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Impediments to a steam-boat navigation of the river running from Rainy Lake to the Lake of Woods, and from thence to Lake Winnipeg, *Sir G. Simpson* 1431-1445—The navigation from Rainy Lake to Fort William, a distance of 300 miles, is fit only for canoes, *ib.* 1444, 1445—Adequacy of canoe navigation for conducting the trade between Canada and the Red River, &c., *ib.* 2053-2055—These are almost insuperable impediments to the navigation for 300 miles out of the 500 miles from Assiniboia to the head of Lake Superior, *ib.* 2120-2125.

Circumstance of its being contemplated by some Americans to make a practicable navigation between the Lower Red River and Lake Superior, via Lake Winnipeg, *Kerridges* 2147, 2148—Contemplated river or canal communication between Lakes Winnipeg and Superior further adverted to, *ib.* 2182-2187, 2222, 2223.

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Nipigon Lake. Character of the country between Fort William and Lake Nipigon, and between Lake Nipigon and Long Lake, &c., *Roe* 578-580, 600, 608-617, 629-631.

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During the baneful contest between the Hudson's Bay and the North-western Companies spirits were bartered on both sides, the Indians were demoralized, and there were continual riots and breaches of the peace, *Sir G. Simpson* 1648-1656—During the contest between the Companies scenes shocking to humanity occurred, *Sir J. Richardson* 2925—The servants of the North-west Company acted very kindly towards the first expedition to which witness was attached, *Sir Geo. Back* 3515.

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Peace River. A considerable population might produce means of subsistence as high as Peace River, upon the alluvial points and the skirts of the prairie land, *Sir J. Richardson* 5202, 5213, 5214—Upon the alluvial points of Peace River grain might be cultivated, but the wolves are a bar to pasturing sheep on the prairie, *ib.* 3125-3127.

Peguis. Information relative to Peguis, chief of the Salteux Indians, who has lately sent a petition to the House of Commons, *Caldwell* 5589-5591.

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Copy of the letter from Peguis; complaint therein that the lands of himself and his tribe have been taken away by Lord Selkirk and others without the promised compensation; other complaints in the letter against the Hudson's Bay Company, *App. p. 445, 446.*

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Pelly. *Sir J. N.* Letter from Sir John Pelly to Earl Grey, dated 9 March 1850, denying the accuracy of a complaint that the Hudson's Bay Company furnish large quantities of spirits to the Indians on the north-west frontier of the United States, *App. p. 370, 371.*

Pembina. There is an American settlement at Pembina, and a small garrison and fort post, *Corbett 2792-2798*—Pembina is very near the boundary line, *ib. 2792, 2800*—There is every facility for settlement on the American side of the frontier, *ib. 2801.*

Pemmican. Pemmican, which is composed of buffalo meat and tallow, is the main portable food of the Company's servants, *Sir G. Simpson 1855, 1856, 1859*—From 1,000 to 3,000 cwt. are made every year, *ib. 1857*—Price given by the Company to the Indians for pemmican, *Caldwell 5606, 5607.*

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Statement as to the settlers having complained that their letters are opened and inspected by the Company's officials; belief in the truth of this complaint, *Corbett 2880-2888*—Statement relative to a proclamation by the Governor of Assiniboia, Mr. Alexander Christie, in December 1844, requiring that letters be sent open to the post-office; official documents hereon, *McLaughlin 4768-4783*—Letter from Mr. Lane, partly disposing with the regulation in regard to letters so far as witness was concerned, *ib. 4778*—The Company refused to take letters for Mr. Sinclair, unless he brought them open to the post-office, *ib. 4780-4783*—Witness is not aware of any instance of letters having been opened by the authorities at Red River, *ib. 5015-5018.*

Postal Communication. There are sixty-seven postmasters in the Company's service, *Sir G. Simpson 983*—Arrangement in regard to postal communication; between the Red River and the United States frontier there is no regular arrangement in force, *ib. 1882-1894, 1921-1953*—There is a small charge for conveying letters, *ib. 1892, 1893*—Between the Red River and England the shortest route for a letter would be by Pembina and St. Paul's, *ib. 1953.*

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RED RIVER SETTLEMENT:

1. *Origin of the Settlement; its Expense to the Company.*
2. *Progress of the Settlement; Statistics on the Subject.*
3. *Means of Communication considered; Difficulties hereon.*
4. *Character of the Soil and Cultivation.*
5. *Climate.*
6. *Population; how composed.*
7. *Trade with the United States.*
8. *Discontent among the Settlers; Petitions by them.*
9. *Annexation to Canada, or Formation into an Independent Colony, considered.*
10. *Suggestions by the Committee.*

1. *Origin of the Settlement; its Expense to the Company:*

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Reference to a paper (*App.* p. 381-385) drawn up in March last by Mr. Gunn, of Red River, containing statistics of the colony, *Rocke* 4544-4548.

