

speaking Métis (half-breeds), who lived by hunting the buffalo. At last wheat farming completely displaced hunting; the buffalo became almost extinct, and the Prairies developed into the greatest wheat-growing region in the world.

“And what happened to the Hudson’s Bay Company?” asked Paul.

“It lost its monopoly, but it is still a great trading corporation with department stores all through the West.”

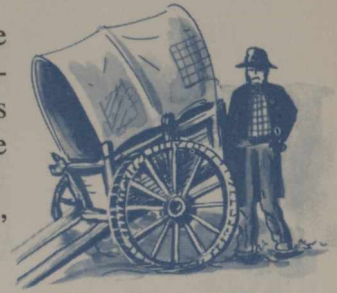
About the only public relic Paul could find of the Hudson’s Bay Company was a stone gateway marking the spot where it had one of its first forts, Upper Fort Garry.

The original Fort Garry, which was built in 1822, was so badly damaged by a flood four years later that it was soon abandoned for Lower Fort Garry, 19 miles down the Red River. In 1835, however, the Hudson’s Bay Company returned to the vicinity of the original post and built Upper Fort Garry.

Paul next visited the Manitoba Legislative Building, situated in a 30-acre park and crowned by a 200-foot high dome on top of which is the famous statue of the “Golden Boy” carrying a sheaf of wheat. Inside the building, he walked up a great marble staircase which was flanked by two massive bronze buffalo.

Another day, they drove through the neighbouring city of St. Boniface and there examined the grave of the Métis’ patriot, Louis Riel, who opposed military forces sent by Ottawa to establish law and order in Saskatchewan.

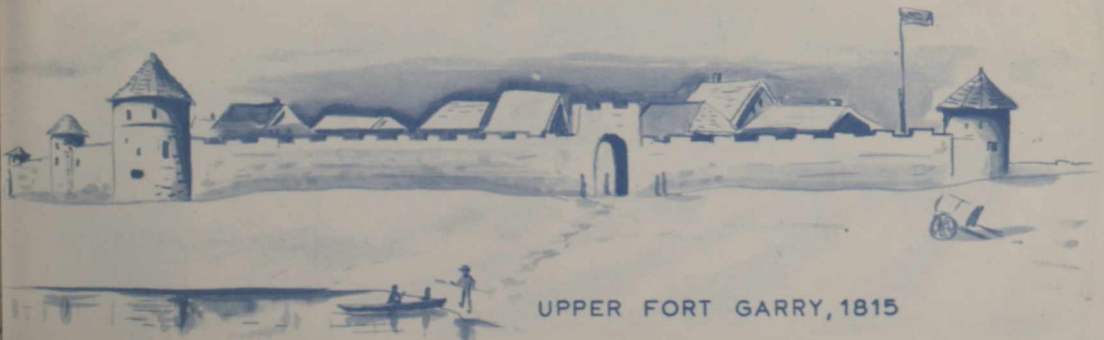
“By the way, Paul,” Mr. Young said, “did you know that St. Boniface was the largest French-speaking community west of Ontario?”



RED RIVER CART
USED BY METIS



YORK BOAT



UPPER FORT GARRY, 1815