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**THIRD PRIZE WINNERS IN  
I.O.D.E. ESSAY CONTEST**

(Continued from Page 8)  
made Governor and the colony fared well.

Although it is true that the Hudson's Bay Company was against colonization, it is the reason that the Great West belongs as it does to Canada and not to the Neighbors below us, as they were very anxious to extend their territories north.

When in 1867 the United States purchased Alaska from Russia, and were very willing to buy the West from the Hudson's Bay Company, Canada thought that it was ripe time to relieve the Hudson's Bay Company of part of their territories and in the year 1868 negotiations were closed between England and the Hudson's Bay Company and the title to all their territories, except one-twentieth, were passed over to the Canadian Government for the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds or equivalent to about \$1,500,000.

The people in Eastern Canada thought that this was a reckless expenditure and for a while it was wholly disapproved of.

Thereupon this great tract of land passed into the hands of the Canadian Government and the Great Company ceased to be a governing force in Canada, but the Hudson's Bay Co.'s posts are scattered throughout the north and are still the dominating force in the fur trade in Canada. Also, in many of the western cities of Canada there are numerous departmental stores, all of which are known for their quality class of merchandise—the same as a century ago when they were known to the Indians as square, and an Indian would never get a bad deal when trading with that reputable company—a company that has never been surpassed for long establishment and a good name not only in America, but, it safely may be said in the whole world.

Also, to the Hudson's Bay Company must go the credit for the exploration of the North-West, having sent out men like Samuel Hearne and many others.

Over two hundred and fifty years old and still going strong!

**Third Prize Entrance Class Pupils  
FRONTENAC IN NEW FRANCE**  
(By M. McCormick)

Frontenac was the godson of a French king. He had won honors in European Wars. When he was fifteen years of age he went to the war in Holland to serve under the Prince of Orange. For the next thirteen years he was constantly engaged in fighting; he was made colonel at twenty-three and brigadier-general at twenty-six. He married a lady of noble birth and they had taken their places at the court of the French king. They were very extravagant and soon spent their fortune. Both were high-tempered and haughty, and soon separated.

In sixteen hundred and seventy-two Frontenac was sent to Canada as governor and proved to be the best governor since the time of Champlain. He kept the Iroquois in check and ruled with a firm hand. In trying to regulate the fur-trade he quarrelled with the Intendant and other officials and was recalled to France.

During his term as governor he aided the explorers and this led to the discovery of the Mississippi river. Trading posts were established at Mackinac and Niagara. However, the Hudson's Bay Company had been started in the Northern part of the country and was taking away the fur trade with the Indians, and so became bitter rivals with the French traders.

Frontenac's successors could not control the Indians, so that Frontenac although seventy years of age, was sent back as governor.

War broke out between England and France. France wanted to keep New France and was planning on a great American Empire, while Eng-

land was planning to conquer it. Peace was declared between the two colonies, but the French and English still hated each other, and an English warship held the mouth of the St. Lawrence so that no furs could be taken out of Canada and no supplies brought in. The French lived in constant dread of the Iroquois. Later the Iroquois and English united in a raid on the French. A desperate battle was fought in which many lives were lost. These attacks were kept up until sixteen hundred and ninety-seven when the Treaty of Ryswick brought the war to a close. The next year Frontenac died but will always be remembered as one of the best governors during the French period in Canada. "He was the love and delight of New France; churchmen honored him for his piety; nobles esteemed him for his valor; merchants respected him for his equity; and the people loved him for his kindness."

**Third Prize Senior Third  
THE PIONEERS OF NEW  
ONTARIO**  
(By Doris Jackson)

In the year about 1906 New Ontario was not cleared, excepting a few huts here and there. The settlers at last cleared part of New Ontario but in doing so they had many hardships. They would build one hut or home at a time. When a town or village was built the people had to be very careful to protect their homes from fire or wild beasts. About 1910 New Ontario was almost all cleared. When a town was built a large protection was put around, such as great stone walls, ditches full of water, etc.

New Ontario is much different,—all these houses, stores, churches, shows, etc., were never to be seen then. The people had no other way of travelling, but in canoes and walking. Later on Ontario was a mining place. Cobalt was discovered, and many other mines opened up. Thus making Ontario a mining place.

New Ontario now is a great mining place. It has many great buildings where about one hundred years ago it was nothing but bush and hills. Now, our homes have furniture in them, but a long time before they sat on furs of beasts. The men used to fish and hunt for food. They built their houses of trees, covered with hides. The people dressed also in furs of animals. They made dishes of clay. But later they found out how to make clothes for themselves. They later had cattle, sheep, etc., and eat, drank and slept just as we do up to this day. Later they also found ways to protect themselves from danger. They sometimes built their houses on hills.

Nowadays we have different ways of protection, such as armour, great battle-ships and strong forts. We now also have fine dresses, beaded clothes, a thing which they never had then. We also have locomotives, cars, etc., and they never had them.

**Third Prize Senior Third  
ACROSS CANADA IN THE EIGH-  
TEENTH CENTURY**  
(By Henry Ostrosky)

If you would start from Halifax to Vancouver you would have a great difficulty in getting there.

We must start our journey. It will be a little mountainous going from Halifax to Truro. After that it gets plain and not so rough. We would then start for the St. Lawrence to make our travelling easier. We would go around Quebec, and the rapids would be difficult to pass. You would see some Indian villages.

After we would leave this river we would come to a big lake. We would find lots of Islands there.

We would go to Niagara River, and after that meet a great falls, which is Niagara Falls. Then we would meet another big lake: Lake Erie. We would find lots of islands in the lake.

After, we would leave this lake we would come to Detroit river. There we would meet some Indian villages and towns.

We would leave the river, and go to Lake St. Clair which is not a very big lake, and soon get out of the lake

and meet the St. Clair River and go up to Lake Huron.

We would meet Indian villages along the Northern shores. There would be no cities or towns there.

We would leave Lake Huron and meet the St. Mary's River. There would be some rapids. We would walk on land past them. We would leave this river and meet the large Lake Superior. We would find lots of bays and inlets.

Then we would go up Lake of the Woods where we would see lots of Islands and Gulfs.

Then to Rainy Lake. We would go through there and we would see lots of Indian villages.

Then to Rainy River which we

would get past.

Then we would come to the Pigeon River. We would find some Indian villages.

After we would pass the water-ways we would meet the Great Central Plain. We would have to walk. We would meet the Saskatchewan River; we would go down that. There would be lots of fine logs of trees.

We would see in a distance big mountains, which would be difficult and fear of life.

We would pass these mountains and meet a great forest area. We would pass this and meet Vancouver.

But now there are Railways and Steamers. It only takes 7 to 10 days. If we would walk in the 18th Century it would take us a half year.

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