 newcomers were arriving in one day. More than 1,400 had arrived April 2, 1892.



WAITING for homesteads in front of the Dominion Lands Office on Fort, 1873.



COMPLETED in 1905, the Canada Immigration Hall on Maple north of Higgins was sorely needed to supplement accommodation in the three wooden buildings (with a small hospital) then in use. For nearly 60 years it was a temporary place of refuge to newcomers, including Hungarians who came in 1956. Families were allowed to stay up to 30 days free and exceptions were made if they couldn't find work. One English woman, whose husband went to look for work and never returned, stayed 42 years and raised her three children there. In 1962 the hall ceased to be used as quarters for immigrants and offices of the department of Manpower and Immigration were housed there for several years. It has stood vacant since 1971.



## HELLO? HELLO?

TELEPHONES CAME to Winnipeg in November, 1877, when Horace McDougall, telegraph agent, attached a pair of telegraph wires connecting his office and his home. In January, 1878, The Free Press was connected to its branch office and "telephone parties" became the rage, with people singing, whistling and calling into the instruments, delighted that if articulation was clear, they could be heard at the other end.

In 1881 McDougall sold out to Bell Telephone Co. which operated until Manitoba Government telephones came into existence in 1908.

The first switchboard, resembling the inside of an upright piano, was set up in 1881 in the old Caldwell Building on Main Street, with wires strung from roof to roof around the city.

IN APRIL, 1881, The Free Press published the first Winnipeg telephone directory. The subscribers included the Manitoba Club, four Canadian Pacific Railway offices, the residences of Hugh Sutherland, Telephone Supt. May, and James Ashdown; six hotels, five livery stables, and 23 business offices:

Manitoba Club

C. P. RAILWAY

Head Offices

South-Western Depot

St. Boniface Spur

St. Boniface Junction

RESIDENCES

Hugh Sutherland

Supt. May

J. H. Ashdown

HOTELS

Queen's

Rossin

Norfolk

Grand Central

Golden

Avenue

LIVERY AND

BOARDING STABLES

Chas. Graham

David Slattery

W. T. Henson

Alas Tait & Co.

Geo. Webb

OFFICES, Etc.

Free Press Head Office

Free Press Branch Office

Higgins & Young

Shubert, Egan & Co.

Hugh Sutherland & Bro.

Dick & Manning

Jervie & Berridge

Dr. Schuitz

W. H. Lyon

Boyle Bros.

Boyle, Wishart & Co.

Bank of Montreal

Drummond Bros. and Lewis

F. H. Brydges, Vulcan

Iron Works

H. B. Co. (Mr. Christie)

H. B. Co. (Mr. McTavish)

H. B. Co. (Store)

Omnibus Co.

A. Harris, Son & Co.

J. H. Ashdown, cor.

Bannatyne and Main

J. H. Ashdown, cor.

Portage Avenue

Johnson, Rocan & Co.,

Market

Provincial

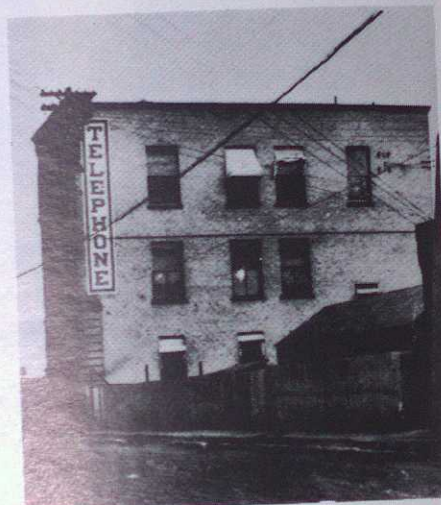
Government Buildings.



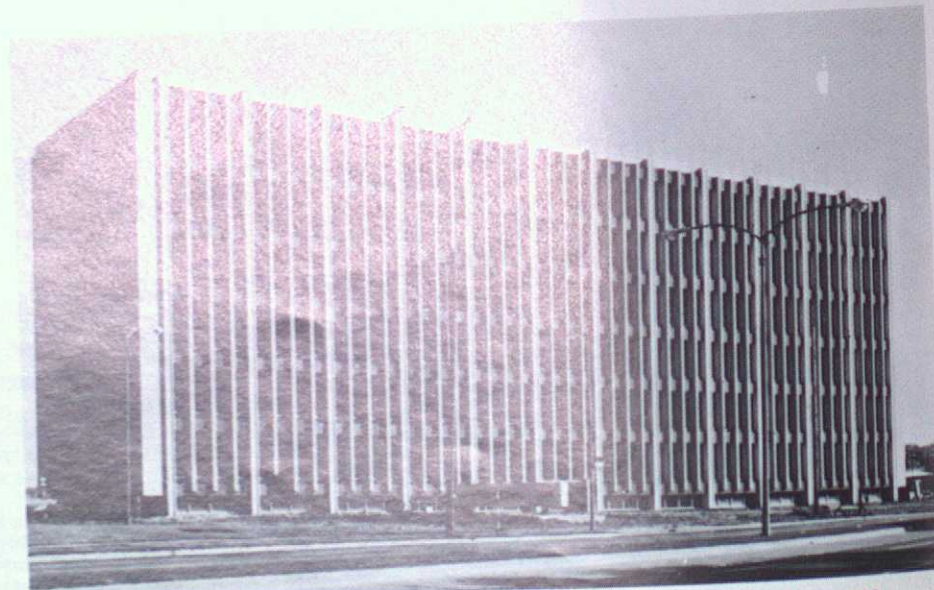
INFORMATION SWITCHBOARD, 1911, Main Exchange, Portage Avenue east.



FIRST WOMAN telephone operator was Ida Cates, hired in 1882 in hopes that male customers, dissatisfied with service, would be a little more polite. Even the switchboard was run entirely by women. Miss Cates resigned in 1890 to marry Robert Steel.



MANITOBA TELEPHONE System main exchange, Portage Avenue east, 1908. Built 1895.

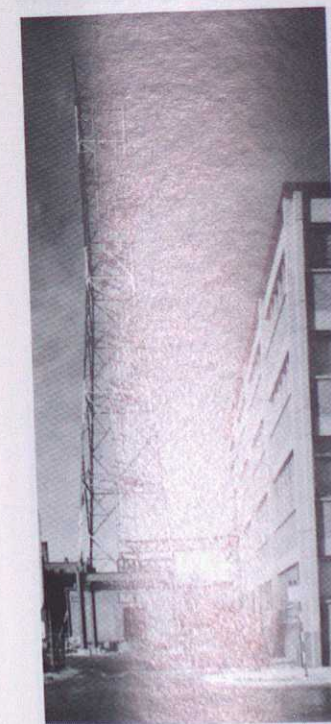
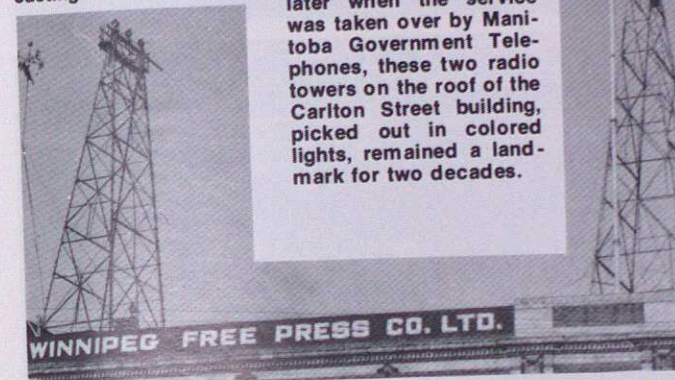


ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, Empress Street and Portage Avenue, opened in 1963.

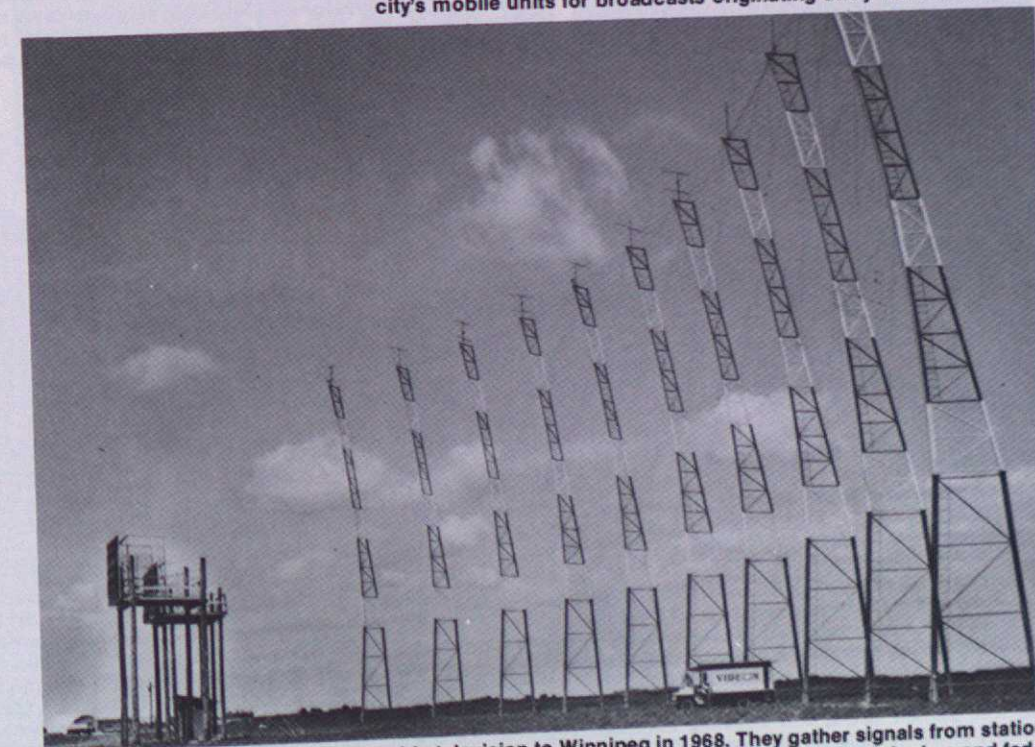


INTERIOR of CPR telegraph office, 1916 (Foote). The first telegram from Winnipeg was sent Nov. 20, 1871, from Lt.-Gov. Adams George Archibald to Governor-General Lord Lisgar. A reply was received later that day. The messages were relayed through the United States.

IN 1922 The Free Press introduced "radio-phone" broadcasting equipment and Manitoba's first broadcasting service. Although CJCG signed off a year later when the service was taken over by Manitoba Government Telephones, these two radio towers on the roof of the Carlton Street building, picked out in colored lights, remained a landmark for two decades.



THIS 137-foot microwave tower at Lily and Henry was part of the Canadian Pacific-Canadian National Telecommunications' cross-Canada microwave system which opened early in 1964. Television first came to Winnipeg in 1954.



THESE GIANT reflectors brought cable television to Winnipeg in 1968. They gather signals from stations nearly 200 miles away and concentrate them on to a focal point, from where they are picked up and fed to electronic equipment which filters out interference.



"NEWSPAPER ROW" of the early 1900s was the block of McDermot west of Main. Here were offices of The Free Press, The Telegram, The Tribune, Canadian Press and the CPR telegraph office, as well as Mariaggi's Hotel, favorite hangout of newsmen. Down that short street streamed cabs bearing great men of the day on their way to newspaper offices or Mariaggi's; reporters would dash into the street in their shirtsleeves at the sound of an alarm from the nearby police station or firehall, and noted newspaper officials of the day were seen there — John W. Daffoe, and E. H. Macklin of The Free Press, W. Sanford Evans of The Telegram and R. L. Richardson and John Moncrieff of The Tribune. The first split came when The Free Press moved to larger quarters on Portage.



IN THE EARLY 1930s this truck was put into operation to service technical needs of CKY radio, then part of the Manitoba Telephone System. The little girl is Helen Wall, daughter of CKY technician Reginald Wall. She grew up to be a station receptionist and marry Bill Grogan, then a CKY personality. The truck was the first of the city's mobile units for broadcasts originating away from stations.



## INNS AND HOSTELRIES



THE DAVIS HOTEL on Main was originally the Emmerling Hotel, built in 1869 by "Dutch George" Emmerling, who had arrived from the United States 10 years before with one barrel of whisky and two of apples. The place flourished, with drinks at sixpence each — rum, whisky or brandy. But in 1870, when it became apparent that Manitoba was joining Canada instead of the United States Emmerling sold out in disgust and returned to the U.S. Next owner was R. A. Davis, who enlarged it, renamed it and made a fine stopping place out of it. In 1873 the Davis Hotel boasted the first streetlight in Winnipeg, which was described as "beckoning the weary traveller to a haven of warmth, rest and billiards." Mr. Davis sold it shortly before he became premier of the province in 1874. It was pulled down in 1890 to make way for the first McIntyre Building.



THE LELAND at William and Albert was one of Winnipeg's finest hostelries when it was built in 1884 by W. D. Douglas and Archibald Wright, whose "iron-clad" stable (sheathed with iron to make it fire-proof) had previously stood on the site. It cost \$50,000 for the building and \$25,000 for furnishings. Just 20 years later, in 1904, it was sold for \$120,000. A fire in 1913 destroyed the three upper storeys. It was one of the very few early hotels still operating in 1973.

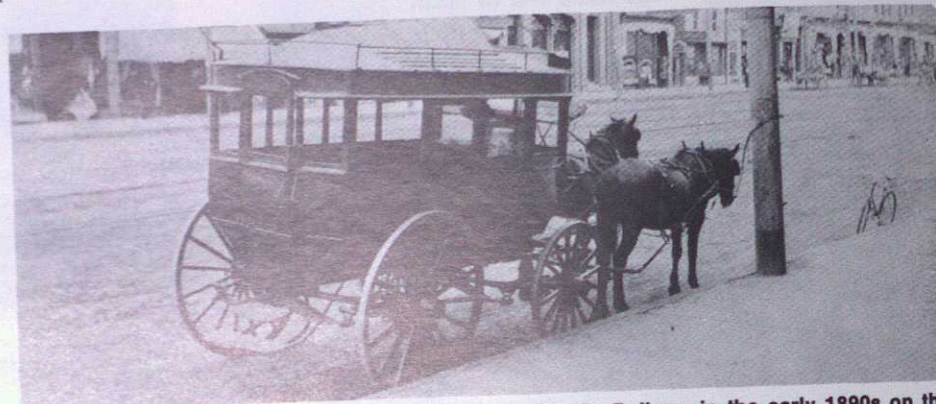
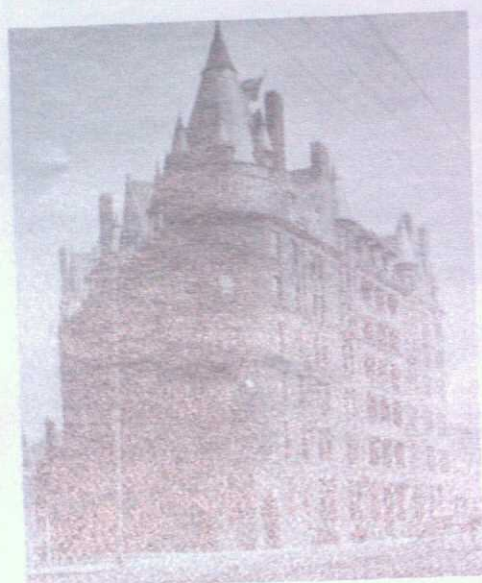


IT WAS THE END of an era for Winnipeggers when the beautiful old Royal Alexandra Hotel closed its doors Dec. 31, 1967. The 18th and at that time the most splendid hostelry in the CPR chain was opened in July, 1906, in a period when guests arrived in carriages and climbed the stately marble stairs inside, one hand holding a rustling silken gown or silk hat, the other lightly touching the gleaming brass handrail. And The Alex lived up to its promise. For years it was the social centre of the city, with its huge rotunda, its impressive dining room graced with the Chalmers murals, the tea room, the crystal ballroom, the gold room with its tea dances, and the vice-regal suite where Royalty slept in a \$1,000 bed. But times and the district changed; the standing-room-only business gradually dwindled and by the 1960s the hotel was no longer a profitable business operation. The last service club to meet there was the Gyro, which had been the first, in 1920. The last wedding reception was the Linton one, the evening it closed. The hotel was demolished in 1971.

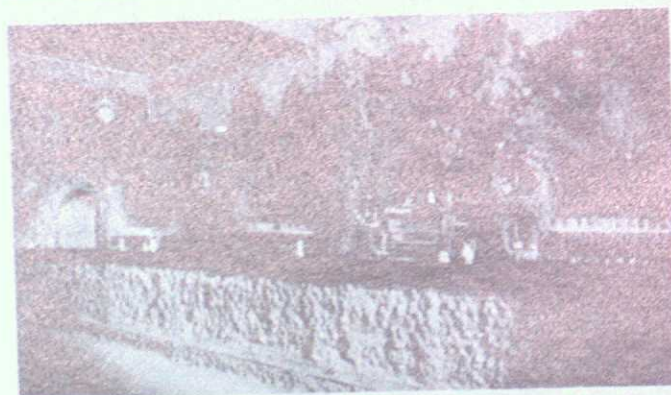
THE LONGEST BAR in Winnipeg was the boast of owners James O'Connor and William Brown, in 1879 when they built the Queen's Hotel on the northeast corner of Notre Dame and Portage. The bar stretched 100 feet and the floor was covered with six inches of sawdust. There were 50 bedrooms, three parlors, several bathrooms and a billiard room. Many notable guests signed its register, among them Sir Charles Tupper in November, 1880. The Winnipeg Curling Club met there that year to set their life membership fee at \$50; it was soon a meeting place for local organizations and political rallies. In 1904 it was bought by Thomas and Oswald Montgomery. Without interrupting business they rebuilt the outside that year and in 1908 remodelled and refurnished the inside, installing electric chandeliers. After it ceased to function as a hotel, around 1915, it became the Montgomery Block, the downtown address of many businessmen. It was demolished in 1950 to make way for the new Bank of Toronto headquarters.



THIS IS AN artist's conception of Lakeview Square as it will be when completed. The complex across the street from the Winnipeg Convention Centre was started in 1971.



THE MANITOBA Hotel, left, built by the Northern Pacific Railway in the early 1890s on the southeast corner of Main and Water, was considered the finest hostelry between Montreal and Vancouver. Above is the hotel bus. With the hotel's spacious rotunda, excellent dining room, elaborate ballroom and well stocked wine cellar, it was the centre of Winnipeg social life. The elaborate ballroom, 150 by 40 feet and 25 feet high, was extremely handsome, wainscotted in oak, with glittering electric and gaslit chandeliers, rich carpets and handsome furniture. But it all went up in smoke on a bitterly cold night in February, 1899. The fire brigade, hoses frozen, was helpless.



THOSE WHO KNEW the Mariaggi Hotel in its heyday never forgot the bright life within. Frank Mariaggi, a Corsican who arrived in 1879 with a friend set up as Italian troubadours, playing on Main. They moved west with railroad crews and Frank opened a restaurant to cater to them at Fort Saskatchewan. In 1902 he returned to Winnipeg and rented a new building on the corner of Albert and McDermot, which he proceeded to turn into the most unusual hotel in the West. Its famous grotto, part of which is shown here, was the forerunner of modern cocktail lounges, with shaded lights, a sparkling fountain and the best drinks in town. The first hotel in the city with private baths, and boasting the best food in the West, it made a small fortune for its owner. But when plans for the Royal Alexandra were formulated Frank saw the handwriting on the wall, sold out and opened another hotel at Port Arthur, equally successful.



THE EMPIRE HOTEL on Main south started in 1882 as Winnipeg's first apartment block, built by Lt.-Gov. Joseph Cauchon at a cost of \$65,000. Covered with ornamental sheet-iron, the handsome building had stores and offices on the ground floor and suites above. It was remodelled and modernized after a fire in the late 1890s. In 1904 it was acquired by the McLaren brothers, at that time owners of the Brunswick and Strathcona hotels. They spent \$100,000 on it, making it one of the finest hostelries in the West, with expensive carpets and furniture and the finest of fittings. Unfortunately for the hopes of the new owners, the Royal Alexandra opened in 1906, drawing off much of the luxury trade.





