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ment for lands various settlers were living on. This request met with prompt refusal; in the subsequent uproar, the Governor of the Company was killed. At the time in question, a Dominion employee was surveying the lands under dispute; information was imparted him the action would create trouble amongst the half breeds who had formed an opinion the Government were disregarding their claims altogether. A party, Mr. Cunningham states, headed by Louis Riel, interfered with and prevented the surveyor's work. A few days following this action, one William McDougall was made Lieutenant-Governor, an appointment Riel in company with some three hundred men, endeavored to resent by preventing McDougall from entering Fort Garry from St. Norbert. Then, an attempt was made to raise a force amongst the English and Scotch settlers to force a way for McDougall to enter Fort Garry. This endeavor met defeat; it was said at the time that many of these men, claimants to no allegiance with Riel and his followers, undoubtedly assumed a disguised sympathy with him. At a few weeks later date, the Fort was seized by Riel who issued a proclamation that the Colony send twelve men as representatives to sit in council with his supporters. Nothing of importance, however, transpired; this was sequential to the fact agreement was entirely out of the question, and rather did this assembly incline Riel to assume greater determination than before. Within two months, McDougall sent forth that which the settlers understood to be Queen Victoria's Proclamation which empowered him with the Governorship, likewise authorising immediate suppression of the rebellious attitude. As the aftermath of this mandate, some fifty men met at the house of Dr. Schultze; herein government stores were in safe keeping. In protecting these goods, the men in charge were confronted by a large band of Frenchmen by whom they were taken to the Fort. Amongst these was Dr. Schultze; he, however, made good an escape, and after secreting himself in Kildonan for a short period, contrived to get away to Duluth, from whence, he travelled to Ontario. Just at this time, Donald Smith, the late Lord Strathcona arrived at Fort Garry; his presence was the means of bringing together a gathering of English and French representatives, of whom Mr. Cunningham says forty were in attendance. The first action of this assembly was to formulate a Bill of Rights and dispatch delegates to the House of Commons at Ottawa. Manitoba was passing through turbulent times; Riel with his ill advised adherents imprisoned a number of people, four of whom were condemned to death. Amongst this quartet was Thomas Scott; he suffered, the remaining three received pardon.

At the close of these interesting reminiscences of early years, Mr. Cunningham spoke in a personal strain. He, Manitoba's oldest inhabitant, has upon many occasions made the journey to St. Paul with an ox cart. In the early fifties, he travelled to and from Edmonton by a similar mode of conveyance. "People," he remarked, "often talked about trains which we were told in Fort Garry ran long distances in England and United States. We often wished a railroad would be built into the northwest, but we never expected to see it come."

In response to the writer's query relative to the grain growth and process of rendition into flour, the centenarian said its grinding was accomplished with a circular stone turned by hand power; this mill of primitive construction, revolved around a grooved stone. He is able to recollect distinctly when a little boy, the date of this would be about 1820, various settlers in Kildonan raised small acreages of wheat.

"Christmas will soon be here again, Mr. Cunningham," remarked his visitor. The venerable man who was then standing up to replenish the stove, sighed.

In speaking of winters and the contention Manitoba's climatic conditions are now in progress of change, the centenarian remarked that when a very small boy he recollects men talking about a difference even they had witnessed. During the past two decades, such is making itself noticeable, and may the hope be extended that the severity of winter season will in not

distant period, be of greater modification than at the present time. The idea that the Indians are reliable weather prognosticators, is not conducive to the opinions of Mr. Cunningham who places no credence in the alleged signs through which a coming season's meteorological forecasts may be read. In his judgment no prophetic vision is obtainable. Concerning prices for commodities in early days, he contends that figures for goods then purchasable in English currency, were not excessive; the transportation tariffs solve this. Water traffic, ships to Hudson Bay from England, York boats to the Fort.

A few minutes later, the centenarian enquiring the time was informed that ten o'clock was passed; he then prepared to go upstairs.

"Good night and God bless you all," was his parting remark.

But—yet every life must reach its terminus, the writer upon this visit could not fail to notice that the venerable man is rapidly approaching completion of his pilgrimage. Within the past few weeks, a deafness is making an appearance; his eyesight is rapidly failing; that wonderful memory remains.

"I'm ready to go any time now," was a remark made by him to the writer during the evening. "My end is not far away, and during the last few weeks I've begun to think so. Yes, I want to go before long."

"Not yet," answered his listener, "several more Christmas days for you yet."

But, ah! this cannot be, for Mr. Cunningham the man in his one hundred and fourth year of age, is now of very different appearance than on Good Friday last when the writer visited him. Very pathetic indeed was the sight as he walked across the room. However, he is in perfect readiness to leave the scenes of earth, and when his long, useful career is examined—James Cunningham, the Hudson Bay lad in earliest years, he who travelled from that distant zone in 1817 to Fort Garry; his active association decades afterwards as the representative of Kildonan constituency in Manitoba's first Legislative body, and other duties, verily will be realized inasmuch as concerns him, the grandeur of those words penned by the Psalmist of old:

"And now, Lord, what wait I for? My hope is in Thee."

THREE REASONS

Each With Two Legs and Ten Fingers

An Eastern woman who is a fond mother writes an amusing article about her experience feeding her boys.

Among other things she says: "Three chubby, rosy-cheeked boys, Bob, Jack and Dick, respectively, are three of our reasons for using and recommending the food, Grape-Nuts, for these youngsters have been fed on Grape-Nuts since infancy, and often between meals when other children would have been given candy."

"I gave a package of Grape-Nuts to a neighbor whose 3-year-old child was a weakened little thing, ill half the time. The little tot ate the Grape-Nuts and cream greedily and the mother continued the good work, and it was not long before a truly wonderful change manifested itself in the child's face and body. The results were remarkable, even for Grape-Nuts."

"Both husband and I use Grape-Nuts every day and keep strong and well and have three of the finest, healthiest boys you can find in a day's march."

Many mothers instead of destroying the children's stomachs with candy and cake give the youngsters a handful of Grape-Nuts when they are begging for something in the way of sweets. The result is soon shown in greatly increased health, strength and mental activity.

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Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.