

parts of the Province, and are hardly ever seen off their reserves. The principal reserves are located on the map with the letters **I.R.**

These reserves have been set apart under several Treaties by the Dominion Government. Indian Inspector E. McColl, of Winnipeg, visits each reserve at least once a year, and not only distributes food, clothing, tools, seed grain, potatoes, &c., but encourages them to undertake the cultivation of land for their own benefit.

The Hudson Bay Company's Traders next claim our attention. Some of these married the native Indian women. Their descendants are now with us generally known as Half-Breeds. In many instances after continued intermarriage with white settlers and with the influence of civilization, schools, &c., the distinguishing characteristics are no longer noticeable. Some of our best citizens, energetic, successful men and women have traces of Indian blood in their veins.

Shortly after Manitoba became one of the Provinces of the Dominion, we have the rush of Canadians, of English, Irish, Scotch, French, Mennonite, Icelandic and Scandinavian settlers. Distinct colonies of some of these were formed and they still maintain their customs and language, although gradually giving way to the all prevailing power of the English language, English laws, customs, etc.

The principal Colonies are :—Mennonites in Rhineland ; Icelanders, on the shores of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba, in Argyle and in the Pipestone District ; Scandinavians in Huns Valley, North of Minnedosa ; Crofters, near Pelican Lake ; while many Jews as well as a number of Icelanders and Scandinavians located in Winnipeg.

The total population of the Province to-day is estimated in round numbers to be 200,000.

#### OCCUPATION OF SETTLERS.

The chief occupation of the settlers is farming. The wealth of the people is taken from the soil. Cities, towns and villages are directly dependent upon the produce of the lands. Our lakes abound in fish, and at certain seasons of the year a limited number find employment at our fisheries.

In conclusion, the topics touched upon and the facts given herein should furnish subject matter for many interesting discussions in the school-room. Such discussions are of much more value to pupils than any memorizing of geographical names.