



*G. Archill*



**VILLE CATHÉDRALE DE**  
**SAINT BONIFACE**  
**THE CATHEDRAL CITY**





## LA VÉRENDRYE

Monument de La Vérendrye, érigé par La Société Historique de Saint-Boniface dans le Parc La Verendrye en 1938, deux cents ans après sa venue à la fourche des rivières Rouge et Assiniboine.

*La Verendrye Monument erected by the Historical Society of St. Boniface in the La Verendrye Park, in 1938, two hundred years after the explorer's arrival at the Forks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.*



***Dear fellow citizens and visitors of St. Boniface.***

The City of St. Boniface is celebrating, during the week of June 15th 1958, its Fiftieth Anniversary of its incorporation as a City.

The origin of St. Boniface dates as far back as 1818, with the arrival of Rev. Norbert Provencher and Rev. Sévère Dumoulin who established the first mission in the Red River settlement, and gave it its name.

St. Boniface was incorporated as a Municipality in 1880, as a Town in 1883, and as a City, in 1908.

I would like to pay tribute to all those who contributed, directly or indirectly, towards the success of this event and it is my sincere hope, as well as that of the City Council and of the Jubilee Committee, that the citizens of St. Boniface and all those visiting our City during the Jubilee Week will find pleasure and satisfaction in taking part in all the events planned for this momentous occasion.

On behalf of the City Council, I extend a most hearty welcome to those who will join us during this eventful week and trust that they will bring back with them memories that they will long cherish and entertain a desire to return to St. Boniface in a not too distant future.

***Mes cher concitoyens et amis en visite à St-Boniface.***

La Ville de St-Boniface célèbre, pendant la semaine du 15 juin 1958, le cinquantième anniversaire de son incorporation comme ville.

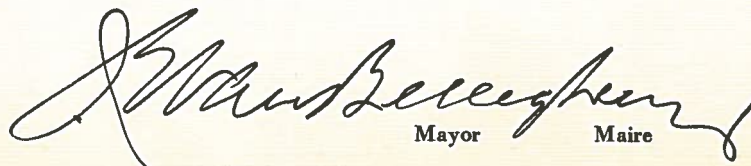
St-Boniface prit naissance en 1818 avec la venue de MM. les abbés Norbert Provencher et Sévère Dumoulin—they ont établi la première mission à la rivière Rouge et l'ont appelée St-Boniface.

St-Boniface a été érigé en municipalité en 1880 et déclaré petite ville en 1883: il occupa son rang comme Ville en 1908.

Je voudrais rendre hommage à tous ceux qui ont collaboré, de près ou de loin, au succès de cet événement et c'est mon plus grand désir, ainsi que celui du Conseil de Ville et du Comité du Jubilé, que tous les citoyens de St-Boniface, et les visiteurs qui s'y trouvent pendant la semaine jubilaire, éprouvent un réel plaisir et retirent une grande satisfaction en participant aux multiples attractions organisées pour cette circonstance mémorable.

Au nom du Conseil de Ville, je souhaite donc une bienvenue cordiale et sincère à tous ceux qui sont des nôtres pendant cette semaine, et j'ose croire qu'ils remporteront un vif souvenir de leur séjour avec le désir de nous revenir dans un avenir rapproché.



  
Mayor                      Maire



# THE CHARTER COUNCIL of the CITY OF SAINT BONIFACE

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# CITY COUNCIL 1958



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**Georges A. Guilbault**



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historian



A. Ford



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# JUBILEE Commitee



Mayor J. G. Van Belleghem

# 1958



Ald. J. W. McGurran



Ald. P. McKall



Échevin D. Parent



H. Lorne Thompson



Mr. H. d'Eschambault



Nikola M. Zunic

Published in 1958  
on the occasion of the  
**FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY**  
of the  
**CITY OF ST. BONIFACE**

Sincerest thanks  
is hereby tendered  
to all those who  
contributed time,  
material  
and guidance to the  
publication  
of this brochure

Sponsored by the  
**ST. BONIFACE**  
**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**  
and edited by  
**NIKOLA M. ZUNIC**  
President

*Litho'd in Canada by  
Bulman Bros. Ltd., Wpg.*





*Provencher Avenue from the entrance of the bridge, in 1958. Inserted is the same spot in 1907 when the street had just been paved. Note the old tower of the City Hall which was nicknamed "the foot-ball."*

La rue Provencher, vue de l'entrée du pont, en 1958. La photo insérée nous montre la même rue en 1907, alors que la rue venait d'être pavée. A remarquer la vieille tour de l'hôtel de ville que l'on appelait le "foot-ball".



# Histoire de La Ville de SAINT-BONIFACE

*Her Majesty  
Queen Elizabeth  
visits St. Boniface.*

**L'**ENDROIT où s'élèvent aujourd'hui les villes de Saint-Boniface et Winnipeg était connu sous le nom de "Fourche de la Rivière-Rouge" au temps La Vérendrye. C'était l'habitat des Assiniboines. La Vérendrye y fit construire le Fort Rouge, en 1738. Les forts de traite qui y furent érigés dans la suite furent construits du côté ouest de la Rivière-Rouge, à l'angle nord de l'embouchure de l'Assiniboine. La Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson eut cependant un comptoir ou une maison du côté est, où est maintenant Saint-Boniface. C'est là que Miles Macdonell prit possession du pays au nom de Lord Selkirk et fit lecture de la pièce officielle en anglais et en français.

De bonne heure quelques "hommes libres" s'établirent à la "Four-

*His Excellency Governor General  
visits the La Vérendrye Monument.*





# The History of The City of SAINT BONIFACE

Cathédrale  
de Monseigneur Taché  
— 1862 à 1909.

*Cathedral of  
Bishop Taché.  
1862-1909.*

**T**HE site of St. Boniface was known in the days of La Verendrye, as the "Red River Forks," and was then the habitat of the Assiniboiné Indians. By La Verendrye's order a trading-post—Fort Rouge—was built at the "Forks" in 1738. Posts of later years were also established on the west side of the Red River and at the mouth of the Assiniboiné. The Hudson's Bay Company had a House on the east side of the Red River, where St. Boniface now stands and this is where Miles Macdonnell took possession of the country, in the name of Lord Selkirk, and read the proclamation, both in English and French.

In the early years a few "Free Men" settled at "The Forks," where fishing and hunting were good. One Jean-Baptiste Roy testified he had been there before Fort Gibraltar was built (1809) (?). He claims to have lived in the Red River country since 1773. Was he St. Boniface's first resident?



Cathédrale aux deux tours (1835) Celle qu'a chantée Whittier.  
*Cathedral with the "turrets twain" sung by Whittier (1835).*



L'archevêché, construit en 1864. Existe encore moins la lanterne qui le surmontait.

*The Bishop's residence built in 1864. Still stands less the lantern on top.*



*Distinguished guests present 50 years ago, when the now famous basilica was blessed and opened.*

*Les distingués invites présents à la bénédiction de la Basilique de St. Boniface, il y a cinquante ans.*







Photo taken in 1908 of The Cusson Lumber also showing the early development in the background.

A page reproduction of the 1909 brochure showing some leading industries.



Western Canada Flour Mills in the early days around 1908.

che," où la pêche et la chasse étaient abondantes. On connaît le nom de Jean-Baptiste Roy qui affirme y avoir été lors de la construction du Fort Gibraltar par la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest (1809). Il affirme avoir vécu à la Rivière-Rouge depuis 1773. Aurait-il été le premier habitant de Saint-Boniface?

L'origine véritable de Saint-Boniface remonte en réalité à 1818 et la venue des prêtres-missionnaires, MM. les Abbés Provencher et Dumoulin qui, répondant à l'invitation de Lord Selkirk, vinrent s'établir en permanence sur la vaste propriété que leur avait consentie Selkirk, sur le côté est de la Rivière-Rouge. Au cours de la lutte entre les deux grandes compagnies de fourrure, Selkirk avait engagé, en 1816, une vingtaine de soldats d'anciens régiments européens désaffectés et leur avait distribué des terres le long de la Rivière-la-Seine. Il y avait parmi eux quelques catholiques.

Dès son arrivée M. Provencher se mit à construire une petite chapelle sur son terrain, à proximité de la rivière. Cette maison-





The real origin of St. Boniface goes back to 1818 and the coming of the first missionaries, Father Provencher and Father Dumoulin, who in answer to Lord Selkirk's invitation, came to the Red-River colony and occupied the vast property he had given them, on the east side of the river. In the course of the conflict between the two great trading companies, The Nor' West Company and the Hudson's Bay, Lord Selkirk had in his service some 20 soldiers of disbanded regiments to whom he had made grants of land along the Seine River.

Immediately after reaching the Red River, Father Provencher erected a modest chapel near the east river-shore. This church was opened on November 1, 1818. Because of his admiration for Saint Boniface, and probably following the desire of Bishop Plessis of Quebec, his Superior, he dedicated the church to Saint Boniface. In 1819 a second church was erected: This was the first cathedral, Father Provencher having been appointed Bishop of the North-West. In 1833 Bishop Provencher built a stone church, the most impressive building of the colony for many years to come. This was the "Turrets Twain" of the poet Whittier. It was destroyed by fire on December 14, 1860. Immediately a new church was built. This last one, dear to many survivors, was demolished in 1908 when the present Cathedral (later Basilica) was built. The story of the successive churches

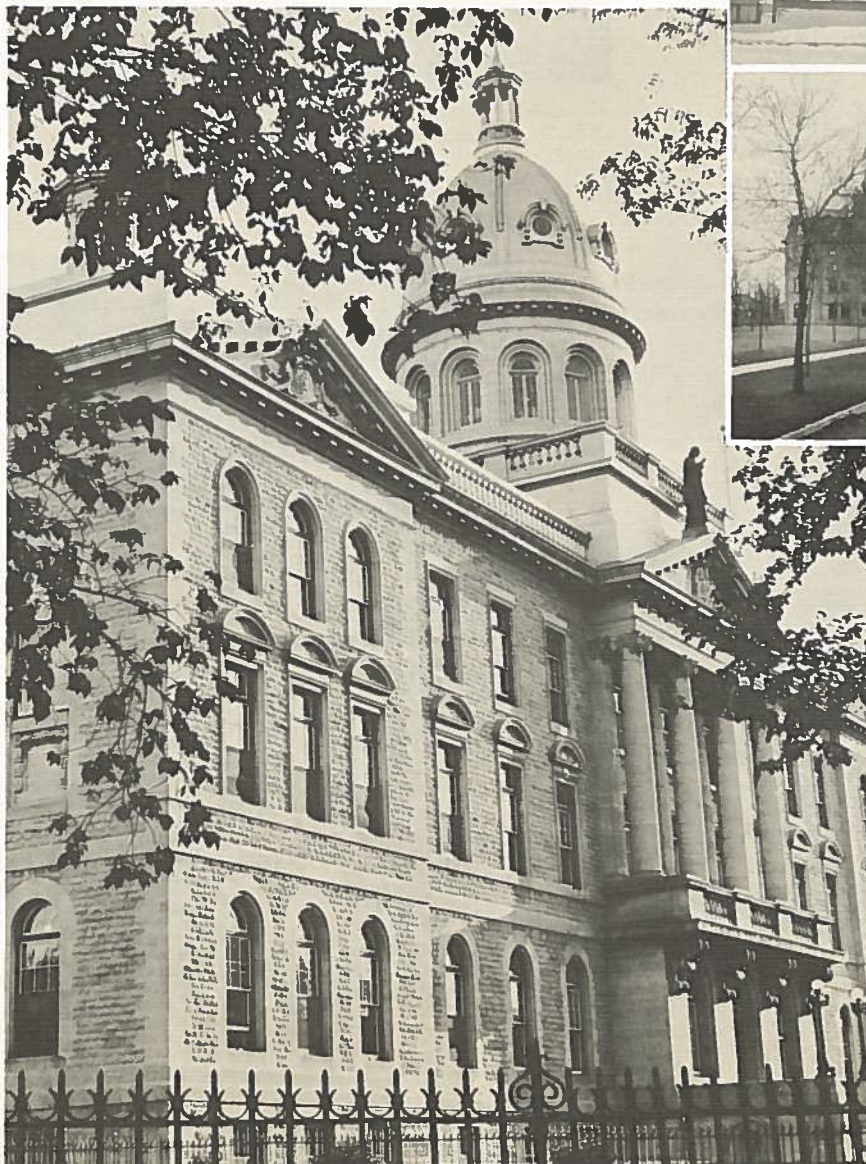
Ancien collège, construit en 1855. Hôtel de Ville en 1882 et 1883. Ecole Provencher pendant 25 ans, puis Carmel. Démoli en 1929. La lanterne de la tour est conservée au musée.

*Old college, built in 1855. City Hall in 1882 and 1883. Provencher School for the next 25 years and Carmelite Convent. Building demolished in 1929. The top of the tower now is in the local museum.*

## LE COLLÈGE DE SAINT-BONIFACE

Incorporé en 1871

*Incorporated 1871*



Deuxième College construit en 1881, incendié 1922.

*Second College built in 1881, destroyed by fire 1922.*

Le présent edifice, construit en 1911, a abrité le Petit Séminaire jusqu'en 1922.

*The present building, built in 1911, formerly the Seminary till 1922.*





Entrée  
Principale

Main  
Entrance



*The arrival of the Grey Nuns, June 21st, 1844*  
L'arrivée des soeurs Grises, le 21 juin 1844

# HÔPITAL SAINT BONIFACE HOSPITAL

Le Foyer

Central  
Lobby



chapelle, qui mesurait 50 pieds sur 30, fut ouverte au culte le 1er novembre 1818. Par piété et admiration envers le grand civilisateur et missionnaire qui fut Saint-Boniface, il la plaça sous le vocable de ce saint, probablement d'après le désir de son évêque, Monseigneur Plessis, de Québec. Cette chapelle fut remplacée par une église en 1819 et ce fut la première cathédrale, M. l'Abbé Provencher ayant été nommé évêque du Nord-Ouest. En 1833, Monseigneur Provencher posa les bases d'une vaste cathédrale en pierre, le temple qu'a chanté Whittier et l'édifice le plus imposant du pays, qui fut détruit dans un incendie le 14 décembre 1860. Monseigneur Taché fit rebâtir une autre cathédrale, celle que tant d'anciens ont connue et qui fut démolie en 1908 après que la vaste cathédrale actuelle, devenue depuis basilique, eut été complétée. L'histoire des cathédrales, comme dans les cités du Moyen-Age, c'est l'histoire de la ville et de la communauté de Saint-Boniface, ses débuts, ses revers, ses progrès.

La présence des prêtres à Saint-Boniface y attira de partout les





built. The story of the successive churches in St. Boniface, like those of the Middle Ages, is the story of its people, with their trials and progress.

The presence of the priests in St. Boniface immediately attracted from all parts of the country, the "Voyageurs" of the fur companies and the independent traders, "Free Men." Most of them had married Indian women. Thus came into being the Metis, who played such an important role in the history of St. Boniface and who remained the majority of the population for some 75 years.

From the beginning there were elementary schools in St. Boniface and Bishop Provencher soon inaugurated a secondary course in Letters. In 1838 a technical school was opened in St. Boniface and the women of the country were taught weaving and other domestic arts. This school was in operation for many years and rendered great service to the people.

In 1844 the Grey Nuns arrived at St. Boniface, having travelled all the way from Montreal in canoes. They opened an outdoor-clinic, visited the sick and cared for the homeless. Thus grew in the vicinity of its Cathedral and its other institutions, the population of St. Boniface. Many were the hardships and trials it encountered: Floods, fire, grasshoppers, epidemics, but the valiant

*Continued on page 13*



## History of

### Norwood United Church

Norwood United Church is the outgrowth of the Methodist and Presbyterian congregations in Norwood.

During the summer of 1903 Norwood Methodists met for Sunday School in a tent used by the family of Miss Bertha Wood, set upon the property of Harry England on Marion St.

A canvas of Presbyterians was made in January, 1904, and it was found there were 117 folk of that persuasion in the district. A meeting was held in Gordon Hall, a room above the drug store at Horace and Tache. Rev. George Bryce, D.D., Moderator of the Synod, conducted the first Presbyterian Service of Worship. Congregation organized by Dr. Bryce May 5, 1904. First Board of Management included James Sinclair, Treasurer; John Donnelly, Secretary; James Bailey, Thomas Knudson, R. Hall, James Bird, Rod McNaughton and A. C. S. Boyd.

First elders were James Sinclair and John Donnelly, with James Allan, J. Harrower and Nelson Wasson added shortly after. John Donnelly was superintendent of the first

Sunday School and Mrs. J. Bird presided over the first Ladies' Aid.

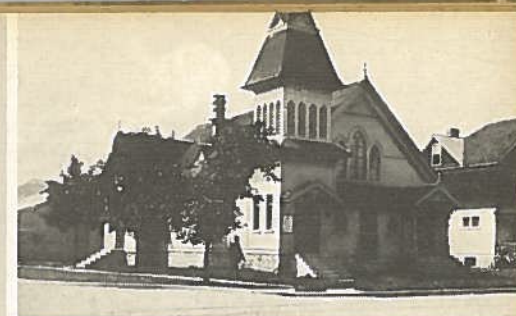
For the Methodists, a committee consisting of Rev. J. W. Sparling, D.D. Thomas Nixon and W. D. Pettigrew met in Grace Methodist Church, August 24th, 1903, and a laymen's committee was formed to make further plans. The committee consisted of George Watts, Harry England and G. R. Steele from Norwood and J. W. Clarke and E. L. Taylor from Grace Church. From the tent Sunday School a new Methodist Church was opened and dedicated February, 1904, at Marion and Kenny (then St. Joseph's) Street on a lot given to the church by R. H. Metcalfe. The dedicatory service was led by Rev. George Young, D.D., with Rev. R. P. Bowles, D.D. presiding. Assisting were W. E. Sellers, Rev. J. H. Morgan, Rev. E. J. Chegwin, Rev. R. W. Wooton, J. H. Ashdown, R. T. Riley, W. D. Pettigrew and George Parr.

First Official Board of the Methodist Church consisted of W. Irwin, R. H. Metcalfe, A. Manders, Edwin Loftus (treasurer), and George Watts (Secretary). Daniel C. Reid was first Recording Secretary. George Watts was superintendent of the Sunday School and Dr. Gordon Graham Secretary-Treasurer. Mrs. Thos. Loftus presided over the Ladies' Aid, and Fred Wray was Choir Leader. W. O. (Ossie) Graham led an orchestra which provided Sunday School music.

Norwood United Church, 1958.



Norwood Methodist Church, 1904-1925.



### Ministers in Charge:

For the first two years the congregations of both churches were served by student missionaries—

Presbyterians by J. D. McRae, followed by Rev. R. J. Hay, B.A., May, 1905, until July 15, 1915. Rev. Lennox Fraser, until December 15, 1918. Rev. Dan McIvor, MA, BD, until June, 1926.

Methodists by J. W. Melvin, followed by Rev. R. L. McTavish, until 1909. Rev. J. W. Runions, until 1913. Rev. F. W. Bailey, until 1916. Rev. Thos. Neville, until 1921. Rev. J. A. Haw, until 1926.

**Church Union—June, 1926**, when Norwood United Church came into being. Rev. Haw and Rev. McIvor shared a joint ministry of the Norwood United for the first six months.

Rev. J. E. Ramsden, a former Congregational Minister, received the first call and served the congregation until 1938, followed by Rev. J. F. Stewart until 1945, followed by Rev. T. M. Badger, B.A., until 1956, followed by our present minister, Rev. W. J. Spence, B.A.

After union, Norwood United congregation used the former Presbyterian Church, Cor. Eugenie and Kenny Street, until the present edifice, Cor. Tache and St. Mary's Rd., was built and dedicated May 30, 1948.

First sod for the present church was turned August 27, 1947, by Senator J. P. Howden, M.D., assisted by Rev. T. M. Badger, the Minister, J. K. Dryborough, Chairman Finance Committee, E. Hansford, M.L.A., George MacLean, Mayor of St. Boniface, Rev. C. H. Best, Superintendent of Missions, and J. L. Thompson, Chairman Building Committee.



La maison la plus ancienne du pays, la maison des Soeurs Grises construite en 1846, et que l'on espère convertir un jour en musée.

*The oldest house in St. Boniface, the house of the Grey Nuns built in 1846. It is hoped we will see it become the museum in the near future.*

La maison des Soeurs Grises au centre de leurs Édifices coins des rues Taché et Despins.

*Grey Nuns' house in the centre of their present buildings, corner Taché and Despins streets.*



anciens "Voyageurs" des compagnies de fourrure et les traiteurs indépendants ("hommes - libres"). La plupart avaient épousé des Indiennes et avaient des familles nombreuses. Ce fut là l'origine des Métis de l'Ouest canadien, qui demeurèrent l'élément le plus considérable pendant trois-quarts de siècle à Saint-Boniface. Dès les débuts il y eut à Saint-Boniface des écoles primaires et Monseigneur Provencher y établit aussitôt les cadres de l'instruction secondaire. En 1838, s'ouvrit une école technique où on enseigna aux femmes du pays le tissage et autres arts ménagers. Cette école fonctionna plusieurs années et rendit de grands services.

En 1844 arrivèrent à la Rivière-Rouge les Soeurs Grises qui ouvrirent aussitôt un dispensaire, visitèrent les malades et recueillirent les vieillards sans foyer. Ainsi grandit, autour de sa cathédrale et ses institutions, la population de Saint - Boniface. Les épreuves ne lui firent pas défaut: inondations, incendies, épidémies, disette éprouvèrent tour à tour les hardis pionniers.

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pioneers remained steadfastly in the country.

In 1869-1870, under the leadership of Louis Riel who was born in St. Boniface in 1844, the Metis of St. Boniface and vicinity rose to protect their rights which had been completely ignored by the Canadian Government. With the assistance of their English-speaking compatriots they forced the Canadian authorities to negotiate and grant to Rupert's Land the status of a province of the Dominion. Thus Manitoba came into existence.

Following the entrance of Manitoba into Confederation a new era began. The great wave of colonization reached St. Boniface and the community was enriched with a new group of civil servants, professionals, business men and industrialists. The newcomers settled mostly in the northern part of the city, where commodious and elegant homes were built. In 1880 St. Boniface became a rural municipality and in 1883 it received the title of "town" and was divided in four wards. The population was then of 600 souls. In 1878, the first train that ran between the Red River and eastern Canada, through the United States, reached St. Boniface, which remained the terminus for a few years.

