

in a swamp, and in Spring it would need to be built with a boat to float in. It was compared in other respects to a Noah's Ark in appearance.

The second building was built by Mr. Drewes on the opposite—now Donaldson's—corner. The settlement up and down the river from Winnipeg consisted of houses along the river bank, each one on a narrow strip running back, as in Lower Canada. The houses are chiefly log and generally thatched. The better houses of the well-to-do usually had a roof with four facets, known as a "pavilion" roof, or as I once heard it called up the Assiniboine by an incorrect speaker, a "rebellion roof."

The settlers manufactured almost all the articles they needed. While all farmed a little, one was a carpenter, another a blacksmith, another a weaver, and so on. Their furniture was chiefly home made. There was not a chair to be bought or borrowed in Winnipeg in 1871. The new settlers chiefly used boxes or trunks to sit upon. It was a common belief that brick could not be made in the country. There were few chimneys. There were some of mud, but a bit of stove-pipe was the common resource. Dr. Schultz had erected the low brick buildings where the pottery stands shortly before 1871, but popular opinion consigned them to speedy destruction by wind and frost. The ceilings of houses were done with wood, and plaster was looked on as a doubtful and dangerous innovation. The people of the country, were, many of them, engaged in "tripping," *i. e.* in taking loads of fur in St. Paul on the famous Red River carts, which came back laden with merchandise. They all kept cattle; and some fine herds, now disappeared, were there to be seen upon the plains. I have seen large bands of native horses, some of which though five and six years old had never been in a stable. Hay cutting was begun on a certain day. It was illegal to begin sooner. At 12 o'clock at night the settlers were scattered over the plains, and soon as 12