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3. *Means of Communication considered; Difficulties hereon:*

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RED RIVER SETTLEMENT—continued.

3. Means of Communication considered; Difficulties hereto—continued.

Reference to the route via Fort William to Lake Winnipeg; the North-western Company necessarily got their supplies by Fort William, *Sir J. Richardson* 3042-3052—Obstacles to an inexpensive communication with Red River by Fort William, *ib.* 3054-3060, 3125-3128—The easiest but not the safest route to Red River is by St. Paul's; question as to this route being made more advantageous, *ib.* 3139-3141.

Description of the journey of the troops commanded by witness in 1846-48, and mode of conveyance of the guns from Fort York to Red River, *Crofton* 3165-3175, 3391-3393—Witness returned from the territory via Lake Superior and Canada; this route was decidedly easy, with the exception of the portages, *ib.* 3181-3189—Particulars as to the route from Red River to Sault de Ste. Marie, as traversed by witness in 1847; the total distance is about 1,125 miles, and may be performed in thirty-eight days, *ib.* 3255-3267—Difficulties in the route from Red River to Sault de Ste. Marie, more especially as regards the portages, which are very numerous, *ib.* 3262-3268, 3284-3293—There is every facility for forming a communication across the plain between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains, *ib.* 3271-3273—The chief difficulty to an overland communication from Lake Superior to Red River would arise from the swamps, *ib.* 3283-3293, 3373-3381—Desire among the Scotch settlers at Red River for an improved communication with Canada, *ib.* 3295-3297.

Between water and road a good route might be made between Red River and Lake Superior, but an uninterrupted road or river communication is almost impracticable, *Crofton* 3356-3358—The route from Fort William to Red River is better than from Fort York, *ib.* 3389, 3390—Distance respectively between Fort William and Red River, and between Fort William and Lake Winnipeg, *ib.* 3394-3397, 3406-3409—List of portages occurring between Fort York and Red River, from which the navigation is free from rapids to Lower Fort Garry, on the Red River, *ib.* 3396—The route to Red River, &c., by Fort York, is less difficult than the Fort William, or any other route, *Sir G. Bask* 3480-3485.

The natural outlet of the Red River Settlement being through American territory, the greater reason exists for forming an outlet via the Lakes and Canada, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4063, 4172, 4220—Grounds for concluding that the communication through Canada to the Red River is very feasible, and that the Canada route is far preferable to the route by York Factory, *ib.* 4074, 4076—Facility at present for communication between Canada or England and the western shore of Lake Superior, *ib.* 4074, 4152, 4153, 4221-4224—Circumstance of the French some 100 years ago, and, more recently, the North-west Company having used the route from Fort William to Red River for the transmission of goods, *ib.* 4074, 4157-4164—At present all the trade of Red River goes by Hudson's Bay and the United States, *ib.* 4140—Facilities of communication between Canada and Red River sufficient for the conveyance of troops, *ib.* 4141-4145—Natural and only course by which the trade of the Red River can pass through Canada so as to avoid transhipment, *ib.* 4171, 4172—The expense of communication between Canada and Red River should fall upon the province, *ib.* 4192.

Belief as to the practicability of a considerable improvement in the route from Lake Superior to Red River, *M'Loughlin* 4957-4959, 5008—The Company have done nothing to improve the route to Red River; it is not their object, *ib.* 4958.

Great difficulties of the route from York Factory to Red River, as travelled by witness and his family when going and returning, *Caldwell* 5376, 5515-5523—There are 33 portages on the route from Fort York to Red River, *ib.* 5521.

Immense obstacles to a proper means of communication between Canada or Lake Superior and Red River, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5828, 5908, 5914-5921—The natural communication with the Red River is evidently through America, *ib.* 5828, 5908, 6043, 6044—As regards communication with Red River, means of getting so far as Lake Superior by vessels have existed for years, *ib.* 5916-5920—Further reference to the difficulties of communication with Red River; remarks on the circumstance of the Canadian Government having voted 5,000 £ for improving the route by Lake Winnipeg and the Lake of the Woods, *ib.* 5959-5960.