At the passing of the century St. Boniface presented the sight of a well organized city, with beautiful homes, its police and firemen, its street cars, shops, stores, and home-

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*St. Philip's Anglican Church.*

### **St. Philip's Church**

In the year 1900, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McKinney approached Ven. Archdeacon Fortin, with a view to having services in Norwood. The result of this was, that on May 15, 1900, Sunday School and Services were started in the McKinney home, on the corner of Linden Ave. (now Lyndale Drive) and Marion St., Norwood.

The services were taken by Mr. E. Burch, who was then appointed student in charge. It was, however, felt desirable to have a Church in the district, so, by the co-operation of Mr. Burch, along with Messrs. T. Berry, J. Dagg, T. Halpenny, F. Dale and others, the long felt need was realized on November 18, 1900, when the "Little Wooden Church" was opened on Eugenie St. by Ven. Archdeacon Fortin, then Rector of "Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg.

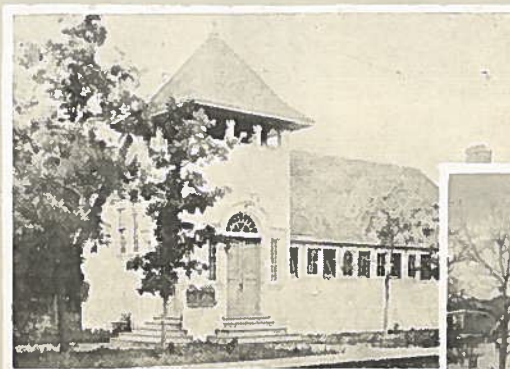
Within three years, however, the district had grown so rapidly, new-comers were continually arriving, so that the small Church seemed to be inadequate to fulfill the needs of the people.

In 1904 therefore, through the efforts of the above gentlemen, and Messrs. A. Waller, C. D. Carson, S. Carson, J. Mulvey, S.

A. Francis, W. G. Bowyer, and others, a fund was opened to build a more substantial and commodious Church.

In the summer of 1904, Lady Schultz, who had been interested in Norwood ever since services were started, and had always been a good friend to St. Philip's, laid the foundation stone of the present Church.

Today the parish consists of 400 families. In addition the Anglican Church is planning a new parish of St. Bartholomew, which will be established in the new Windsor Park residential area.



*Norwood Presbyterian Church, 1904-1923.*

### **Norwood Presbyterian Church**

Norwood Presbyterian Church was founded in 1904, in store premises, by two students of Manitoba College in Winnipeg. The first regular Minister was Rev. R. J. Hay who was called in 1906. The Rev. Dan. McIvor was Minister up until 1925.

The Presbyterians of Norwood who decided to remain Presbyterians in 1925 were without a Church and their services were held in the Orange Hall on Berry Street pending the erection of the present Church at the corner of Traverse & Kitson which was dedicated in 1927. The Rev. Dr. Cunningham who had preached to the congregation in the Orange Hall was formally called as Minister and led them for the first two years in their new building to be followed by the Rev. E. H. Lockhart in 1929, Rev. D. Davidson in 1934, Rev. N. G. Smith in 1935, Rev. D. T. Evans in 1941, Rev. D. W. Campbell in 1948. The present Minister, Rev. Dr. M. E. Roy Boudreau was called in June 1951 from St. Andrews Church, Newmarket, Ont. He is of French Presbyterian ancestry. His Huguenot forefathers having come to the Maritimes in 1605.

*Norwood Presbyterian Church, 1923-1925.*





## City of St. Boniface Schools

### QUEEN ELIZABETH SCHOOL

The first school in Norwood was a four-room, two-story frame structure built about 1901. It was called Tache after Archbishop Tache. Before this the children had gone up to St. Boniface or over the river to Fort Rouge School.

In 1906 a twelve-room, three-story brick building took its place and name. In 1913 an addition of five rooms and an assembly hall was built.

The High School attendance was growing and it was decided to ask for the higher Government grant. When the Collegiate moved to its new building in 1939, the name had to be changed again. This time it was to Queen Elizabeth in honour of the Royal Visit.

In 1957 Grade IX moved to the Collegiate and the school became an Elementary once again. Present enrolment is 554, Grades 1-8.

### INSTITUT COLLÉGIAL

#### PROVENCHER

##### COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Provencher Collegiate traces its foundation to 1818, when Bishop Provencher founded the first school for boys in the Red River Valley.

In 1906 the present building was erected, and in 1912 a wing was added. In 1930 the final wing of the building was added.

At the present time a gymnasium is being built to provide ample space for both recreational and cultural activities.

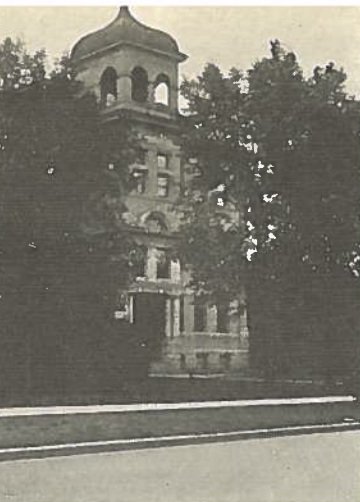
The course taught in the school includes Senior Matriculation (Grade XII), the Commercial Course, and Industrial Arts.



*Dr. J. A. Marion whose public service as a member of the St. Boniface School District extended almost half a decade, 1906-1954, a unique achievement of service to his city.*



*Provencher School (St. Boniface S.D.)*



*Queen Elizabeth School (Norwood S.D.)*

*Frontenac School (St. Boniface S.D.)*

*Zunic & Sobkowich, Architects*





### FRONTENAC SCHOOL

Situated on Autumnwood Drive, Frontenac School stands in the midst of the new and thriving St. Boniface development, Windsor Park.

The school was completed in the month of August, 1957, to accommodate the rapidly increasing school population of the area.

From the time of its recent beginnings the young community has been quick to organize and develop a fine community spirit.

### KING GEORGE THE FIFTH SCHOOL

King George the Fifth School was opened in the year 1916.

In 1950 the school lost some of its importance in the removal of the administration offices to the new Nordale School.

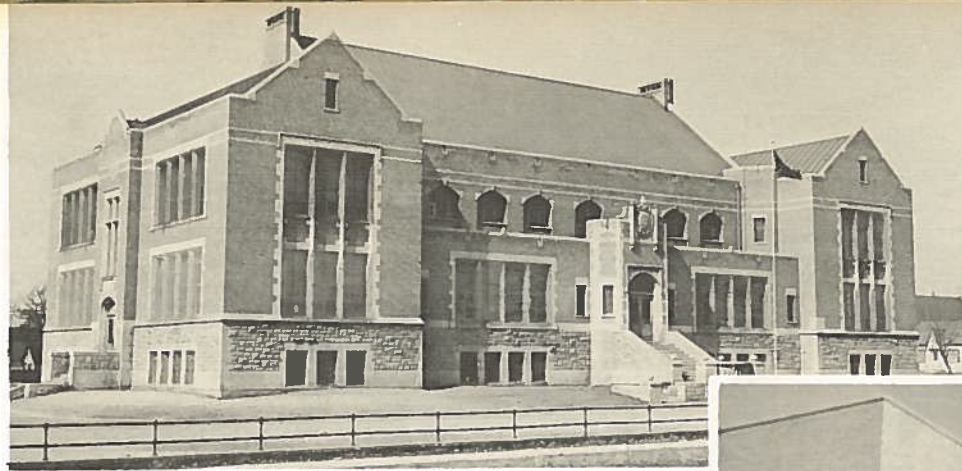
King George is an Elementary School, Grades I-VI, with classrooms and an enrollment of 400.

### MARION SCHOOL

Marion School, situated on Desmeurons Street between Cathedral and Provencher Avenues, was built in 1950, as a branch of Saint-Joseph's Collegiate Institute, when the latter and Provencher Collegiate Institute could no longer accommodate all the school children of the St. Boniface district.

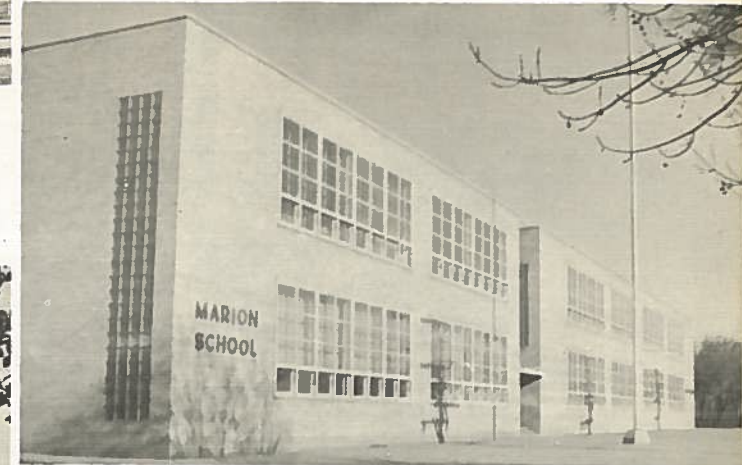
In addition to classrooms, the school has a library, assembly hall and lunch room. The present registration is approximately 735.

En 1950 la Commission Scolaire de St-Boniface bâtit l'Ecole Marion comme succursale de l'Institut St-Joseph. Seize classes reçoivent les petites filles des six premières années. En 1955 l'on dut prolonger la bâtisse qui contient maintenant vingt-trois classes, toutes occupées.



*King George the Fifth School  
(Norwood S.D.)*

*St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute (St. Boniface S.D.)*



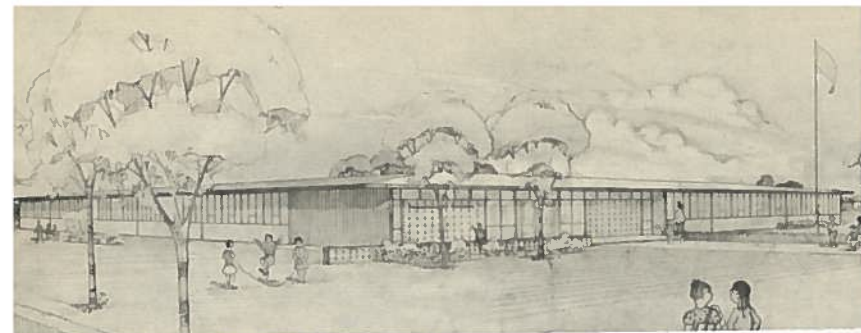
*Marion School (St. Boniface) Smith, Carter, Katelnikoff, Architects*

*Nordale School (Norwood S.D.)*

*Green, Blankstein, Russell & Associates, Architects*

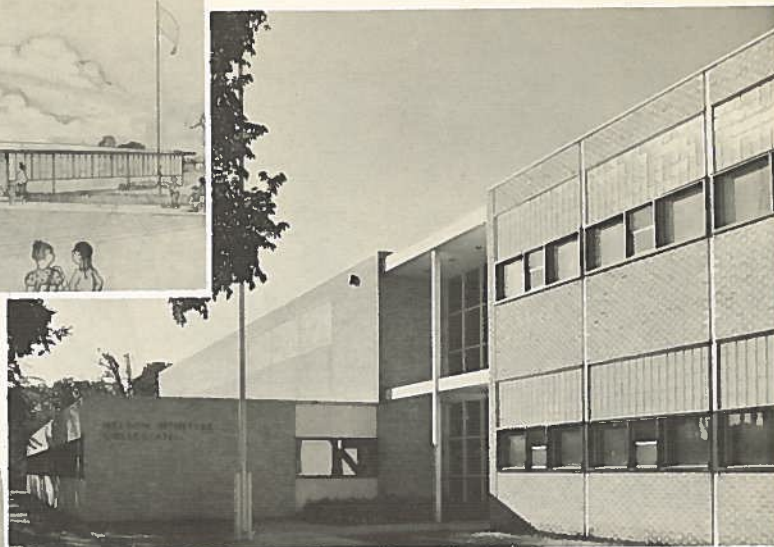






*Green, Blankstein, Russell & Associates, Architects*

**Prendergast School (St. Boniface S.D.)**

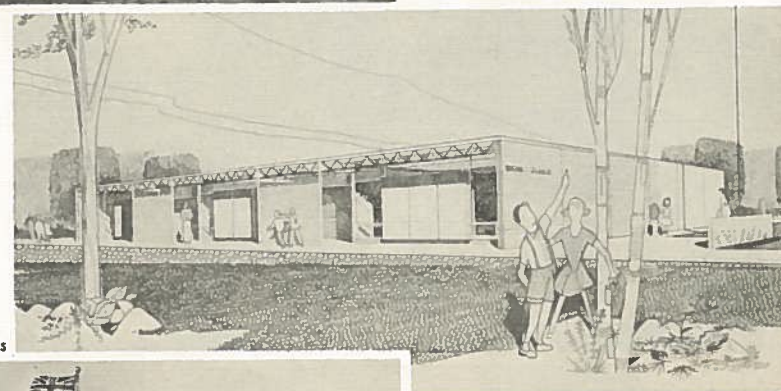


*Smith, Carter, Katelnikoff, Architects*

**Nelson McIntyre Collegiate  
(Norwood S.D.)**



**Beliveau School (St. Boniface S.D.)** *Zunic & Sobkovich, Architects*



**Archwood School (Norwood S.D.)** *Smith, Carter, Katelnikoff, Architects*



*Libling, Michener, Diamond  
& Associates, Architects*

**Tache School  
(St. Boniface S.D.)**

L'Ecole Marion est sous la direction des Soeurs des Saints Noms de Jésus et de Marie, mais la plupart des titulaires de classes sont des institutrices laïques.

#### **ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**

In 1898 the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary opened their first school, St. Joseph's Academy, on Provencher Avenue. On the first day, September 6, 118 pupils were registered.

Successively, the Department of Education granted the school the official status of Intermediate, High School and then Collegiate Institute. In 1936, the Academy, through St. Boniface College, was affiliated to the University of Manitoba.

The number of pupils increased so much that in 1911 it became necessary to build the present St. Joseph's Collegiate Institute, at the corner of Cathedral Avenue and Desmeurons Street.

Le 6 septembre 1898, les Soeurs des Saints Noms de Jésus et de Marie ouvraient un Couvent, l'Académie Saint-Joseph, sur la rue Provencher.

Successivement, le Bureau de l'Instruction Publique lui accorda les titres d'Ecole Intermédiaire, d'Ecole Supérieure, d'Institut Collégial. Le 3 juin 1936, l'Académie, fut affiliée à l'Université de Manitoba comme section féminine du Collège de Saint-Boniface.

#### **NORDALE SCHOOL**

Nordale School stands on what was for many years a fairway of the Norwood Golf Club. It is an elementary school serving the district bounded by St. Mary's Road and



Lyndale Drive. The school auditorium has been recognized as a useful centre for community activities, and one wing of the school houses the Norwood School Board Offices.

By September of 1949 the school was ready for occupancy, although the official opening did not take place until April of 1950.

The still growing community necessitated a further expansion to the school, and four rooms were added in 1953. Today the school has fourteen classrooms with a total enrollment of 440.

#### NELSON MCINTYRE COLLEGIATE

Nelson McIntyre Collegiate was built in 1956. It was named in memory of the late Nelson McIntyre who served as chairman of the Norwood School Board. It stands on the site of the former Norwood Collegiate Institute. The building contains sixteen classrooms, three laboratories, a library, two Industrial Arts shops, two Home Economics rooms and a large auditorium-gymnasium. It can accommodate five hundred students.

The Norwood Collegiate, erected in 1940 on the above site, was the first separate Collegiate unit to be built in the suburbs of Winnipeg. It served the district for sixteen years when it was replaced by the present building.

The present enrolment in the Nelson McIntyre Collegiate is 418, Grades 9-12 inclusive.

#### BELIVEAU SCHOOL

February 15, 1957 marked the opening of the first school in Windsor Park. On this two-storey building located at the corner of Speers and Bibeau, one reads "Beliveau." This name was chosen in honor of Archbishop Beliveau who served St. Boniface from 1915-1955.



*École du Précieux-Sang*

*Zunic & Sobkowich, Architects*



*Juniorat de la Sainte Famille*



*Holy Cross School*

*St. Thomas More School*

*Zunic & Sobkowich, Architects*

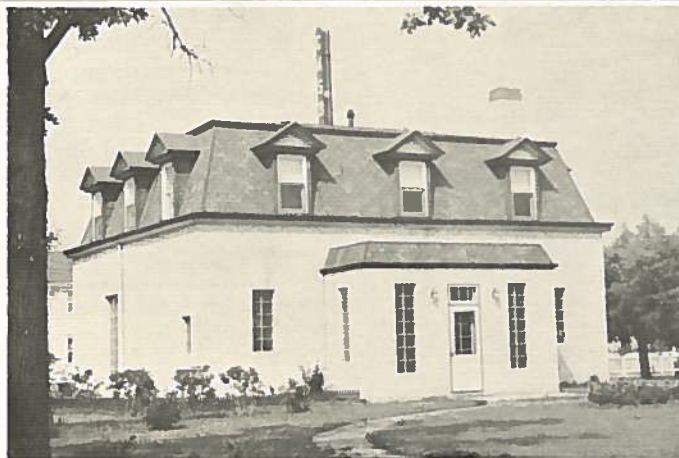


*Jardin Langevin*





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French Market in  
the Keystone  
Province of Canada**

Good Morning.



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- In Agriculture
- In Industry
- In prosperous, French-speaking Communities . . .

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ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

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At the opening of the school some three hundred and sixty students residing in Windsor Park and Niakwa Park occupied eleven rooms of the twelve-room school.

Meetings with parents on Parents' Nights, held at Beliveau every two months, have revealed the parents' attitude of co-operation which assures us of a prosperous future for Beliveau School.

#### ARCHWOOD SCHOOL

An eight-room school named Archwood was opened in September, 1953, to fill a long felt need in the east end of Norwood School District.

In November, 1954, a five room addition took shape at the south end of the school. Our original enrollment of 270 has risen to 414, in Grades 1-6.

Archwood had the second Home and School to be formed in Norwood School District.

#### COLLEGE SAINT BONIFACE

Voir Photos page 9

Tour à tour dirigé par les PP. Oblats, les Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes et le Clergé séculier, il fut confié par Mgr Taché aux PP. Jésuites en 1885. Son incorporation civile date de 1871. En 1877, il est, avec deux autres collèges de Winnipeg, co-fondateur de l'Université de Manitoba.

Quand l'Université élargit les cadres de son enseignement, le collège obtint de conserver son cours traditionnel à base d'humanités classiques et de philosophie-scolastique. Ce cours s'intègre dans l'Université comme un département de la Faculté des Arts.



#### HOLY CROSS SCHOOL

Holy Cross School, built in 1928 and staffed by the Sisters of the Holy Names, opened with a registration of 195 pupils. Grade IX was opened in 1944: grades X, XI and XII followed in the next two years. By 1947 the enrollment reached 262 which necessitated building three rooms and an auditorium.

Holy Cross became a Public School in 1952 which was of great benefit to the parish, but the contract was not renewed.

In 1953 four more classrooms were provided. Registration now numbers 512 students in grades I to XI with fourteen teachers.

#### ST. THOMAS MORE SCHOOL

September 6, 1955 marked the beginning of the first milestone in the history of St. Thomas More School on Birchdale Avenue. Thirty-six children were enrolled in two classes, Grades I-II, and III-IV. A month later Grades V-VI were added, increasing the enrollment to fifty-six. With an increasing population construction of two more classes was begun the following August. By September of 1957 the enrollment was ninety-five.

The School is staffed by two Sisters of the Holy Names and one lay teacher.

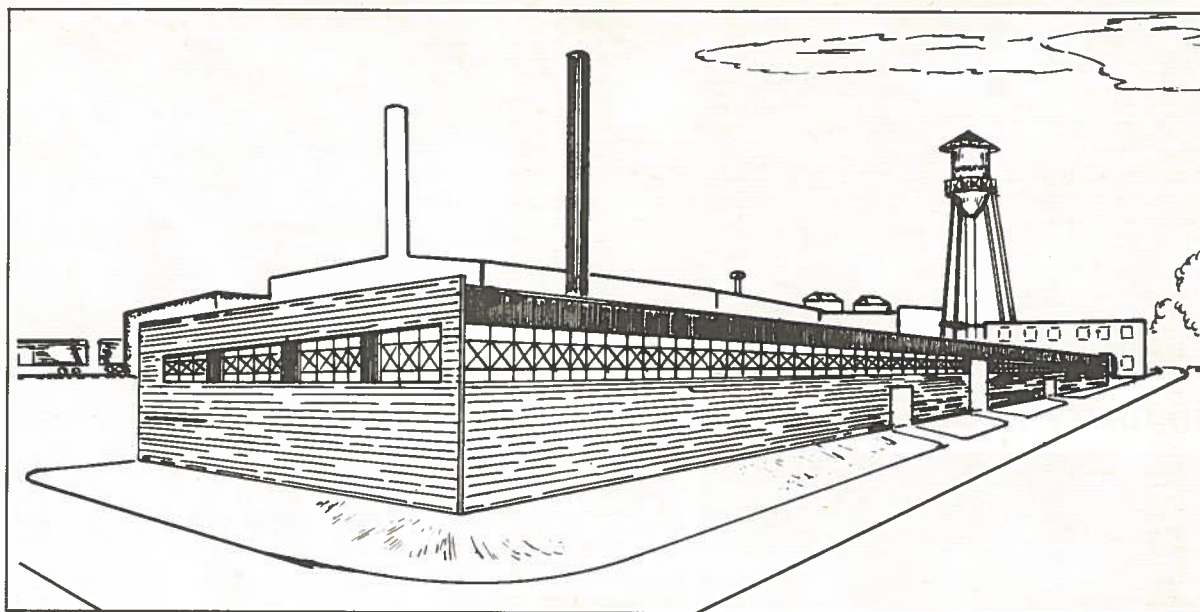
#### JARDIN LANGEVIN

Le 19 avril 1909, sur les instances de Mgr L.-P.-A. Langevin, O.M.I., alors archevêque de Saint-Boniface, les Missionnaires Oblates ouvraient, en notre ville, une école privée qui fut bientôt connue sous le nom de "JARDIN LANGEVIN".