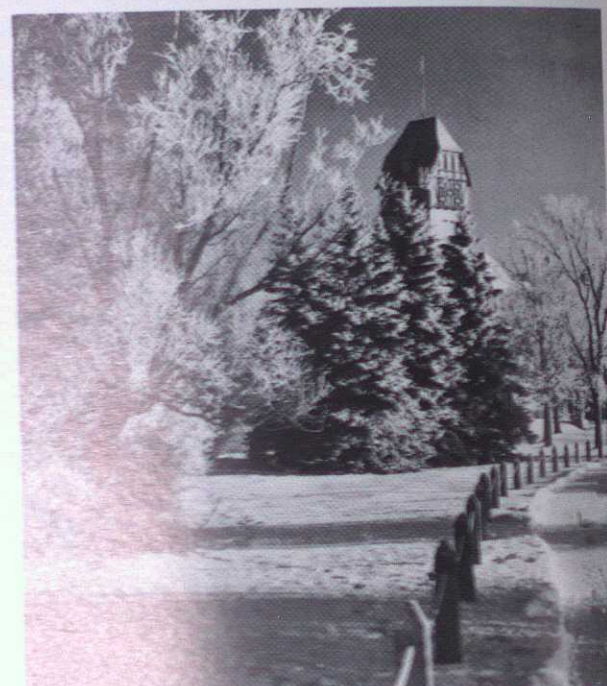
WIND STORM of June 14, 1919, created a great deal of damage in the Strathcona School area (Foote)



LEST WE FORGET, Winnipeg summers can be gorgeously hot; witness this July, 1957, photo of Art Chaykovsky and Frank Wowryk preparing lunch on the sidewalk.



OF COURSE, winters can get a bit sloppy and this February, 1962, scene is one which recurs every winter.



ASHBOURNE PARK — gorgeous nestled under its frosting of snow.



"SUNDOGS" occur as a natural winter display, as the sun rises above the horizon.



WINDY CITY? You bet it is!



IT SELDOM rains, but when it does . . .



STORM damage, August, 1950



ANY season is playtime for children



THE BIG STORM of March 4, 1966, paralyzed the city



MINUS-43. Jan. 20, 1949



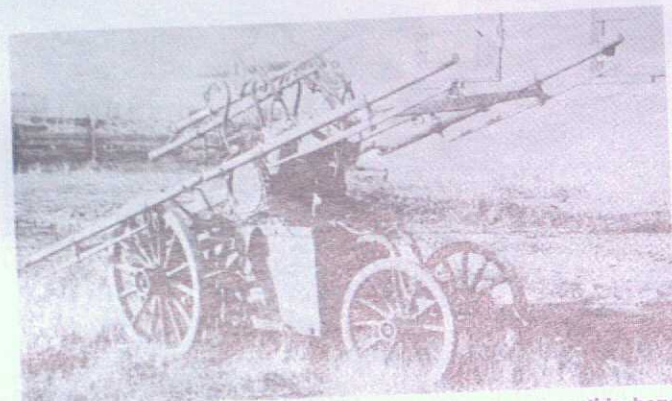
## SMOKE AND SMOKE EATERS



A THREE-HORSE team pulls the old Alex Logan to a fire in this early action shot. The extra horse was often needed to pull the fire engines through the famous Winnipeg gumbo. The black teams were used at Firehall No. 2, York and Smith, Bays at Central, No. 1, Bannatyne and Arthur, and greys at Firehall No. 3, Maple and Fonseca. Horses were used until after the First World War, although some motorized wagons had been introduced before the conflict.



CENTRAL Firehall, Albert Street, 1899—1965.



THE FIRST fire engine in what is now Winnipeg was this hand pumper belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, photographed inside the walls of old Fort Gerry. Eight or 10 men on a side pumped water. As most buildings were near the river in the early days, the supply was close at hand. Later on huge storage tanks were installed beneath the streets at strategic locations throughout the city.



WINNIPEG'S FIRST paid fire chiefs — William McRobie (1882—89), William Code (1889—95), E. H. Rodgers (1895—99) and J. E. Buchanan (1899—1928).



FIRE AT Radford-Wright Company, 776 Main, March 9, 1912. Among those helping to fight the fire was James Dodds, a young Scotsman, who later was discovered to be a pyromaniac who had terrorized the city for over a year, starting well over 100 fires, including the Radford-Wright conflagration which took the lives of six people. He was found insane and deported to Scotland.



AN early fireman

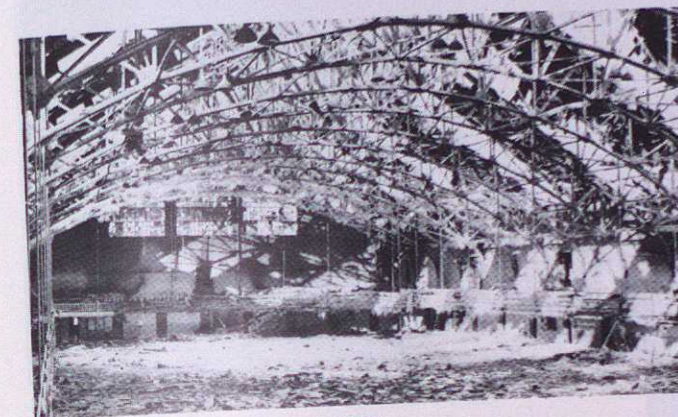


KELLY BLOCK fire, January, 1911. (Foote)

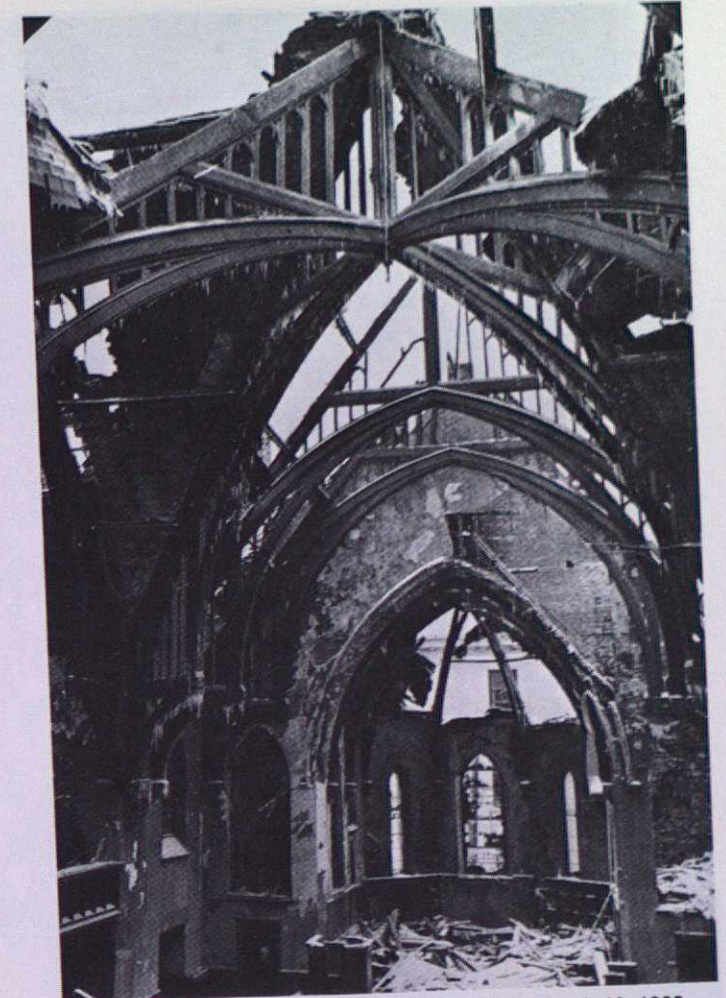
## SMOKE AND SMOKE EATERS



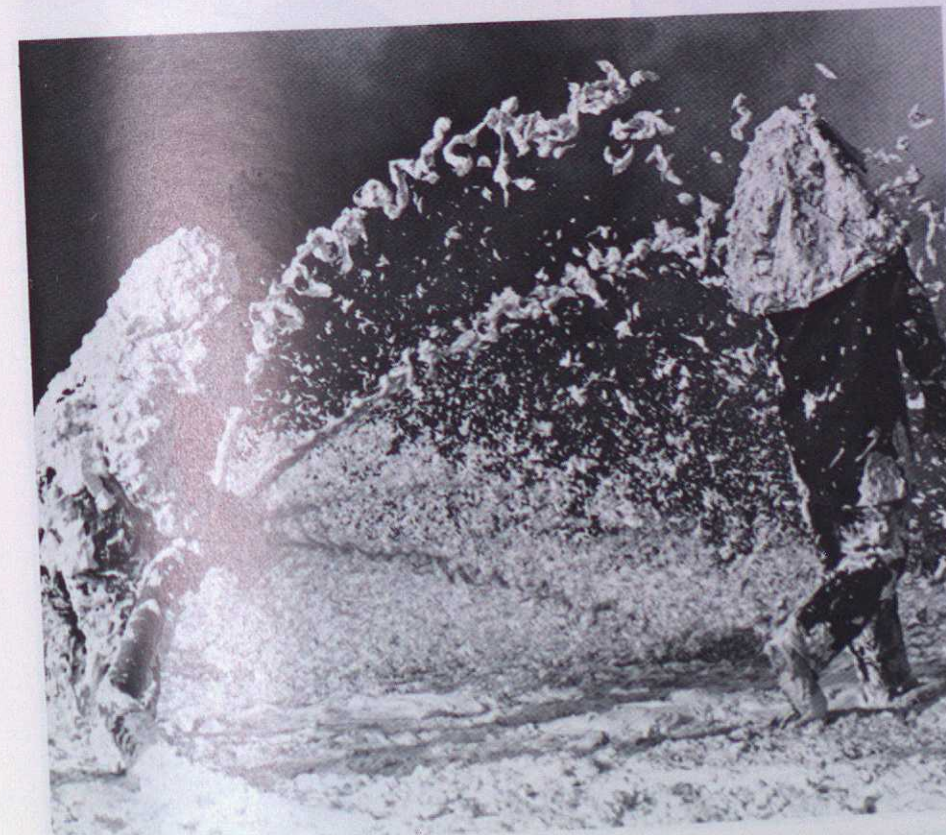
THE GREAT Portage Avenue conflagration, June 8, 1954



MINTO Armouries fire, Jan. 23, 1956



ST. STEPHENS-Broadway United Church fire, March 12, 1968



WINNIPEG firefighters demonstrate the use of foam, Nov. 1, 1969



THIS THREE-BOOM snorkel was the latest in fire-fighting equipment in 1962. But there were no high-rise apartment buildings then!





THE RED RIVER JIG and square dances such as this were all the go in the early days. (And if you didn't have shoes, you wore moccasins!) (Imperial Oil Collection)



ROWING CLUB ball, Manitoba Hotel, C. 1895



STAFF BALL in the rotunda of the Bank of Montreal, Main and Portage, 1932 (Foote)



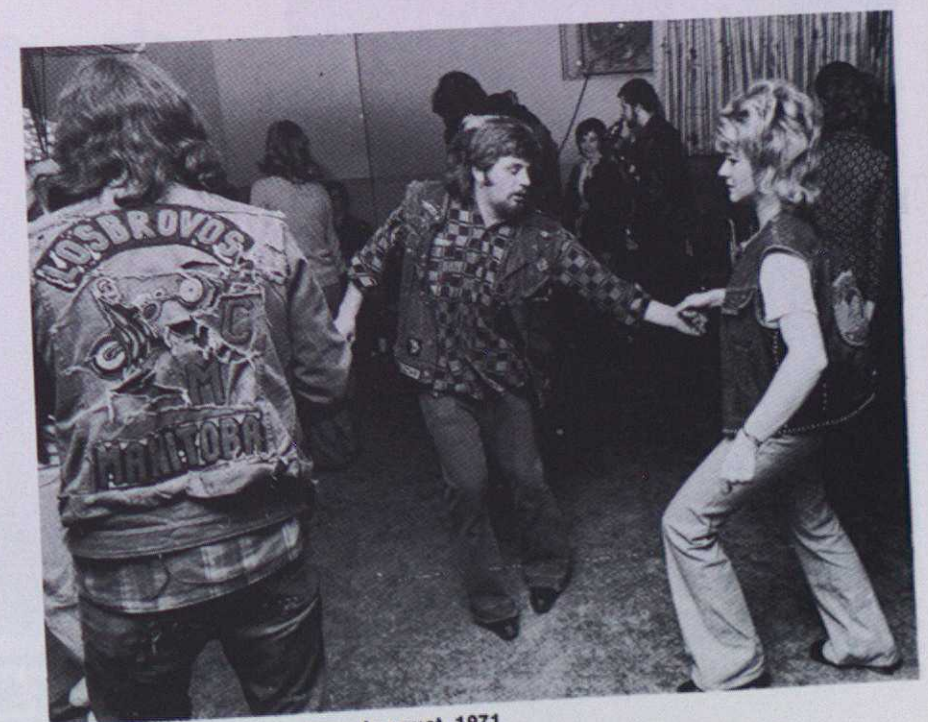
DANCING the tango, 1920 (Foote)



SQUARE DANCING at Minto Armouries, 1955.

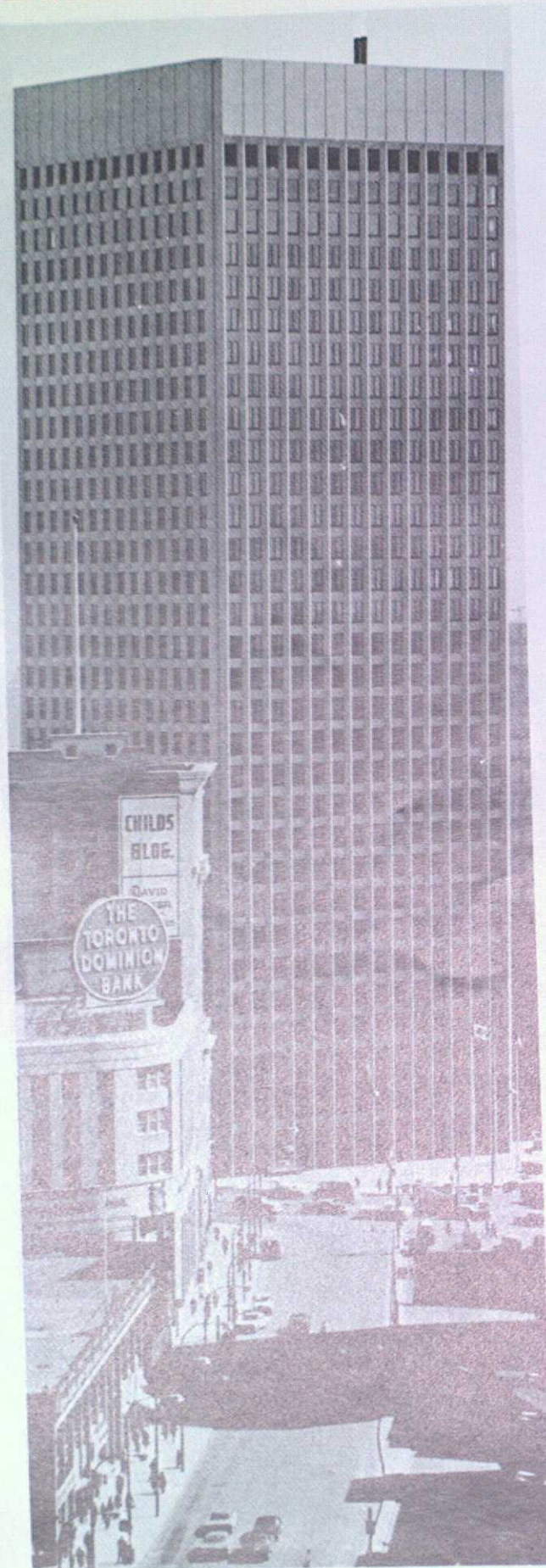


TWISTING at The Towers, 1961.

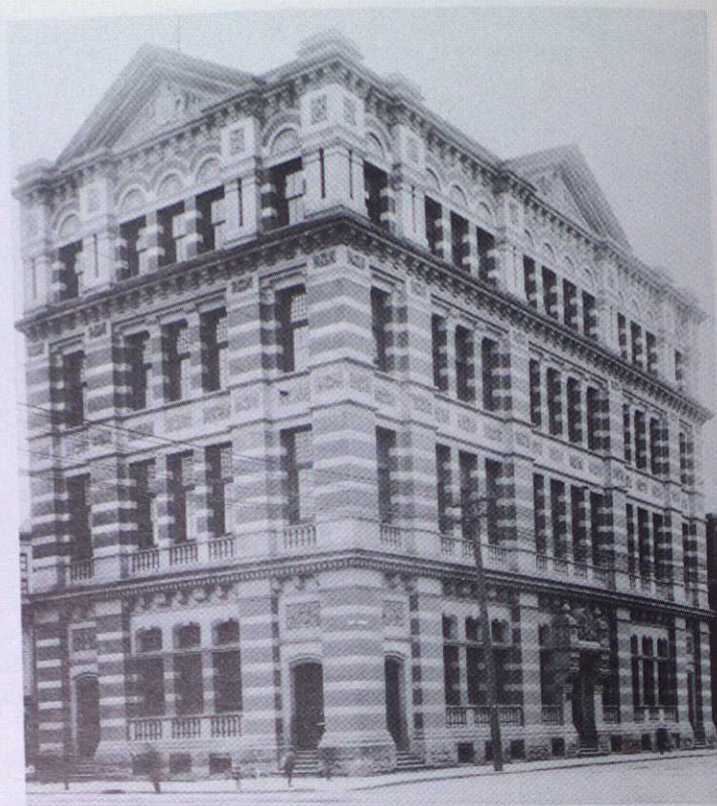


CYCLISTS groove it up after a banquet, 1971.

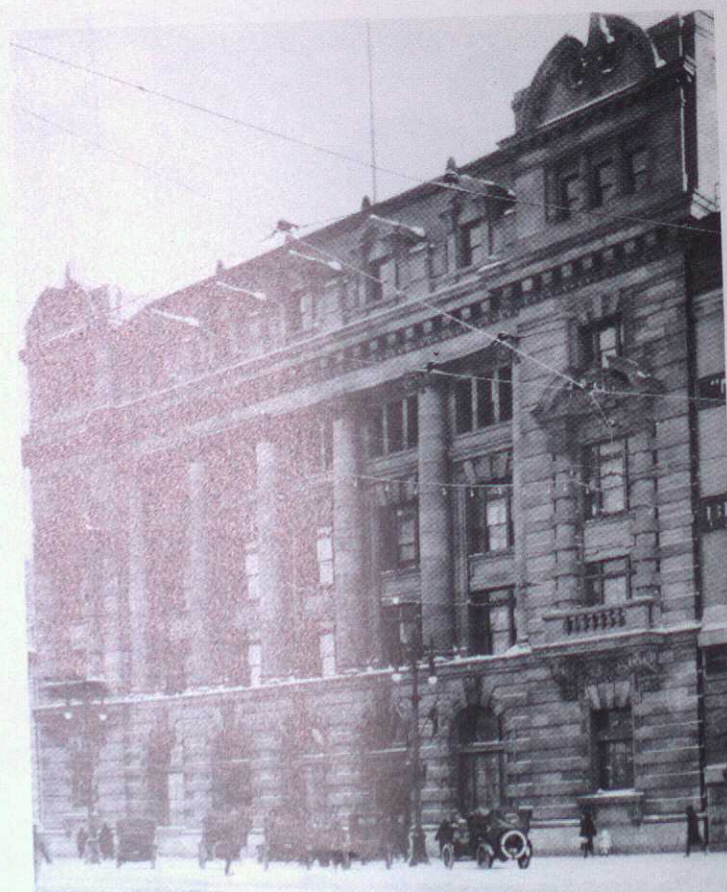




IN 1969 THE NEW Richardson Building as viewed from Portage Avenue dwarfed the 12-storey Childs Building (mid-photo, above), considered a skyscraper when it was built in 1910 and still Winnipeg's tallest building more than 40 years later. It was previously known as the McArthur Building but restaurant-goers of former years affectionately remember it as Childs'.



THE WINNIPEG Post Office, Main and McDermot, 1886-1908. It later became the federal customs building.



THE POST OFFICE, Portage Avenue, 1908-58. An annex on Garry Street was added in 1937.



CONSTRUCTION OF THE Investors Building began in 1956 and marked the beginning of a trend to Broadway locations for office buildings. In 1962 this head office of the Investors Group was enlarged to seven storeys and a penthouse. Tree-shaded Broadway, once the most fashionable residential street in Winnipeg, is now lined with tall, handsome structures of concrete and glass.



THE NEW GREAT WEST Life building on Osborne was officially opened in June, 1959, by Premier Duff Roblin. The firm was started in 1892 by a group of Winnipeg businessmen. In the background is the Granite Curling Club. It was built in 1913, third home of the club which began in the early 1880's.



THE MANITOBA HYDRO Building at Harrow and Taylor seemed far away from downtown when it was built in 1958.