Passages in the statements laid by Messrs. McDonell, Gladman, and Dawson, before the select committee in Canada relative to the means of communication with the Red River colony and other places, *App. p.* 388-393, 399, 400.

4. Character of the Soil and Cultivation:

The country round the Red River is said to be very good land, and very suitable for settlement, *Ross* 12—Favorable character of the land for cultivation, *Lefroy* 164, 165, 194-204, 246, 253; *Corbett* 2712-2716—Excellent character of the soil at Red River, *See* 453-455.

Uncertainty of the crops at Red River Settlement; reference hereto to the necessary importation of corn some years ago, *Sir G. Simpson* 719-723, 802-810, 875, 2117-

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4. *Character of the Soil and Cultivation—continued.*

2119—Nature of the soil; about a mile from the banks the alluvial soil almost ceases, and cultivation is impracticable, *Sir J. Simpson* 722, 818-827—Reference to the waste of manure at the settlement, *ib.* 849, 850—The crops are usually taken in August, before the winter sets in, *ib.* 960-962—The land from about a mile beyond the banks of the river has been experimented upon, and has proved not good, *ib.* 1794-1795—The soil is alluvial, *Carbutt* 2723—The Red River district is at least 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, which altitude is a great element against cultivation, *Sir J. Richardson* 3081.

Excellent crops grown at Red River, *Crofton* 3201-3204; *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4257-4260—The soil is peculiarly fit for agriculture, and might maintain a very large colony, *Crofton* 3205-3210—Swampy character of the country about Red River, *Calderell* 5561, 5562—Capability of cultivation sufficient to support a considerable population, *ib.* 5566—Barren and marshy character of the soil except on the banks of the river, *Right Hon. E. Elliot* 5847-6037.

5. *Climate:*

At Red River the winter lasts for five and a half months, *Sir G. Simpson* 744—Provable amelioration of the climate in consequence of the cultivation, *Ishister* 2577—Remarks relative to the climate of the Red River colony; it is about the same as that of Upper Canada, *Crofton* 3190-3204—Unfavourable character of the climate, *Right Hon. E. Elliot* 5847.

Statistics, prepared by Mr. D. Gunn, of the progress of the seasons and state of the weather at Red River colony, from 1 June 1855 to 31 May 1856, *App. p.* 384, 385.

6. *Population; how composed:*

How the population forming the Red River Settlement is composed, *Lefroy* 191—In 1843 or 1844 the population of the settlement was about 5,000, *ib.* 281, 353-355—The population at Red River is now about 8,000, including Indians, *Sir G. Simpson* 831-836—Reference to a paper containing an account of the Red River population; the total of whites and Indians is 8,000, *ib.* 1461-1470—General character of the Red River Indians and settlers; about two-thirds are hunters, *Sir J. Richardson* 2951, 2973-2975, 2984, 2985.

Statistical account of the population respectively in 1849 and 1856, *App. p.* 363.

7. *Trade with the United States:*

Increase in the general trade of Red River with the United States, *Sir G. Simpson* 1653-1697—Circumstance of 500 waggons of goods having gone from the Red River Settlement to St. Paul's or St. Anthony's last season, returning with goods of American or British manufacture, *Keranghan* 2134, 2135, 2157, 2170—Complaint in regard to the duties in America on the British goods taken back to Red River; such duties would have been avoided by a direct route to the settlement through Canada, *ib.* 2135 of seq.—Circumstance of its having been rumoured that the Company were anxious to stop the Red River traders from taking their goods to St. Paul's, *ib.* 2235, 2236—Fiscal obstacles to the extension of trade between the Red River and the United States, *Ishister* 2599-2606.

8. *Discontent among the Settlers: Petitions by them:*

Belief that but for trade agitators the colonists at Red River would be perfectly satisfied with the government of the company, *Sir G. Simpson* 1319, 1320.

Reference to a petition from the Red River settlers to the Colonial Office, presented by witness some years ago; belief as to the accuracy of the statements urged at the time in support of the petition, *Ishister* 2459-2467—Disatisfaction of the settlers with the government of the Company; petition by the settlers to the American Government adverted to hereon, *ib.* 2553-2559.

Statement relative to a report by witness, on his return to England in 1848, upon certain complaints made by settlers at Red River; data on which he answered nine or ten questions with reference to Mr. Ishister's memorial, *Crofton* 3413-3430.