Le programme des études est bilingue, réparti en une moyenne de cinq à six années, et les classes, remplies à capacité par deux cents

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*Above: Artist's conception of new addition to Westeel Plant in St. Boniface.*

Westeel Products moved their operation to St. Boniface in 1911. At this stage of its growth, the company employed approximately 80 persons. Today personnel at the Westeel Plant number 450. Recently the company enlarged their facilities to cope with the growing demand for its wide range of steel products.

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ORGANIZATION

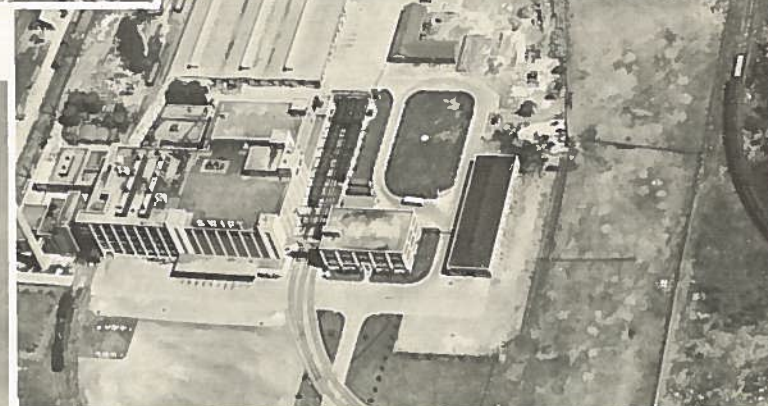
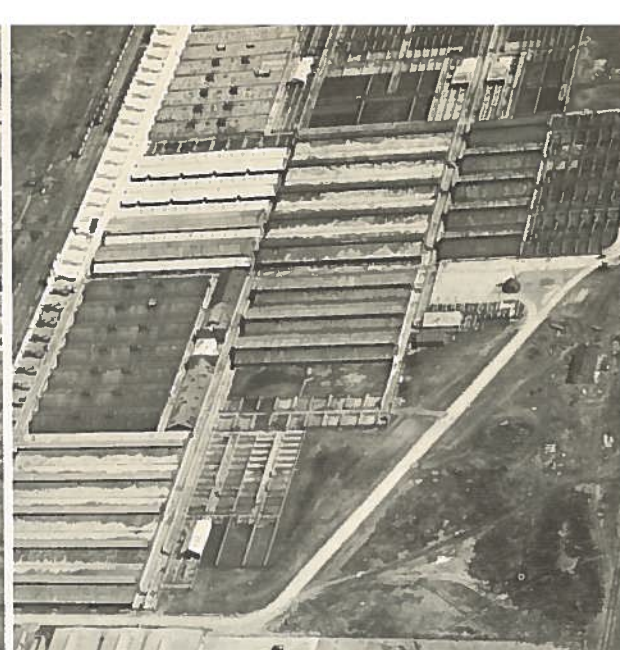


**WESTEEL**  
**PRODUCTS LIMITED**

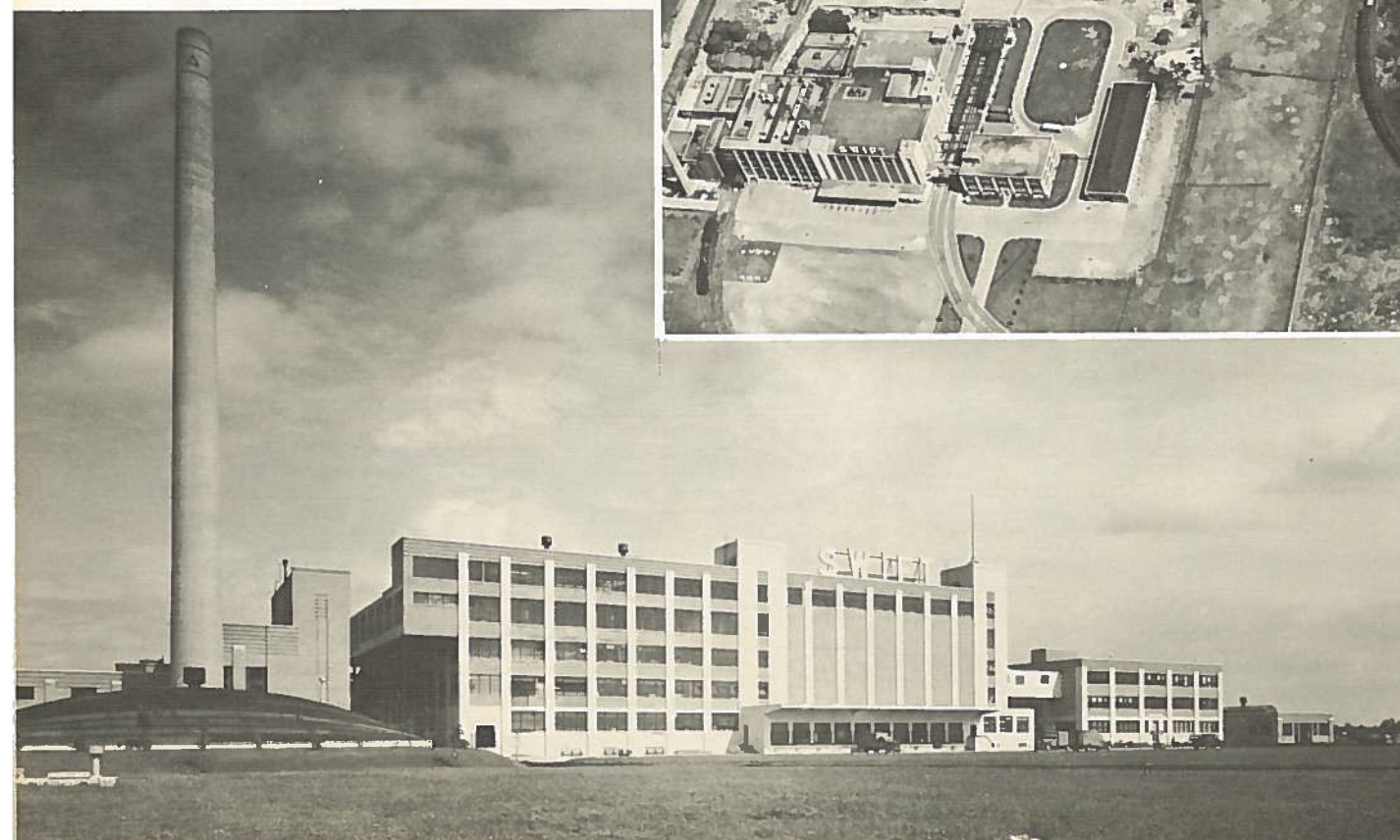
ST. BONIFACE, MANITOBA

REGINA ● SASKATOON ● CALGARY ● EDMONTON  
VANCOUVER ● TORONTO ● SCARBOROUGH ● MONTREAL





**Heavy Industry in St. Boniface**



élèves, reçoivent régulièrement la visite des inspecteurs du district scolaire.

#### **L'ÉCOLE DU PRÉCIEUX-SANG**

L'Ecole du Précieux-Sang fut ouverte en janvier 1946 comptant 70 élèves partagés en deux classes. Dès ses débuts les Chanoinesses des Cinq Plaies en assumèrent la direction.

En juin 1955, les Chevaliers de Colomb de la paroisse, appartenant au Conseil Goulet, prennent la responsabilité de construire une école de douze classes et un laboratoire. Dès septembre 1956 tous les locaux sont envahis par 404 écoliers. Et aujourd'hui en 1958, 450 élèves se partagent quinze classes du Jardin d'Enfance au Grade X inclusivement.

#### **JUNIORAT DE LA SAINTE FAMILLE**

Le Juniorat de la Sainte Famille est une institution fondée à St-Boniface en 1905 par les RR. PP. Oblats, avec les encouragements et la bénédiction de sa Grandeur Monseigneur Adélard Langevin, archevêque de St-Boniface.

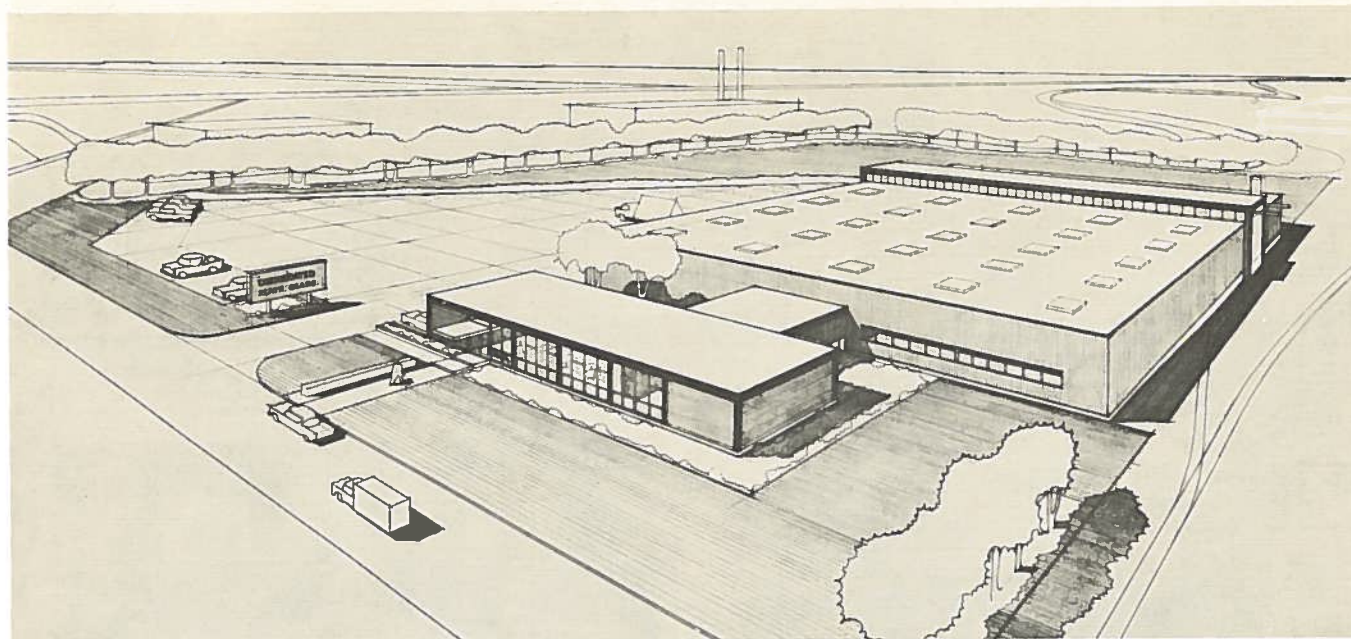
Le but de cette fondation était de préparer des missionnaires pour les groupements de nouveaux colons disséminés au Manitoba et dans l'Ouest.

Un personnel de 8 professeurs et de trois Frères s'occupent des 90 Junioristes. Les statistiques montrent que depuis 1911, 173 élèves du Juniorat ont suivi les cours universitaires.



industries. But St. Boniface was mostly a cultural and social centre of importance. She boasted of excellent schools, a college affiliated to the University of Manitoba, a first class hospital, homes for the aged, orphans, and an out-door clinic. A French weekly was published in St. Boniface, known as the "Le Metis" and later as "Le Manitoba." There were artistic and musical societies, lectures, concerts and plays. One could meet in the quiet city remarkable men, such as Archbishop Tache, probably the best known, members of Parliament, legislators and historians. A quiet little city with a spirit of its own, proud of its long and illustrious past.

At the turn of the century a few English-speaking citizens had settled in the southern part of the city, in what has become to be known as Norwood. A steel bridge linked that part of St. Boniface with Winnipeg and later the present Norwood bridge was built. In a few years Norwood developed into an important residential district with its beautiful homes, its schools, churches (Anglican, Presbyterian, later United) and its business centres. Norwood had soon its representatives at the city council and St. Boniface became bilingual. Later in the eastern part of the city an important group from Belgium settled mostly along the Seine River. Still further south and east, families from Central Europe settled and gradually took over the area between the city itself and the ancient Dawson

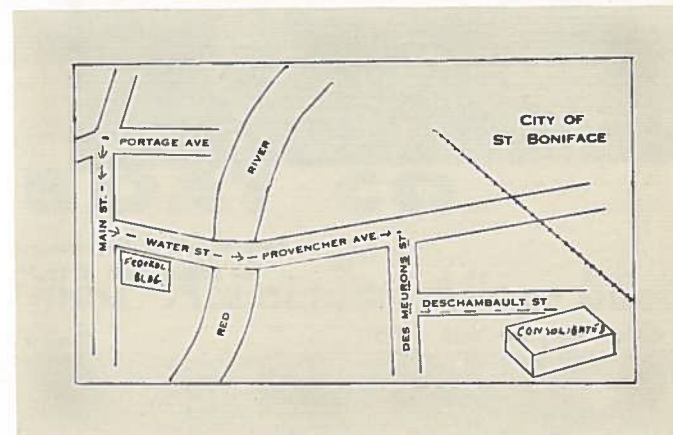


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Waterworks Excavation in 1904



Underground Reservoir on  
Plinquet Street.



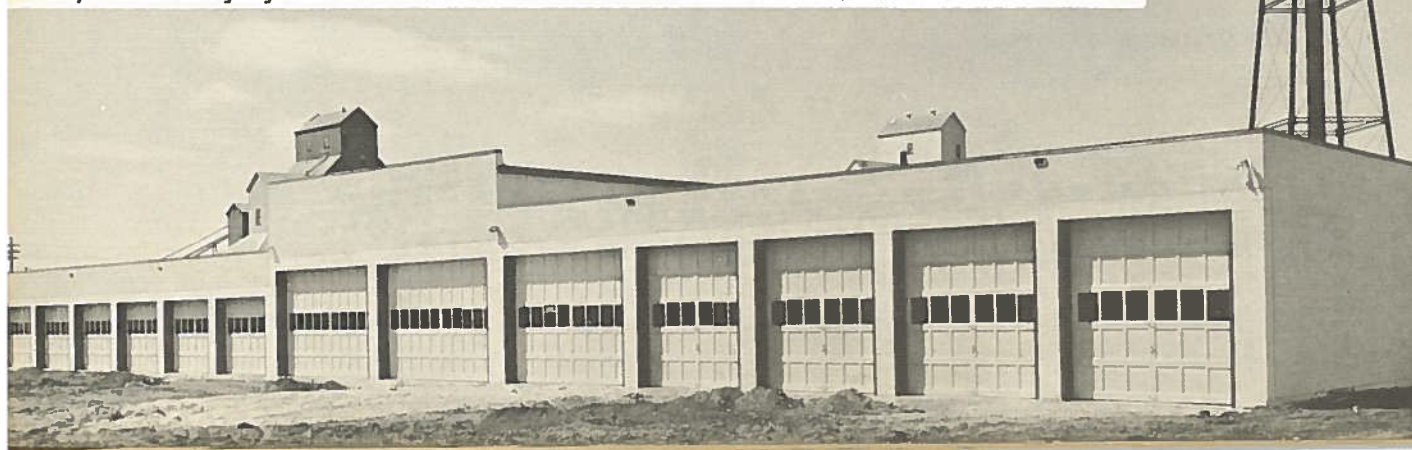
## Public Works



Banquet held in City reservoir  
on February 8th, 1912.

City's modern new garage built in 1957.

Zunic & Sobkowich, Architects



En 1869-1870, sous la conduite de Louis Riel qui était né à Saint-Boniface en 1844, les Métis de Saint-Boniface et des environs, avec ceux de langue anglaise, se virent forcés de prendre leurs intérêts en main et obligèrent le gouvernement canadien, qui jusque là les avait complètement ignorés, à négocier avec eux et à donner à la Rivière-Rouge le status d'une province du Dominion.

Avec 1870 et l'entrée du Manitoba dans la Confédération s'ouvre une ère nouvelle. Le mouvement de colonisation amena à la Rivière-Rouge et à Saint-Boniface quelques milliers de familles, venues des Etats-Unis et surtout du Québec. La petite communauté urbaine se vit enrichie de plusieurs fonctionnaires, professionnels, hommes d'affaires et industriels. Peu à peu la partie nord de la ville se couvrit de demeures spacieuses et élégantes. En 1880 Saint-Boniface devenait une municipalité rurale et en 1883 on lui conféra le titre de "Ville de Saint-Boniface" avec division en quatre quartiers municipaux. La population était alors de 600 âmes. En 1878 Saint-Boniface devint le terminus du





route, the first overland route from Eastern Canada. St. Boniface has become a cosmopolitan city, made up of residents of many origins who live together in mutual respect and friendship.

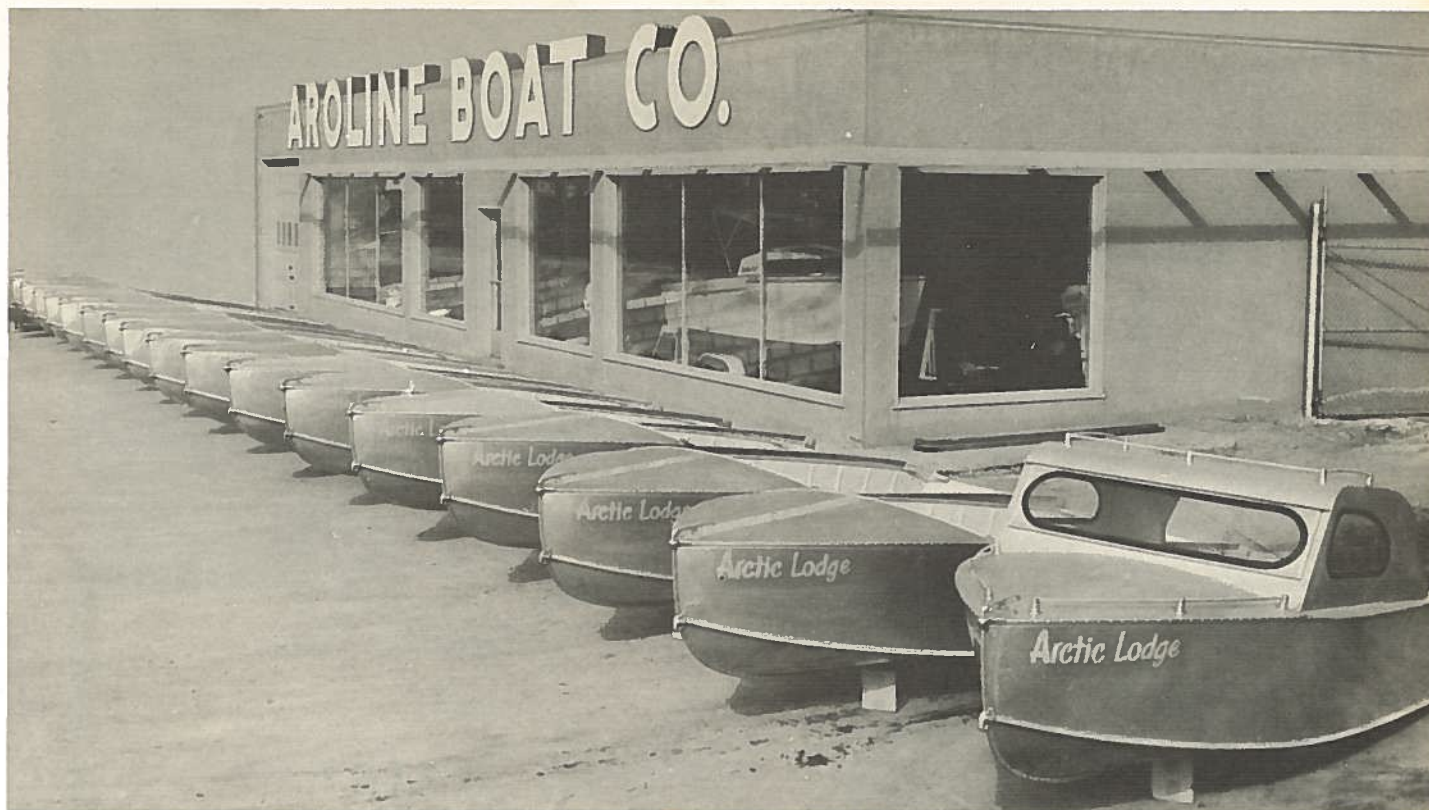
### INDUSTRIAL SITES

At the present time St. Boniface is a member of the Metropolitan Planning Commission and has accepted the zoning scheme prepared by the Commission. The scheme provides for light and heavy industrial uses in the northern and eastern portions of the city.

Developed light and heavy industrial areas are to be found in the northwest part of the city, in the vicinity of Whittier Park, extending along the Red River and the Seine River as far south as Provencher Avenue.

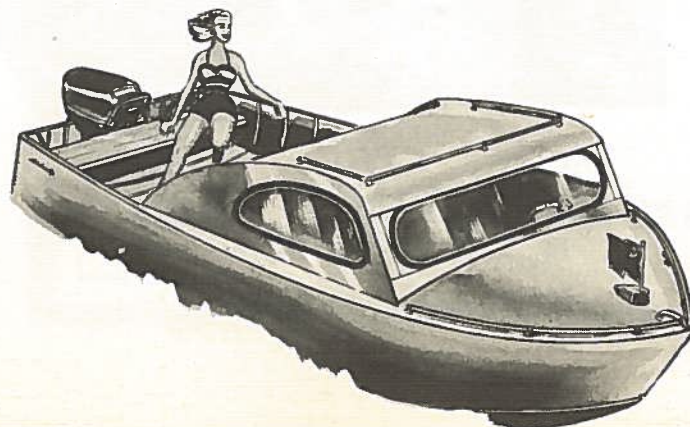
East of the Seine River there is a second light and heavy industrial area. It is bounded on the north by the city limits, on the west by the Seine River and Dawson Road, on the south by the new Trans Canada highway and on the east by the city limits.

It is in this area that Canada's newest and largest railway yards are to be established by the Canadian National Railways. This industrial section, located between highways 15 and the Trans Canada and serviced by the Canadian National Railways, promises to be the impetus to the establishment of Western Canada's largest freight handling centres,



## AROLINE BOAT CO.

*Manufacturers of Canada's Finest Aluminum Alloy Boats*



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"Le rendez-vous des bons amis!"

"Waar Ge Uw Beste Vrienden Vindt"

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premier chemin-de-fer, reliant la  
Rivière-Rouge à l'est du Canada,  
par voie des Etats-Unis.