A NEW LOOK in government buildings was achieved with completion of the Norquay Building in 1960. In 1972 it was costing the Manitoba government some \$125,000 a year for grooming by a private contractor, one of many cleaning jobs farmed out by the department of public works.

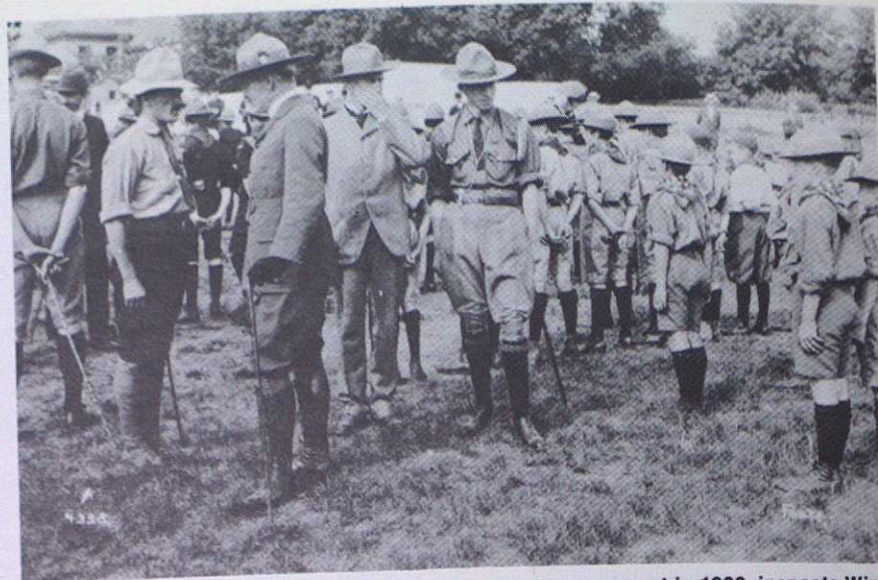


WHEN POLO PARK, Winnipeg's first large shopping centre, opened in 1959, Simpsons-Sears Ltd., was the first big department store away from the downtown centre. The centre was enlarged in 1968 with the addition of a new Eaton's department store and other shops. By 1972 there were 55 acres under one roof, housing the two department stores, 79 specialty shops, offices, a bank, cinema, shops. An enclosed, air-conditioned mall comprising 75,000 square feet, and free parking for 4,700 cars proved popular features.





CHILDREN OF the Portuguese Catholic community of Winnipeg (above and below) line up for a street procession honoring Our Lady of Fatima, June 19, 1973.



LORD BADEN-POWELL, who founded the Boy Scout movement in 1908, inspects Winnipeg scouts in 1910 at River Park. (Foote)



THESE WINNIPEG Girl Guides and their leader were photographed in June, 1921. Girl Guides were organized not long after the Boy Scouts, but were not co-ordinated until after the marriage of Lord Baden-Powell in 1912, when his wife became interested in the movement.



BIRD HOUSE competition, 1931 (Foote)



IRENE BROWN and Sandy MacLeod thought their elders were getting too much attention at the Scottish Amateur Sports Association games on Labor Day, 1951, at the race track at Polo Park, so they got out in centre field and put on a show of their own. Sandy's miniature bagpipes were made by his Grandfather Beaton of Brandon. Sandy was from Pine Falls and Irene was living with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Brown of Arlington Street.



ARCHERY WAS A sport practised at the Knowles School for Boys in 1950. The school was founded in 1907 by Alfred Knowles, a young railway clerk who befriended two homeless waifs, only to find that his adopted family was growing by leaps and bounds. Knowles died in 1914, but by then the work had been taken over by a women's auxiliary. In 1913 a large frame building was erected on a 40-acre plot in East Kildonan, which was used until destroyed by fire in 1950. The Rotary Club and the Community Chest provided new quarters, continuing a previously initiated building program.

WOULD-BE footballers of the future take part in a 1973 practice of the Pop Warner Football Association. Started in the U.S. by a well-known football star, it grew in Winnipeg from 1965, when it had three exhibition teams, to 1973, when 15 full-time teams were involved in regulation 12-man Canadian football.



SWIMMING at the YMCA, 1952.



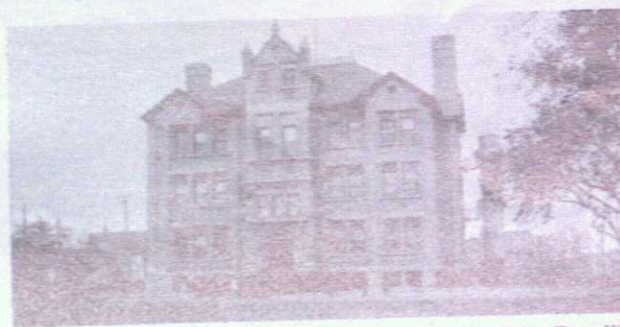
## HALLS OF LEARNING



WINNIPEG'S FIRST public school opened in 1871 in this tiny, thatched-roof building at Henry and Maple. It was formerly a store belonging to W. G. Fonseca. First teacher was W. F. Luxton.



FORT ROUGE SCHOOL 1891—1953



PINKHAM SCHOOL, opened in 1893, was named for Rev. W. Cyprian Pinkham, Winnipeg's first school inspector, the early rector of St. James Anglican Church who later became Bishop of Saskatchewan. The school was partially destroyed by fire in 1945, but was rebuilt and added to and was still in use in 1973.



VICTORIA AND ALBERT Schools were built before the turn of the century in the block on William Avenue that also accommodated the Collegiate Institute and later the Winnipeg School-board offices. Victoria School burned in 1930. Albert later served as a supply depot until it was torn down in 1950. F. A. Ailden spent a lifetime in that block, as a pupil at Victoria School, then the collegiate, and later during his 45-year career with the Winnipeg School Division. He was secretary-treasurer from 1926 until he retired in 1957. The school board moved to Wall Street in 1961.



WINNIPEG COLLEGE of Music, c. 1903 (formerly second St. Mary's Academy and afterward the Frontenac Hotel).



DEAF AND DUMB Institute of Winnipeg, founded in 1890, later used as the Winnipeg School of Art and Manitoba government offices.



MANITOBA Agricultural College opened in 1906 in these buildings in Tuxedo. In 1914 the college moved to Fort Garry and some of the buildings were taken over as the School for the Deaf. In 1916 others became a military hospital. By 1920 the whole place had been taken over by the military to replace the Osborne Barracks on Broadway, founded in 1871 and named for Lt.-Col. W. Osborne Smith, first commanding officer of Military District 10. The army occupied the Tuxedo site and surrounding area until a new Fort Osborne was constructed on Kenaston Boulevard south. In 1967 the Tuxedo site was taken over by the Manitoba Government to be used for various departments and services. (Foote photo)



WINNIPEG'S FIRST Collegiate Institute was formally opened Feb. 12, 1882, although high school classes had been held in elementary schools since 1882, also teacher training. According to Free Press reports of the opening of the collegiate on William Avenue, the most engaging feature of the structure was the popular new Smead-Dowd heating and ventilating system. The school became Maple Leaf Junior High in 1917 and was torn down in 1932. Daniel McIntyre High School, which celebrated its 50th anniversary so splendidly in April, 1973, is considered the successor to the old collegiate.



MANITOBA Technical Institute opened in 1949 in the former Ford building, Wall Street and Portage Avenue, with some 400 students and 35 teachers. In 1965 the institute moved to new buildings in what was then the Village of Brooklands and was renamed the Manitoba Institute of Technology.



THE MANITOBA School for the Deaf, Tuxedo, was built in 1923 but taken over by the Armed Forces in 1941. In 1946 it became the normal school but in 1965 reverted to its original purpose, as a training school for deaf children.



KELVIN High School, 1912—1966.

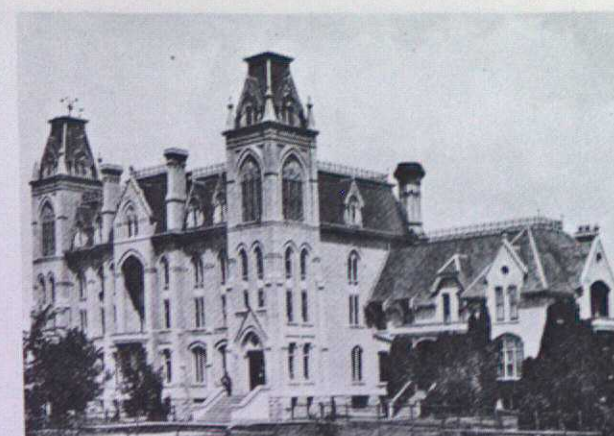


THE FIRST Manitoba Medical College was built in 1884 on McDermot Avenue, east of Sherbrook. The college had been organized the previous year with Dr. Neil Maclean as dean. Clinics and ward rounds were held at St. Boniface and Winnipeg General Hospitals. The building was enlarged in 1892 and a new one built in 1906 at McDermot and Emily, according to historian Dr. Ross Mitchell.



ST. BONIFACE College. Construction began in 1880, with additional wings added later. The college burned in 1922. It was founded in 1818 by Father (later Bishop) Provencher.

## HALLS OF LEARNING



ST. JOHN'S College, c. 1905. The Anglican college was founded in 1850 by Bishop Anderson and re-established in 1866. It was incorporated in 1871 and later was affiliated with the University of Manitoba.



MANITOBA COLLEGE (Presbyterian) 1882—1930. St. Paul's College (Roman Catholic) 1930—1964. Manitoba College was founded in 1871, St. Paul's in 1926.

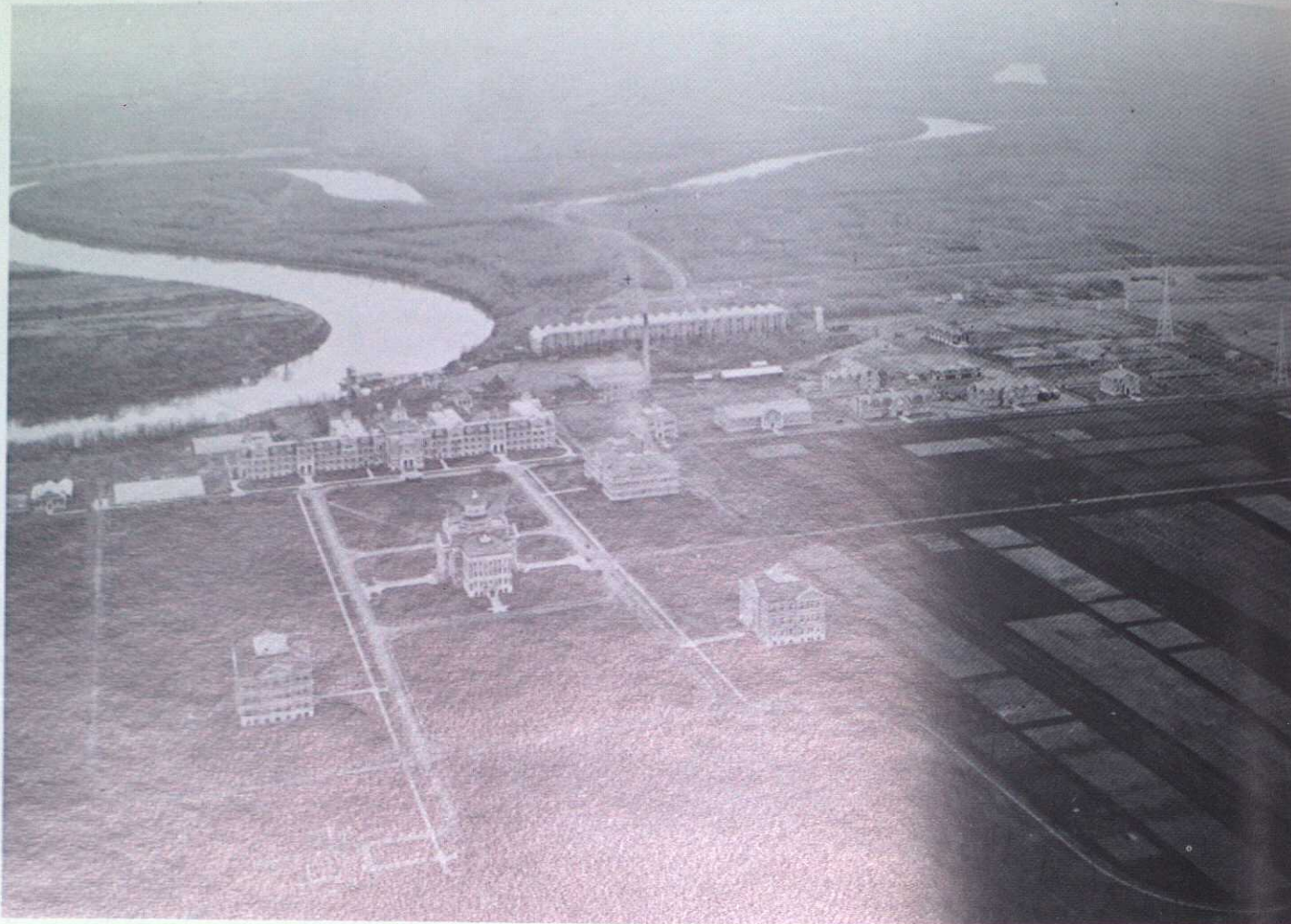


WESLEY COLLEGE, 1896—1938; United College, 1938—1967; University of Winnipeg, 1967. Wesley (Methodist) College was founded in 1888 and Manitoba College (Presbyterian), which later affiliated with it, began in 1871.



THE UNIVERSITY of Manitoba was established in 1877 as an examining and degree-conferring body only. Founding colleges were St. Boniface (Roman Catholic), St. John's (Anglican) and Manitoba College (Presbyterian). Affiliated later were the Manitoba Medical College, Wesley College (Methodist), the Manitoba College of Pharmacy, the Manitoba Agricultural College, the Manitoba Law School, St. Paul's College and Brandon College.

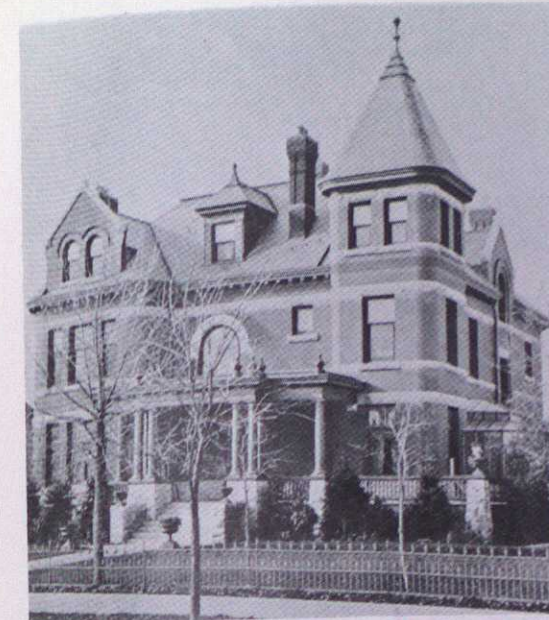




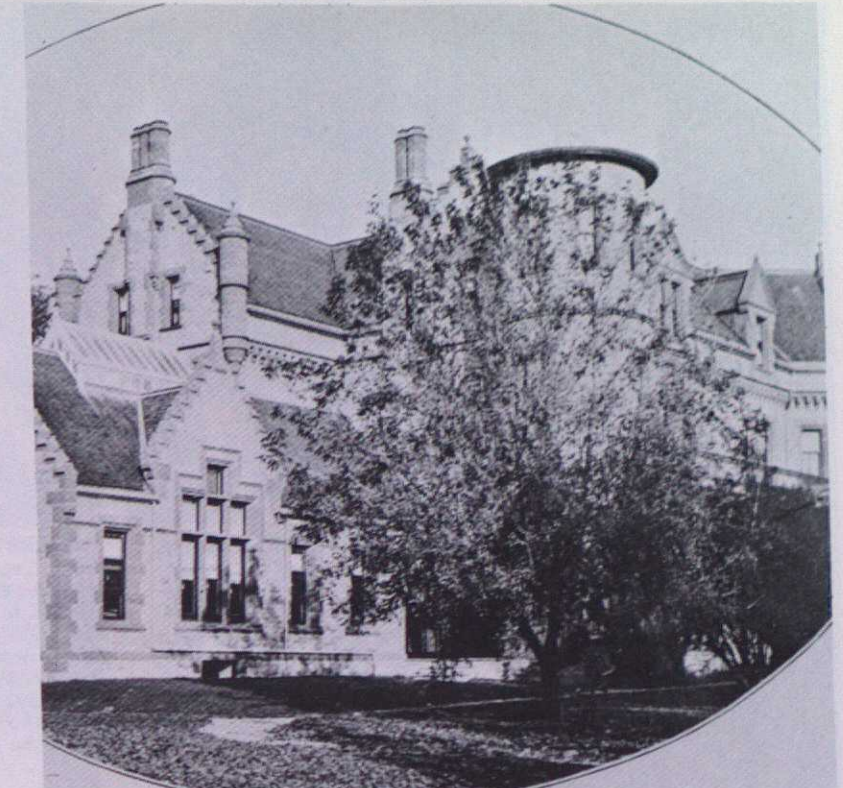
MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL College, Fort Garry, looking south. This aerial view was taken in 1928, the year before the University of Manitoba acquired property at the site and began to move out.



THE UNIVERSITY of Manitoba, 1972. From its small beginning in 1929 the campus had grown to 81 buildings

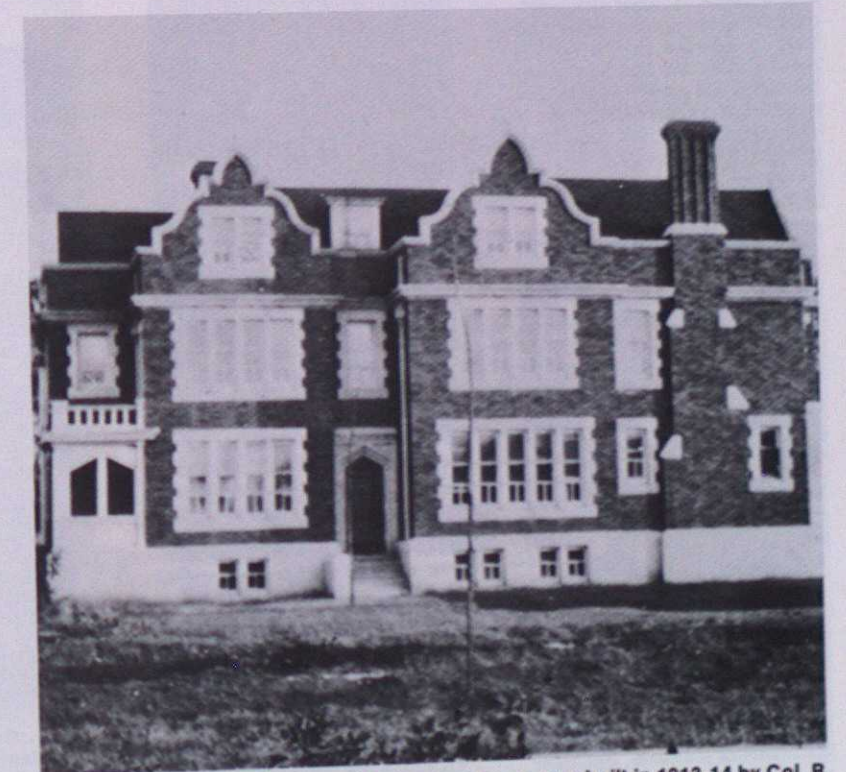


BROADWAY was a fashionable residential district in 1898 when James H. Ashdown put up this fine home at the corner of Hargrave Street. In 1908 he decided to build on Wellington Crescent and sold the Broadway home. With a large addition it served as premises for the Adanac Club. In 1916 the Men's Musical Club rented quarters in the building and the following year took over the whole place. As the Music and Arts Building it served the musical and cultural life of Winnipeg for many years. Rooms were rented out as studios; examinations and other musical events were held there; rehearsals and concerts took place in the former ballroom. In 1945 it was purchased by St. John's College. The building was demolished shortly after the college moved to the University of Manitoba campus in 1958.



"THE CASTLE" was far out in the country on Armstrong's Point when it was built in the early 1880s by A. G. B. Bannatyne, wealthy businessman and philanthropist. He died in 1889 and the mansion was later acquired by Stewart Tupper. He called it Ravenscourt and the name was retained when Capt. Norman Young opened a boys' school there in 1929. Five years later Ravenscourt School moved to Fort Garry and the Convent of the Sacred Heart used "The Castle" as a school for 15 years. It was demolished in 1951.