Explanation relative to a petition from Red River, signed by about 600 persons, and recently presented to the Canadian Parliament, complaining of the rule and monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company, *Rocke* 4548-4558, 4561—Statement by the petitioners that they have represented their grievances to the Imperial Government without effect, *ib.* 4556, 4557, 4562-4564.

Witness left the Hudson's Bay Territory in 1847; had been at Red River for five years, carrying on business as a general trader, in conjunction with his uncle, *M. Loughlin* 4710-4726—Was never in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, but has transacted business for them, *ib.* 4712, 4717, 4718, 4913-4919—Reference to a letter written by witness

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8. *Discontent among the Settlers; Petitions by them—continued.*

witness, in 1850, to the settlers at Red River, encouraging them to uphold their rights of trade, independently of interference by the Hudson's Bay Company, *M'Laughlin* 4732-4734.

Tranquil condition of the settlement in 1855, *Caldwell* 5362.—Considerable excitement in the colony, more especially in 1849, on account of the Company's monopoly of trade on the one hand, and on the other hand the attempts of the half-breeds to carry on an illicit trade, *ib.* 5528-5552-5593-5599.

Witness lays before the Committee (*App.* p. 437-439) a petition, signed by some hundreds of the inhabitants of Red River, and presented to the Legislative Assembly of Canada; it has been forwarded to witness by Mr. Macbeth, a member of the Assembly, *Isbister* 6094-6098.

Petition signed by Roderick Kennedy and 574 others, inhabitants and natives of the settlement, to the Legislative Assembly of Canada, complaining of the rule of the Hudson's Bay Company, and praying that measures be taken for extending to the settlement the protection of the Canadian Government, laws, and institutions, *App.* p. 437-439.

9. *Annexation to Canada, or Formation into an independent Colony considered:*

Obstacle to the settlement being governed or administered by the Canadian Government, *Ross* 17. 124-143.—Inexpediency of forming the settlement into a separate territory for self-government, *ib.* 135-141.—The natural affinities of the settlement are with the valley of the Missouri, and not with the valley of the St. Lawrence, *Lefroy* 238, 239.

Advantage of aggregating the Red River to Canada, rather than of forming it into a separate government and colony, *Isbister* 2534-2549.—Increased value of property at Red River, if the settlement were annexed to Canada, *ib.* 2625-2627.

Reference to a report by Mr. Coltman in 1849, upon the governments of the Red River Settlement; suggestion therein for a transfer of the Government from the hands of the Company, *Hon. W. H. Draper* 4080. 4178.

Belief that terms for a transfer of the colony to Canada might easily be arranged, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 2839.—Preliminary steps necessary, if this country were to establish a colony at Red River; means of government, a military force, settlers, and communications must be found, *ib.* 6023-6046.—Sundry obstacles and considerable expense which would attend the formation of an independent British colony at the Red River, *ib.*

10. *Suggestions by the Committee:*

The Committee consider that the Red River district is among those likely to be desired by Canada for early occupation, *Rep.* p. ix.

In case Canada should not be willing, at a very early period, to undertake the government of the Red River district, it may be proper to consider whether some temporary provision for its administration may not be advisable, *Rep.* p. iv.

See also *Administration of Justice. Artisans. Banking Accommodation. Canada, 4. D. 10. Colonization and Settlement. Conveyance of Land. Currency. Distillery, Red River. Doll, Mr. Duties on Imports. Education. Emigration. Exports and Imports. Floods. Freights. Fuel. Government by the Company. Half-breeds. Indians, 3. Military Force. Navigation of the Lakes and Rivers. Pensioners. Post Office, Red River. Routes. Sellink, Lord. Thorn, Adam. Timber. United States.*

Reliance, Fort. Exceeding coldness of the climate at Fort Reliance; the soil as well as the climate renders cultivation impracticable, *Sir G. Back* 3471-3477. 3499-3501.

Religious Instruction. The chaplains in the territory are paid by the religious societies to which they belong as well as by the Company; their keeping a school depends upon the instructions of the society and not of the Company, *Sir G. Simpson* 1250-1254.

Reference to and explanation of the bequest of 10,000 *l.* by Mr. Leith; it was left for the purpose of extending the Protestant religion in and amongst the native aboriginal Indians of Rupert's Land, *Sir G. Simpson* 1332-1343. 1449-1459.

Authority for the statement that, practically, the Company do not promote religious instruction, and that their donations to missionaries are given with the view that the latter may shut their eyes to the obstructions offered by the Company to the settlement of Indians around the missions, *Isbister* 2485-2499. 2550, 2551.