A la fin du siècle Saint-Boniface  
présentait le spectacle d'une ville  
bien organisée et bien administrée.  
Elle possédait de belles demeures,  
un service de police et de pompiers,  
des tramways, son terrain d'ex-  
position, quelques industries (come  
me la fabrique de savon, devenue  
plus tard le Royal Crown Soap).  
Elle était surtout un centre culturel  
et social important. Elle possédait  
d'excellentes écoles, un collège  
classique affilié à l'Université de  
Manitoba, un hôpital connu de  
tout le pays, des hospices, orphe-  
linats, dispensaires; on y publiait  
un journal (Le Métis d'abord, plus  
tard Le Manitoba). On y trouvait  
des sociétés artistiques, sportives,  
littéraires. Elle se glorifiait d'hom-  
mes remarquables-tel Monseigneur  
Taché, la figure dominante de son  
temps, de législateurs, écrivains  
distingués qui ont laissé leur  
marque. Une petite ville avec une  
âme bien à elle, avec un passé  
glorieux dont elle était justement  
fière.

Au début du siècle quelques  
citoyens de langue anglaise s'éta-





and will rival the facilities of the St. Lawrence seaway.

This tract of land, covering an area of 3,500 acres, is within a short distance of the present sewer and water facilities, the newly laid natural gas lines and along the major electric power transmission lines.

Industries establishing assembly and manufacturing plants are thereby favoured by the excellent transport facilities of rail and road and the St. Boniface and Greater Winnipeg labour force as well as its purchasing power.

Only 250 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence Seaway, only 80 miles from the border of the United States, and being very nearly the geographic centre of North America, St. Boniface and its immediate neighboring municipalities look forward to a booming expansion program.

Industries of this potential are, the newly established North Star Oil Refinery, the Canadian National Railway's expansion program and now almost completed 1,500 unit housing project.

Indeed it is the gateway to Western Canada's golden future.

#### ASSESSMENT

The city was re-assessed in 1953 and the new assessment went into effect in 1954. The basis of the assessment is the 1945-46 replacement costs, less depreciation.

Developed industrial land ranges in value



# We have Faith in the West



*This*  
**CANADIAN-OWNED  
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is proud of its long-time association  
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**ST. BONIFACE**

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50-year-old city.

**North Star Oil Limited**



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Residence Phone Main 1221

**Phone Main 4734**  
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J. A. Senegal, Phone Main 1423 1400 Brouwer St.

**BUTCHERS**  
J. T. Provencher and Son, Phone Main 1885 464 Tache Ave.  
A. G. Gregoire, Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.

**BUTCHER**  
J. Senegal & Co., Phone Main 1885 470 Provencher Ave.

**BAKERS**  
Superior Baking, Phone Main 1885 470 Provencher Ave.

**BAKERY**  
J. Senegal Baking, Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.

**BLACKSMITHS**  
A. Laidlaw, Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.  
Laidlaw Blacksmith, Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.

**BARBERS**  
D. Laidlaw, Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.

**CONTRACTORS**  
J. Senegal & Co., Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.

**CEMENT & TOBACCO**  
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**DRUGGISTS**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.

**FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.

**GROCERIES**  
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**HAIRDRESSERS**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.

**LAUNDRY**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.

**MEAT MARKET**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.

**PAINTERS**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.

**RESTAURANTS**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.

**TAILORS**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.

**WINE & SPIRITS**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 470 Tache Ave.

### NORWOOD

**BUTCHERS**  
S. Joseph, Phone Main 1885 1271 Marion Ave.  
C. Laidlaw, Phone Main 1885 236 Tache Ave.

**BUTCHERS**  
B. Laidlaw, Phone Main 1885 236 Tache Ave.

**BAKERS**  
C. Laidlaw, Phone Main 1885 236 Tache Ave.

**BAKERY**  
Harwood Home Bakery, Phone Main 1885 126 Marion Ave.

**BAGGAGE AND DRAY**  
John Senegal and Son, Phone Main 1885 126 Marion Ave.

**BAGGAGE AND EXPRESS**  
G. Laidlaw, Phone Main 1885 126 Marion Ave.

**BAGGAGE SHOP**  
Harwood Home Bakery and Paul Senegal, 227 Tache St.

**DRY GOODS**  
P. Laidlaw & Co., Dry Goods, Shoes and Shoes, 121 Marion St.

**DRY GOODS**  
P. Laidlaw, Dry Goods, Shoes and Shoes, 121 Marion St.

**DRUGGISTS**  
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**GROCERIES**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 126 Marion Ave.

**HARDWARE**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 126 Marion Ave.

**LAUNDRY**  
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**MEAT MARKET**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 126 Marion Ave.

**PAINTERS**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 126 Marion Ave.

**RESTAURANTS**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 126 Marion Ave.

**TAILORS**  
J. Senegal, Phone Main 1885 126 Marion Ave.

**WINE & SPIRITS**  
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Paints, Oil and Glass.  
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See also 1874 126 Marion St.

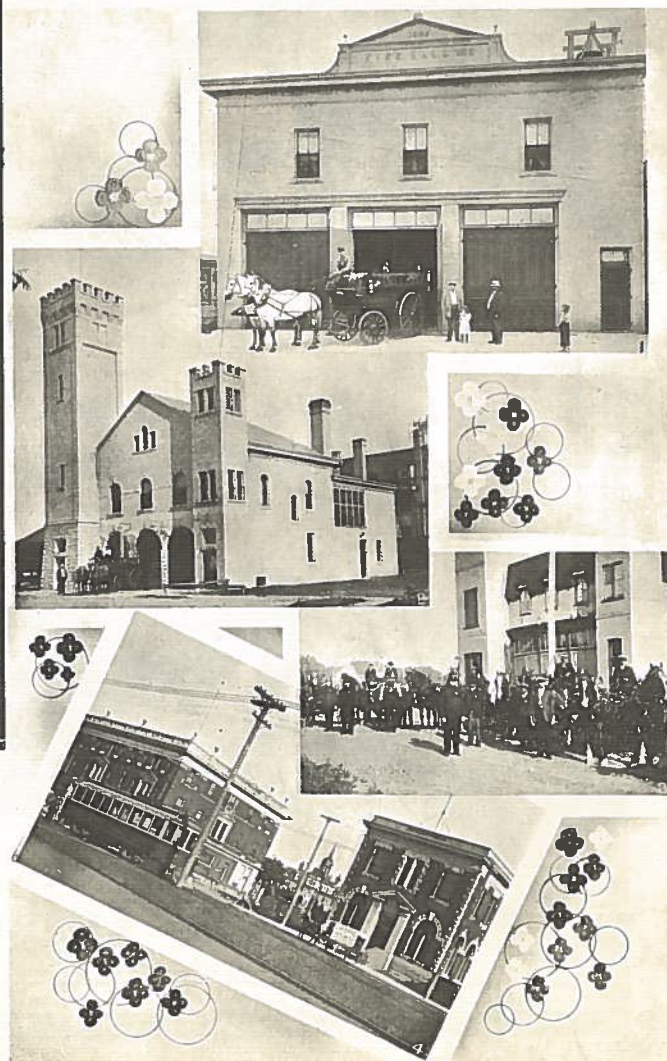
**G. P. Campbell**  
PAINTER and DECORATOR  
Wall Paper, Mouldings and Glazing.  
All work promptly and satisfactorily done. Estimates given.  
Phone Main 3622 101 Marion

A BUSINESS DIRECTORY About 1906.

blirent dans la partie sud de Saint-Boniface. Un pont de fer reliait cette partie de Saint-Boniface à Winnipeg et en 1908 on construisit un pont nouveau. Dans l'espace de quelques années cette partie de la ville prit de l'importance et se développa rapidement: Elle prit le nom de Norwood et elle eut bientôt ses églises: méthodiste, presbytérienne, et ses écoles. Elle eut aussi ses représentants au Conseil de Ville avant bien longtemps et graduellement la ville devint bilingue. Plus tard dans la partie de la ville, le long de la rivière La Seine, des colons belges vinrent former une importante communauté. Puis ce furent les familles venues d'Europe Centrale (Polonais, Ukrainiens et autres) qui se fixèrent à Saint-Boniface, lui donnant un caractère quelque peu cosmopolite. Telle est la ville d'aujourd'hui, faite de groupements caractéristiques qui vivent en paix les uns avec les autres.

### LES PIONNIERES DE L'OUEST

Arrivées le 21 juin 1844, les Soeurs Valade, Lagrave, Lafrance et St-Joseph, soeurs Grises de Montréal, constituaient la première



1908 Fire Dept.  
and corner of  
Provencher and Aulneau  
Streets.





from \$1,000 to \$4,500 per acre. The assessors take into consideration the suitability of the property for the intended use when setting the rate.

The basic rates for three types of masonry industrial buildings illustrate the level of assessments in the city. Factories with less substantial exterior are assessed at a lower rate, while additional charges are made for extras.

#### INDICATION OF ASSESSMENT RATES ON INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS IN ST. BONIFACE

##### Type of Construction

Type 1—Brick exterior with heavy steel or reinforced concrete superstructure with plastered or painted walls, having steam heat and reinforced concrete floors.

Type 2—Brick exterior with light steel or heavy timber superstructure with reinforced floors, unfinished interior and radiant heat.

Type 3—Brick exterior with light timber superstructure, wood floors, unfinished interior and unit heater.

*Size in Cubic Feet	Rates in Cents Per Cubic Foot		
	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
10,000 and under .....	44	41	36
100,000 - 250,000 .....	40	37	31
500,000 - 1,000,000 .....	34	31	25
2,000,000 and over .....	28	25	19

\*Only representative sizes are quoted.



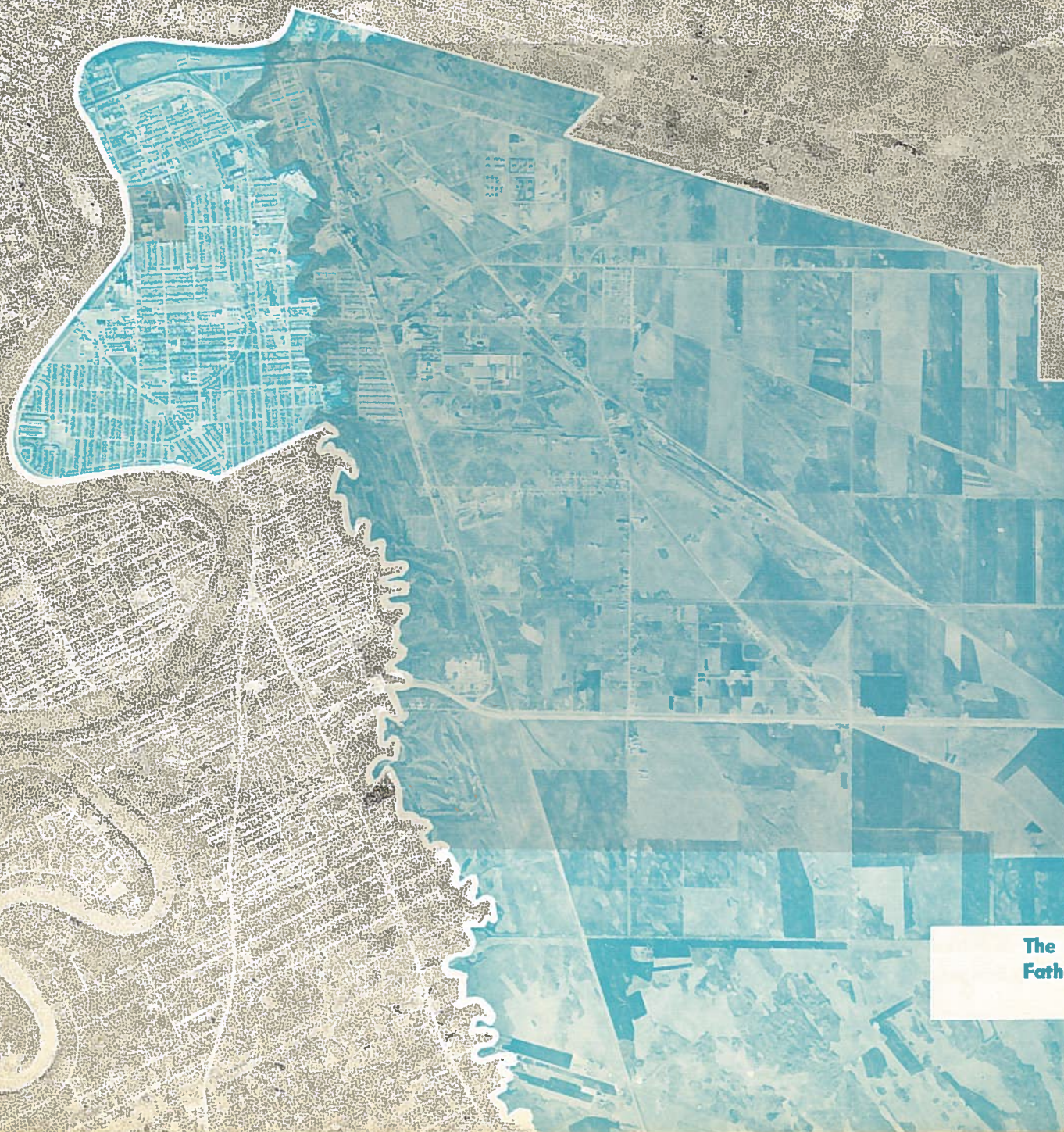
## *Happy Anniversary, St. Boniface*

### Compliments of **BENJAMIN BROS. LTD.**

**472 McTAVISH ST., ST. BONIFACE, MAN.**

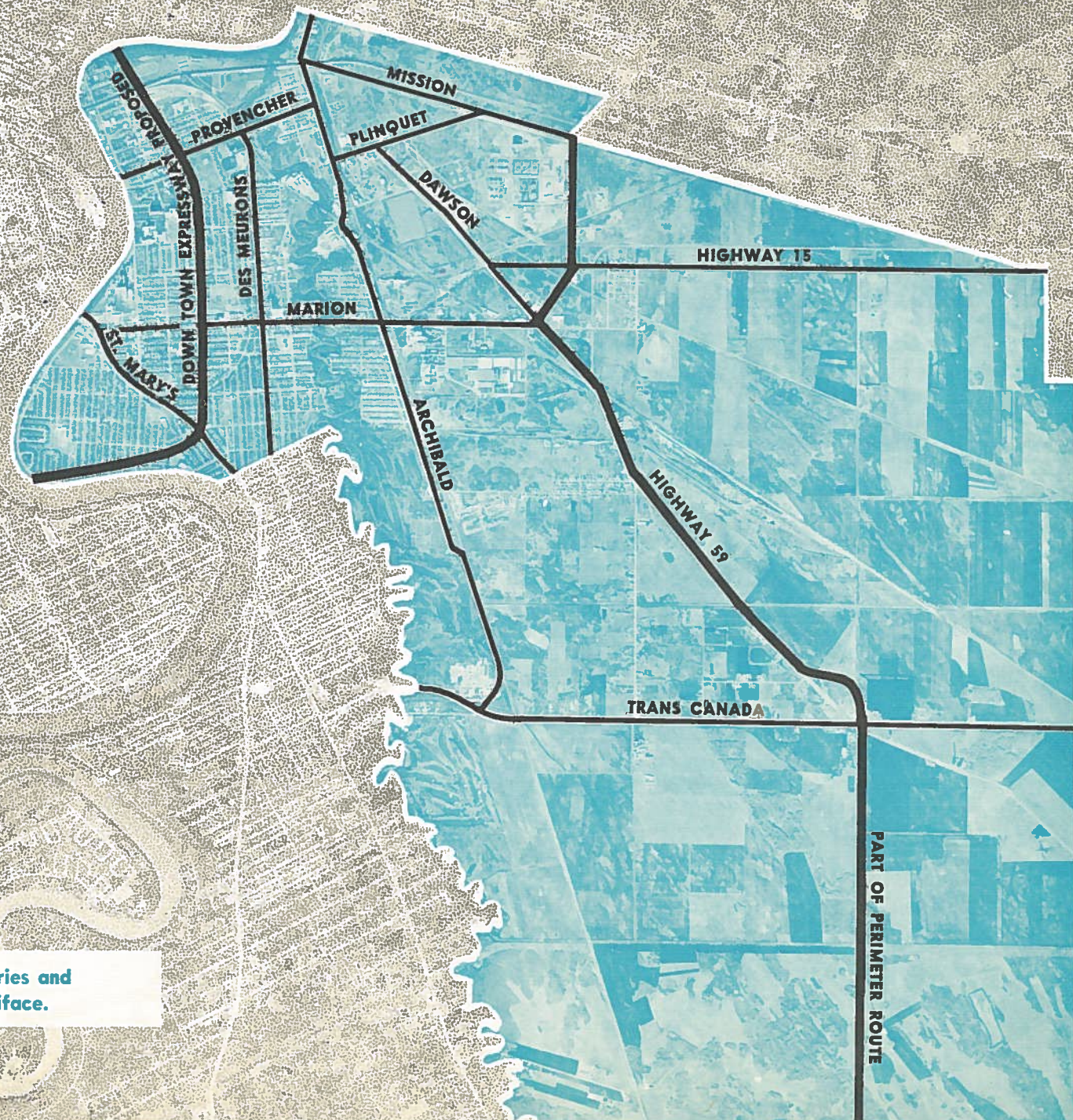
Contractors and Engineers, Specializing in Heavy Construction —  
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The original land area granted to  
Father Provencher by Lord Selkirk  
in 1818.





**Main Highways, Traffic Arteries and  
Perimeter Route in St. Boniface.**





### L'ÉCOLE MÉNAGÈRE NOTRE-DAME DE SAINT-BONIFACE

Sait-on que la ville de Saint-Boniface possède une Ecole Ménagère depuis septembre 1939, sous la direction des Soeurs Missionnaires, Oblates, à 210 rue Masson, dont le but est de donner aux jeunes filles, femmes de demain, l'amour éclairé et pratique de leur future mission d'épouses, de mères et d'éducatrices chrétiennes des enfants, de leur inculquer la notion des devoirs qui les attendent, de leur en faire comprendre l'importance et la beauté?

Les principales matières au programme sont: formation religieuse, pédagogie familiale, administration et tenue de la maison, arts culinaires, entretien du linge, coupe et confection de vêtements, travaux à l'aiguille, au crochet, tricot, arts domestiques: filage et tissage, etc.

L'Ecole Ménagère Notre-Dame donnent des cours du 1er octobre au 1er juin.



### NOTRE-DAME HOME-TRAINING SCHOOL OF ST. BONIFACE

Since September 1939, the Missionary Oblate Sisters of St. Boniface have under their direction a Home-Training School at 210 Masson Street in St. Boniface. The aim of this school is to give our young girls, the women of tomorrow, an enlightened and practical love of their future calling as wives, mothers and christian educators of children. May these courses help them understand the importance and beauty of their coming duties.

The program of the year covers the following: religious teaching and training, family pedagogy, administration and up-keep of a home, culinary art, sewing, care of clothing, needle work as well as many other types of fancy works.

The courses are given from October 1st to June 1st.



communauté religieuse féminine qui s'établissait dans l'Ouest canadien. Le voyage, effectué en canot, avait duré 59 jours.

Sa Grandeur Monseigneur Provencher, premier évêque de Saint-Boniface, accueillait les quatre apôtres sur la grève et dès le lendemain, l'oeuvre des pionnières commençait. "ALLEZ CHEZ LES SOEURS GRISES, ELLES NE REFUSENT RIEN", disait-on des filles de la Vénérable Mère d'Youville des le début de la fondation en 1738. Le slogan allait se perpétuer à Saint-Boniface, car les nouvelles arrivées ne refusèrent rien: enseignement, hospitalisation des malades, des vieillards, orphelinat, école industrielle, tout fut mis en oeuvre pour atteindre toutes classes de la société et leur délivrer les messages qu'elles leur apportaient: la "bonne nouvelle" et la "charité du Christ".

Depuis 114 ans, ce dévouement s'est continué sans répit quelques oeuvres ont été confiées à d'autres Communautés, par contre d'autres ont été entreprises pour la plus grande gloire de Dieu et le salut des âmes: mentionnons un sanatorium pour tuberculeux ainsi que des écoles et hopitaux pour Indiens.





## WATER AND SEWERAGE

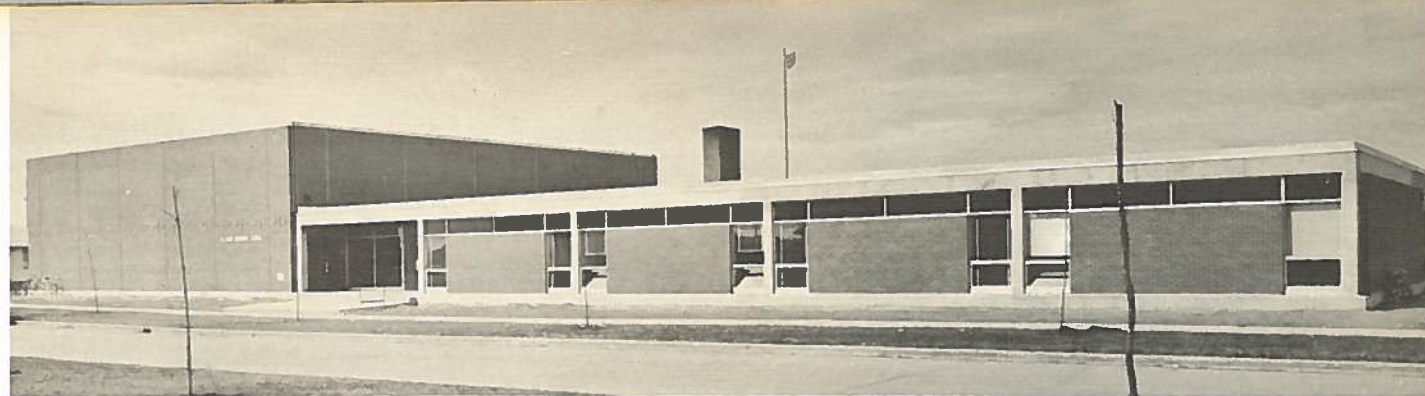
St. Boniface is one of the few municipal corporations in the metropolitan area that receives its water directly from the Greater Winnipeg Water District. The city has its own pumping station, which is located on Plinquet Street between Dawson Road and Archibald Street.