RIVERBEND SCHOOL for Girls (United Church) was established in 1929 under a foundation established by the will of Sir James Aikins, prominent barrister and former lieutenant-governor of Manitoba. The nucleus of the school was his residence which stood in an eight-acre park on the north bank of the Assiniboine River at Langside Street. Later his son, Maj. Harold Aikins, donated his own fine residence and grounds, thus rounding out the property. In 1950 Riverbend amalgamated with Rupert's Land Girls School (Anglican) and has been known since as Balmoral Hall School.



THIS PALATIAL HOME on South Drive, Fort Garry, was built in 1913-14 by Col. R. M. Thomson, prominent barrister and commanding officer of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. It was nearly ready for Col. Thomson and his bride to move into when the First World War broke out. He went overseas and was killed in 1916. For 20 years the home remained vacant, known as the haunted house to generations of small boys who peeked in its windows. In 1934 it was slated for demolition but was rescued when Capt. Norman Young persuaded the board of governors of Ravenscourt School to purchase it. It became the nucleus of the large institution known as St. John's-Ravenscourt since St. John's Boy's School amalgamated with it in 1950.





THE FIRST public stenographer in Winnipeg, E. Cora Hind, joined The Free Press in 1901 as agricultural reporter, the first woman to hold that post. She soon became agricultural editor and gained world-wide fame and respect for her accurate crop predictions, for years made personally and later assembled from reports gathered by her staff of experts. She was first woman to have the privilege of entering the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during trading sessions and the first woman to receive a perpetual pass to the exchange. A champion of rights of women, she took an active part in their struggle for the franchise.



MARGARET Konantz, daughter of Edith Rogers, was first woman from Manitoba to sit in the House of Commons. A Liberal, she represented Winnipeg South from 1963 to 1965. Mrs. Konantz was for many years active in volunteer services and was awarded the Order of the British Empire for her work during the Second World War.



MANY FIRSTS, not only for Winnipeg but for all of Canada, must be attributed to Nellie McClung, author and feminist who was brought up in Manitoba and lived in Winnipeg for several years prior to the First World War. Her life-long fight for social reform, and political equality for women, combined with her extensive writings, exerted a great influence on lives of many Canadians. In 1921 she was the first woman elected to the Alberta Legislature. In 1938 she became the first woman appointed to the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. An eight-cent Canadian stamp, issued in 1973, marks the centenary of her birth.



A MOST distinguished "first lady" of Manitoba was Margaret McWilliams, wife of Lieut.-Gov. R. F. McWilliams and brilliant chateau of Government House from 1940 until her sudden death there in 1952. Mrs. McWilliams was first woman graduate in political science from the University of Toronto and a charter member and president of the University Women's Club of Winnipeg. She assisted in organizing the Canadian and international organizations of university women graduates, and was the second woman elected to Winnipeg city council (1933-'40) during which time she served on many committees and commissions and became a strong advocate of public housing. She wrote Manitoba Milestones, a history of the province, also This New Canada, a school history text.



THE FIRST woman in the Manitoba Legislature was Winnipegger Edith Rogers, elected in 1920. A Liberal, she held the seat until retiring in 1932. Although watching all legislation with a critical eye, her main interest was in social welfare in which she had been actively involved for several years.



THE FIRST woman on Winnipeg city council was Jessie Kirk, elected in 1921 in Ward One. She subsequently served on every standing committee of council and on the board of Winnipeg General Hospital. She was first woman member of the Home and Property Owners' Association.



THE CANADIAN Women's Press Club, first national press women's body in the world, was formally organized in Winnipeg in 1906. The Winnipeg branch was formed the following year and, headed by prominent women writers such as E. Cora Kind, Nellie McClung, Kenneth Haig (Free Press editorial writer), Lillian Beynon Thomas and others, helped spearhead the fight to gain votes for women. They were successful, winning the franchise in 1915, making Manitoba the first province in Canada to grant that right. In 1971, the CWPC had several applications for membership from male writers and after voting to admit them, changed the organization's name to Media Club of Canada. This photo shows some of the women at the 1906 meeting leaving for an automobile run from the Free Press building at Portage and Garry.



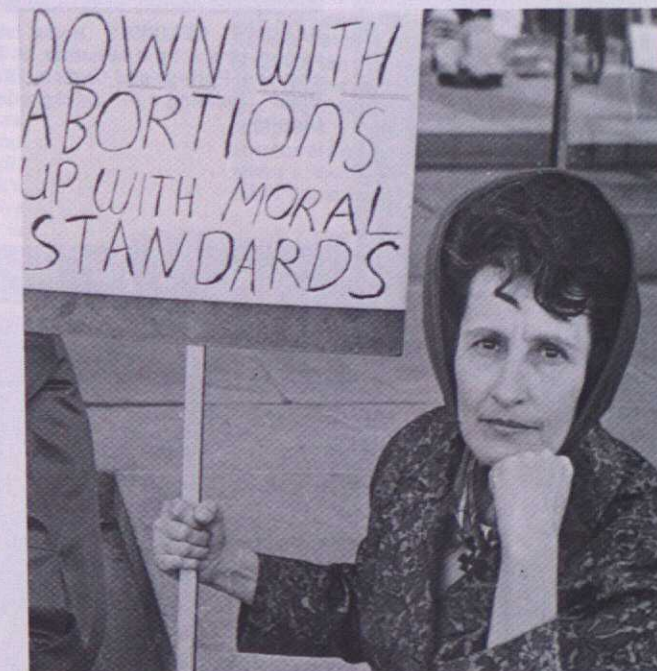
FUNDING OF day-care centres and fringe benefits for working women were among subjects discussed when members of the Manitoba Provincial Council of Women presented their annual brief to Premier Ed Schreyer and members of his cabinet in April, 1973, at the Legislative Building . . .



. . . BUT MARCHERS from a women's liberation group were denied admission to the Legislative Building in May, 1971.



WOMEN WRITERS and a few male sympathizers, who wanted to see female journalists admitted to the previously all-male Winnipeg Press Club, picketed in front of the clubrooms in the Marlborough Hotel in June, 1970. They won their point and the club is now open to both men and women.



OTHER WOMEN preceded the marchers of the women's liberation group to protest the libbers' stand on abortions.

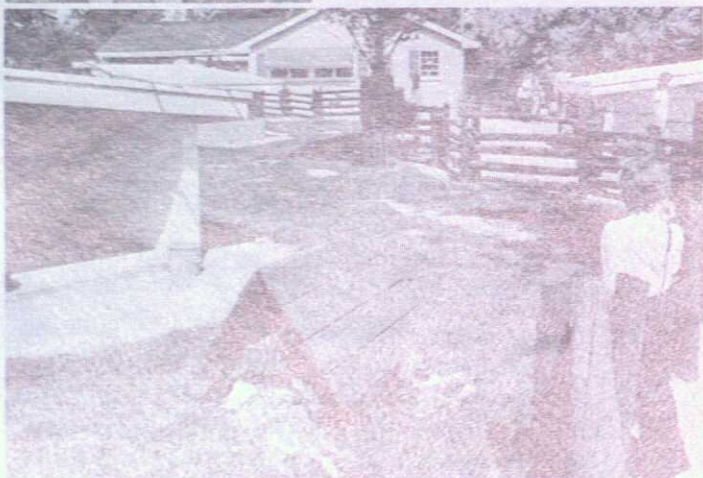


MEMBERS of the Manitoba branch of the Voice of Women of Canada chose Mother's Day, 1970, to hold a "vigil for peace" at the Cenotaph on Memorial Boulevard.





EATON'S DELIVERY horse and wagon struck by a streetcar at the corner of Portage and Carlton, 1916. Boyd Building in background. (Foote)



HUMANE SOCIETY pioneer Selby Warnock (top) was well known for her love of animals. Tribute has been paid her memory with creation of Aunt Selby's Farm for children, part of the Assiniboine Park zoo.



HELPING an injured dog, 1942



MOOSE and deer — meal for the 1916 winter. (Foote)



CHARLESWOOD gentlemen with wolf hounds in 1910. (Foote)



CHILDREN of Winnipeg Sunday schools saved \$1,500 in nickels and dimes to pay for the Boy with the Boot, part of the Queen Victoria jubilee fountain erected in 1897 in front of the city hall. But the boy was not well received. Critics maintained the ragged urchin was not a fit companion for the nearby bust of Queen Victoria (left). The water did not flow well through the holes in the boot; no efforts were made to improve it and the boy was removed. Lost to view until discovered in a clump of bushes near the duckpond at Assiniboine Park, he was later installed at the entrance to the park's International Goodwill Garden, and in 1967 the bust of Queen Victoria joined him there. The boy is one of several in the United States and Canada, believed cast from a mold which was the work of an Italian sculptor.



THE CENOTAPH on Memorial Boulevard honors members of the Armed Forces who lost their lives in the First World War, but the contests for the best memorial design almost started a war in Winnipeg. Winner of the first contest in 1928 was Emmanuel Hahn, but indignant groups of citizens vehemently protested because he had been born in Germany. A second contest was won by a Canadian-born woman sculptor, Elizabeth Wood of Toronto. But she happened to be the wife of Emmanuel Hahn and citizens rejected her work, too. Mr. and Mrs. Hahn each received their \$500 prizes and English-born Gilbert Parfitt of Winnipeg was commissioned to design the cenotaph that stands today. He later became Manitoba's provincial architect. The memorial was unveiled Nov. 7, 1928.



MANITOBA'S Golden Boy had many adventures before he reached his perch atop the Legislative Building. Sculpted and cast in Paris just before the First World War, the ship he was coming to North America on was commandeered to transport war supplies and later troops. The five-ton boy remained in the hold as ballast, travelling through submarine-infested waters throughout the war. He arrived in Winnipeg in August, 1919. While waiting to be hoisted in place he lay in a crate near the government powerhouse and aroused protests from certain individuals who insisted that he be "diapered." He was finally put in place by structural steel erector Floyd Buckham, who spent a long lifetime putting up some of this city's finest buildings.

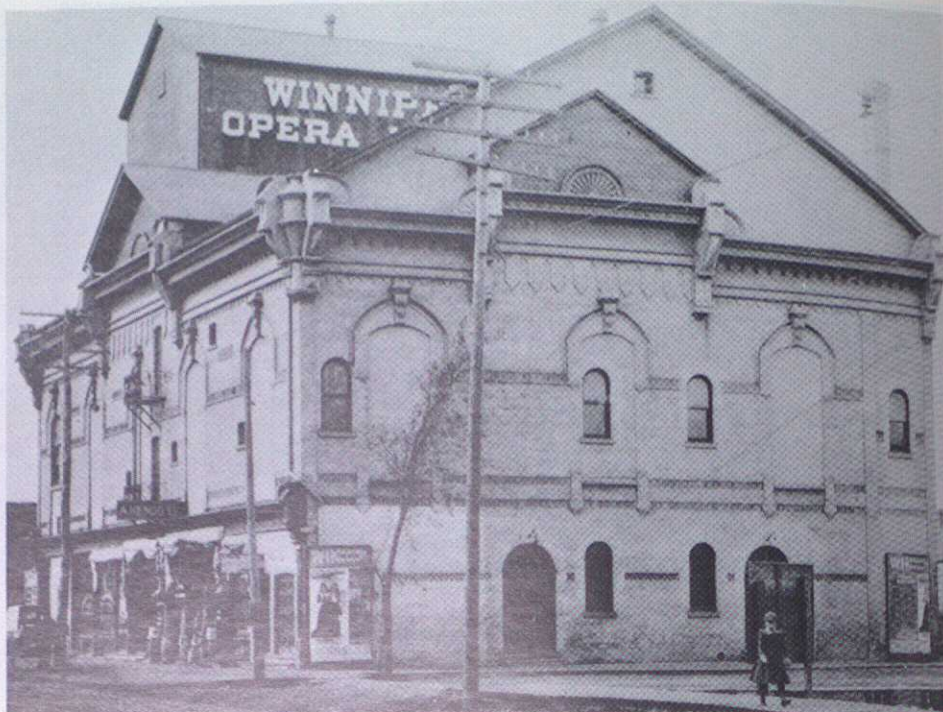


THE STORY BEHIND the Waddell fountain in Central Park tells of the strange bequest of Mrs. Thomas Waddell, who loved her husband dearly but, in her will drawn up in 1904 decreed that if he married again he must erect a \$10,000 fountain in Central Park in her name. Two years after her death in 1908 Mr. Waddell decided to remarry but had some difficulty raising the \$10,000, as most of the \$54,000 estate was in property. However, true love triumphed; he produced the money and the fountain has splashed beautifully since 1913.





THE GRAND OPENING of the Walker Theatre in February, 1907, was a sparkling social event. Winnipeg now had a population of 70,000 and was ready for the magnificent theatre built by C. P. Walker. Its splendor surpassed anything in the Northwest — the plush seats, the luxurious fittings, the crystal chandeliers, the gilt trim — all were a forerunner of glories to come, and for many years the most famous arena of the English-speaking world appeared there. Sir John Martin Harvey, Edmund Terry, Olla Skinner, George Arliss, Mae Robson, Ethel Barrymore, Florence Easton and Harry Lauder were just a few of the celebrities. Sir Laurence Irving and his wife made their last professional appearance at the Walker a few days before they died in the sinking of the liner, the Empress of Ireland. There were plays, grand and light opera, concerts, pantomime, even Ben Hur with the horses galloping on a treadmill before a moving background. But the Walker did not survive the rise of movies, followed by the depression, and in 1936 came the sad news that it would be sold for taxes. It had a second opening, not quite as grand as the first, in November, 1945, this time as the Odeon moving picture theatre.



THE FAMOUS Winnipeg Theatre and Opera House was built in 1883 on the northwest corner of Notre Dame and Adelaide and was originally known as Victoria Hall. It was the scene of entertaining concerts and lectures and performances by the Winnipeg Amateur Opera Company. In 1896 C. P. Walker, formerly of Fargo, North Dakota, took it over and spent \$75,000 to transform it into a luxurious modern playhouse, with crimson plush seats and carpets. He ran it until 1905. While best known as the home of permanent stock, many other attractions appeared there, including the Original Winnipeg Kiddies. But it burned Dec. 23, 1926, killing four firemen.



MAYOR THOMAS SHARPE officially opened the Bijou Theatre at 498 Main in January, 1906. It was for vaudeville and moving pictures. Fatty Arbuckle and Charlie Chaplin were among those who trod its boards in vaudeville acts, returning later to its screen. It closed just 50 years later, in January, 1956. But the Bijou was not the first movie house in Winnipeg. In the early spring of 1899 John Schulberg showed "War Scenes in Action by Edison's Kinetograph" in a black-painted tent on Main. On May 16, the same scenes from the Spanish-American War were shown at the Winnipeg Theatre, along with the newest stage version of Uncle Tom's Cabin "with real Siberian-wolf-hounds." In 1900 moving pictures were shown at the Grand and at River Park, and in 1902 W. C. Jones started a movie theatre in a vacant store at 606 Main. Others came soon after — the Dreamland, the Roseland, the Province, the Starland, the Lyceum, the Gaiety, the Allen, (now the Metropolitan), and all the great movie houses that followed.



THE DOMINION THEATRE on Portage east, planned originally for a vaudeville, opened in December, 1904. Some of the world's greatest actors, burlesque and vaudeville performers played there. The Dominion later became the home of the John Holden Players, only stock company in North America to survive the five leanest years of the depression. The Knights of Columbus (war-time) Hut next door at one time contained the green room where actors and theatre-goers gathered after the shows. In later years the Dominion was home to other groups, including The Little Theatre. In 1963 The Little Theatre amalgamated with Theatre 77 and from then on the place was famous as the Manitoba Theatre Centre. "Graduates" of the old Dominion, including John Hirsch and Tom Hendry, founders of MTC, have brought fame to Winnipeg. Artists like LeMoine Fitzgerald, Lyn Sissons, Charles Comfort and Eric Bergman painted scenery or designed its sets. It was demolished in 1968.



THE CIVIC AUDITORIUM on St. Mary Avenue was built in 1932, much of the labor, such as excavations, being performed by hand as a make-work project during depression years. It filled a long-felt need, providing a forum for countless activities. Housed in it were the Winnipeg Art Gallery, the Manitoba Museum and later the Provincial IODE. Convocations and meetings of every kind took place there, also carnivals, shows and entertainments for charitable purposes. Weekly dances under auspices of the Armed Forces Auxiliaries, with music by Herbie Brittain and his orchestra, were popular during the war; the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, the Philharmonic and other local choirs staged concerts in it; sessions of the Manitoba Music festival were held there, to say nothing of boxing and wrestling matches.

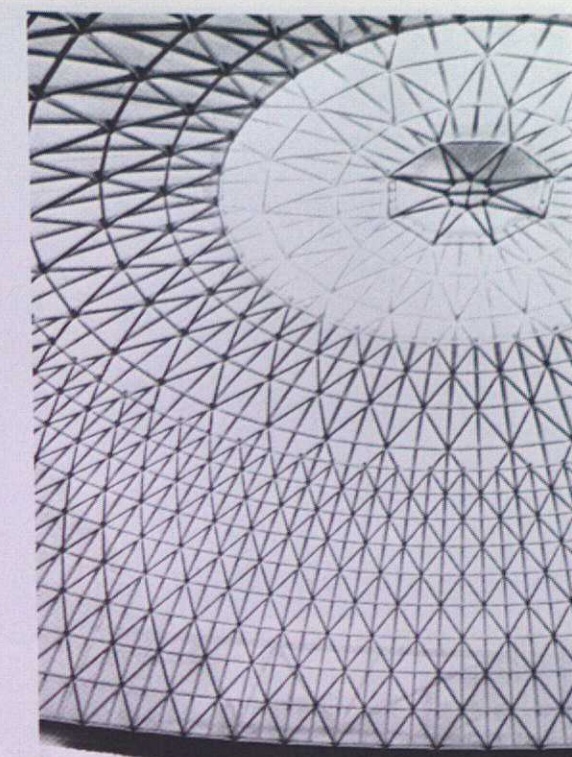
Most famous of all, perhaps, were Fred Gee's Celebrity Concerts. Lawrence Tibbett was the first of a long line of stars which included Jascha Heifetz, Rachmaninoff, Richard Crooks, John Charles Thomas, Nelson Eddy, Paul Robeson, Lily Pons and Grace Moore. The Sadler Wells Ballet, the San Carlo Opera Company and numerous other attractions thrilled Winnipeg audiences. In 1970 the Manitoba government purchased the auditorium for \$2 million, for use as a provincial archives and library building.



THE INTRODUCTION of television to Winnipeg in 1953 sounded the death knell of several movie theatres, among them The Uptown on Academy Road, shown here (1960) being converted into a bowling alley. When The Uptown opened in December, 1931, it created a sensation with its Spanish-style balconies, its starry ceiling with moving clouds and its luxurious appointments. The \$300,000 theatre later became famous for its sneak-preview shows.

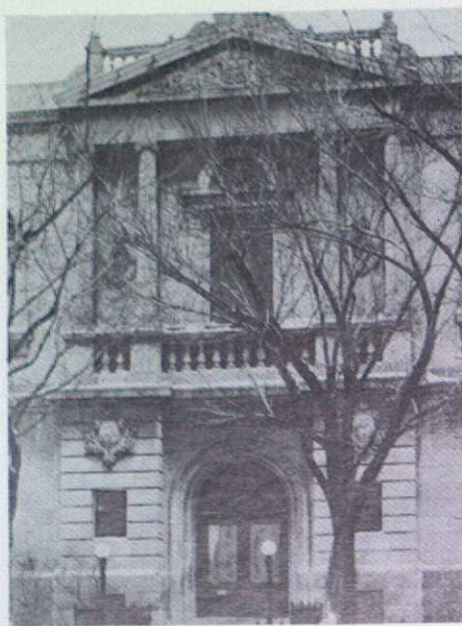


CARS LINED UP by the dozen to get into Winnipeg's first drive-in theatre on Pembina Highway. Opening was July 19, 1949

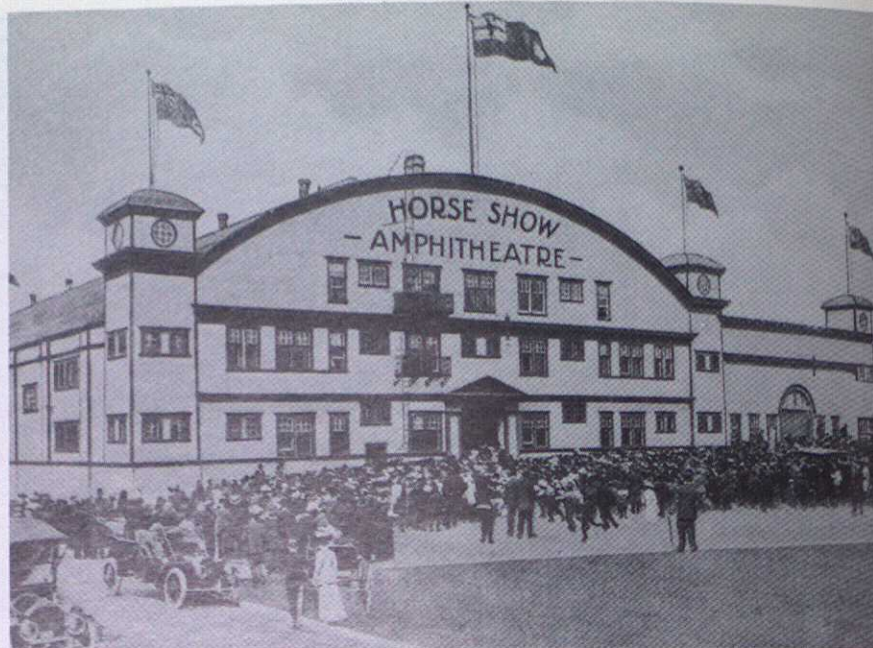


RAINBOW STAGE in Kildonan Park opened officially in 1953 with a concert by the Kitsilano Boys' Band of Vancouver and since then has provided summer entertainment under the stars, specializing in musicals. The dome was added in 1970 and attendance records soared to new highs.