Regulations of the Company in regard to religious worship on the sabbath, *App.* p. 398.

See also *Christianity. Church Missionary Society. Churches. Education. Missionaries and Ministry Stations. Vancouver's Island, 10.*

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Representative Government. The settlers at Red River consider that they should have a voice in representing their grievances, or in fact a representative government, Corbett 2809, 2810. See also *Fanshawe's Island*, 19, 20.

Richardson, Sir John, C.B. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has made three several journeys through the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, that is in 1819, in 1825 and in 1848; has passed altogether about seven years in the country, 2889, 2890, 2893-2897—Is not in any way connected with the Hudson's Bay Company, 2891, 2892—General description of the country, to the effect that, save in a few places and to a slight extent, it is not capable of cultivation or fit for settlement, 2898 *of seq.*

In some favourable places wheat may be grown up to the 58th parallel of latitude, 2898—Division of the country east of the Rocky Mountains into three districts, all more or less unfit for cultivation, 2899-2903—There is a sloping prairie country from 600 to 800 miles wide, which is mostly grass land; but the soil is sandy and is not rich enough to produce grain, 2899, 2901, 2913, 2914.

On the banks of the Saskatchewan the soil is not cultivable save at a few points, and the district about the Pas is intersected with lakes, and is frequently flooded, 2901, 2911-2913—The north-eastern portion of the continent does not contain any wood, and will not produce grain under any circumstances, 2901—A considerable population might produce means of subsistence as high as Peace River upon the alluvial points and the skirts of the prairie land, 2902, 2913, 2914.

Until the settlement of Canada has advanced to the Red River and roads have been opened, it is very unlikely that any settlement will take place beyond the Red River, 2902, 2903—The lime-stone in the prairie contains a large quantity of magnesia and is not fertile, 2903—Circumstance of cultivation and settlement at Fort Cumberland having advanced only in a very small degree, 2903, 2910-2923—The greater part of the country on the north shore of Lake Superior is rocky and entirely destitute of soil, 2904-2906.

Between the west end of Lake Superior and Lake Winnipeg, after passing Dog Lake, the land has no particular capabilities for settlement, 2907, 2908—On the banks of Rainy Lake there are many points which are fit for settlement and might produce grain, 2909, 2910, 2904-2908—Inferior character of the coal on the Saskatchewan and Mackenzie, 2915, 2916—There is much wood along the banks of the Saskatchewan, but out on the prairie there is no timber whatever, 2917, 2918.

Almost everywhere north of fifty-seven degrees of latitude a portion of the ground is permanently frozen, 2921, 2922—The temperature is milder on the west than on the east of the Rocky Mountains, but is less mild than the temperature of Europe in similar latitudes, 2922, 2928-2933—Greater depth of frost according as the timber is cleared and the country becomes open, 2923-2925—At Fort Franklin, on the Great Bear Lake, the winter may be said to last for ten months, 2926, 2927—Throughout a great part of the country the trees are frozen to the heart, 2924, 2925.

Illustration of the beneficial influence of the Hudson's Bay Company over the Indians since witness first visited the country in 1819; 2936—Marked improvement in the Indians during the last thirty years, 2936, 2963—Good wages received by the Indians in the service of the whites; how paid, 2936-2941—Dissatisfaction among some of the half castes at Red River with the monopoly of the fur trade, 2942, 2928—Obstacles to the administration or government by Canada of the Hudson's Bay Territories, 2943-2945, 2936-2961.

Anticipated interruption to the present peaceful state of the country if it were annexed to Canada and the fur trade thrown open, 2945, 2950, 2951—At Fort Franklin and other places witness has necessarily lived for several months on fish, and frequently passed two or three days without any food, 2946-2955—Provided means be taken to preserve order and to prevent the abuse of spirituous liquors, there would be no objection to attach to Canada the Red River or any other district available for settlement, 2956-2961—General character of the Red River Indians and settlers; about two-thirds are hunters, 2962, 2973-2975, 2984, 2985.

Opportunity given to the Indians to settle where they please, 2964—Facilities afforded to the missionaries by the Company, 2965, 2986, 2987—Great difference between different tribes of Indians in regard to civilisation or settlement; particulars hereon, 2966-2985—Difficulty of christianising the Sotoos, a tribe of the Crees, or of making them cultivators of the soil instead of hunters, 2966-2983—The Crees in the lower part of the Saskatchewan are very different from those on the upper part, and are more easily civilised, 2980-2983.

