

peasantry who had been evicted, and forthwith began to look about for lands in the New World on which to colonize them; but it was not until 1812 that a permanent settlement was made on the Red River, the place selected. The Hudson's Bay Company claim that they had a fort there in 1796, and hence, they regarded the Scotch immigrants as intruders.

The site of the "Old Selkirk Settlement" is north some twenty miles, near Lake Winnipeg, but the location at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers was thought to be a more favorable one, and hence the present site of Winnipeg has been occupied with an increasing number of whites for seventy-five years, although in 1870 the population was only about a hundred. Fort Garry was its earlier name, and a crumbling gateway just off one of the principal streets of the city, and traces of walls, mark the spot where there has been more than one siege, and repulse, and capitulation. This gateway is a high arch of yellow limestone, having two heavy valves or gates of wood, a look-out, a platform for cannon in the upper part of the arch, and loop-holes for musketry; and near it are traces of a bastion. It is a very striking and interesting ruin, and some day the Winnipegers will regret the total destruction of Fort Garry; and suffer us to add here, Buffalonians, the demolition of Fort Porter.

The origin of Indian names and traditions generally awakes an interest in the tourist, and those of the tribes in Canada are no exceptions,—one of each must suffice. Tribes living near gave name to the Assiniboines from one of their customs. They do most of their cooking by dropping hot stones into vessels containing their food, immersed in water; hence they were called assini, (stone), and boine, (men), stone-men, or Assiniboines. Manitoba is from Manitou, the Great Spirit, and ba, pronounced in a low tone, whispering. The name was applied in this way: Along the banks of the channel which connects the two lakes, great and little Manitoba, are