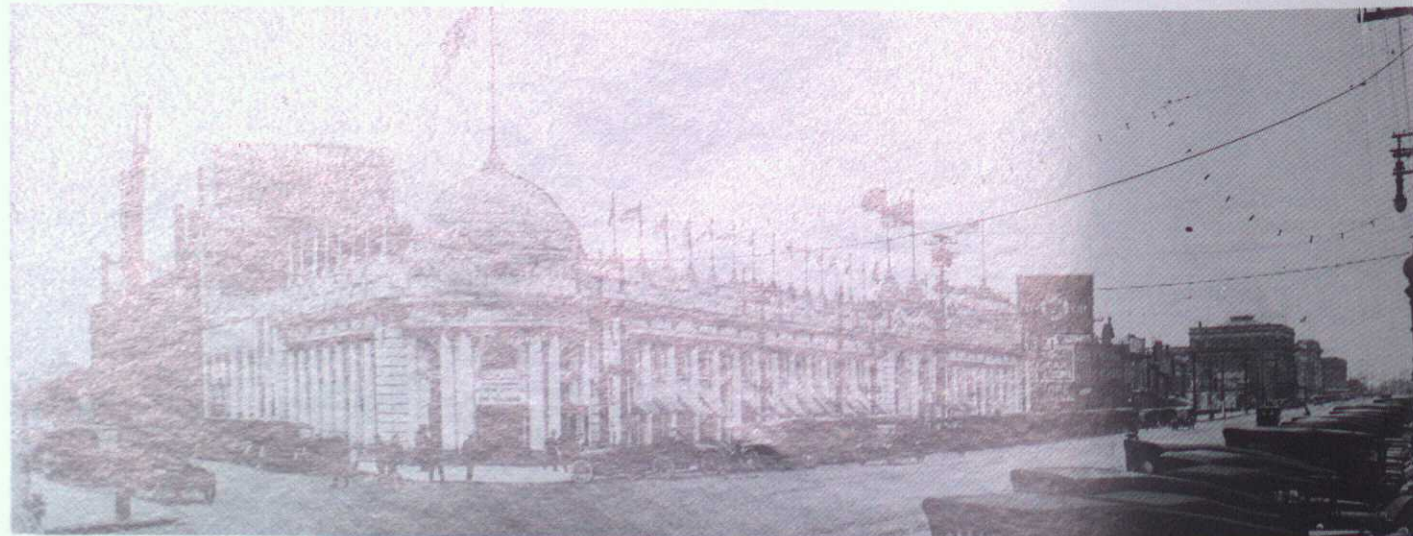
THE CARNEGIE Public Library on William Avenue owes its existence to a former provincial librarian, J. P. Robertson, who in the course of correspondence with Andrew Carnegie in 1901 tactfully suggested that Winnipeg could use a grant such as that recently given Ottawa for construction of a library. He put his case well and although Winnipeg had not been on Carnegie's list, it was offered a gift of \$100,000 to build and equip a library. Previous to this, the Manitoba Historical Society had provided library facilities for many years. Some Winnipeg Aldermen were dubious about the grant, as the city would have to provide a site and \$7,500 a year for maintenance. That was finally approved, a bylaw was passed and after much wrangling the property on William Avenue was chosen, although considered by many as too far from the centre of the city. Throughout the years the shelves of the library have offered books by noted Winnipeg authors such as Agnes Laut, Ralph Connor, Nellie McClung, Laura Goodman Salverson, T. B. Robertson, Philip Grove, (who wrote some of his books while living in the city), Martha Gellhorn, Paul Hiebert, Sinclair Ross, Arthur Lower, W. L. Morton, John Merton, Gabriella Roy, Margaret Laurence, Adele Wiseman, Shawn Houston and a host of others.



**THE OLD AMPHITHEATRE** at Whitehall and Colony was built in 1909 to accommodate the Winnipeg Horse Show, which had been rained out the two previous years at the exhibition grounds where it had been held since 1905. In two months directors raised \$200,000, and had the building ready for the June opening. For more than a half century it served as a theatre for stars such as Sarah Bernhardt, Gail Curci, John McCormack and Nelson Eddy; for circuses, skating carnivals, championship hockey and the many other attractions that were a vital part of the Winnipeg entertainment and sports scene. It closed its doors in May, 1955, and was later demolished to make way for the Great West Life Building.



**DOES ANYBODY** know these young ladies? Believed to be the first woman usters in Western Canada, they are pictured outside the old Walker Theatre in June, 1911.



SOME OF THE WORLD'S finest musicians performed in the convention hall of the Industrial Bureau at Main and Water, built in 1912 by a group of public-spirited citizens. Galli Curci, Geraldine Farrar, Fritz Kreisler, Clara Butt, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Percy Grainger, Kathleen Parlow, Edward Johnson and Arthur Middleton were among them. Lily Pons was one of the few who objected to performing in competition with whistles and bells from nearby trains. For years the Winnipeg Oratorio Society gave splendid concerts in the hall, sometimes with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Famous bands were heard there, including Philip Sousa's. It was the locale of early musical festivals, the Art Gallery and the Art School. Innumerable prize fights and other events filled the hall. Orators were heard there, among them Lloyd George, Lord Birkenhead and Winnipeg's own Fred Dixon of the labor movement. In this photo taken during the 1919 strike, the building is placarded as headquarters of the Citizens Committee of One Thousand. It had been taken over the previous year by the Board of Trade and was known as the Board of Trade Building until it was demolished in 1935 to make way for the federal building on the same corner.



**OF ALL THE ARTISTIC VENTURES** which have brought fame to Manitoba, none has been more successful or widely acclaimed than the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, now known and admired in many countries. It was founded as an amateur company in 1939 by two English women, Gweneth Lloyd and her assistant, Betty Farrally. In 1947 young Arnold Spohr became an outstanding male lead and following Miss Lloyd's resignation in 1950 he became choreographer, with instant success. Soon he was the spark that fired the group of fresh, vital dancers. A highlight of the company's history was the 1952 command performance before Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, followed the next year by permission to use the word Royal in its corporate name. One of the numbers performed during its second performance before the Queen, in 1959, was Romance (above), choreographed earlier by Miss Farrally. Winnipeg's other professional dance company, the Contemporary Dancers, was founded in 1963 by Rachel Browne, formerly of the RWB. It too has met with widespread success.



**WINNIPEG HAD SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAS** of a sort for many years, and during the 1930s and 40s there were concerts with Bernard Naylor and Geoffrey Waddington conducting. But in 1948 a group of citizens organized the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra and had it incorporated. The first conductor was Walter Kauffman (1948-56), who put the orchestra together with what professional musicians were available, along with many talented amateurs. Fortunately the strings were good, with Winnipeg cellists like Zara Nelsova and Lorne Munroe on hand, and teachers like John Waterhouse and George Rutherford turning out good violinists. Kauffman was followed by guest conductors and in 1958 by Victor Feldbrill who took up where his predecessor had left off, specializing in Canadian composers. For 10 years he labored against heavy odds to hold together the nucleus of musicians, among his difficulties being the poor acoustics of the Winnipeg auditorium. It was in the new Centennial Concert Hall with its excellent acoustics that Winnipegers really heard their orchestra for the first time, according to the late Frank Morriss, a former entertainment editor of The Free Press. But Morriss felt the orchestra really came of age one night under the next conductor, George Cleve, with Teresa Stratas and Jon Vickers singing grand opera. Cleve, who had followed Feldbrill in 1968, resigned two years later and in 1971 Pierre Gamba, the fourth permanent conductor, was appointed for a three-year term. By then there were more than 2,000 subscribers, with people who had enjoyed Pop Concerts under Andre Kostelanetz, Skitch Henderson and Mitch Miller coming back for the regular subscription concerts. The orchestra is shown here performing under Feldbrill in 1961 at Vincent Massey Collegiate. The school concerts are among several continuing projects of the women's committee of the orchestra.



## MEN'S MUSICAL CLUB

THE MEN'S MUSICAL CLUB of Winnipeg was founded Dec. 11, 1915, to "encourage the promotion, extension and elevation of the art of music in the Province of Manitoba." Although choral groups of extremely high standards had existed in Winnipeg since 1876 when the first Philharmonic Society was formed, and instrumental ensembles had come and gone, the formation of the club during the musically barren years of the First World War gave the city a musical impetus never before equalled. Joseph Tees is given credit as the founder, assisted by W. H. Anderson, Dr. Ralph Horner, J. E. Hughes, J. J. Moncrieff, A. L. Scott, F. S. C. Turner and others. Under the aegis of the club the Music and Arts Building became the centre for the musical life of Winnipeg.

The formation of the Male Voice Choir was a first milestone; then in 1919 the Men's Musical Club and the Women's Musical Club (born in 1897) combined to put together an orchestra of 33 players under Alec Scott. The Philharmonic Choir and the Winnipeg Boy's choirs came later. But the club's greatest achievement was undoubtedly the inauguration of the Manitoba Music Festival Competition which made its debut in May, 1919. As with the Male Voice Choir, George Price was the leading spirit. The festival soon won the distinction of being the largest purely musical festival in the British Empire and of being equal in performance of the Old Country festivals on which it was modelled. Throughout the years the Men's Musical Club has continued to sponsor the festival as well as concerts, recitals and other musical events, adding immeasurably to the fame of Winnipeg as a musical centre.



THE FESTIVAL helped young performers along the road to fame, among them Winnipeg's Donna Grescoe, shown here at the age of 11 in 1939. At the 1942 festival she received the highest rating the adjudicators had ever given and was declared a genius by Arthur Benjamin, noted British composer, pianist and adjudicator.



AT THE 1958 Manitoba musical festival this large choir from Daniel McIntyre Collegiate comprised three choirs, all winners. The girl's choir won the Grey Trophy and the Hon. James Cox Aikins shield; the W. A. Cuddy Memorial shield went to the boy's choir, and the mixed choir received the Jack Neal Memorial trophy. Choir director was Glen Pierce. School choirs have provided some of the festivals' most thrilling competitions with dozens competing annually.

THE WINNIPEG MALE Voice Choir rehearses with contralto Mylanwy Evans for a 1952 concert with the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra under Walter Kaufmann (shown here conducting). The choir was organized in 1916, an offshoot of the Men's Musical Club of Winnipeg which had been founded a few months before. George Price was the moving spirit and first conductor of the choir, which soon became a major force in the community. Although he died in 1919, the group has continued as a major asset to the city's musical life.



NEW MEMBERS of the Junior Musical Club when this photo was taken in 1959 were Nora Quarnstrom, left, aged 7, and Elizabeth Lupton, 6. The club was organized in 1901 to give young musicians a chance to hear each other, to appreciate good musical performances and to appear in public, through the medium of concerts and later, broadcasts. Members usually range in age from six or seven to the early 20s.



MEMBERS OF THE Greater Winnipeg Schools Symphony Orchestra are put through their paces by conductor Lea Foli in this 1965 photo. The tradition of the orchestra dates back to 1931 when a Winnipeg school teacher, P. G. Padwick, coached young players all over the province by radio, bringing them together for a mass concert in the Winnipeg Civic Auditorium. These annual concerts, held at Easter holidays, continued for 10 years. From this beginning came the Manitoba Schools Orchestra, which in 1962 became the Greater Winnipeg Schools Orchestra. In 1969 the name was changed again, to the Winnipeg Youth Orchestra. More than 250 young musicians, comprising four orchestras and two bands, took part in the 1973 Sounds of Spring Concert at the Concert Hall. Out-of-town performances have made the group widely known. Quite a large number of players have gone on to professional careers in music, including playing in the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra.



BEDECKED IN robes of red with black ties, members of the Cherub Choir of Broadway-First Baptist Church practise their singing of Away In A Manger for their special 1954 Christmas service. From left are Eugene Fisk, 4; Ken Pickard, 5; Ron Pickard, 6; Terry Thayer, 5; and Mark Sarrge, 5.



SEVENTY-SIX trombones, 110 coronets close at hand, and all the zest of a big performance were there when Manitoba high school youngsters tuned up together for a band performance in Tec Voc School. Some 450 students participated in the three-day clinic held in April, 1960, under auspices of the Winnipeg school division music department.



THE MENNONITE Children's Choir of Winnipeg has brought world-wide fame to this city, winning top awards at international festivals. The 40-voice choir was organized in 1956 by Helen Litz, former primary-grade teacher who had studied voice, piano and violin. Mrs. Litz took the group into the Manitoba Music Festival and from then on adjudicators had highest praise for the poise and artistry of the young singers, who are fluent in both English and German. In 1963 the choir won the George B. Mathieson trophy for the most outstanding children's choir in Canada. In 1966 the Winnipeg youngsters came second of 33 choirs at the International Music Eisteddfod Festival in Wales. More tours and higher honors followed. In 1973 at the 10th International Choirs Rally in Montreux, Switzerland, the choir won the three highest awards, defeating adult choirs to do so. The youngsters are shown here prior to leaving to represent Canada at an international event in 1970, during which they toured the British Isles, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Austria.





MORE THAN 5,000 people were on hand in Assiniboine Park June 21, 1964, when Jimmy King and his 17-piece orchestra presented a concert sponsored by the Winnipeg Musicians' Union and the Metro Parks Association. Sound of Music was the biggest favorite, but Jimmy's swinging best had feet stomping in numbers like Nice and Easy and Lil' Darling. Local composer and arranger Dave Shaw got the crowd in the mood with his Jumpin' Off The Footbridge.



THE GUESS WHO, Winnipeg's internationally famous rock music group, as they were in December, 1972.



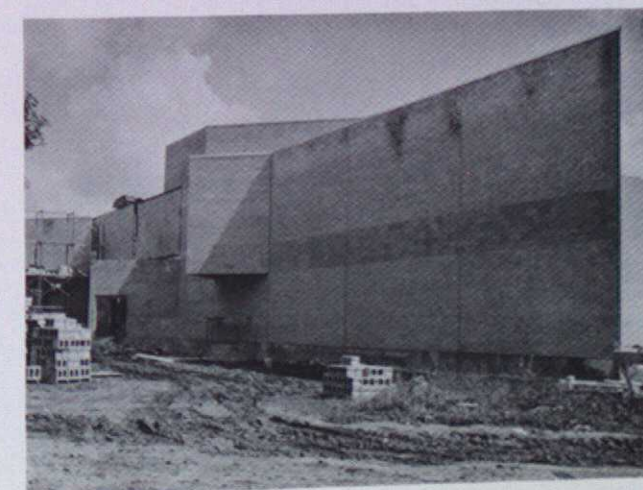
THE CANADIAN Broadcasting Corporation's program Hymn Sing has been a favorite with television audiences since a pilot program in 1964. The chorus directed by Eric Wild is shown here as it was in 1965 with then-host Don Brown seated at the piano. Hymn Sing joined the national network in 1965.



THE MANITOBA Centennial Centre on Main Street commemorates the 100th birthdays of Canada and Manitoba, and was financed by substantial contributions from private citizens and corporations, and capital grants from federal, provincial and municipal levels of government. The concert hall, right, and the planetarium, centre, were completed for Canada's centennial in 1967 and the museum and science research centre for Manitoba's in 1970. The monument, commemorating volunteers who were killed or wounded in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, formerly stood on the grounds of the old city hall.



WHEN THE NEW Manitoba Theatre Centre on Market Avenue opened in November, 1970, it marked the culmination of more than a century of live theatre in Winnipeg, theatre which survived despite wars, depressions, the rise of the movies, radio and television, as well as the long distances from other major cities. That it did survive was largely due to the efforts of amateur groups, supported by loyal citizens, to keep alive a tradition of drama in Winnipeg. Now Manitoba Theatre Centre, with its magnificent showpiece building made possible mainly through a \$2 million grant from the Manitoba Centennial Corporation, is known far and wide as a model to emulate. Among its neighbors is the old Playhouse Theatre; above the entrances is the name Pantages, under which it opened in 1914 — a little shabby compared to its splendid surroundings, but in 1973 still filling a need in the community. And just around the corner of Main Street stood the first city hall where the theatregoers gathered proudly from 1876 to 1883.



PARTIALLY COMPLETED in August, 1973, and scheduled for opening in 1974, St. Boniface's new cultural centre, Le Centre Culturel Franco-Manitobain, is a \$1.3 million project at Provencher Avenue and Des Meurons Street, jointly financed by federal and provincial governments but to be administered and owned by the province. Meantime, the existing Centre Culturel de St. Boniface housed many of the community's cultural groups, including Le Cercle Moliere, the amateur theatrical group which brought fame to Manitoba in Dominion drama festivals; Le 100 Nons, a training school for budding artists; the Societe Franco-Manitobain and other services such as the cultural secretariat which gathers information on cultural activities. The old centre at 345 Cathedrale Avenue, the site of the former St. Joseph's Academy, was purchased in 1967 by the St. Boniface Roman Catholic Cathedral parish.





CNR Station, Winnipeg, c. 1914; Cyril Barraud, 1877. (Winnipeg Art Gallery)



THE FORKS, 1908; Frank Lynn. (Winnipeg Art Gallery)



ON THE Banks Of The Assiniboine; A. J. M. Musgrove. (In the collection of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Crabb)



BRIDGE ON The Red, 1927; Robert H. Harris (1878-1948). (In the collection of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Crabb)



SNOWSHOEING ON The River; C. W. Gray (1880-1937). (In the collection of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Crabb)



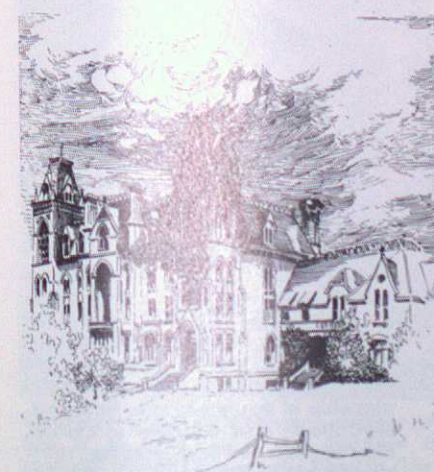
ST. JAMES; LeMoine Fitzgerald. (In the collection of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Crabb)



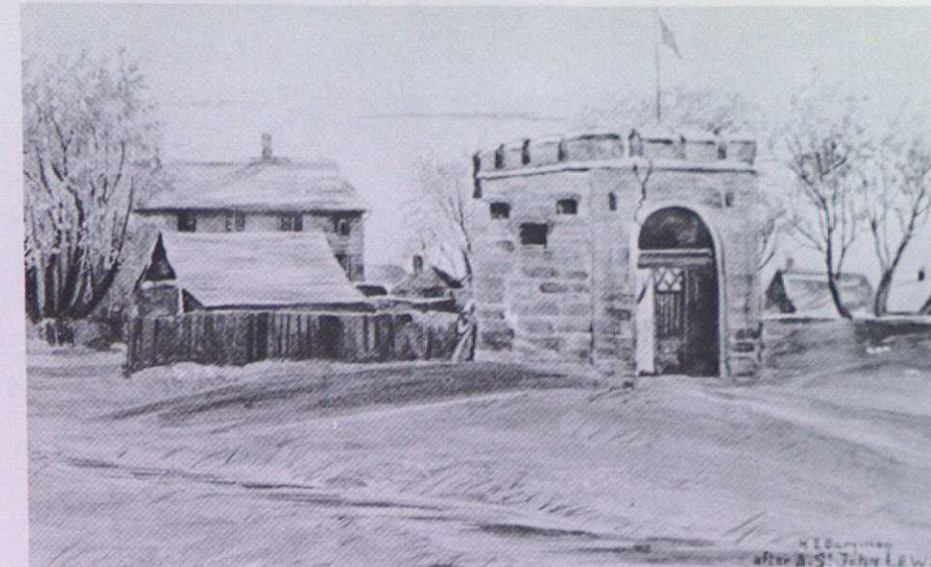
EARLY Evening Winter; Franz H. Johnston (1888-1945). (In the collection of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Crabb.)