Instances of famine and starvation among the northern Indians, in consequence of bad hunting seasons and the barrenness of the soil, 2988-2991, 3002, 3003—Practice in regard to the supply of ammunition to the Indians; the company do not barter it, and if possible always supply it when wanted, 2992-3001—With regard to the land bordering on the River Winnipeg, it is not fit for cultivation, 3009—There was an Indian village above Cedar Lake, on the Saskatchewan, when witness was last in the country, and the

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Richardson, Sir John, c. s.—(Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.

Indians were to a certain extent agriculturists, 3023-3027—All settled Indians partly cling to hunting, 3028.

Circumstance of there having formerly been two governors in the territory, Governor Williams and Governor Simpson, 3029-3032—The want of communication is a main obstacle to the colonisation of the Red River district, 3033-3149—Large district along the north side of Lake Superior not between it and Red River which must be occupied before settlers will flock to Red River, 3033-3041—Reference to the route via Fort William to Lake Winnipeg; the North-western Company necessarily got their supplies by Fort William, 3042-3052—The route by Fort William is all canoe work; it has not been improved of late years, 3052-3058—Obstacles to an inexpensive communication with Red River by Fort William, 3054-3060.

Increasing and populous American settlements on Lakes Huron and Michigan and throughout Illinois, adverted to as mainly resulting from steamboat and railroad communication, 3061-3072—If there were a railroad to Red River it would probably bring settlers, though not at all to the extent that settlers have gone to Illinois, 3071, 3078-3081—Doubt now for the Red River may be navigable for seagoing, 3074—If the territories were thrown open for colonisation, spirits would probably be generally introduced, 3075, 3076—Spirits used not to be had in the interior, 3077—Any settlement extensively would require the protection of a military force, 3082, 3133, 3143.

Good quality of the plumbago found near Fort Chipewyan, 3083-3085—Slight alluvial deposit left by the floods, 3086-3088—Permanent ice on some of the lakes, 3089—Improvement of the climate if the marshes and swamps were drained, 3090, 3091—There has been no geological survey of the territory; advantage of such survey with a view to the discovery of minerals, 3092, 3108, 3109—The north shore of Lake Superior, in Canada, has been surveyed by Mr. Logan, and lead and copper have been found and worked for a time; failure of the mining companies adverted to hereon, 3092-3106—Probability of the existence of minerals 3103, 3108, 3109—There is a large copper district on each side of the Coppermine River, 3110-3143.

Further reference to the coal on the Saskatchewan and Mackenzie as being very inferior, 3114-3119—On Parry's Islands, &c., there are some secondary coal formations, 3119-3123—Extent of cultivation at Fort Lind and Fort Simpson, 3122-3124—Upon the alluvial points of Peace River grain might be cultivated, but the wolves are a bar to pasturing sheep on the prairie, 3125-3127.

Power of the Hudson's Bay Company still to preserve their authority in the country, provided the fur trade is not thrown open, 3128-3139—Unless the fur trade is thrown open, settlers are not likely to establish themselves in the country, 3129, 3133—The trade may be kept closed until settlement advances nearer, 3131—Settlement at Red River need not interfere with the trade; the Indians there might be removed farther north, 3132-3154, 3144-3148—Competition on the frontier between the United States and Hudson's Bay Companies, 3135.

Further reference to the difficulty of improving the communication between Lake Superior and Red River, 3136-3138—The easiest, but not the safest, route to Red River is by St. Paul's; question as to this route being made more advantageous, 3139-3141—Extensive settlement would probably injure the fur trade, and would require a strong government to preserve tranquillity, 3142, 3143—Question as to the advantages and practicability of canal communication between Lake Superior and Rainy Lake, 3150-3158.

Roads. Statement as to the expediency in the first instance of making a good broad road to the Red River, &c., and laying out allotments on either side for settlers, *Ross* 17, 67, 126-128—The Company do not make roads at Red River, but contribute their share of the tax for the purpose, *Sir G. Simpson* 1990-1993—Reference to complaints by settlers as to the absence of improvement of the roads, &c., *Corbett* 2759-2763, 2775.

See also *Red River Settlement*, a.

Roche, Alfred Robert. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has resided in different parts of Canada for the last sixteen years, 4451, 4452—Is fourth clerk in the Provincial Secretary's Department, 4453-4455—Instructions from the Canadian Government under which witness has come to this country in connexion with the mission of Chief Justice Dwyer, 4456, 4457—Nature of witness's opportunities for obtaining a knowledge of the Hudson's Bay territory; he has never been there, 4458-4464.