Water distributed by the city is treated with chloramine, ammonia and fluorine. The system comprises 86 miles of cast iron mains varying in size from 12 inches to 4 inches. There are 6,200 domestic services, 220 industrial services and 425 fire hydrants. An average of 4,800,000 gallons of water per day was used during 1957.

Water pressure is maintained at 60 lb. per square inch. The recent installation of a 12-inch main on Dawson Road, looped into the city of Winnipeg, has permitted better maintenance of pressure.

Water and sewer facilities are being extended to the new refinery on Panet Road. These extensions will permit the neighboring industrial area to be served. Service will be extended to the area between Plinquet and Mission Street.

Industrial sites that can be provided with sewer and water facilities include the area bounded by Dawson Road, Dugald Road and Panet Road as well as those along Bourget Road and Dawson Road, and south of the Stockyards.



Contractors for St. Jean de Brebeuf School and Auditorium, Winnipeg.

## Fifty Years in Construction Work.

Theo. Bockstael started as a builder in St. Boniface in 1908.

In later years he was joined by his sons.

From these modest beginnings developed the present day firm, which was incorporated in 1953.

Specializing in construction of breweries, food processing plants, industrial buildings, schools and custom built homes.

## Bockstael Construction Limited

GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND ENGINEERS  
ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

### Adie's Meat Market

268 TACHE

"MEATS THAT SATISFY"

Serving the Community  
For 45 Years



### Congratulations

**BROTHAN PAINTING  
COMPANY LIMITED**

**264 TACHÉ ST. BONIFACE**

ESTABLISHED IN ST. BONIFACE  
FOR 40 YEARS

Your  
**Dodge & De Soto Dealer**

**COUTURE MOTORS LTD.**

COR. PROVENCHER AND ST. JOSEPH

*Félicitations, Congratulations*





Aujourd'hui tout comme autrefois, on trouve la soeur Grise au chevet du malade, du vieillard. On la voit, instruisant et éduquant la jeunesse pour la gagner au Christ. Par ses filles, le zèle de la Mère d'Youville se perpétue parmi nous.

### LE COLLEGE ST-BONIFACE

L'origine du Collège de Saint-Boniface remonte à Monseigneur Provencher qui, en 1818, fondait une école où l'on enseignait le latin aux garçons de la colonie. Tour à tour dirigé par les PP. Oblats, les Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes et le Clergé séculier, il fut confié par Mgr Taché aux PP. Jésuites en 1885. Son incorporation civile date de 1871. En 1877 il est avec deux autres collèges de Winnipeg, co-fondateur de l'Université de Manitoba.

Quand l'Université élargit les cadres de son enseignement, le collège obtint de conserver son cours traditionnel à base d'humanités classiques et de philosophie scolastique. Ce cours s'intègre dans l'Université comme un département de la Faculté des Arts.

Outre de nombreux laïcs in-

Fathers Provencher and Dumoulin  
receiving the deed  
from Lord Selkirk in 1818.







"The land that milord has given the mission is without a doubt a present worthy of His Lordship. It is one of the best places in the colony, well wooded, and with many other advantages. My thanks for a gift so generous are too inadequate. It is Heaven that will recompense for such good deeds."

*From Father Dumoulin's letter to  
Lady Selkirk, August 27, 1818.*

One hundred and forty years ago, at a ceremony in

Montreal, Lord Selkirk deeded to the Church, for the

support of its missionaries, the land upon which much of

the City of St. Boniface now stands.

Now, on this 50th Anniversary of the City's Incorporation,

the Hudson's Bay Company is most happy to extend its

heartiest congratulations and wishes its old friend and

neighbour good luck and prosperity for the years ahead.

**Hudson's Bay Company.**

INCORPORATED 2<sup>ND</sup> MAY 1670

#### CITY OF ST. BONIFACE WATER RATES Commercial and Industrial

Services ..... 35c per 1,000 gallons  
Domestic Services ..... 50c per 1,000 gallons

All services are subject to the following discounts for quarterly consumption:

Up to 20,000 gallons .....	10%
20,000 - 100,000 gallons .....	15%
100,000 - 200,000 gallons .....	20%
200,000 - 400,000 gallons .....	25%
400,000 - 600,000 gallons .....	30%
600,000 - 800,000 gallons .....	35%
800,000 - 1,000,000 gallons .....	40%
1,000,000 - 5,000,000 gallons .....	45%
5,000,000 and over .....	50%

#### Transportation

The industrial area northeast of the city can be provided with spur trackage from the Canadian National Railways transcontinental line without too much difficulty.

The 100-acre tract east of Highway 59 and south of the transcontinental line could be provided with trackage, since the C.N.R. Dundee branch bisects the property.

The area between Dawson Road, Dugald Road, Marion Street and the C.N.R. branch from the Stockyards has been sub-divided. A C.N.R. spur has been built from their branch just north of Marion Street. It runs parallel to Dawson Road, between Dawson Road and Leslie Street, serving property on either side. At present the spur stops at Highway 59 (Panet Road), however the C.N.R. has re-







## LIST of REEVES, MAYORS and ALDERMEN of THE CITY OF SAINT BONIFACE Since 1880

### REEVES — PRÉFETS 1880 - 1907

Bernier, T. A. ....	1883, 84, 86, 91, 97
Bertrand, T. A. ....	1907
Betournay, L. A. ....	1898, 99, 1900
Bleau, J. A. F. ....	1902 Pt.
Cyr, J. E. ....	1885
Gauvin, Antoine ....	1906
LaRivière, Alex. C. ....	1881
Lecomte, Joseph ....	1893, 94
Leveque, Arthur ....	1882, 87
Marion, Roger ....	1888, 89, 90
Prendergast, J. ....	1892, 95, 96
Hon. Royal, Joseph ....	1880
Royal, H. ....	Pt. 1902
Senécal, J. A. ....	1901
Turenne, Joseph ....	1903, 04, 05

### MAYORS — MAIRES 1908 - 1958

Barefoot, Geo. H. ....	1935, 36
Béliveau, Hormidas ....	1918, 19
Berry, Thomas ....	1912, 13
Bleau, J. A. F. ....	1908, 1909, 1910, 1911
Campbell, D. ....	1931 & Pt. 32
Dowse, Frank R. ....	1933
Halliday, D. C. ....	1934
Hansford, E. A. ....	1953, 54
Howden, Dr. J. P. ....	1916, 17
Lachance, Dr. F. ....	1914, 15
Laurendeau, Dr. N. A. ....	1922
MacLean, G. C. ....	Pt. 1932, 37to52
Sutherland, H. M. ....	1920, 21
Swain, R. J. ....	1923, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28
Van Belleghem, J. G. ....	1955, 56, 57, 58
Walsh, W. N. ....	1929, 30

### ALDERMEN — ÉCHEVINS 1880 - 1908

Allaire, J. P. O. ....	1887, 1889
Bailey, James E. ....	1908
Beaudry, M. C. F. ....	1886
Bedard, John ....	1888-92
Béliveau, Hormidas ....	1890
Berry, Thomas ....	1905-06
Betournay, Louis N. ....	1894-96
Bissette, F. X. ....	1883, 1885
Bleau, J. A. Ferese ....	1887, 1896-01
Bordeau, Gedeon ....	1887-88
Buron, Joseph ....	1891 1892
Camirant, R. Sr. ....	1882
Carriere, Daniel ....	1880-82
Cassin, Thomas ....	1886
Charbonneau, ....	1885
Chenier, Felix ....	1894-95
Cinq Mars, G. ....	1903
Cloutier, V. ....	1885-86
Collin, Louis J. ....	1902-03, 1906-08
Couture, Gedeon ....	1906
Couture, Geo. ....	1881, 83, 1903-05
Couture, Jean ....	1901-02
Couture, Pierre Jr. ....	1897, 1903-05
Cusson, J. Arthur ....	1893-04, 1906-08
Cyr, Jos. Ernest ....	1883
Degagne, Alexis F. ....	1882
D'Eschambault, P. ....	1891-92
Despara, H. F. ....	1887, 1891
Dubor, ....	1883
Dubuc, Eugene ....	1888
Dumouchel, J. T. ....	1905-06
Fortin, Georges ....	1889
Gaudour, S. ....	1893-95
Gauthier, Ernest ....	1889
Gauvin, Antoine ....	1888, 1893-1905, 1907-08
Gauvreau, Adjutor ....	1880-81
Genthon, Elie ....	1890
Gingras, Francois ....	1880, 1883
Hebert, Adelard ....	1899-1900
Hebert, Felix ....	1894
Houde, W. F. ....	1889
Howden, Dr. J. P. ....	1907-08
Jean, Stanislas M. ....	1906-08
Jean, Francois ....	1884, 1898-99, 1901-04
Joyal, David ....	1881
Joyal, Joseph ....	1887-88, 1890
Lambert, Dr. J.H.O. ....	1893
Lamontagne, M.L. ....	1891-93, 1895-02
Laizon, J.-B. ....	1887, 1889-90, 1892-93, 1896-97
Lavoie, J. Isaie ....	1893-96, 1900-02
Lecomte, Joseph ....	1883, 1887-88, 1891-92
Leveque, L. J. A. ....	1881, 1883-86
Levreault, Louis ....	1885-86, 1888
Lloyd, E. R. ....	1893
Louder, F. E. ....	1894-95
McDermott, M. ....	1883-84
McAnnany, Daniel ....	1891-93, 96, 98
Marcoux, Cleophas ....	1886, 1904-05
Marcoux, Ed. ....	1885
Marion, Jos. A. ....	1907-08
Marion, Roger ....	1880-82, 1887
Metcalfe, R. H. ....	1904-07
Nadeau, Edmond ....	1880
Pelissier, Joseph ....	1885-86
Pelletier, T. ....	1888-90, 1893-95, 1897-1908
Prud'homme, L. A. ....	1882
Rocan, Maxime ....	1892
Roy, Georges ....	1880
Royal, Jos. C. S. ....	1882
Senécal, Jos. A. ....	1897-1900
Senez, Jos. Noe. ....	1884
Souey, P. Fabien ....	1884
Thomas, P. ....	1883-86
Toupin, Alex. ....	1886-97 (98?)
Trudel, Edmond ....	1890
Turenne, Joseph ....	1883, 1886, 1889-90, 1899-1902

### ALDERMEN — ÉCHEVINS 1908 - 1957

Adie, Georges A. ....	1937-42, 1946-47
Appleby, W. R. ....	1956-57, 1958-59
Arpin, Joseph ....	1951-52
Bailey, James E. ....	1908-10, 1912
Barefoot, G. H. ....	1938-40
Beaupre, J. A. ....	1914-18
Berry, Thomas ....	1911
Berube, Paul-Emile ....	1929-31
Boiselle, Henri ....	1949-57
Carson, Sam ....	1922-29
Collin, Louis J. ....	1908-09
Cusson, J. Arthur ....	1908-21
Dagg, J. ....	1910-11
Daoust, Jean J. ....	1919-23
Decaigny, Jules ....	1956-57
Demetrioff, J. B. ....	1952-55
D'Eschambault, H. ....	1928, 1932-34
Desjardins, L. L. ....	1951-54
Donnelly, John R. ....	1920-21
Doucet, A. J. ....	1923-27, 1929-31
Dowae, Frank R. ....	1922-23
Dussault, Rene ....	1952-56
Gault, John ....	1917-20, 1933-45
Gauvin, Antoine ....	1908-22, 1924-28
Gevaert, Prosper ....	1922-25
Guay, Joseph P. ....	1956-57, 1958
Guilbault, Edouard ....	1912-16
Guilbault, G. A. ....	1955-57-58
Hansford, E. A. ....	1932-45
Hearn, Joseph ....	1926-29
Hebert, J.-B. T. ....	1921-28, 1933-36, 1942-50
Holden, Bernard ....	1923-24
Howden, Dr. J. P. ....	1908, 1912
Hughes, R. A. ....	1946-51
Irwin, John H. ....	1933-36
Jean, Stanislas ....	1908-1911
Kenny, W. ....	1911-14, 1916-19
Lachance, Dr. F. ....	1910-11
Lane, J. A. W. ....	1912-13
Latter, J. T. ....	1910
Lavoie, F. X. ....	1920
Langlement, L. ....	1919
Leck, W. H. ....	1915-22
Leger, Louis ....	1948-53
Leslie, Walter A. ....	1927-37, 1941-48
McPayden, A. M. ....	1923-26
McFee, Donald C. ....	1913-14
McCurran, J. W. ....	1955-57-58
McKall, Peter ....	1958-59
McKenzie, A. W. ....	1920-21
MacLean, G. C. ....	1915-16, 1924-32
Marion, J. A. ....	1908-22
Marion, Paul ....	1937-52
Mathieu, Joseph ....	1932-37
Milne, John ....	1949-50
Murchison, C. A. L. ....	1927-36
Nault, Samuel A. ....	1935-37
Ormiston, William ....	1947-52
Parent, David D. ....	1958-59
Pambrun, J. A. A. ....	1938-50
Pelletier, Romeo ....	1927-31, 1938-41
Pelletier, T. ....	1908-18
Piroton, Nicolas ....	1930-44
Pynoo, Jules J. ....	1942-57-58
Ross, Alan D. ....	1943-47
Schimnowski, J. A. ....	1953-57-58
Sharer, Glad. P. ....	1952-55
Strutynski, John ....	1938-42
Suarez, Nicholas ....	1929-32, 1938-47
Suffield, J. D. ....	1930-31
Sutherland, H. M. ....	1912-19
Taillefer, I. N. ....	1926-27
Taylor, Joseph ....	1917-25
Turnbull, Thos. ....	1913-15
Turner, Edward ....	1951-54
Ursel, C. A. ....	1954-57-58
Van Belleghem, J. G. ....	1932-37, 44-51
Van Eslander, A. ....	1925-37
Waller, A. C. ....	1909-12
Warman, Clif. S. ....	1953-57-58
Wilson, F. H. ....	1920
Wilson, T. H. ....	1922-26

fluents dans la vie publique, le Collège s'honore de compter quelques 370 prêtres ou religieux qui ont fréquenté ses cours.

Depuis 1922, le collège occupe l'immeuble de l'ancien Petit Séminaire.

## LES MISSIONNAIRES OBLATES DE SAINT-BONIFACE

En 1902, l'archevêque Langevin construisait une "Maison-Chapelle" rue Aulneau, près de la nouvelle Ecole Normale bilingue qui occupait le coin des rues Aulneau et Masson. Cette "Maison-Chapelle" allait devenir le berceau de la première congrégation religieuse fondée dans l'ouest canadien car deux ans plus tard, monseigneur y érigéait canoniquement le noviciat des Soeurs Oblates. Une des deux fondatrices était une demoiselle Laurendeau de Saint-Boniface, devenue Mère Marie-Joseph du Sacré-Coeur et décédée en février dernier. La congrégation allait surtout s'occuper de l'éducation chrétienne de la jeunesse. Aussi compte-t-elle maintenant vingt-quatre écoles dans les provinces de l'ouest dont cinq écoles-pensionnats chez les Indiens.





ceived permission to cross the highway and the spur will soon be extended across Panet Road, along the right-of-way paralleling Dawson Road. This spur will serve property northeast of Dawson Road and southeast of Leslie Street. Property northeast of Leslie Street and south of Dugald Road is served by the G.W.W.D. railway. There are four industrial establishments in the area at present.

The Greater Winnipeg Water District railway has a free interchange agreement with both the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. The G.W.W.D. railway charges for hauling cars over their lines to the inter-change points, which are located in the vicinity of the station on Plinquet and Dawson Road.

Companies interested in the industrial areas east of Highway 59 and between Dawson Road and Dugald Road, would be within the inter-switching limit. This is the area which is now to become the new C.N.R. yards. Flanking the yards, as it runs N.W. to S.E. the North may be serviced by Highway 15 and the South by Highway 59. The potential industrial area south of the Trans-Canada Highway is also within the inter-switching limit.

#### HIGHWAY

Dawson Road and Panet Road are part of Highway 59. This section of the highway will be blacktopped in the near future. Highway 59 intersects the new Trans-Canada Highway about two and one-half miles south of the intersection between Dugald Road and Dawson



“Build with Baert  
and Bank Time”

**G. A. BAERT CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.**

314 Dawson Road — St. Boniface

## Congratulations

May we extend to the City of St. Boniface on this, their Fiftieth Jubilee, our most hearty Congratulations and Good Wishes.

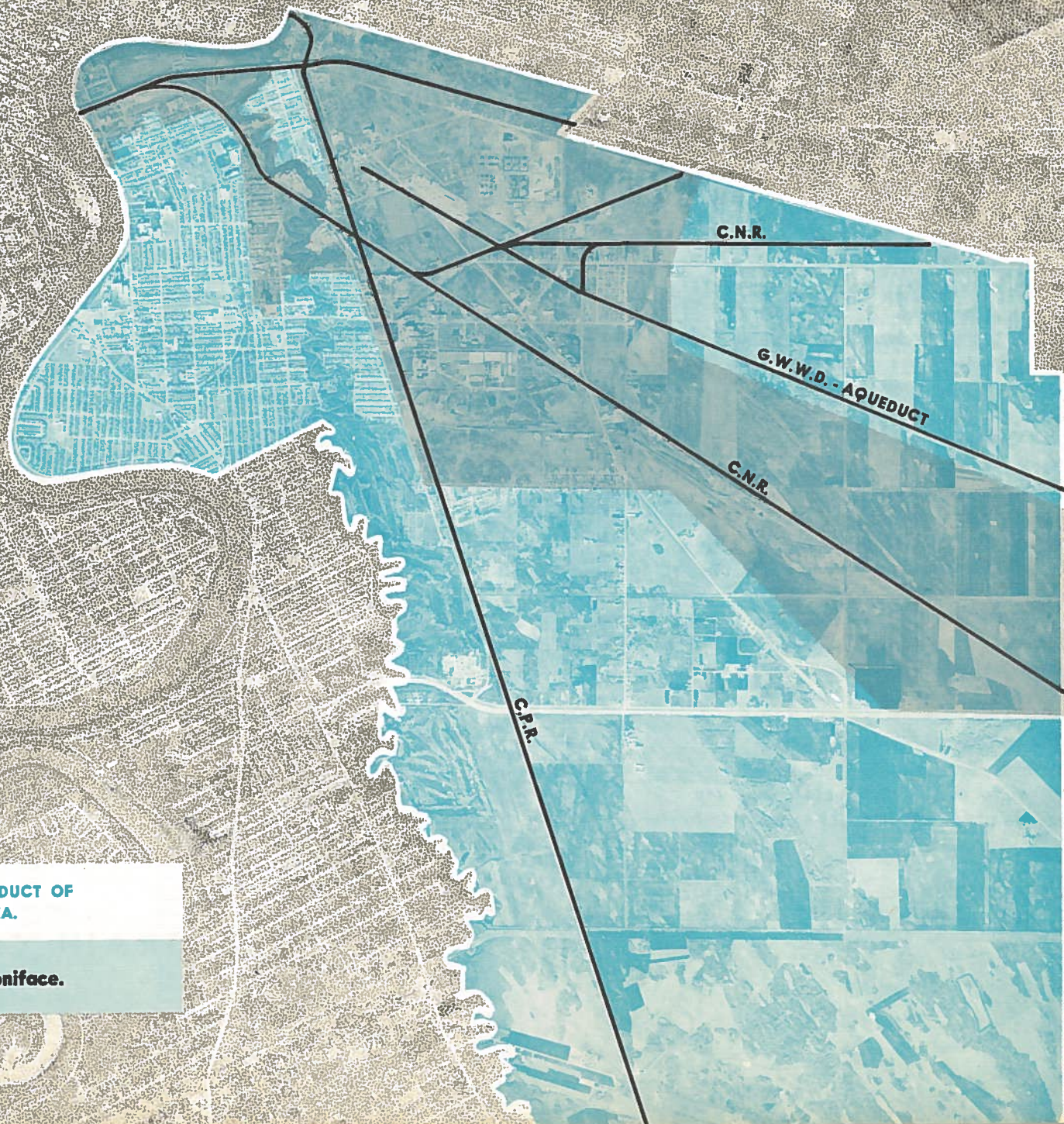


**SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED**

MARION STREET - - - NICHOLAS STREET

SEED PLANT — NICHOLAS STREET





**MAJOR RAIL LINES, AQUEDUCT OF  
METROPOLITAN AREA.**

**Industrial area of St. Boniface.**



An aerial photograph of a city area, likely St. Boniface, with a blue-shaded region highlighting a specific area. Concentric black arcs are drawn across the map, centered on a point in the upper left. The map shows a dense urban grid in the lower left and a more open, agricultural landscape in the upper right. A river or water body is visible along the bottom edge of the highlighted area.

Concentric arcs show one mile intervals  
from the heart of the metropolitan area.

**Commercial and residential areas  
of St. Boniface.**



## Saint Boniface POLICE DEPT.

THE 1908 FORCE

50 YEARS LATER, 1958

Une nouvelle construction où se trouve l'administration, l'infirmerie, le noviciat, le scolasticat, etc., remplace la "Maison-Chapelle" de 1902. Si ces vieux murs font place à une maison plus moderne et plus vaste, celle-ci gardera la même appellation: "Maison-Chapelle" et sous le toit neuf ce sera la vieille âme d'autrefois.

### PLUS D'UN SIÈCLE A SAINT-BONIFACE

C'est en 1845 que le fondateur des Oblats de Marie Immaculée, Mgr Charles-Joseph-Eugène de Mazenod a répondu à l'appel désespéré de Mgr J.-N. Provencher, fondateur de l'Eglise de Saint-Boniface, par l'envoi de deux sujets de choix, le R. P. Pierre Aubert et le frère Alexandre-Antonin Taché.

Depuis ce jour, les Oblats ont donné deux archevêques, plusieurs vicaires généraux et une foule de missionnaires, de curés et de spécialistes, au service de l'Eglise dans Saint-Boniface et dans l'Ouest. Le Juniorat, fondé en 1904, occupe l'ancien couvent des Soeurs des SS. Noms, après quelques stages dans l'ancienne école





Road. Although entrance to Highway 59 is being limited, motor vehicles have access to the highway from the various industrial sites, through existing streets such as Dugald Road and Mission Street.