PORTRAIT OF CHILD; Pauline Boutal



ST. JOHN'S College; Leonard Lawson (In the collection of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Crabb)



THE OLD FORT; H. E. Bergman. (In the collection of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Crabb.)



BUFFALO DIORAMA in the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature by Clarence Tilenius.



DR. CHARLES COMFORT (left), former director, National Gallery, and Dr. Ferdinand Eckhardt, director, Winnipeg Art Gallery, in front of painting by Dr. Comfort.





AT THE HENLEY-ON-THAMES Royal Regatta in July, 1910, a crew from the Winnipeg Rowing Club won the coveted Stewards' Challenge Cup, the first time the historic award had left England since it was established in 1841. Comprising the Winnipeg four were Conrad Riley, stroke; C. E. Allen, No. 2; G. B. Aldous, No. 3, and F. F. Carruthers in bow position. Right from the founding of the Winnipeg Rowing Club in 1883, its oarsmen had excelled in the races for four-oared shell without coxswain, winning the championship of America in 1889, 1896, 1902, 1903 and 1912. Riley's eight-oared crew also won many championships.



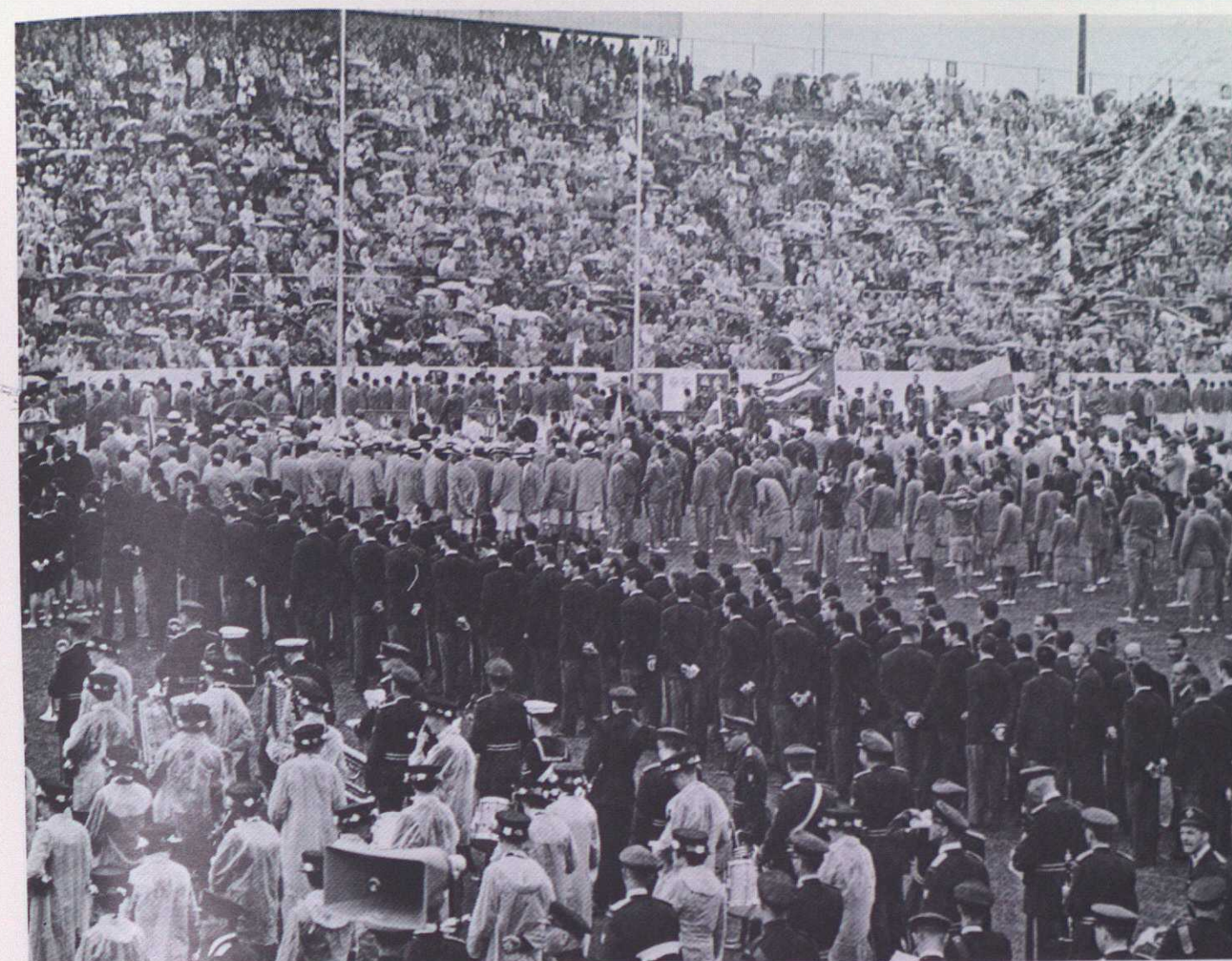
KENNETH J. Johnston was the high bicycle champion of Ontario when he came to Winnipeg in 1882 to enter the wholesale grocery business. He won the Manitoba championship and held it until 1888. He excelled in other sports as well. Mr. Johnston was an usher at Knox Church for more than 60 years, and was founder of the Men's Missionary Society of the Church. He was 93 when he died in 1953.



THE WINNIPEG FALCONS won the world amateur hockey championship at the 1920 Olympics in Antwerp, defeating the United States, France, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. The team had previously won the Canadian amateur championship, taking the Allan Cup from Toronto Varsity which had held it for three years. Nearly all the Falcons were members of First Lutheran Church (Icelandic) and had served overseas in the First World War. From left, front row: "Slim" Halderon, right wing; Frank Frederickson, centre; Mike Goodman, left wing; Wally Byron, goal. Rear: "Huck" Woodman, rover; Bobby Benson and Connie Johanneson, defence; Chris Fiddinsson, sub. Hockey was first played in Winnipeg in 1890.



WINNIPEG'S J. K. McCulloch won the world's amateur speedskating championship in 1896 and '97. He did not travel to Europe to defend the title again, but in January, 1898, won the North American amateur championship at Poughkeepsie, New York. McCulloch also excelled at cycling, auto racing, hockey, lacrosse, roller skating and trick skating. In this Canadian Sports Hall of Fame photo he is shown on his "stilt" skates during a professional exhibition.



IT WAS CALLED TCI, or Total Community Involvement and it made the 1967 Pan-American Games in Winnipeg the most successful and greatest sports occasion in the city's history. The opening took place in a downpour — which drenched Prince Philip — but this was only the beginning of a well-run Games which saw a contagious spirit infest the city with excitement. And out of it all Winnipeg obtained a new and beautiful swimming pool, a cycling track, a sports complex at the University of Manitoba and other improvements to existing facilities. Some 2,500 athletes were involved.



SWIMMER Claudia McPherson of Winnipeg was 17 in 1953 when she became the youngest person to swim the English Channel. She also swam Lake Winnipeg. In 1964 she was named Manitoba Athlete of the Year.



A SELF-MADE champion is speedskater Sylvia Burka, 18 when this photo was taken in 1973. A self-motivated world class skater, Miss Burka has achieved stardom in a demanding sport.



BRIAN PHILLIPS was only 17 when this photo was taken in 1971, but he was in the process of being named outstanding Manitoba athlete, for swimming honors which were highlighted by two silver medals for Canada in the 1971 Pan-American Games at Cali, Colombia.





**NAMED ATHLETE** of the century in 1970 was Cecil J. Browne who at age 75 said that he thought he was too old to win. Born in a house along the edge of the Assiniboine in 1894, Mr. Browne excelled in hockey, football, track and field, rugby, lacrosse, baseball, soccer, curling and golf. He played hockey at the local amateur and National Hockey League levels and, in later years, was noted as a coach.



**PROFESSIONAL**, top-calibre hockey for Winnipeg was the promise of Benny Hatala (left), who put his wallet where his mouth was and, with a \$1 million signing bonus, brought National Hockey League superstar Bobby Hull (right) to Winnipeg as playing coach for Winnipeg Jets. The team and the World Hockey Association began play in the fall of 1972.



**A STAR** of golf's glittering gold trail in the 1960s and 70s is Winnipeg's George Knudson.



**WINNIPEG** has always been the cradle of Canadian curling and one of the better rinks was the Duguid quartet which won the world championship in 1970 and 1971. Seen are Don Duguid, Ron Hunter, second Jim Pettapiece and lead Bryan Wood.



**FORMER** commissioner of the Canadian Football League, G. Sydney Halter served in that role from 1958 to 1967 with dignity and respect. Halter has also been most active in the amateur track and field world.



**HOOPLA, EXCITEMENT**, stirring pulses . . . parades and football provide it all. Above is Winnipeg's Macdonald Stewart St. Andrew's Massed Pipes and Drums March Band, the talk of the town at the New Year's Day, 1973, Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, California. Here they are seen in Disneyland the day before. They proved such a hit they were invited to lead the 1974 Rose Bowl Parade — a singular honor. Closer to home, below, is The House That Jack Built — Indian Jack Jacobs, of course. The great quarterback for the Winnipeg Blue Bombers professional football team joined the club when it played in Osborne Stadium and attracted so many fans by his daring and skill that Winnipeg Stadium (seen just after its 1953 opening) was constructed. Bottom photo shows the 1956 Winnipeg Rods, Canadian junior football champions who defeated Toronto Parkdale Lions 21-0 to maintain a great amateur football tradition for the city.





WINNIPEGGERS always loved horse racing and the first newspaper, the *Nor'Wester*, carried an account of races held May 24, 1860. Soon collections were being taken up to provide purses and later tickets were sold on pools, usually in hotels the night before the race meet. They were popular as Winnipeggers have always been in-veterate gamblers.

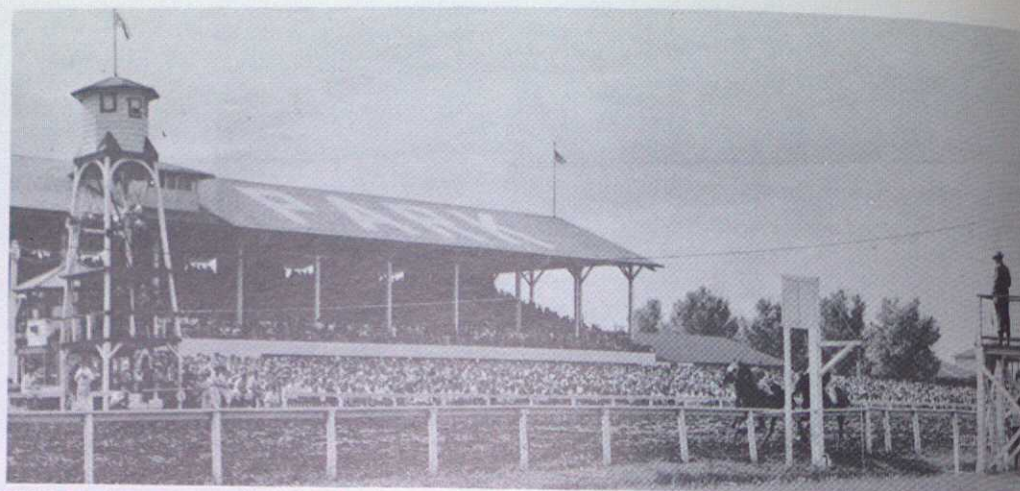
From 1873 on *The Free Press* carried accounts of race meets at various tracks — Buffalo Park, Winnipeg Pleasure Park, Prairie Park, the Fort Garry Turf Club, the Driving Park, Dufferin Park and many others.

Although the Manitoba Turf Club was not incorporated until 1881, as early as 1875 a "Turf Club" race meet was held at the club's track behind Robert Tail's home in Silver Heights, with the military band in attendance. Ladies' Day was inaugurated in 1884 at the Manitoba Turf Club course, opened in 1882 north of Brookside Cemetery.

Racing also took place in the early days on the frozen rivers and after Princess Street was paved with wooden blocks in the late 1880s, it became famous as the scene of the New Year's Day races. The old exhibition grounds were a favorite locale for many years. River Park opened as a race course in 1893, for both summer and winter racing.

For many years, racing in Winnipeg was loosely organized with harness and running races intermingled and no attention paid to pedigree, although many fine horses were imported.

However, around 1919 R. J. Speers appeared on the scene — a blacksmith's son from Ontario who had been in the cattle and grain business in Saskatchewan. In 1922 he leased River Park for three years and



POLO PARK was a popular race track from 1925 until it was demolished in 1956 to make way for Polo Park Shopping Centre.

in 1924 built Whittier Park in St. Boniface. It was so successful that he was invited to help



R. James Speers

launch Polo Park, which opened in 1925. From then on Mr. Speers dominated racing in Western Canada.

The contributions he made to horse-racing in all Canada, particularly in the West, were numerous and valuable. He took hold of the sport here when it was at a low ebb, and by his foresight and untiring energy restored it to a highly respected position. He reorganized the Manitoba Jockey Club which had been formed before the First World War by sportsman R. J. McKenzie, and had started to build a track at Kirkfield Park, a venture abandoned when the war broke out.

Also important was Mr. Speers' part in establishing the thoroughbred in Western Canada, largely with stock from his farm in St. Boniface. His name is remembered in racing annals for his introduction to the West of such innovations as the starting gate, pari-mutual betting and the daily double. He founded many races including the Canadian Derby.

But it was not always easy

going for Mr. Speers and often he was in debt up to his ears. Tracks he built at Calgary and Butte, Montana, proved financial disasters but he always bounced back. He was generous to a fault.

One story told about Mr. Speers concerns a day in the spring of 1942 when a horse-struck young man was watching early morning workouts at Whittier Park. Asked by Mr. Speers if he would like to own a horse, the young fellow pointed to a light brown filly. The owner offered to sell it to him for the money the lad had in his pocket, which was exactly 37 cents. And he did.

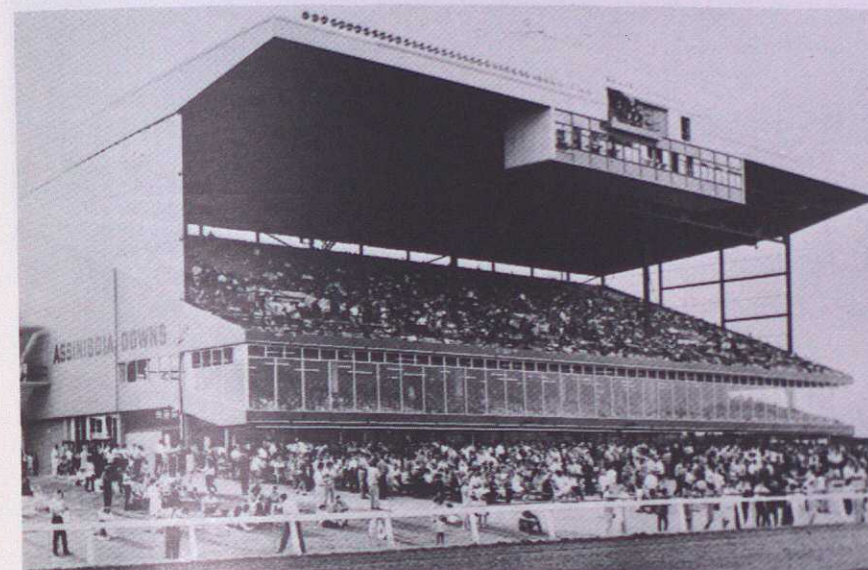
It was named Omar's Gift, quite appropriately, as before the end of the season the filly had won \$2,465 for his new owner. He was A. G. "Scotty" Kennedy, who went on to become the first general manager of Assiniboia Downs, a position he held until incapacitated for a time by a heart attack. Mr. Speers died in 1955 and in 1966 was elected to the Canadian Sports Hall of Fame.



WHITTIER PARK in St. Boniface was crowded when this photo was taken in 1933. The new Mark Cowell starting gate, introduced at Whittier Park, too, that King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were given a gala farewell following their 1939 visit to Winnipeg.



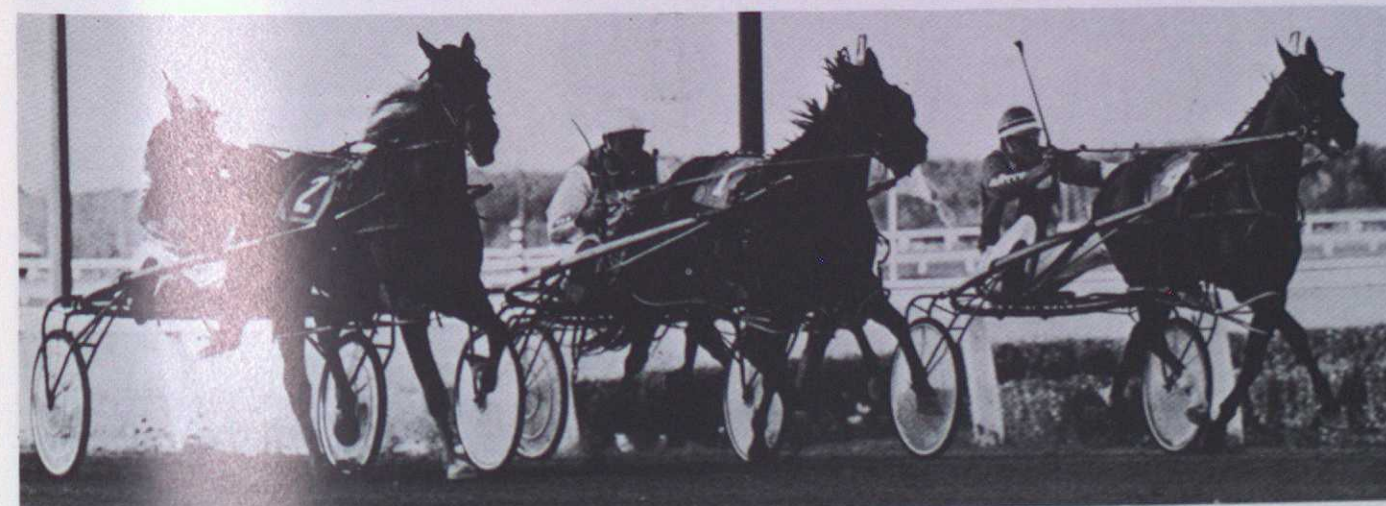
THE MANITOBA DERBY, Western Canada's most important racing event, was inaugurated by R. J. Speers in 1930 as the Manitoba Stakes (for Western bred) with a purse of \$2,000. Among the 13 jockeys was Johnny Longden who went on to establish a world's record of 6,023 wins. In 1936 the race was opened to Canadian bred three-year-olds and its name was changed to the Manitoba Derby. Renamed in 1941, it continued as the Canadian Derby until Polo Park was demolished in 1956 when the race was transferred to Edmonton where it has since continued. A renewal of the Manitoba Derby was one of J. C. Hardy's early objective and the first running at Assiniboia Downs took place in August, 1960. The purse was increased to \$70,000 guaranteed in Manitoba's Centennial year, 1970, when history was made by the attendance of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip and prominent racing officials and executives from all over Canada, and the United States.



ASSINIBOIA DOWNS, one of Canada's finest racing tracks, opened June 10, 1958. Prior to his death in 1955 R. J. Speers had given an option to business interests to purchase Polo Park for a shopping centre. The option was exercised in 1956 and racing in Winnipeg came to a stop. Then a prominent businessman, J. C. Hardy, undertook to build a race track and bring the sport back. First sod was turned in September, 1957, on a 200-acre site in the Municipality of Assiniboia. General contractors Henry Berger and Sons had it ready for opening day, next year. In addition to 56 days of thoroughbred racing, a 45-day harness season was added later.