Greater value of the territory than has been represented, in regard to its mineral resources, 4464-4471—Adverse feeling of Canada towards the government of the Hudson's Bay Company, 4472, 4506, 4510—General feeling throughout Canada that the territory belongs to that country, or should be annexed to it, 4472-4499—Statement by Mr. Vancouver, president of the executive council, that Canada claims the territory up to the Pacific 4473, 4473.

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Reference to a report by the Commissioner of Crown Lands which has been presented to the provincial parliament, and which contemplates a settlement by Canada of the prairies of the Saskatchewan and Red River, 4476-4484.—Disposal already of the greater part of the available land in the western parts of Canada; hence the desire to settle the prairie country of the Hudson's Bay territory, 4484, 4485, 4498-4508.—Although Canada claims the territory up to the Pacific, their main object is a settlement of the country, more especially as far the Rocky Mountains, 4486-4497.

Feeling in Canada that the rights of the Company should be abolished, and the trade with the Indians thrown open, 4509-4511.—Consideration of the effect upon the Indians if the territory were annexed to Canada, and the trade opened; belief that by restrictions upon the sale of spirits the Indians would prosper, 4512-4543.—Increase in the number and the prosperity of the Indians in certain parts of Canada, 4525-4539.

Reference to a paper (*App. p. 381-385*), drawn up in March last by Mr. Gunn, of Red River, containing statistics of the colony, 4544-4558.—Explanation relative to a petition from Red River, signed by about 600 persons, and recently presented to the Canadian Parliament, complaining of the rule and monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company, 4548-4578, 4591.—Statement by the petitioners that they have represented their grievances to the Imperial Government without effect, 4556, 4557, 4592-4594.

Reference to the committee now sitting in Canada for inquiry, among other things, into the validity of the Company's charter, 4558-4561.—The committee will soon make their report, 4561.—Authority and object of the colonial legislature in directing the inquiry referred to, 4565.

Rocky Mountains. Doubt as to the altitude of the Rocky Mountains, *Lefroy* 205-207.—Particulars as to the passes over the Rocky Mountains, more especially that by Mount Hooker; they are all very difficult, *Miles* 4673-4676, 4701-4709.—The Kootenay pass, in the American territory, is crossed over in waggon, *ib.* 4706, 4707.—There are three passes over the mountains: one through the Peace River which flows right through the mountains, one from the northern branch of the Saskatchewan, and one from the southern branch which may be crossed in wheel carriages, *Ibid.* 6092-6094.

Roman-catholic Clergy. Payment of 100 l. a year to a Roman-catholic bishop in Oregon, *Sir G. Simpson* 1102-1107.—There are Roman-catholic clergymen at Red River, &c., with a bishop at their head, *Right Rev. Dr. Anderson* 4581.

Ross, John. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Has been a member of the Canadian Parliament since 1848, and, in different capacities, a member of the Canadian government, 1-4.—Has paid considerable attention to the state of the Hudson's Bay territory, more especially in so far as the interests of Canada are affected thereby, 6.—Has been on the borders of, but not in, the territory, 7, 12.—Is at the head of the Trunk Railway of Canada, 8.

Within the last year a regular discussion has risen up in Canada upon the question of opening up the territory, 10, 16.—Feeling in Canada that the control of the Hudson's Bay Company prevents the extension of settlement and civilisation, 10.—Witness considers that it would be a very great calamity if the control of the Company were altogether to cease, *ib.*—Constant peace within the territory through the operations of the Company, *ib.*—Constant war on the other hand between the natives of the American territory, on the one side, and the Indian tribes on the other, 10, 140, 141.

Suggestion that so fast as the Canadian Government might wish to open up any part of the territory for settlement, they should give notice thereof to the Company, who should, within a certain period, surrender the territory indicated, 11, 55, 59.

Witness has heard that at the west of Lake Superior there is some land that might very well be settled, 12.—The country round the Red River is also said to be very good land, and very suitable for settlement, *ib.*—The country generally, from Lake Superior to the Red River, is not adapted for settlement, being broken and intersected by swamps to a very great extent, 12, 147.

Evidence in favour of a line of railway communication across the continent of North America, which should be a continuation of the Grand Trunk line, and should pass by the Red River Settlement and over the Rocky Mountains, and so on to Vancouver's Island, 13-17, 39-46, 67-72, 148-155.—Obstacles to the Red River Settlement being governed or administered by the Canadian Government, 17, 124-143.—A railway, or good road, from the west end of Lake Superior to the Red River Settlement, is the best means of opening up and extending the latter place, 17.