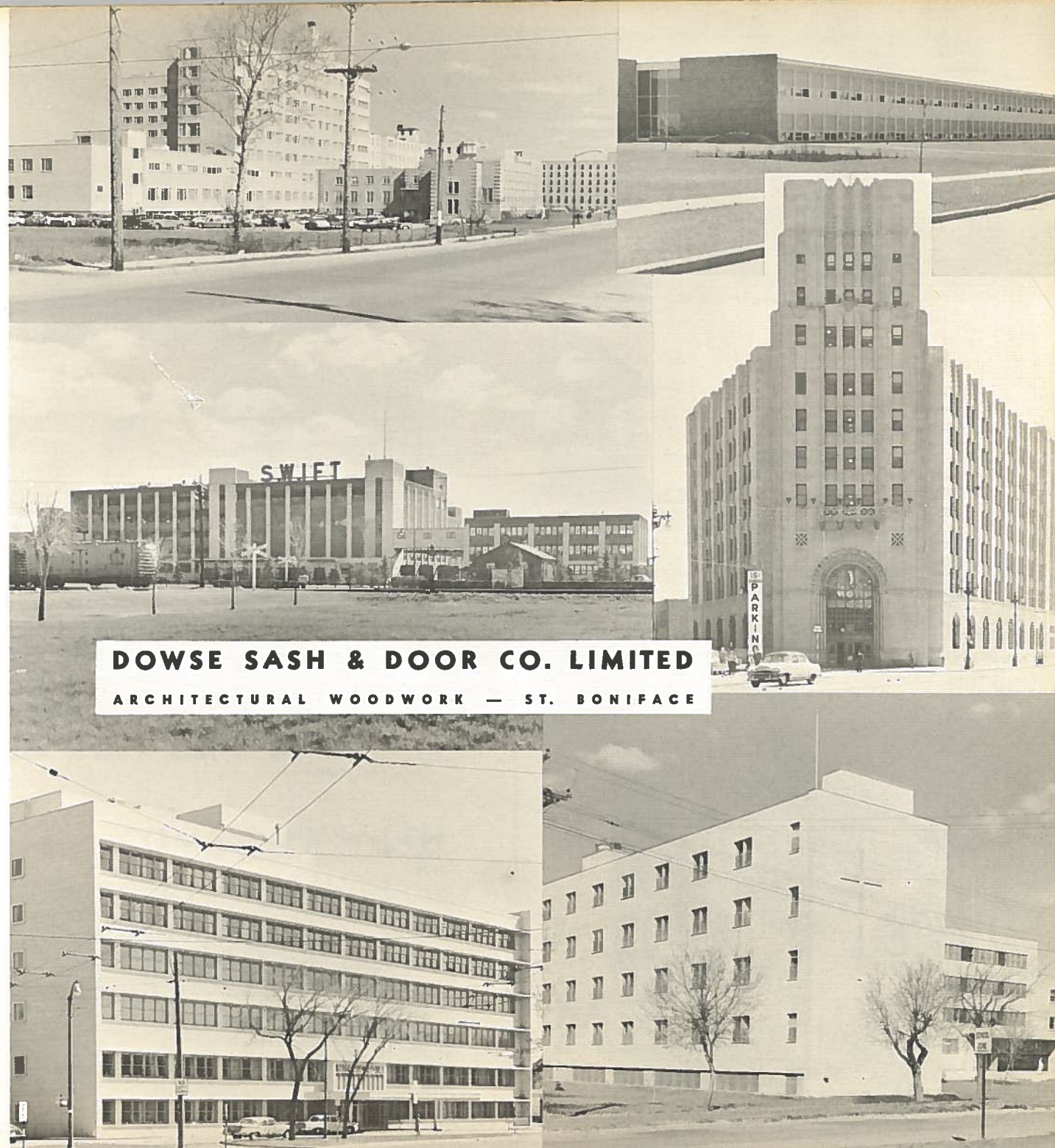
The portion of Highway 59 in St. Boniface forms part of a by-pass system that will eventually be constructed around the metropolitan area. The system will divert through traffic and trucks away from the congested business district. (See Chart Page 29 ).

#### TRANSIT

St. Boniface is a member of the Greater Winnipeg Transit Commission. At present there are six gasoline bus routes operating in the city. One trolley bus route connects the Norwood and St. Vital districts with the Winnipeg business district.

Four of the six bus routes are designed to carry passengers from the residential parts of the city to the central Winnipeg business district. The other two—Archibald and Marion Stockyards—provide service to the industrial districts in the eastern portion of the city. The new Windsor Park residential district is also serviced by the latter.

The Archibald route is a part-time service connecting the eastern part of the city with the Winnipeg business district. The Marion Stockyards route serves industrial establishments along Marion Street. There is a limited service along Dawson Road as far south as Elizabeth Road.



**DOWSE SASH & DOOR CO. LIMITED**

ARCHITECTURAL WOODWORK — ST. BONIFACE

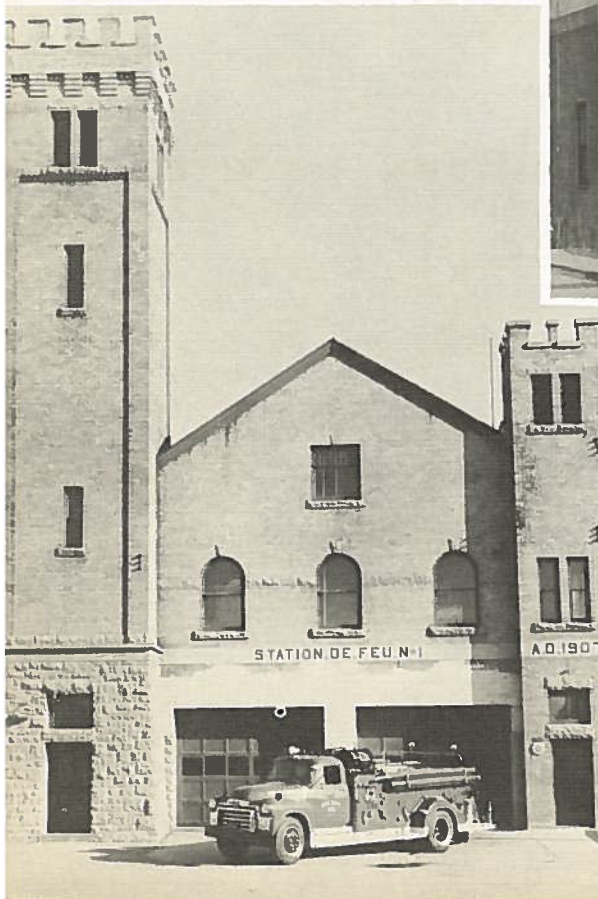




Newest Fire Hall No. 3, with 625 Imp. G.P.M. Class "A" combination booster pumper.

Zunic & Sobkovich, Architects.

Showing the 500 Imp. G.P.M. Class "B" Combination booster pumper at No. 1 Fire Hall.



No. 2 Fire Hall equipment — at left, 1000 Imp. G.P.M. Class "A" pumper, at right 85' Aerial Ladder.

Still in action, 625 Imp. G.P.M. Class "B" pumper purchased in 1924.



industrielle et à Winnipeg.

En plus du ministère ordinaire, les Oblats ont collaboré à la survie du Collège de Saint Boniface avant l'arrivée des Pères Jésuites. Ils ont maintenu une oeuvre de presse catholique à Winnipeg, dont la population de la ville-cathédrale retire de grands bienfaits. Plus récemment, la Maison des Retraites et la paroisse du Précieux-Sang, leur ont été confiées.

Les Oblats d'aujourd'hui s'efforcent d'être de dignes successeurs de ces "héros de la foi chrétienne" (Mgr Panico).

#### DIVERSES COMMUNAUTÉS RELIGIEUSES

En plus des quelques communautés religieuses enseignantes mentionnées dans les articles sur les écoles, il y a à Saint-Boniface plusieurs institutions importantes.

Mentionnons les Pères Blancs d'Afrique qui ont une procure au coin des rues Aulneau et Hamel.

Les Adoratrices du Précieux-Sang, religieuses cloîtrées qui sont installées dans un nouveau monastère dans la paroisse du Précieux-Sang.

Les Soeurs de la Présentation





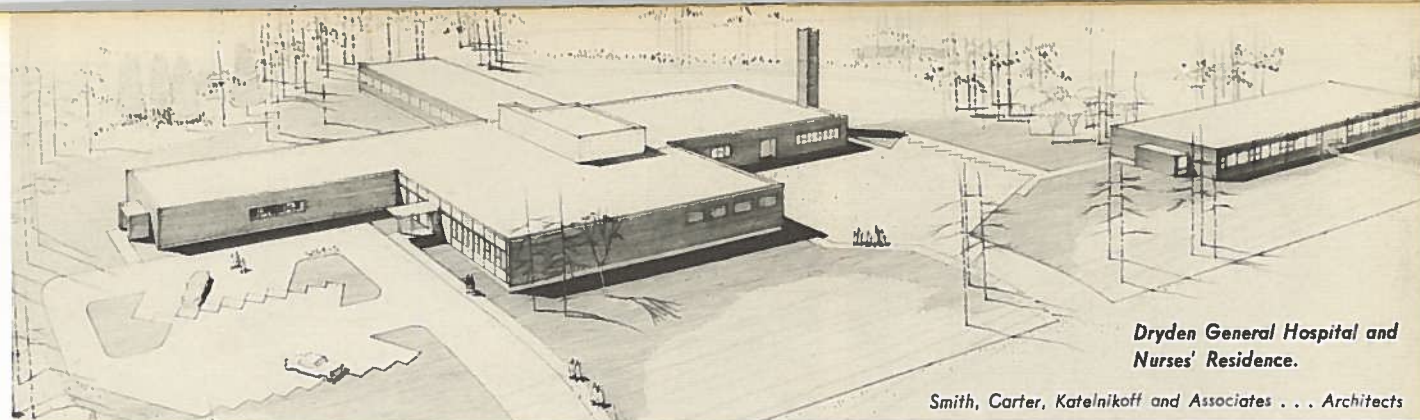
## LABOR FORCE

There were 10,839 people in the labor force in 1951. This is 7.01 per cent of the metropolitan labor force, and 41.15 per cent of all the people living in the city at the time of the last census. It is estimated that there are now 12,000 people in the city's labor force.

With the exception of two occupational groups—professional and service occupations—the percentages of the city's labor force, in various occupational groups, are almost the same as those for the whole metropolitan area. A slightly smaller percentage of the city's labor force is engaged in industrial occupations, although the difference is not significant.

As might be expected, a fairly high percentage of the people engaged in industrial occupations live in the northern and eastern portions of the city. There are high percentages of people in proprietary and managerial occupations living in Norwood, and the new Niakwa Park which are two of the metropolitan area's leading residential districts.

In addition to the city's own labor force, there are 1,180 people employed in industrial occupations living in the municipality of St. Vital and 2,398 living in Elmwood and East Kildonan. All of these districts lie east of the Red River and are easily accessible to the city's industrial districts.



*Dryden General Hospital and Nurses' Residence.*

*Smith, Carter, Katelnikoff and Associates . . . Architects*

## Congratulations to the City on the 50th Anniversary

*F. W. SAWATZKY, President*

*R. BEAUBIEN, General Manager*

*Specialists in all types of commercial and Industrial construction since 1928.*

**F. W. SAWATZKY LTD.**

531 MARION ST., ST. BONIFACE

## Congratulations

*St. Boniface*

**COMMONWEALTH  
CONSTRUCTION**

**COMPANY LIMITED**

Yard  
Tache and Aubert  
ST. BONIFACE

## MEDO-LAND DAIRIES

**Salutes the City of**

**ST. BONIFACE**

Formed in 1908, Medo-land Dairies is also celebrating half a century of growth.

"MEDO-LAND MILK IS COUNTRY FRESH"

**MEDO-LAND**  
DAIRY PRODUCTS



qui ont ouvert un pensionnat pour étudiantes de l'Ecole Normale dans l'ancien Monastère du Précieux-Sang, rue Notre-Dame.

Les Chanoinesses des Cinq-Plaies qui dernièrement ont transporté leur maison-mère et leur noviciat en notre ville.

Enfin les Filles de la Croix de Saint-André qui ont maintenant rue Archibald, près de l'église du Sacré-Cœur des Belges, leur maison provinciale qui abrite aussi leur noviciat et un jardin d'enfance.

# **CKSB—le premier poste de langue française dans l'Ouest Canadien.**

C'est à Saint-Boniface que l'on vit naître en 1946 CKSB le premier poste français de l'Ouest.

Une campagne de souscription lancée dans ce but gagna vite de l'envergure et, débordant les cadres de la province, prit bientôt l'allure d'une campagne nationale. Ainsi, dès 1944, une demande de permis était-elle adressée aux gouverneurs de la Société Radio-Canada, qui recommandaient, peu après, l'octroi de ce permis. Et Radio-St-Boniface Limitée, formée par un groupe franco-manitobains en vertu d'une charte fédérale,



Gravure du temps. Au sud de la rue Provencher (à droite) c'était la Mission; au nord, le village. Au loin, la gare-terminus du chemin de fer de Pembina entourée de quelques maisons, dont trois hôtels.







# EATON'S

*Canada's Largest Retail Organization  
and Manitoba's Shopping Showplace*

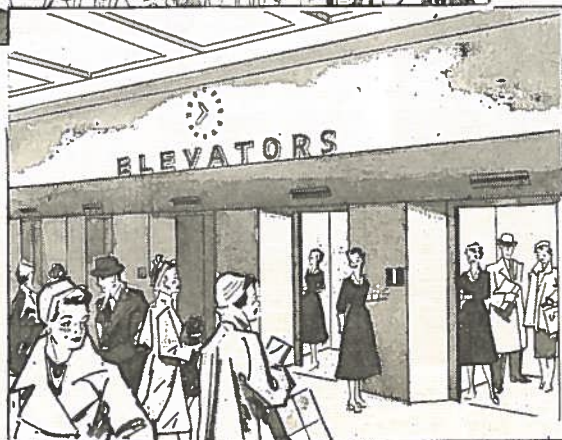
**WITH EVERY MODERN SHOPPING CONVENIENCE . . .  
LARGEST ASSORTMENTS, BEST ALL-AROUND VALUES**

EATON'S is a store that has grown steadily with the province since 1905 when we first opened our doors to the public.

Located in the heart of Winnipeg, EATON'S is handy to city, suburban and out-of-town buses. For shoppers who drive, there's a new, modern, multi-level carpark, designed to accommodate over 600 cars.

Our modern lighting and our up-to-date elevator and escalator service make shopping at EATON'S an even greater pleasure.

**"Goods Satisfactory or Money Refunded"**



**THE T. EATON CO**  
CANADA LIMITED

obtenait bientôt un permis pour exploiter un poste radiophonique de 1000 watts, à St-Boniface. Deux ans plus tard, soit le 27 mai 1946, ce poste était lancé, à la grande joie de toute la population franco-manitobaine.

Depuis, CKSB fonctionne avec succès, à la grande satisfaction de tous, ne dérogeant jamais de la ligne de conduite que lui ont tracée ses fondateurs, à savoir: éduquer, récréer et instruire.

## **L'Église catholique a Saint-Boniface**

1958 marque le cinquantenaire de notre ville de Saint-Boniface. Nous célébrons également les cinquante ans de sa cathédrale. Heureuse coïncidence qui donne un cachet spécial aux fêtes jubilaires. Toutefois le vocable "ville cathédrale" rappelle bien l'unité de Saint-Boniface.

La cathédrale d'aujourd'hui est la quatrième à Saint-Boniface. La première pierre angulaire fut bénite le 15 août 1906 et la construction dura trente mois. Ce temple grandiose a été érigé grâce en partie aux deniers du peuple. Treize archevêques et évêques venant de loin comme ce fut le cas de ceux de Nicolet, Fargo et de Saint-Paul





Boniface, having per capita sales 57 per cent above those for Greater Winnipeg.

St. Boniface is the second largest wholesale centre in Manitoba, and the sixth largest in the Prairie Provinces. In 1951, the 51 wholesale establishments had sales of \$97,394,900. An average of 534 people were employed, not including 28 working proprietors.

### Manufacturing and Processing

St. Boniface is one of Canada's important industrial centres. It ranks sixteenth in the gross value of goods produced. The most recent D.B.S. statistics available show that there are 93 manufacturing establishments in the city. In 1952, 4,269 people were employed and \$129,841,407 worth of goods were produced by the city's establishments.

The meat packing industry is the most important both as an employer and in the value of goods produced. The Union Stockyards are the largest in western Canada. Greater Winnipeg, and St. Boniface in particular, is an ideal location for the meat packing industry, since livestock loaded at prairie points must pass through the metropolitan area on their way to the east.

A wide variety of goods are produced by the city's industry, including: flour and feed, petroleum products, sash and doors, farm machinery, roofing, railway car wheels, washing machines, boxes, concrete products, liquid oxygen and beer.



## Growing with St. Boniface

**ACME SASH AND DOOR COMPANY** was founded 46 years ago in September 1912, and included among its original shareholders such men as T. D. Robinson, Fred Hinds, W. P. Alsip, E. M. Counsell, John Sutherland, G. W. Ford, A. B. Anderson, W. W. Cross, George Sleading and A. T. Wilson, who was Managing Director for 35 years.

Gradual expansion of the plant and equipment has taken place almost continuously since then, until today the company has some 30,000 square feet of factory space and about 20,000 feet of warehouses.

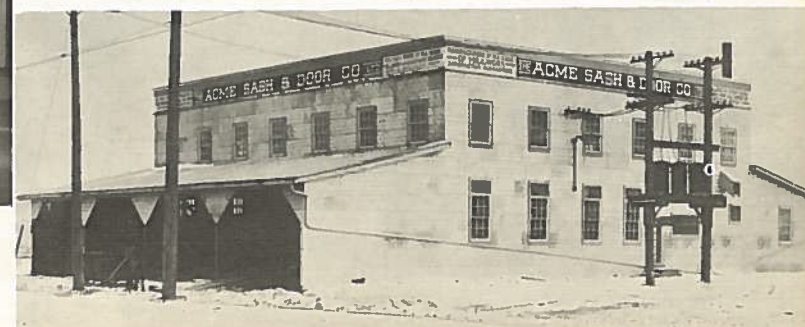
The company has built and maintained a reputation through its history for quality of workmanship and service which is recognized throughout Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario.

Acme Sash & Door Company salutes The City of St. Boniface on its 50th Anniversary, secure in the knowledge that we have added lustre to the colorful history of the City.



*Weldwood Moveable Office Partitions.*

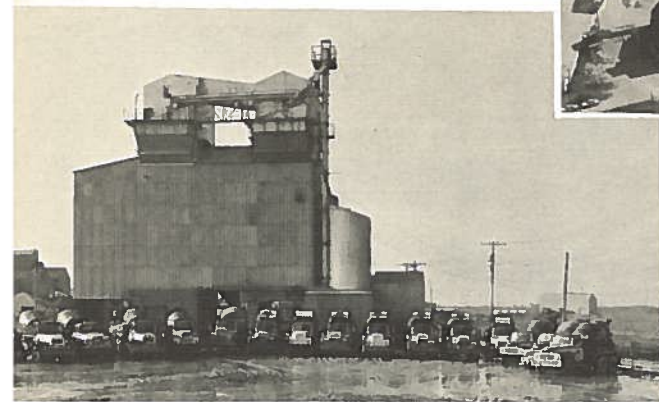
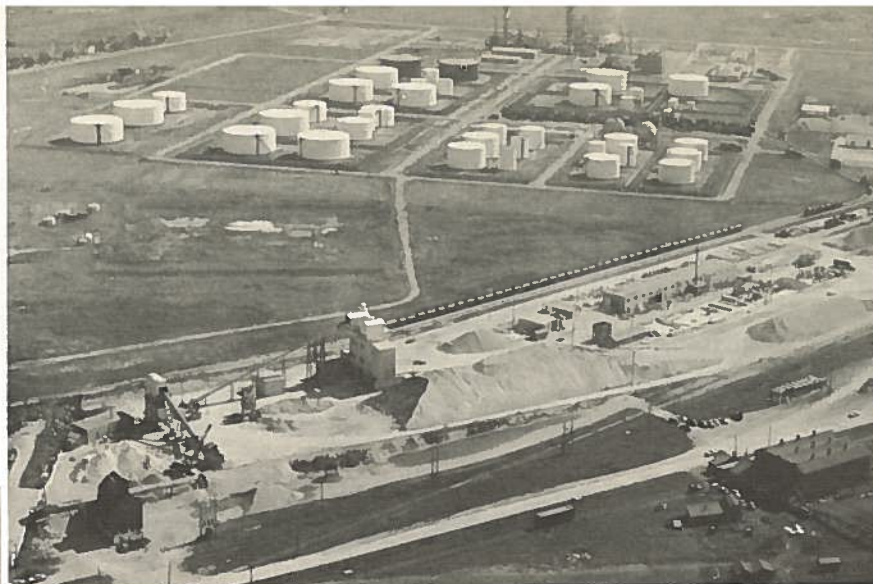
*PLANT IN 1912.*





Vues des Industries au nord et nord-est de St-Boniface.

*Industries in the North and North-East part of St. Boniface.*



au Minnesota, partagèrent avec les paroissiens de la cathédrale les grandes joies qu'occasionna la bénédiction solennelle du 4 octobre 1908.

Durant les célébrations jubilaires, les gens venus de l'extérieur voudront certainement visiter la cathédrale. L'architecture en est du style romano-byzantin. Le Chemin de Croix oeuvre de la Maison Rouillard, d'Angers, France, fut érigé en 1919 et attire l'admiration de tous. Ses trois cloches, fondues en Angleterre en 1840, ont ceci de particulier qu'elles ont traversé l'océan 5 fois, et ont été immortalisées par Whittier dans son poème bien connu "The Red River Voyageur". Ses premières orgues de 1875 devenues celles définitivement rénovées et puissamment augmentées en 1956. Le maître-autel, vraiment distinctif, date de 1948. Sous cet autel est une châsse de rare beauté contenant les reliques de Saint Marcien enveloppées dans un corps de cire.

La cathédrale fut consacrée le 4 juin 1949, et quelques jours plus tard, par un bref apostolique, Rome l'élevait au rang de Basilique Min-





## Municipal Affairs ADMINISTRATION

The city of St. Boniface is administered by a mayor and council of 10 aldermen. It is divided into 5 wards—with two aldermen elected from each ward. The mayor is elected by the city at large.

### TAXATION AND CIVIC FINANCIAL POSITION

The St. Boniface Charter provides that buildings and machinery may be assessed at a percentage of their actual value. The maximum assessment on buildings is set at two-thirds of their actual value.