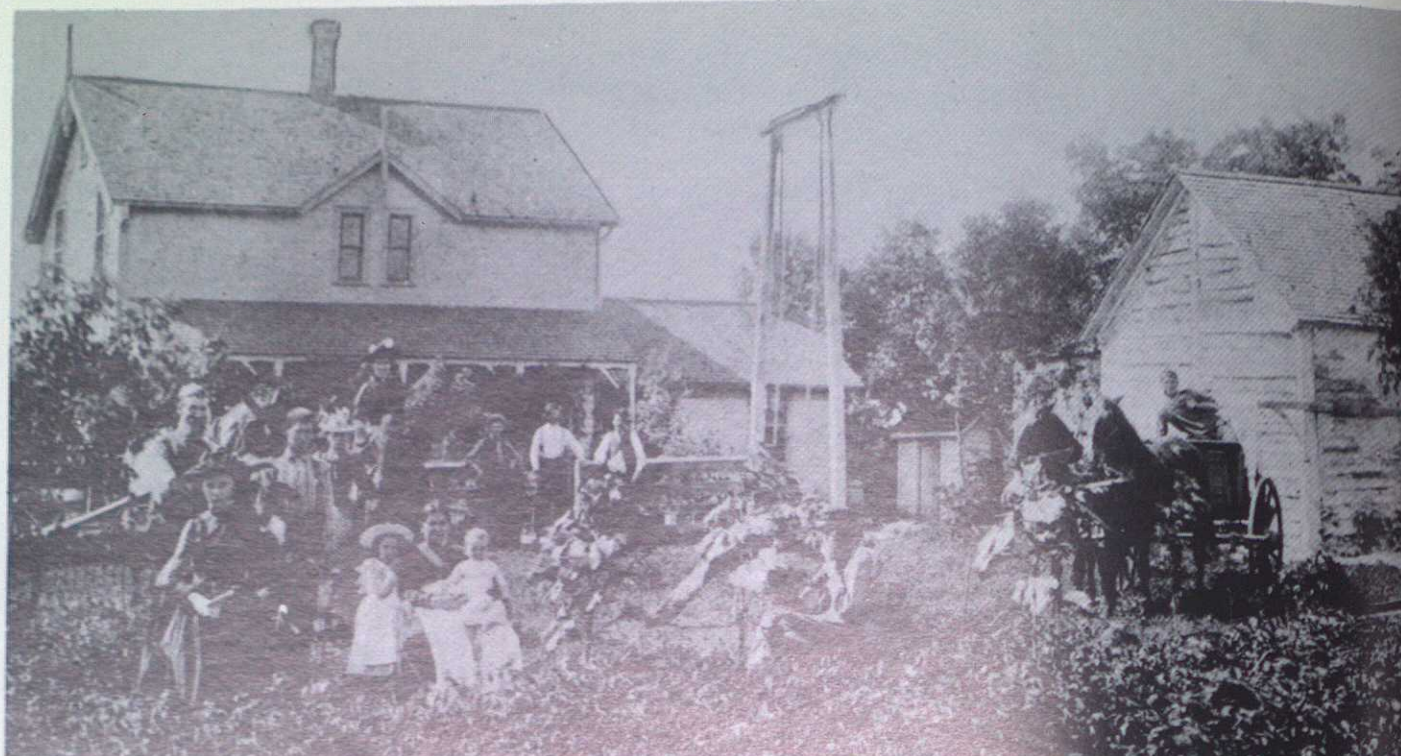


HISTORY WAS made at Assiniboia Downs in June, 1972, when Debbie Long, left, Bonnie Cuzdi and Joan Phipps rode on the same card. The first girl jockey ever to ride in Winnipeg was Barbara Jo Rubin, the United States import who rode the first two cards at the opening meet in 1969. She found herself in the winner's circle on her first try at the Downs.

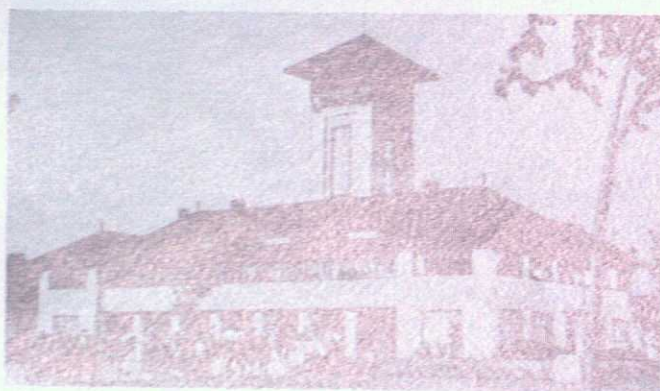


HARNESS RACING, extremely popular in Manitoba in the early days, made a comeback at Assiniboia Downs in 1966 with the first harness meet in the Winnipeg area since the 1930s. The harness sport was kept alive in the province over the years at various Manitoba points with short meets at exhibitions and fairs. The comeback has been general in recent years and harness racing now exceeds thoroughbred in many parts of the United States and Canada.





WHEN THE SITE for Assiniboine Park was purchased from the Munroe Pure Milk Company in December, 1903, the city expropriated John Smith's 80-acre farm (above) which was right in the middle of it. The farmhouse stood a little south of the footbridge.



THE FIRST pavilion at Assiniboine Park opened May 24, 1909, and burned down May 27, 1923.



LOVERS' LANE, St. John's Park, 1909



BICYCLE PATH, Elm Park, 1903



THE WITCH'S HUT as depicted in Grimm's fairytale, Hansel and Gretel, was erected in Kildonan Park as a gift from the German community of Winnipeg.



ST. VITAL Park pond

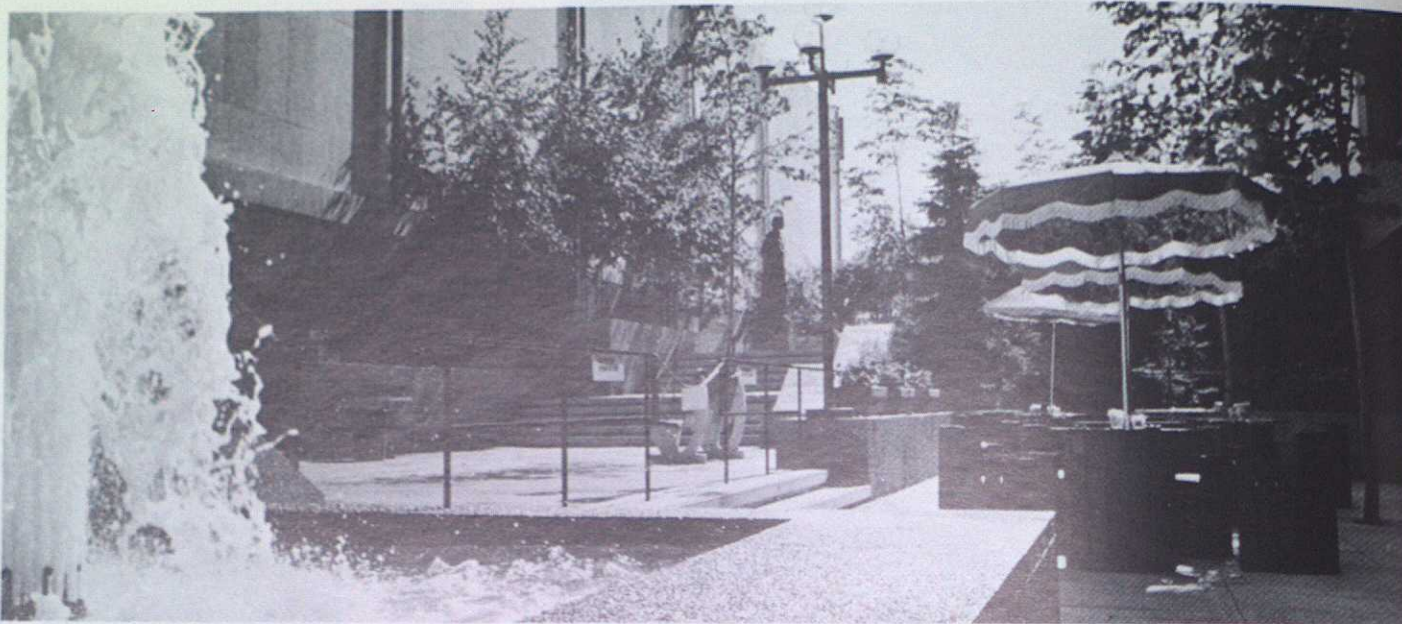


HIGH WATER in Bruce Park, 1955



KILDONAN PARK





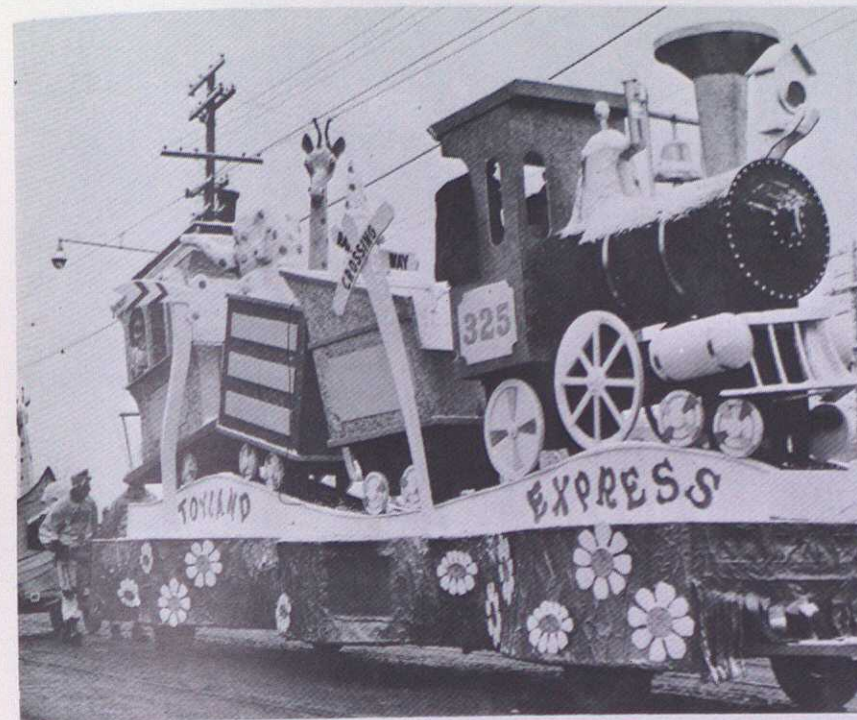
THE STEINKOPF Memorial Garden in the Centennial Centre honors the memory of Maitland Bernard Steinkopf, former chairman of the Manitoba Centennial Corporation who masterminded the province's 1967 and '70 celebrations and was the moving spirit behind creation of the centre. The statue of Queen Elizabeth is the work of Leo Mol, Winnipeg's internationally-known sculptor.



THE GREEN LAWNS, the colorful flowerbeds and the cool fountains that play in Memorial Park on summer days (above) were replaced in January, 1973, by Manisnow, a kaleidoscope of winter attractions (left).



BONNYCASTLE PARK was named for the late R. H. G. Bonnycastle, first chairman of Winnipeg's metro form of government and former chancellor of the University of Manitoba. The park stands on historic ground — the site of Upper Fort Garry on the bank of the Assiniboine River near Main. Demolished in the early 1880s, it was for many years headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company.



EATON'S SANTA CLAUS parade (above), in 1949. It all began in 1905 when store manager A. A. Gilroy, dressed in a red velvet Santa suit, tossed bags of candy from his cutter to children in the streets. The last Eaton's parade took place in 1966, but Winnipeg firemen have continued the tradition (right).



THE LONG and the short of it! Wortham Circus, 1921 (Foote).



WINNIPEG CELEBRATED the end of the First World War with a special Peace Day in June, 1919 (Foote).



ADVERTISING in a big way! Circus elephant 1912 (Foote).



BICYCLES were making a comeback when this parade took place in 1920 (Foote)





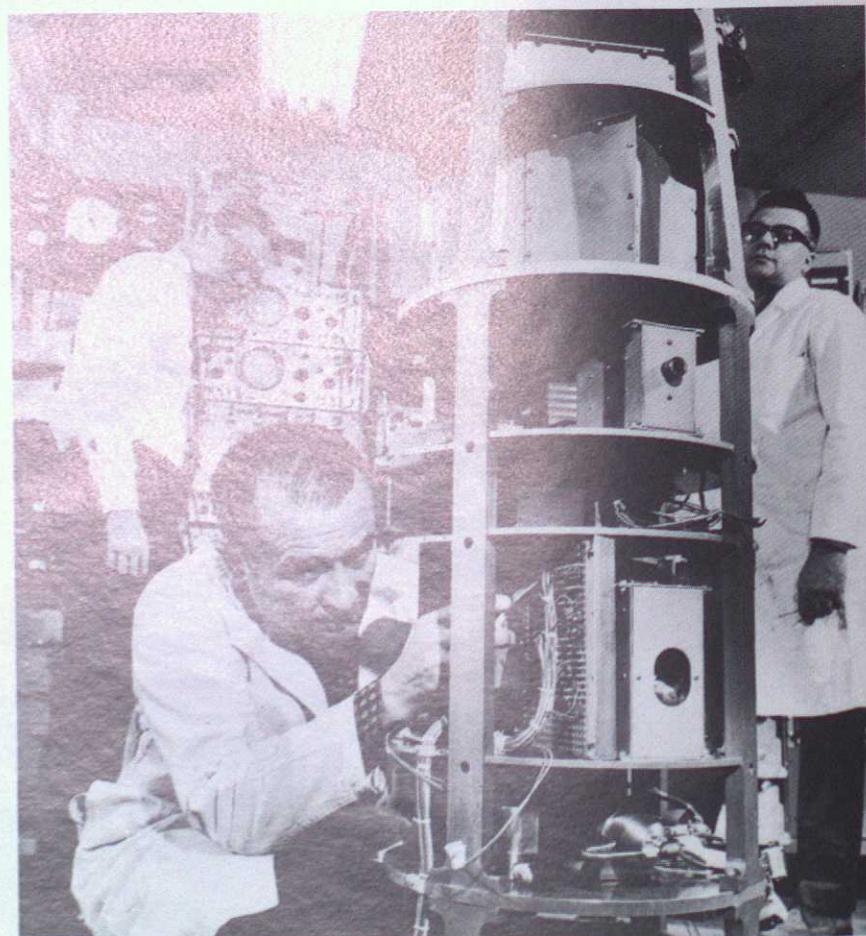
CAROL PARTRIDGE models a luxurious Canadian lynx coat made in Winnipeg by A. and M. Hurtig, Portage Avenue. The 1973 price was \$1,000. The firm manufactures for its stores in Edmonton, Calgary, Thunder Bay and Winnipeg.



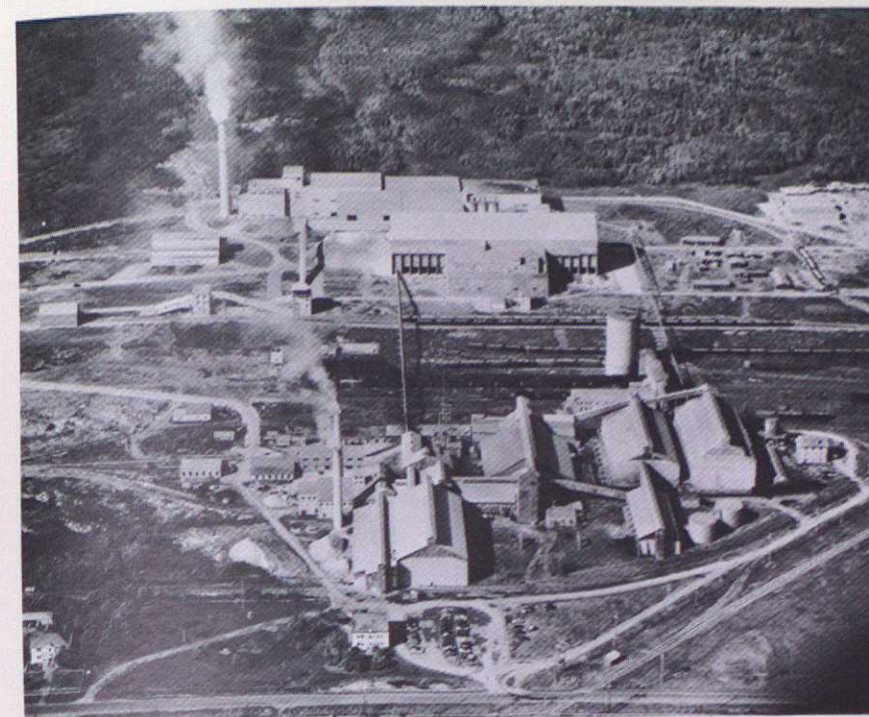
THE GARMENT TRADE is one of Manitoba's mushrooming industries and among Canadian cities, Winnipeg's long-established needle trade ranks second only to that of Montreal. Internationally known and purchased are many types of clothing made in Winnipeg and in associated plants throughout the province. Coats, suits, furs, sportswear, knit goods of every sort, leather goods, even military great-coats, are produced by the ever-expanding trade. Monarch Wear, Manitoba's largest garment manufacturer, above, turns out thousands of pairs of jeans daily in its huge Ellice Avenue plant.



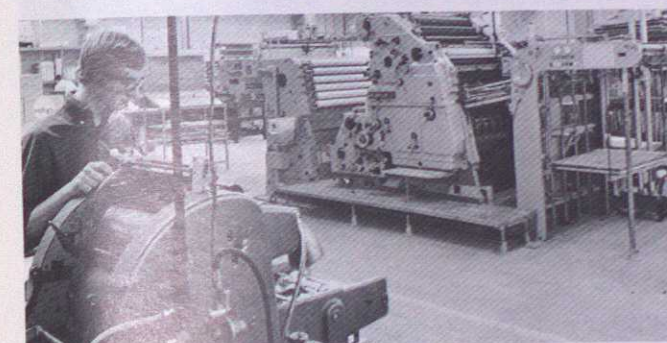
BY TAN-JAY of Winnipeg is this \$60 wool-blend outfit of Kelly green with daffodil yellow sweater. The firm's co-ordinated sportswear is sold in retail outlets all across Canada, also in the United States. The model is Julie Baddeley.



AMONG MANITOBA'S contributions to the space-age industry, is this electronic equipment for rockets, produced in 1968 at Bristol Aerospace Ltd.



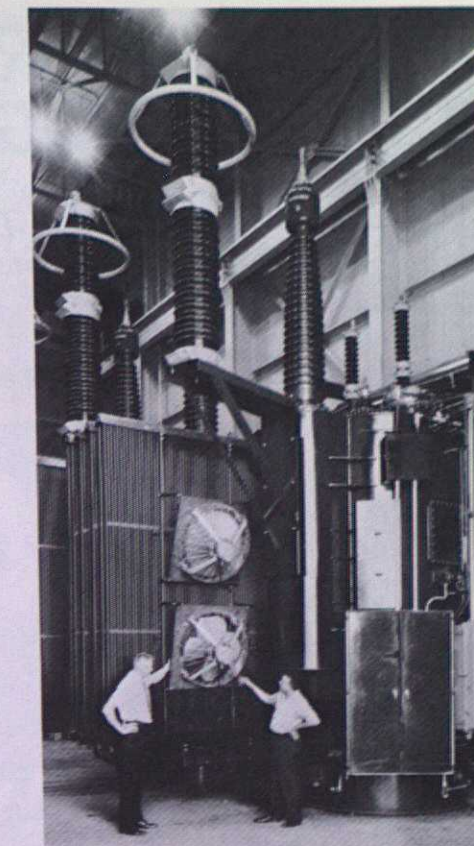
A MAJOR INDUSTRY in Winnipeg is the Canada Cement plant.



A VIEW OF THE new Saults and Pollard plant (1968) at Buffalo Place shows \$95,000 color press in background.



IN 1972 THE NEW Manitoba liquor control commission outlet at Portage Avenue and Ainslie Street was considered one of the most unique "browsing" outlets in Canada. Careful attention to detail included keeping wines in racks on their sides in recessed wall shelving to protect them from light and from air currents in store.



PIONEER ELECTRIC manufactured this equipment for installation in a generating plant of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company in Quebec. It was delivered in 1965.



TRACTORS FROM Versatile Manufacturing Company were being shipped to the United States in 1971.



## "I GROW HAIR IN ONE NIGHT"

A Famous Doctor-Chemist Has Discovered  
a Secret Compound That Grows  
Hair on Any Bald Head

Sends Free Trial Packages to All Who Write. Duty Fr

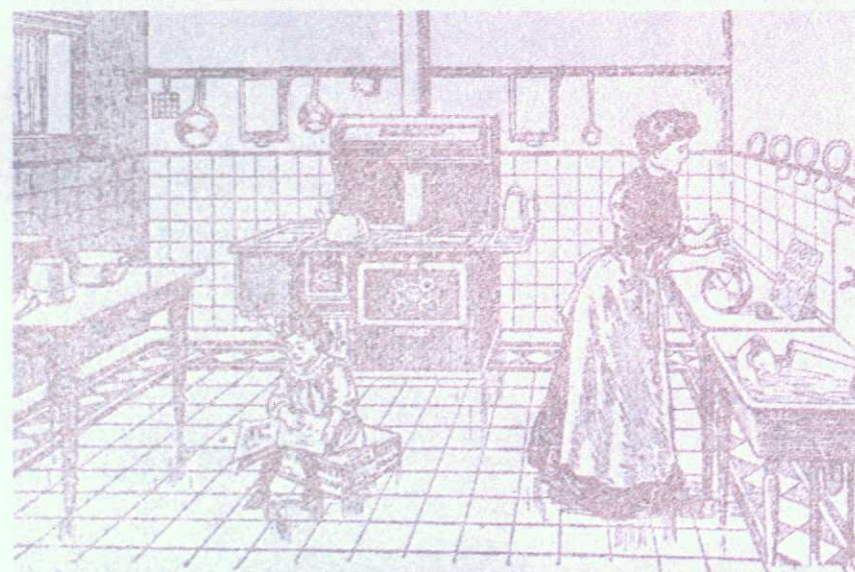


Discoverer of This Magic Compound That Grows Hair in a Single Night

## NO ARGUMENT NEEDED.



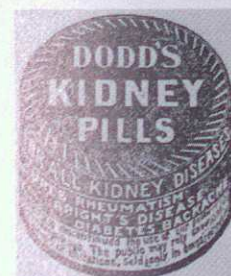
Every Sufferer From Catarrh Knows That Salves,  
Lotions, Washes, Sprays and Douches  
do Not Cure.



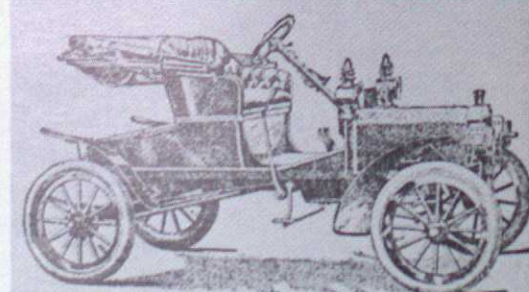
You can make your kitchen clean and bright with Sunlight Soap.  
You can wash up dirty, greasy pans and kettles, boilers and pots. No  
matter how thick the grease

## SUNLIGHT SOAP

will remove it and leave the pans, kettles or pots absolutely clean.  
Fish and cabbage odors are easily removed by Sunlight Soap—it cleans  
thoroughly and without much labor.  
One bar of Sunlight Soap, when used according to directions, does twice  
as much as common soap. Saves half the labor on wash day.



## Ford Cars



Model N 4 Cylinder Runabout \$750.00

READS the caption: Vertical motor, water cooled, de-  
veloping full 15 h.p. Planetary transmission with direct  
drive. Weight 1,000 lbs. Equipment includes 3 inch  
double tube tires, oil lamps, horn and tools.

## Dr. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Cures Pain  
& Nervous Diseases

### No Pay Unless Cured

That is my proposition to all men and women who suffer from Nervous De-  
bility, Exhaustion, Weak Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Pains in any part of the  
body, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Torpid Liver, and all ailments peculiar to  
either sex. The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt will cure quickly and forever all  
troubles of this character, and I guarantee a cure in every case I accept and ask  
no pay until you are cured, if you will secure me.

### It is a Never-Failing Cure.

If you are tired of useless drugging, and have spent all your time and money  
without benefits, come to me to-day. I ask no pay until you are cured, and if I fail  
it costs you nothing. I have made over 50,000 people strong and vigorous and  
they never tire of singing the praises of my  
wonder-working remedy. Neither will you if  
you try it, so don't delay. Come and see me at once, or write  
beautiful book, which describes my treatment and gives prices  
information.

### CURED—CURED—CURED.

Bracebridge, Ont., Nov. 18th, 1900.  
Dear Sir,—It gives me much pleasure  
to tell you that the Belt has done for  
me more than I expected. I have worn  
it now for thirty days, and I am more  
than satisfied with the results. I had  
rheumatism in my back and legs very  
bad before wearing your belt, but now  
it is entirely gone. I have recommend-  
ed it to many friends, and all who have

**CAUTION:** Beware of old style, burning Electrode Belts, which are  
imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains  
of these belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies  
have been seared and scorched by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special  
arrangements for anyone having one of these old back-burners. Call on at once.

## FRENCH P. D. CORSETS

Are perfect  
fitting and  
permit entire  
freedom of  
movement  
without any  
uncomfortable  
pressure.



draw or strain.

In all sizes and for all figures,  
\$1.00 to \$30.00 a pair.

## Don't Be Fat

My New Obesity Food Quickly Reduces Weight to  
Normal Without Dieting, Exercise, Exertion or  
Any Effort whatever on Your Part, and  
is Absolutely Safe.

Trial Package Sent Free to All who write, by Mail, Postpaid, in  
Plain Wrapper—Write To-day.



## THE DISCOVERER

Of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the  
Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.



Yours for Health  
Lydia E. Pinkham

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and  
unqualified endorsement.  
No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such  
words of grateful friends as has

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Complaints, Inflammation and  
Ulceration. Falling and Displacement, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is

## MEN'S SUITS

The most wonderful value  
ever offered, a stylish made  
suit of Scotch and English  
tweeds, superbly tailored in  
the best possible manner, per-  
fect fitting, and a quality  
usually met for \$12.00 to \$15.  
Your choice...

**\$10.00**

## THE PARKS RIVER

PROF. CHRISTIE  
THE HYPNOTIST

Who will bury a man for 48  
hours.

HERSCHEL'S DOG  
CIRCUS

A Troupe of Dogs, Hares and  
Chickens.

## ELM

THE SAVAGES

A spectacular Aerial Act.  
Better car service than ever.

H. P. HAMMERTON, Mgr.

## NOVELTY THEATRE RIVER PARK TO-DAY

THREE PERFORMANCES

Of strictly High Class Vaudeville.  
Afternoon at ..... 2:15  
Evening at ..... 8:30 and 9:30  
Prices, matinee ..... 10c  
Evening performances, 10c and 20c



ADJUSTABLE GO-CART.

Upholstered in silk plush, ellip-  
soidal springs, heavy auto gears, ebony hi-  
dies, satin or lace parasol. A neat, lux-  
some rig.

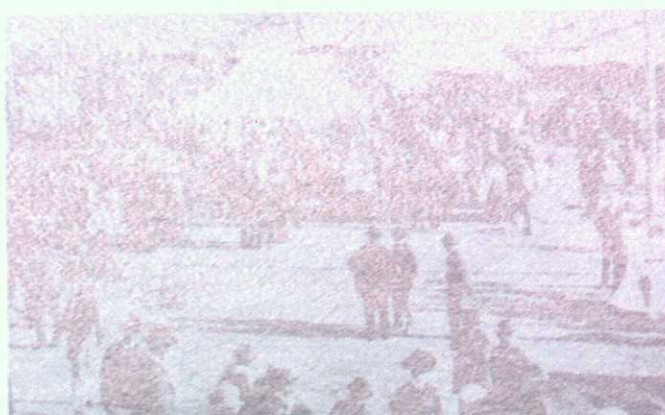
**\$17.00.**



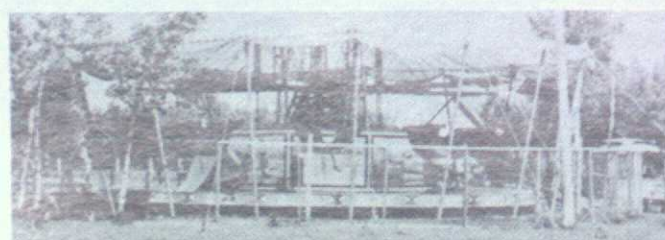
## OFF TO THE FAIR



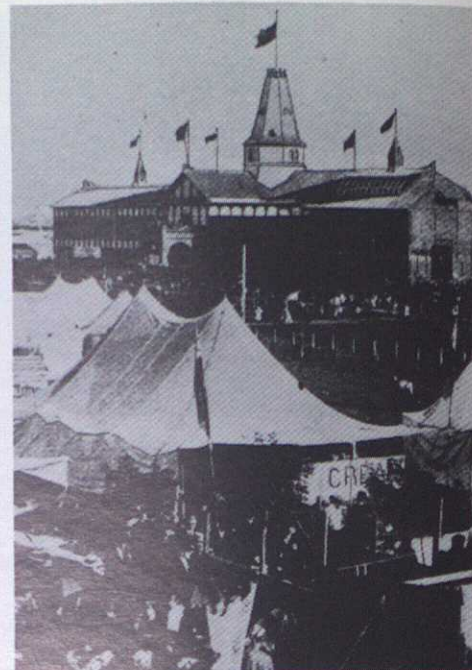
RED RIVER EXHIBITION, 1955



THE MIDWAY at the Winnipeg fair, 1903



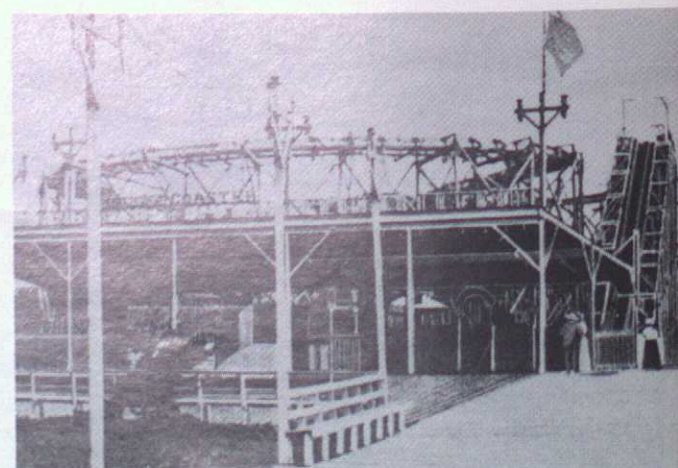
"OCEAN WAVE" at River Park 1903



EXHIBITION GROUNDS, Dufferin Avenue, 1898



REIGNING QUEEN Diane Berube helps build the ice palace at the Festival du Voyageur, St. Boniface, 1973.



ROLLER COASTER, Happyland Park, on Portage east of Dominion, about 1910

## DISTINGUISHED VISITORS



ELEGANCE WAS the order of the day when the governor-general, the Earl of Minto, and party visited Lower Fort Garry Sept. 23, 1904. They were identified, from left to right, front row, as Mrs. Robert Rogers, Lady Ruby Elliott, Countess Minto, Mrs. C. C. Chipman and Lady McMillan. Back row, Mayor Thomas Sharpe, Lady Eileen Elliott, Hon. Robert Rogers, Major Maude, A. D. C., C. C. Chipman, Miss D. Chipman, Capt. Bell, A. D. C., the Earl of Minto, Mrs. Sharpe, Miss Chipman, Capt. Killam, Miss M. Chipman and Lt.-Gov. McMillan.



THIS ARCHWAY on Kennedy was one of several erected in honor of the Duke and Duchess of York, later King George V and Queen Mary, when they visited Winnipeg in 1901. Because the reception committee had overspent its allowance some of the archways stayed up longer than intended, until city council relented and advanced money to remove them.



LORD STRATHCONA, with white beard, unveiled a plaque on the Fort Garry Gate during his visit to Winnipeg in August, 1909. The plaque, relating the history of the fur-trade forts in the area, was the gift of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg. In the front row with Lord Strathcona, from left, and wearing dark suits, are Lt.-Gov. Sir Daniel McMillan, J. B. Mitchell, president of the Canadian Club, and Hudson's Bay Company Commissioner C. C. Chipman.



SIR JOHN A. Macdonald, Canada's first Prime Minister, arrived in Winnipeg July 13, 1886, aboard the CPR's second "Ocean-to-Ocean" trip. Pressure of business had prevented him coming on the first, earlier in July. Accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald and the official party, he was met at the station by prominent Manitobans, including Lieutenant-Governor J. C. Aikins and "Honest John" Norquay, premier. The Macdonalds were guests at Government House for three days and attended a public meeting at the Royal Roller Rink, largest building in the city. Then they resumed their journey, with Lady Macdonald riding part of the way through the mountains on a chair attached to the front of the engine. Although she toured the West later, it was Sir John's only visit.



GOVERNOR-GENERAL Earl Grey and the Countess, with Manitoba's Lt.-Gov. Sir Daniel McMillan and Lady McMillan, photographed with two unidentified young women on the steps of Government House during the vice-regal visit in 1911. (Foote)

THE DUKE OF Connaught (then governor-general) and his daughter, Princess Patricia, at St. Boniface city hall during their visit in 1912. (Foote)



## DISTINGUISHED VISITORS



PHOTOGRAPHED in Winnipeg in 1927 were the Prince of Wales, who later became King Edward VIII (left) after his abdication, the Duke of Windsor), and his brother, Prince George, Duke of Kent, who was killed during the Second World War. (Foote)



KING GEORGE VI and Queen Elizabeth charmed Winnipeggers during their visit in 1939 (Foote)



PRIME MINISTER Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the opening of St. Andrew's Locks, July 14, 1910.



FORMER prime minister Lester Pearson and Mrs. Pearson arrive in Winnipeg, October, 1965.



LOUIS ST. LAURENT, at that time prime minister, visited Winnipeg in July, 1953.

## DISTINGUISHED VISITORS



AT A WINNIPEG RECEPTION during their 1970 Centennial visit to Manitoba, Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip, Prince Charles and Princess Anne greet Premier and Mrs. Edward Schreyer, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Manitoba Lt.-Gov. Richard Bowles and Mrs. Bowles and Governor-General Roland Michener and Mrs. Michener.



DURING a 1965 visit to Winnipeg, Governor-General Georges Vanier had a chat with Kevin Cass, aged 3, and his father, Flt.-Lieut. R. W. Cass, who had been awarded an Air Force Cross.



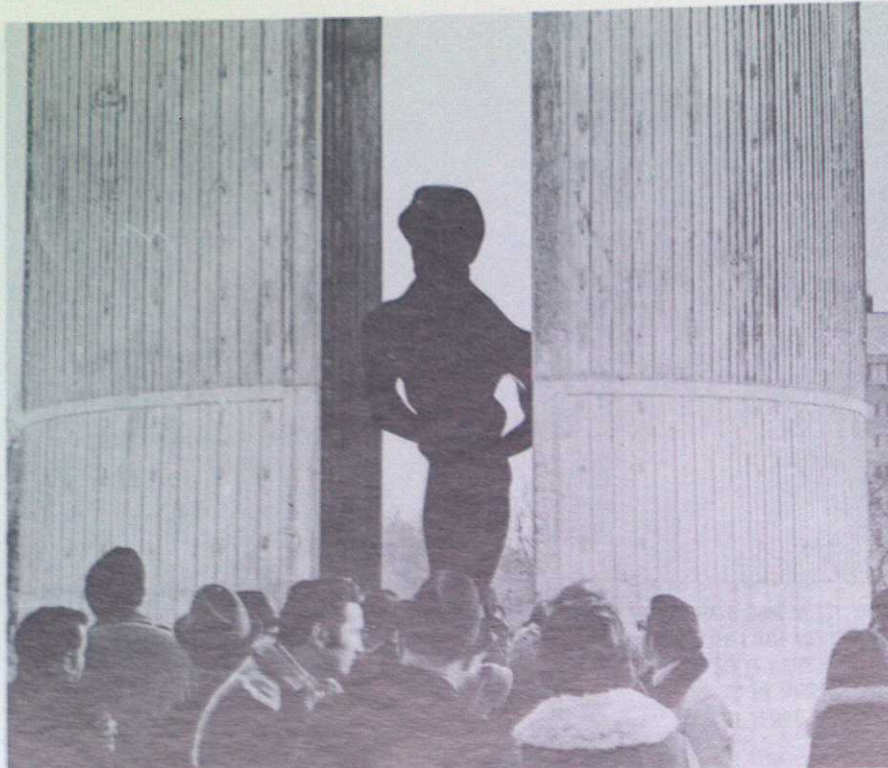
Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, centre, and Manitoba Lt.-Gov. John McKeag and Mrs. McKeag exchange greetings with former Lt.-Gov. Richard Bowles and Mrs. Bowles at a Government House reception during the 1971 royal visit, when Princess Margaret officiated at the opening of the Winnipeg Art Gallery.



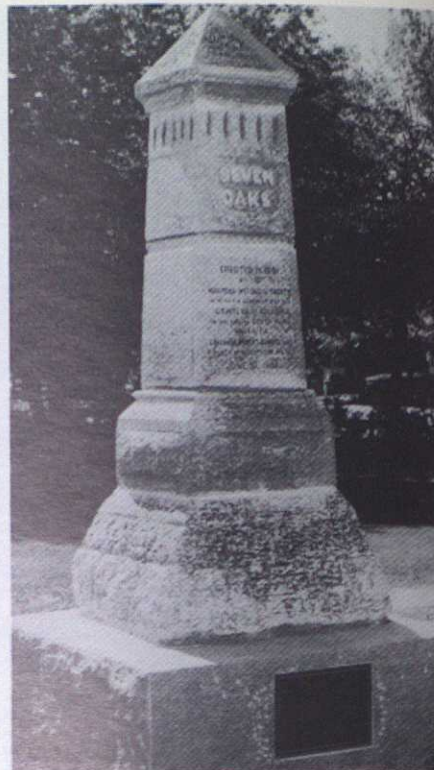
FORMER prime minister John Diefenbaker tests his wind in Winnipeg, Sept. 18, 1965.



## SO WHO STARTED IT ALL?



LOUIS RIEL, WHO LED an uprising in 1869-70 in an effort to protect the rights of his people as the province entered Confederation, is proclaimed the Father of Manitoba in the inscription on his memorial (by Marcien Lemay) on the Legislative Building grounds . . .



Yet descendants of the SELKIRK SETTLERS, some of whom are commemorated in this monument near Seven Oaks Avenue and Main, feel Winnipeg owes its origin to the agricultural settlement established by Lord Selkirk at the forks of the Red and Assiniboine . . .



And after all, it was the explorer LA VERENDRYE, honored by J. E. Brunet's monument near Tache in St. Boniface, who paused briefly at the forks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers in 1738 and ordered the building of the first little Fort Rouge . . .



But of course, THE INDIANS were here first of all. Saulteaux Chief Peguis, memorialized in this monument (by Marguerite Taylor) in Kildonan Park, led his people from Sault Ste. Marie to Red River in the late 1700s. It is said that without his friendship the settlement at the forks could not have been established as early as 1812.

TO THESE AND THEIR CONTEMPORARIES must be ascribed all honor and glory. Winnipeg owes them an inestimable debt for their part in making the city possible . . . But the people who built this great metropolis were those who followed — on foot or in canoes, by oxcart, steamboat and railway — the hundreds of thousands of men and women who came, many from far-away lands, with their dreams, their aspirations and their hopes for a better life than they had known before . . . And who stayed on, despite the hardships and disappointments that became the lot of many . . . These are the real founders of the city of Winnipeg.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Free Press gratefully acknowledges the generous assistance given by organizations and individuals in gathering the photos for this pictorial history of Winnipeg's first century. Our sincere thanks go to the Manitoba Archives for making available copies of rare and valuable photos, including the L. B. Foote collection (and especially to Barry Hyman for his assistance in assembling them); to Curator Patricia Bovey of the Winnipeg Art Gallery and to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Crabb, for photos of paintings by Winnipeg artists; also W. G. Pearce, Mary McCarthy Ferguson, George Code and others who provided pictures and information.

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of historical data accompanying the photos, with generous assistance from the Manitoba Archives and Provincial Library, the Free Press Library, the Hudson's Bay Company Library and numerous other sources. As well, Mrs. Paterson has drawn on her own continuous and extensive research of Free Press files of the past 100 years, also earlier newspapers dating back to 1859, history books, pamphlets and other material.

FRONT COVER — Winnipeg's first city hall (1876-1883). Painting by Peter Kuch, Free Press editorial cartoonist.

BACK COVER — Winnipeg as photographed from the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1), from about 600 miles up. (Courtesy W. E. Webster, Manitoba Planetarium).

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