As an aid to industry, council is given the power to pass by-laws aiding industries by exemption from certain civic taxation.

By-laws fixing the assessed value of land at the amount shown on the last assessment role, and an assessment of not less than 25 per cent of the actual value of the building, for any period up to twenty years, may be passed by council. Any more favorable agreement must be approved by the electors. Council may pass by-laws exempting buildings, used for manufacturing purposes, from payment of municipal taxes except for school taxes, local improvements taxes and debenture taxes, for periods not exceeding twenty years.

A business tax of 8, 10 or 15 per cent of the rental value is assessed upon the occupants of all premises not used as residences.



## St. Boniface Golf Club

"THE FRIENDLY CLUB"

### OFFICERS — 1958 SEASON

President ----- ROY A. PARSONS SR.  
1st V. President ----- KEN S. DALTON  
2nd V. President ----- ALEX E. ROWBOTTOM  
Treasurer ----- R. HERB WILSON  
Secretary ----- MRS. C. J. SCOTT

### LADIES' SECTION OFFICERS

President ----- MRS. ROBERT THOMPSON  
V. President ----- MRS. HAROLD HUNTER  
Secretary ----- MISS W. M. ORAM  
Treasurer ----- MISS HILDA STIMPSON



V. President  
Arthur  
d'Eschambault



Président  
Henri d'Eschambault



Sec. Trésorier  
Gilbert  
d'Eschambault

40<sup>ème</sup> Année de service continué

HENRI D'ESCHAMBAULT LTÉE.

## THOMPSON LUMBER & FUEL LTD.

340 DESMEURONS ST.  
ST. BONIFACE





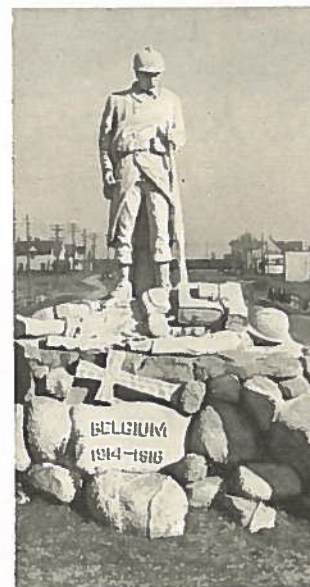
## Club Buildings in Saint Boniface

*Le Club Belge  
Original Building — 1908.*



*Le Club Belge present Building.*

*War Memorial  
unveiled  
October 1st, 1938.*



eure. Ce temple, qui l'emporte en grandeur et en majesté sur tous ceux de l'ouest canadien, est l'oeuvre de nos devanciers. Résultat d'efforts et de sacrifices dans l'union, tout dans cet édifice est véritablement à leur gloire

Depuis cinquante ans, progrès et embellissement d'un temple, certes. Mais aussi, avancement et expansion de la vie religieuse. La paroisse de Saint-Boniface, fondée en 1876, vit sortir de son vaste territoire d'autrefois une vingtaine de paroisses, chapellenies ou postes. Encore la plus considérable du diocèse de Saint-Boniface, elle a présentement comme vingt et unième pasteur monsieur l'abbé Alexandre Boulet. La paroisse "Saint Alphonsus", au nord, dans ce qui est présentement East Kildonan, fut confiée aux Pères Rédemptoristes en 1914. Au début du siècle, des colons belges de langue flamande vinrent former une importante communauté le long de la Rivière La Seine. On érigea pour eux en 1917 la paroisse du Sacré Coeur à Saint-Boniface, laquelle est encore desservie par les Pères Capucins. Dans la partie sud de la ville, au Norwood, s'établirent

*La Verendrye Club, Provencher Avenue.*



*Interior of La Verendrye Club Banquet Hall.*





Specific establishments are exempted. The rate for a manufacturing establishment, providing that the premises are not used to wholesale the merchandise, is set at 8 per cent.

License fees are levied against persons occupying premises, subject to business assessment, for a year or less, and who have not been assessed a business tax. Licenses in lieu of a business tax are also required from anyone conducting a trade liable to a business tax if they do not occupy premises for the purpose of the trades.

The city has the power to license and regulate a variety of services and trades. They are primarily those that have been specifically exempted from business assessment. For the most part they include restaurants, theatres and other services catering to the general public.

The city has been following a pay-as-you-go financial policy as far as possible. This has helped to hold the city's debt down and to reduce the burden of debt servicing charges.

Between 1944 and 1953 the city's assessment increased by 88.5 per cent. However, the budget increased by 109.1 per cent so that there has necessarily been some increase in the rate of taxation.

The provision of schools is imposing the greatest strain on the city. The per capita costs for schools have more than doubled during the decade.



WE ARE PROUD TO SERVE

NOUS SOMMES FIER DE SERVIR

## Saint Boniface

CITY OF TRADITION - ACHIEVEMENT - ASPIRATION

MAY SHE ALWAYS BE HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS!

AVEC SON ORIGINE - SES DONS - SON ÉCLAT

QU'ELLE SOIT TOUJOURS HEUREUSE ET PROSPÈRE!



Telephone Whitehall 3-0431



made in St. Boniface!

# MARTIN CORRUGATED CONTAINERS

**Purchasing Agents throughout Western Canada specify**

**Martin Corrugated Containers to reduce shipping costs . . .**

**storage costs . . . delivery time.**

**MARTIN PAPER PRODUCTS LTD.**

*A Subsidiary of Powell River Company Limited and MacMillan & Bloedel Limited*  
**ST. JEAN BAPTISTE & LA VERENDRYE**



Le Cercle Ouvrier Saint-Joseph — Bowling, Recreation.

## Norwood-St. Boniface Legion

The Norwood and St. Boniface Branch No. 43 of the Manitoba Command of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League received its Charter on April 26th in the year 1928. The first president was the late Cde. Lt.-Col. George C. MacLean. He was succeeded by the late Cde. George V. Bennett in whose term of office the Memorial Hall was officially opened. Other past presidents have been the late Cde. Frank Chittick, Cde. William Tomlinson, Cde. Major A. M. Pratt, M.C., and Cde. J. W. Drummond. During Cde. Drummond's term of office the club rooms were enlarged and refurnished. The present president is Cde. Arthur Rayner, now in his third year of office.

Throughout its thirty years of existence the Branch has always co-operated wholeheartedly with the civic authorities and with other associations who are interested in the welfare and progress of the City of St. Boniface.

plus particulièrement des citoyens de langue anglaise. Ce district eut ses églises non-catholiques, méthodiste, puis presbytérienne. La paroisse catholique de Holy Cross pour les fidèles de langue anglaise fut fondée en 1922, et possède présentement deux importantes chapellenies ou églises subsidiaires. La paroisse du Précieux-Sang au Norwood date de 1946 et fut confiée à la direction des Révérends Pères Oblats. Située à l'est de la ville, la paroisse Saint-Famille, fondée en 1949, a connu un accroissement considérable et compte déjà une population qui la met au quatrième rang des paroisses du Diocèse.

Vers les débuts du siècle, un bon nombre de familles venues d'Europe, Polonais, Ukrainiens et autres, se fixèrent à Saint-Boniface et lui donnèrent son caractère quelque peu cosmopolite. Les fidèles de langue polonaise ont construit leur église de Saint-André-Bobola en 1952 et depuis 1949 les fidèles du rit ukrainien catholique ont également la leur.

De cathédrale en cathédrale, de paroisse en paroisse, l'Eglise catholique à Saint-Boniface est allée de





The city and the two school districts for which they collect taxes, are under the supervision of the Municipal and Public Utility Board. At December 31, 1936, City and School District Debt totalled \$5,695,400.63. Since that time the city's debt has been steadily reduced and at December 31, 1953, stood at \$3,040,929.39, 53 per cent of the 1936 indebtedness. The latter figure is somewhat higher today due to the increased school construction necessitated by the fast growing residential areas of Windsor and Niakwa Parks.

The city is in a much healthier financial position now than at any time during the last 20 years. It will be seen that costs for servicing debt have decreased by 25.6 per cent per capita between 1944 and 1953.

### Police Force

The police force numbers 32, including a chief, a uniform inspector, one detective inspector, 4 uniform sergeants, 1 detective sergeant, 1 detective, 21 uniform constables, 1 clerk of the court and 1 office clerk.

#### Crime report in 1957:

- 1272 (of all kinds) and involving property to the value of \$136,00.00 of which 76% was recovered.
- There were 6408 convictions in Police Court—total fine and costs of \$40,500.00.
- 503 persons were arrested for various offences during 1957.



## DISTRIBUTED

*"Coast to Coast"*

# MALCO

### QUALITY FARM IMPLEMENTS

- HARROW EQUIPMENT
- HYDRAULIC TRUCK HOISTS
- HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS
- DEEP TILLAGE STEELS
- HAY BALE ELEVATORS
- HEAT-TREATED PLOW BOLTS

Manufactured by:  
MALMGREN IMPLEMENT MFG. CO. (MAN.) LTD.  
ST. BONIFACE, MAN.



Congratulations to

**ST. BONIFACE**

on their 50th Anniversary

**BILLINKOFF'S LTD.**

Lumber and Plywood Merchants

Suppliers to:

BUILDING PROJECTS ACROSS CANADA

625 Marion

ST. BONIFACE

Ph. CH 7-1121

## STANDARD CHEMICALS

LIMITED

Celebrates with St. Boniface  
in 1958 with a complete  
New Plant and facilities  
for Custom Mixing . . .

**\*"STANCHEM"**

**QUALITY PRODUCTS**

\*REGISTERED

Phone CH 7-4861

681 Plinquet Street

## Freddie's Gravel & Stone Supply Ltd.

BULK CEMENT  
TRANSPORTERS

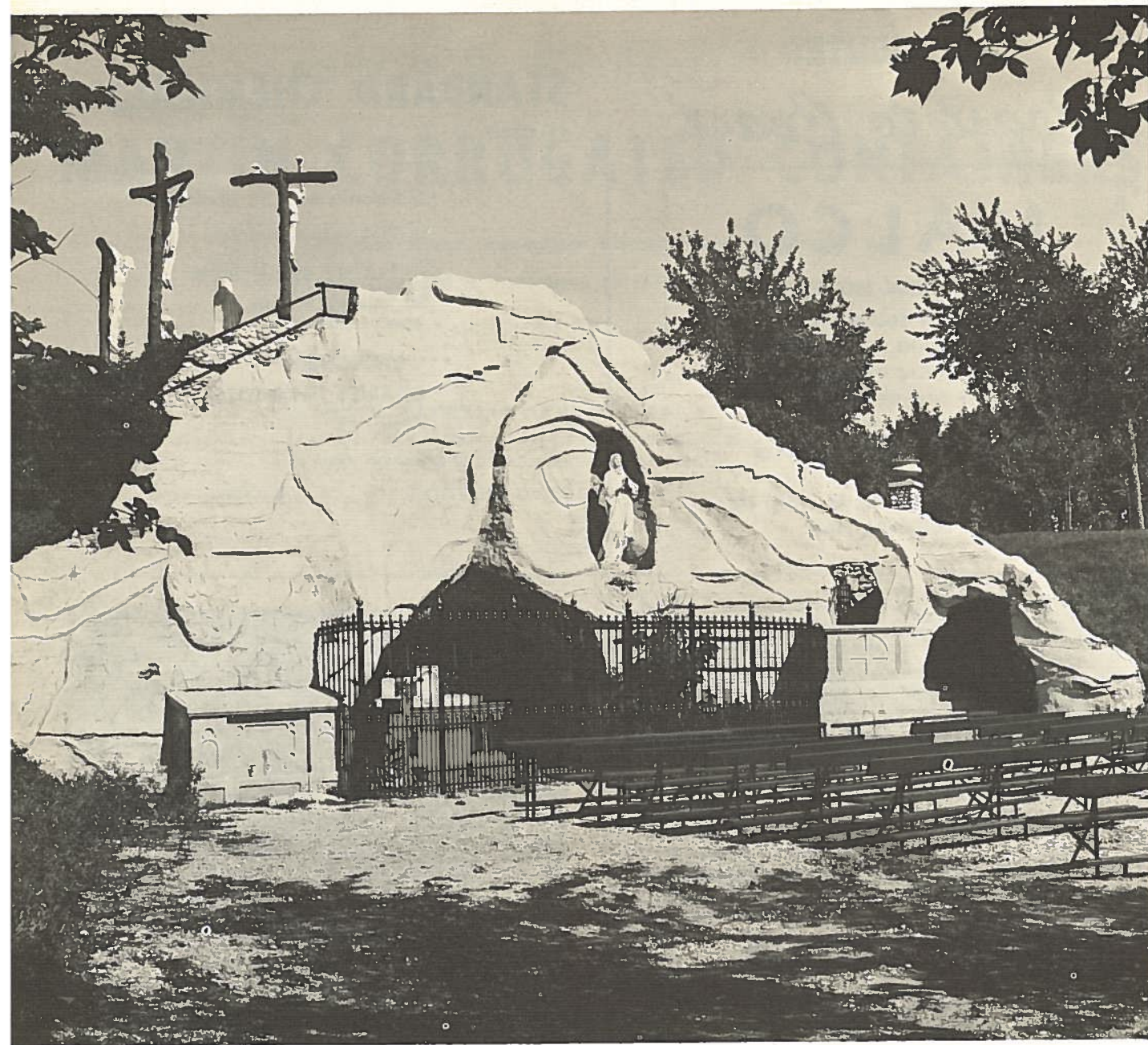
*"Your Friendly Gravel and Cement Contractor"*

Phone

CE 3-2089 — CE 3-5220

Corner Dawson Road and Highway 59  
ST. BONIFACE





## The Grotto

On the banks of the Seine River,  
Sacred Heart church grounds.

progrès en progrès.

Rendons hommage à nos ancêtres à la foi vive et pratique pour l'oeuvre accompli. Rappelons-nous comme eux ces mots inscrits dans la voûte du sanctuaire de la cathédrale: "Le Dieu vivant est au milieu de vous."

A l'occasion de ce jubilé, remercions "ce Dieu vivant" d'avoir comblé la ville de Saint-Boniface d'une prospérité matérielle et spirituelle dont elle est fière, et demandons qu'il lui continue le secours de ses bienfaits afin que Saint-Boniface soit toujours une gloire pour l'Eglise et pour l'Ouest Canadien.

### LES MÉTIS A ST. BONIFACE

Les métis ont beaucoup contribué au progrès de Saint-Boniface et de la province du Manitoba. Aussi Saint-Boniface ne saurait célébrer son anniversaire sans commémorer leurs exploits.

Au Conseil d'Assiniboia et à la première législature manitobaine, les députés de langue française étaient presque tous métis. Un bon nombre de députés de langue anglaise étaient métis également. La plupart des premiers commissaires





All three members of the investigation department are graduates of the R.C.M.P. College Class or R.C.M.P. Identification Course.

The police department is tied with the City of Winnipeg police radio network, and co-operation between the two is on the highest level.

### Fire Protection

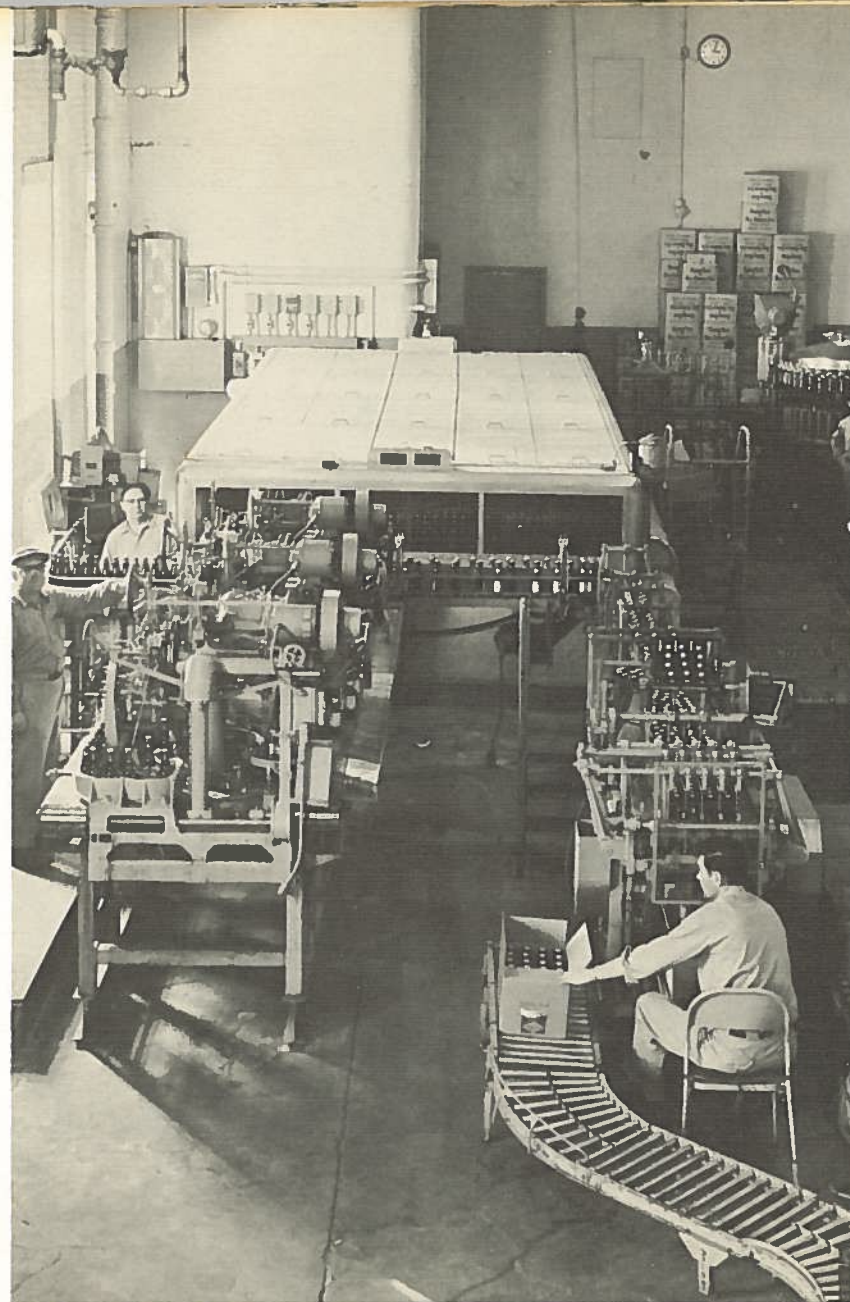
There are 3 fire stations in the city. One on Dumoulin, behind the city hall, one at the corner of Tache and Goulet and one at Marion Street and Dawson Road.

The former two are designed to protect the commercial and residential areas of the older or North West sections of the city while the latter is located between the heavy industry and the new residential areas in the South East section of the city.

An agreement of mutual aid exists since 1938 between the Cities of St. Boniface and Winnipeg.

### NUMBER OF FIRES AND DAMAGE RESULTING FROM FIRES IN ST. BONIFACE

	Alarms Received	Value Bldgs. and Contents	Loss Bldgs. and Contents
1948 .....	340	\$2,100,457.00	\$26,640.00
1949 .....	313	6,031,750.00	27,474.00
1950 .....	320	3,703,269.00	26,195.00
1951 .....	326	2,509,000.00	50,380.00
1952 .....	421	2,477,845.00	35,190.00
1953 .....	366	2,918,329.00	125,483.00



*A general view of the efficient bottling line at Kiewel's.*

**T**HE site now occupied by the Kiewel Brewery at 191 Dumoulin Street in St Boniface. has an interesting link with early trading in the area. It was the location of an open-air market where farmers sold their produce and gathered the latest news.

The Kiewel Brewery was constructed in 1925, and the first expansion was completed the following year. In 1937, it became necessary to install larger bottling facilities. The steam plant was enlarged considerably in 1938.

The need for further expansion became apparent during World War 2, and at its conclusion, an extensive program to increase productive capacity was put into effect. Included in these developments were the installation of a new and larger bottling line, as well as a large structural addition to provide more space for offices and for the bottling and shipping departments. With the completion of the above, the Kiewel plant had acquired all the attributes of a modern brewing establishment.

Mr. K. G. Kelsey is President and General Manager of the Kiewel Brewing Company Limited.

## The Kiewel Brewing Company Limited



*Aerial view of  
St. Boniface.*

d'école, non seulement de Saint-Boniface mais des paroisses environnantes de Sainte-Agathe, de Sainte-Anne-des-Chênes, de Saint-Norbert et de Saint-Francois-Xavier étaient métis français.

Aujourd'hui le groupe métis continue à jouer un rôle important au Manitoba. Bien qu'après l'arrivée des colons de l'Ontario et du Québec les métis soient devenus un groupe minoritaire, leur histoire continue néanmoins à être une source de fierté non seulement pour eux-mêmes mais pour tous les manitobains auprès desquels se sont déroulées les pages les plus glorieuses de cette épopée.



*Louis Riel: the man who helped Manitoba attain provincial status. He was born and buried in St. Boniface.*



## Housing

There were 6,623 occupied dwellings, or households, in the city at the time of the census. Since that time 600 houses and 98 apartments have been built. The proportion of owner occupied dwellings is the same (61 per cent) for both St. Boniface and the metropolitan area.

About 60 per cent of all apartments are to be found north of Marion Street, although only 35 per cent of the occupied dwellings are located in this district. The majority of apartment blocks are built along Marion Street itself.

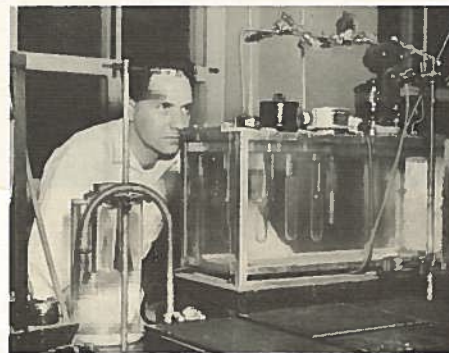
Median rents in the northern and eastern portions of the city are 12.5 per cent below those for the city. Median rents in Norwood are 65 per cent above the median rents for the city. However, comparatively few premises are for rent in this high class residential district.

Residential areas in the South East section of the city, and now approximately half completed, will on completion house an estimated total population of 13,000 to 15,000. This development is one of the largest housing projects in Western Canada.

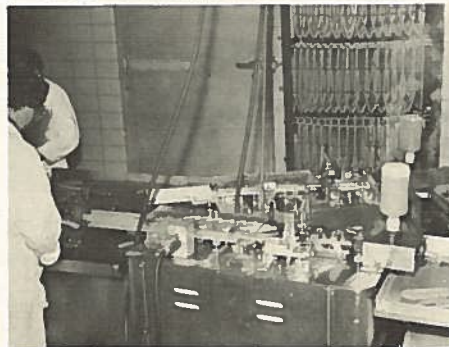
It is designed to provide space for parks, neighborhood shopping centres, schools and churches. Planned on the "Bay" system of streets, minimum through traffic traverses the area, thus providing maximum traffic safety.



*Research and quality control have been fundamental to the growth of Canada Packers, always giving strength to the pledge of finest quality.*



*Cleanliness and sanitation are a fetish in Canada Packers' St. Boniface plants, to make every product a credit to the community.*



*Choice sides of beef hang in a spotless cooler—evidence of swift and sanitary handling.*



# GOOD COMPANY!

We have watched St. Boniface grow for many years, so we have cause for pride in this celebration of its 50th anniversary of incorporation as a city. As with St. Boniface, our beginnings were small but we have shared our growth with this city of our choice as the years passed. Today, Canada Packers Limited is the largest meat packing company in Canada. Throughout those years, we have been close to the citizens of St. Boniface: drawing on them for our skilled employees, participating in their activities. We can truly say we have been in good company.



- Maple Leaf Poultry
- Maple Leaf Hams
- Maple Leaf Bacon
- Maple Leaf Wieners
- Maple Leaf Sausage
- York Canned Meats
- Klik
- Maple Leaf Cheese
- Maple Leaf Eggs
- Margene Margarine
- Domestic Shortening
- York Peanut Butter
- Maple Leaf Soap
- Maple Leaf Detergent





RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT, AULNEAU STREET.

AERIAL VIEW OF NORTH-WEST ST. BONIFACE, WINNIPEG LEFT BACKGROUND.



Complete in every respect, such as boulevards, street lighting, paved streets and adequate open areas for future community recreation, it will become a model community.

When completed, the estimated educational needs will be approximately 96 classrooms, 40 of which will be available in September of 1958. The total will be four elementary and one high school.

#### **CKSB — Owned and operated by its listeners.**

**W**ESTERN Canada's First French Language Station had its first broadcast in St. Boniface on May 27, 1946. Radio-Saint-Boniface Limitee, incorporated by Federal charter in 1944, operates Radio Station CKSB.

It serves approximately 70,000 French-speaking Canadians in Manitoba who, prior to 1946, had only a meagre French broadcast from the CBC station at Watrous, Saskatchewan, and even these few hours were lost to the majority of its listeners due to the distance involved.

The French-speaking group, very desirous of utilizing this new method of education to the benefit of all, decided, after careful study of the problems, to build its own station. A subscription for funds was opened and it soon took on national proportions. A request for a license was presented to the





CBC in March 1944 and granted by the Governors in May of the same year.

Two years later, on the 27th of May 1946, the station, owned and operated by its listeners, had its first broadcast. Its builders were at last rewarded with twelve hours a day of varied programs in their own language. CKSB has, since then, continued to furnish these 70,000 people, grouped within one hundred miles of St. Boniface, the education and entertainment that the CBC could not, at that time, give them from Watrous.

At the beginning of its operations CKSB presented only twelve hours per day of varied programs produced in its own studios. This, however, soon had to be increased to sixteen hours per day and at the present time the daily schedule is from 7:00 a.m. to 11:45 p.m.

CKSB was built solely for service to its listeners. It has now, as its originators wished it to have, four objectives only:

- a) To develop the cultural and social qualities of its people.
- b) To educate them.
- c) To furnish high quality entertainment.
- d) To instruct them in newer methods pertaining to our everyday life.

#### THE FELLOWSHIP OF GOOD MUSIC

In any community, the Lovers of Good Music constitute a group that is invariably larger—and stronger—than one would think.



## IN ST. BONIFACE, THE DIRECTION IS UP!

• • • • •

On May 1, 1931, Modern Dairies began operations with 22 employees. Today our Company employs more than 700 persons. The secret of success? Actually it's no secret, It's because . . .

- "you can
- whip our
- cream
- but you
- can't beat
- our milk"
- 
- 

**MODERN DAIRIES**  
LIMITED

#### Congratulations

CITY of ST. BONIFACE  
50th ANNIVERSARY

from

Canada's and St. Boniface's

Largest Manufacturers of

### LICENSE PLATES

EMBOSSD ENAMEL or

REFLECTORIZED "SCOTCHLITE"



and **SIGNS** ETCHED  
ALUMINUM

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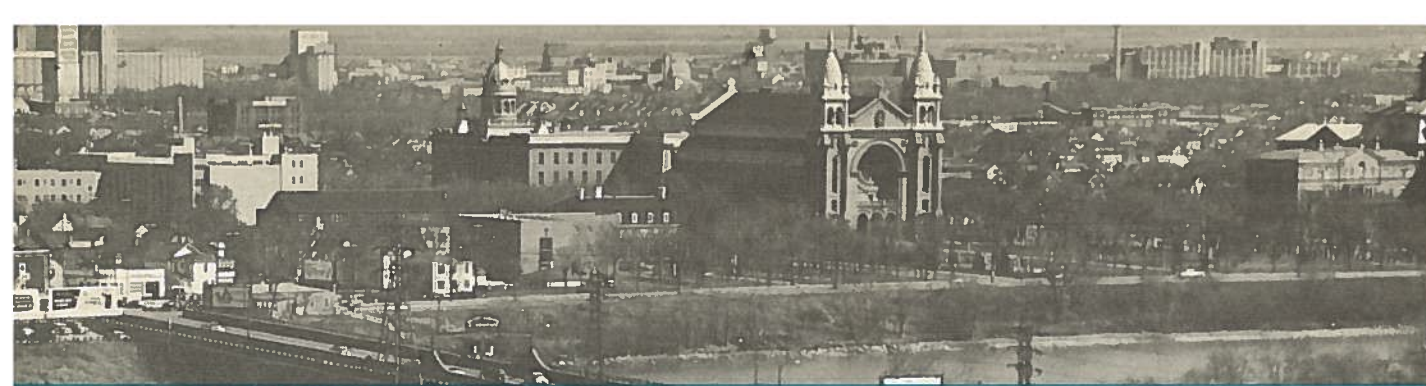
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*St. Boniface skyline, 1958.*



*Early St. Boniface about 1904.*



*Maison Chapelle, St. Boniface.*

That is because Lovers of Good Music may actually have no other ties in common—nothing else in language, income, faith or geography which unites them, only the universal language of the world's fine music brings them together.

This fellowship is unusually strong in Winnipeg. Witness the greatest musical festival in the Commonwealth. Witness the following of the Winnipeg Symphony—the popularity of music in the schools.

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Because their one common taste—their shared understanding of the finer aspects of music—has picked out CKSB as the "Good Music Station" in the Winnipeg area.

As already mentioned, CKSB was made possible by funds donated in the main by the French-speaking population of Manitoba. Ever since 1946 CKSB has continued to operate very successfully and is known to-day as "The Key to the French market in the Keystone province of Canada."

### **St. Boniface and the Catholic Church**

We celebrate this year the Golden Jubilee of the city of St. Boniface—it is true—but also that of the present-day cathedral.





What name best distinguishes our city? St. Boniface or the Cathedral City? Indeed, a difficult question to answer!

The cathedral offers many an interesting fact. The present cathedral, which took thirty months to construct, was financed mostly by its parishioners. It was solemnly blessed in 1908, thirteen archbishops and bishops being present, among whom were the bishops of Nicolet and Fargo as well as Mgr. Ireland of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Visitors coming to St. Boniface to take part in the jubilee festivities should make it a point to visit this temple of Roman and Byzantine architecture, the largest and most majestic of Western Canada. Its way of the Cross, blessed and erected in 1919, according to many the finest in all of Canada, is the work of the Rouillard House of Angers, France. The bells were cast in England in 1840 and were made famous in the poem "The Red River Voyageur" of Whittier in 1944. The marble of the main altar under which are to be found the relics of St. Marcian, was imported from Italy for its construction in 1948. Six days after its consecration on June 4, 1949, the cathedral was made by Roman authority one of the five Canadian Minor Basilicas.

Since its beginnings in 1876, the cathedral parish has given birth to a score of other parishes. It remains however the largest in the diocese and Fr. A. B. Boulet follows a



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ST. BONIFACE, MAN.

rather long line of twenty priests who have ministered to the needs of the parish.

In 1914, the Redemptorists were confided the care of St. Alphonsus church in East Kildonan. At about the same time the Capuchin Fathers took charge of the Flemish speaking Belgians of St. Boniface.

At the turn of the century a few English-speaking citizens had settled in the southern part of the city in what has become to be known as Norwood. Soon it had several non-Catholic churches, such as the Methodist and the Presbyterian, and later, in 1922, the Catholic parish of Holy Cross was established in the area.

Recently, other parishes have been founded: the Precious Blood parish in 1946 and, a few years later, the bilingual parish of Holy Family which is to the east of the city.

The Polish and Ukrainian Catholics also have their own churches.

May God bless our city of St. Boniface — a city which is reputed for its many churches — and may He grant it material and spiritual prosperity in the years to come.

## The Missionary Oblate Sisters of St. Boniface FIRST RELIGIOUS CONGREGATION FOUNDED IN WESTERN CANADA

The jubilee year of the city of St. Boniface rightly recalls to one's mind the first





home of the Oblate Sisters erected by L. A. P. Langevin, O.M.I., Archbishop of St. Boniface, some fifty years ago.

In 1902 at the request of Bishop Langevin the Government of Manitoba permitted the bilingual teachers of the province to be trained in a separate Normal School. The building for the purpose was erected at the corner of Masson and Aulneau Streets in St. Boniface. Nearby, on Aulneau Street, Archbishop Langevin had a small house built as a residence for the nuns and young girls who would attend Normal School. Some fifteen College students, helped financially by His Grace and destined to the priesthood, also took their meals at this house. It was this unpretentious house which became the cradle of the Congregation of the Missionary Oblate Sisters.

On March 24, 1904, the Noviciate of the Order was canonically established with well-defined purposes: the securing of the glory of God by the growth in personal holiness of each of its members and the works of education and apostleship in missions and parishes. The Order had been founded to come to the assistance of the few teaching Congregations already in the diocese but who could not satisfy the growing needs for more sisters to teach the Catholic children of the province. This need became more imperative as a result of the Manitoba School Act of



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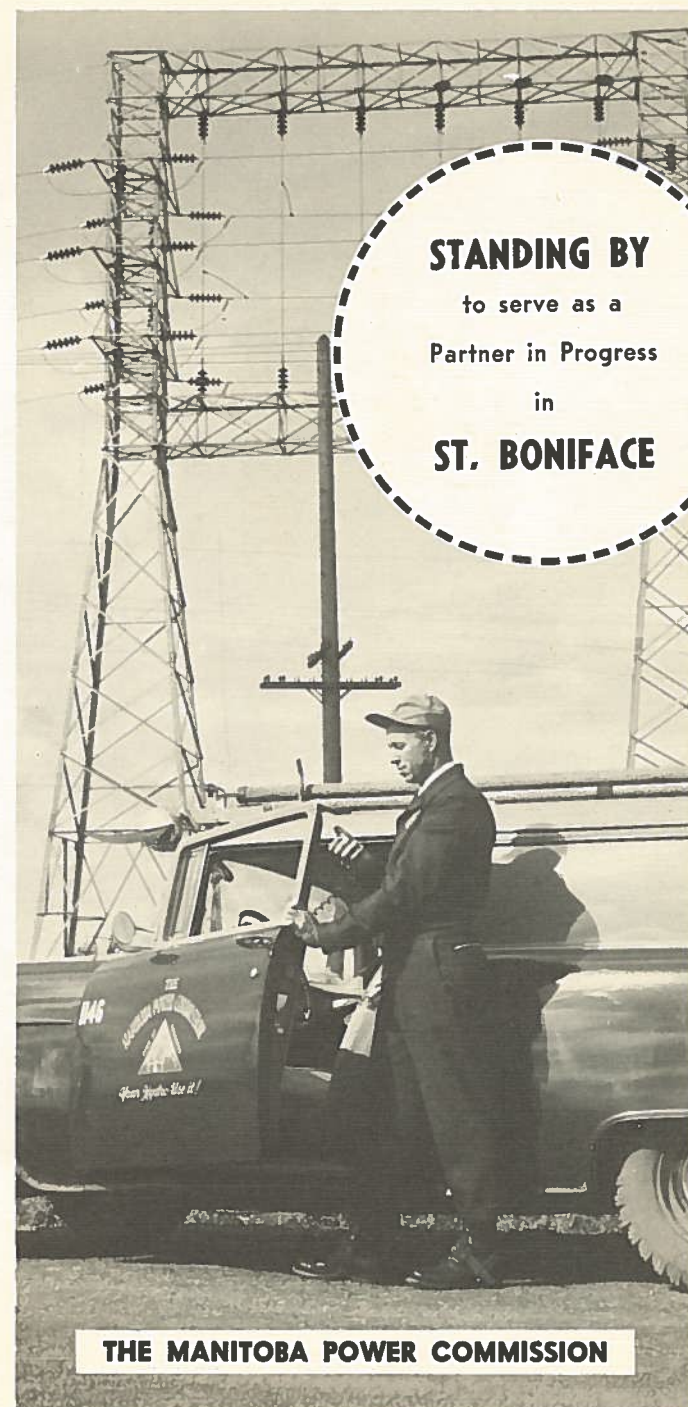
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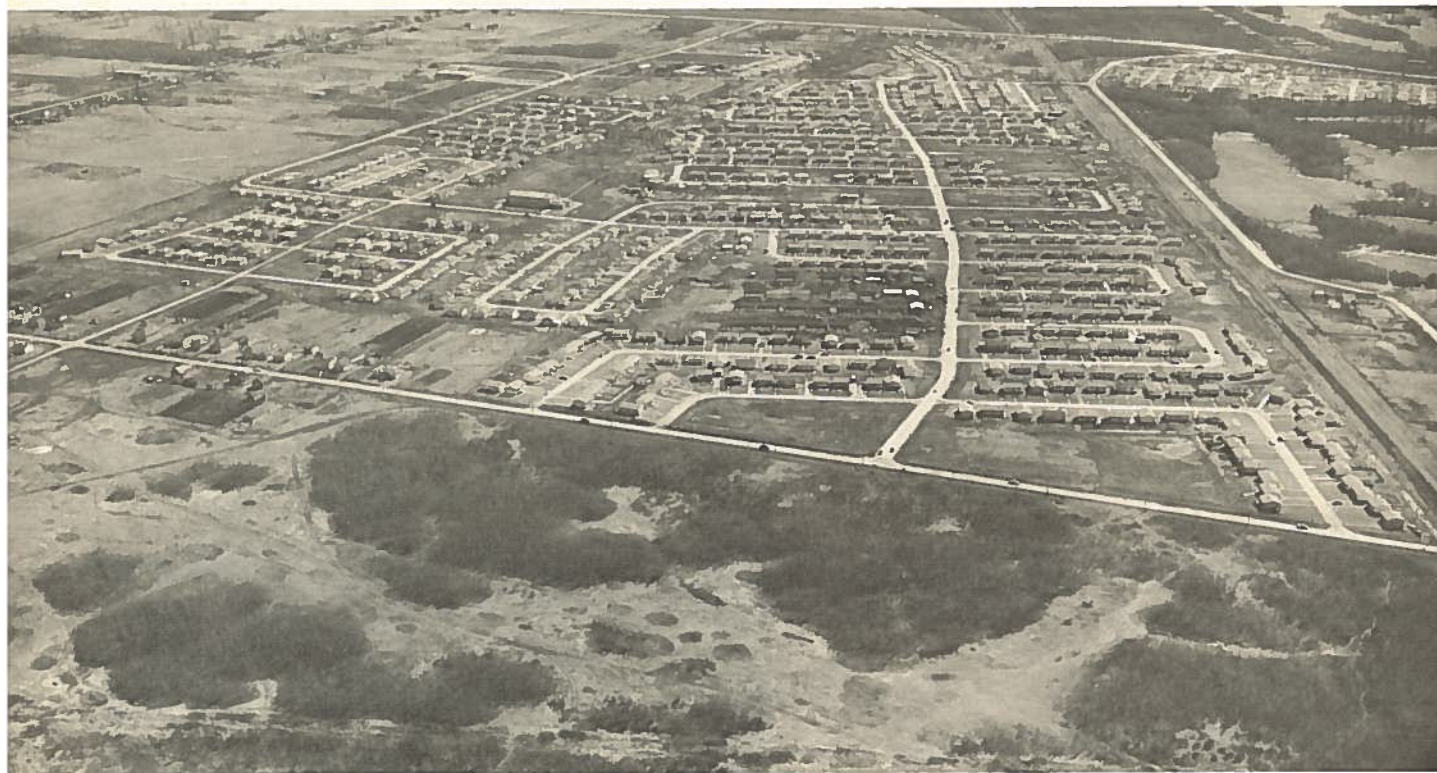
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Industrial organizations who wish to take part in the advance of this prosperous area should be sure and see Ladco Co. Ltd. We have approximately 102 acres of prime industrial land adjacent to "Windsor Park" and at the immediate terminus of the Eastern portion of the Trans Canada Highway. This property can be fully serviced with sewer, water, road and rail facilities.



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1890 which greatly hindered religious teaching in the public schools.

The Order has more than one reason to be grateful to the city of St. Boniface. One of the two co-foundresses of the Congregation was a young girl of St. Boniface, Mother Marie-Joseph du Sacre-Coeur, nee Alma Laurendeau, a teacher of the diocese to whom Archbishop Langevin confided his plans for the establishment of the Order. Mother Marie-Joseph du Sacre-Coeur died last February after more than fifty years of eminent service to the Order. On March 10, 1909, by an Act of the Manitoba Legislature, the Congregation became a civil institution under the name: "The Missionary Oblates of St. Boniface." The Order is largely indebted to the Honourable Judge Joseph Bernier for this incorporation. The main clauses of the document however were drawn up by His Honour Judge Prud'homme, also of St. Boniface.

The Congregation is not limited to its first purpose: the training of Christian youth. Its secondary works also become powerful means of apostleship. These are: dispensaries and visits to the sick and needy in mission districts; retreats, private and collective for women and girls; Home Training schools for girls, catechetical courses through summer courses or by correspondence.

Besides the Mother house which includes the Noviciate and the House of Studies at St.





Boniface, the Congregation has twenty-four establishments, twenty-three of which are in Western Canada. These are subdivided as follows: twelve public schools, two parochial schools, five private boarding schools, three for small boys and one for girls, and five Indian Residential schools.

A new building which houses the general and local administrations, the Infirmary, the House of Studies and the Noviciate now replaces the Maison-Chapelle of 1902, and though the crumbling walls of the old building will soon disappear its name will remain, and the large house replacing it will still be called "Maison-Chapelle." Under the new roof the spirit of the old will persist.

### THE MÉTIS IN ST. BONIFACE

The origin and early history of St. Boniface is intimately interwoven with that of the Metis in Manitoba. Not only did the majority of the political leaders of the memorable events leading to the foundation of the Province, in 1869-70, live on the east side of the Red River but many of the social and cultural institutions still active have had Metis founders.

All the French-speaking representatives and many of the English speaking members on the council of Assiniboia and of the first Manitoba Legislature were Metis. The first school trustees for St. Boniface were Metis also.



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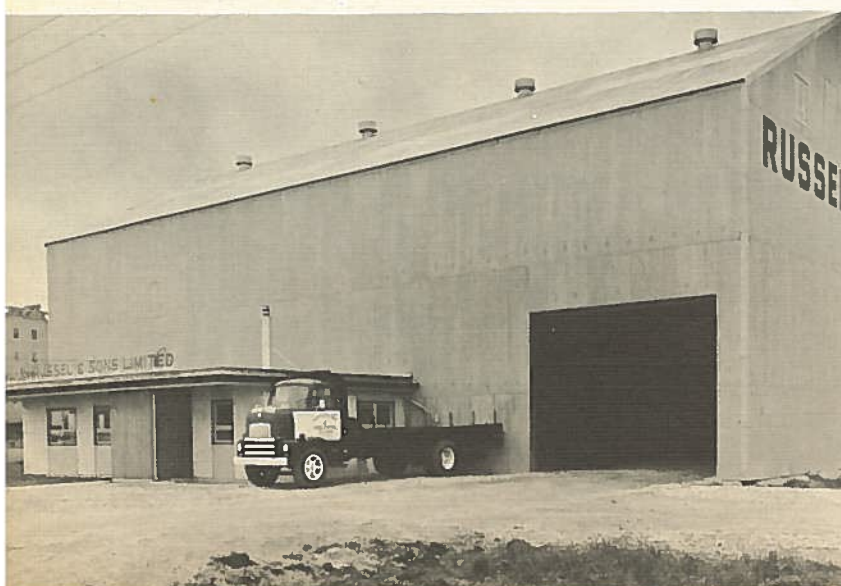
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Explorers, traders, and the first settlers also had to rely on the skills of the Metis for their food provisions.

However, with the wave of eastern migration, leadership roles began to be taken by French Canadians and Anglo-Saxons soon to be joined by other European nationalities. Many who can claim Metis background are now identified either as French-Canadians or as Scotch and English-Canadians, though they continue to play an important role in the public life of St. Boniface.

Pride in Metis contributions is still very much alive, not only amongst the Metis themselves, but among Manitobans generally who like to underline that the Metis took root and developed within the boundaries of their Province.











ST. BONIFACE FERRY LANDING, 1872.

Along the east bank of the mighty Red River, opposite the fork of the Assiniboine, in the year 1818, the settlement of St. Boniface was born. Here the French Canadians, following the spiritual leadership of Father Provencher, transformed this wilderness into a unique and progressive community. With courage, determination and devout faith they overcame the hardships of pioneer life and left a legacy of pride and faith in the future, which has made possible the Great Cathedral City of today.

Now, on this 50th Anniversary of its incorporation as a City, cosmopolitan St. Boniface reflects with justifiable pride its growth and achievements over the years. With its modern schools, beautiful residential areas, and thriving industry, St. Boniface is keeping faith with the vision and ideals of its early pioneers.



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