There is not any part of the territory on the frontier of Canada which is likely to be occupied, 18.—Unsuitableness of the land round the Saguenay River for extended occupation, 18-22, 156, 157.—Importance of the Canadian boundaries being properly defined,

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defined, 23-27—Rapid extension of the American settlements in the direction of the Red River, 27-35, 93-94—Nature of the communication between the Red River and St. Paul's; large intervening tract of un-inhabited country, 31-35, 91-98—The easiest route from this country to the Red River would be by St. Paul's, through the United States, 36, 37, 88, 144.

An extension of the Trunk railway to the Red River should pass through the valley to the north of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, where the land is very suitable for a settlement, 40-46, 142, 145, 146—The railway is now very nearly carried to Lake Huron, 43—How far it may be carried by the Act already obtained, 45, 153—Necessity of the Hudson's Bay Company relinquishing their hunting rights over any part of the territory which may be required for settling or for the railway, 47-54—Illustration of the difficulty which would probably attend a system of settlement by the Canadian Government similar to the American system under the ordinance of 1783; 56-60.

Considerations as to the propriety of compensation to the Company and the Indians in the event of settlements being formed, 57-66—Inexpediency of any conflict between the Canadian Government and the Indians in the Company's territory, 57-59, 60—Protection to the border country on account of the occupation given by the Company to the Indians, 60, 61—With proper means of communication the Canadian Government could extend its system of administration not only to the Red River but to any other settlement that may be formed, 63, 64, 124, 126.

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Evidence to the effect that the price of 5*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* an acre for land is in the main merely nominal, inasmuch as but a very small proportion of the settlers or squatters make any payment for the land, 1762-1786. 1797-1822. 1861-1870—The entire sums paid for land, either to Lord Selkirk or to the Company, have not amounted to more than 3,000*l.*, 1769-1786. 1797—There is an import duty of four per cent. on all goods, including those of the Company, going to Red River, and the amount thus raised is expended on roads and schools, or otherwise for public purposes, 1787-1793. 1875-1881. 1990-1993.

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The statement that the Company allow four per cent. on savings lodged in their hands applies to their servants, and not to the settlers, 1994—There is no bank at Red River, but the settlers have agents in England, 1995, 1996—Nature of the means used by the Company in order to induce the Indians to practise agriculture, 1997-2000—Further statement as to the Company encouraging the education and religious instruction of the Indians, though they have not given specific aid for forming schoolhouses or purchasing books, 2001-2017, 2056—Over about 25,000 Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, that is the Plain tribes, the Company have no control, 2001.

Witness is not aware of any regulations for licensing settlers to freight goods between Red River and York Factory, &c.; document, dated July 1845, and purporting to be signed by Alexander Christie, factor of the Company, adverted to heretofore, 2018, 2019—With regard to any resolutions in 1845, imposing a duty of 20 per cent. on imports, witness further states that they were probably disallowed, and at all events were never enforced against the importers, 2020-2036—Explanation as to the mode of accounting for and expending the receipts from the four per cent. duty on imports to Red River, 2037-2052.

Adequacy of canoe navigation for conducting the trade between Canada and the Red River, &c., 2053-2055—The Company do not consider themselves charged with the education or civilization of the Indians, but nevertheless contribute thereto, 2056, 2057—Further examination as to the extent to which land on the western coast is suitable for cultivation and settlement, 2058-2113.

How far the region about Fort Langley is cultivable, or suitable for settlement, further considered, 2059-2072, 2086-2096—Impediment to settlement west of the Rocky Mountains, in consequence of the warlike character of the Indians, 2064-2068—Cultivable character of the southern, but not of the northern part of Vancouver's Island further adverted to, 2077-2085—Cultivable character of the land at Fort Colville; less favourable climate of the British territory north of the fort, and east of the mountains, 2097-2113.

No attempt has been made to form a settlement at Rainy Lake, 2114—There are a few settlers at Manitowah, about fifty miles from Red River, 2115—Insufficiency of the population, with a view to settlements at Rainy Lake, &c., 2116—Uncertainty of the crops at Red River further adverted to, 2117-2119—There are almost insuperable impediments to the navigation for 300 miles out of the 500 miles from Assiniboin to the head of Lake Superior, 2120-2125.

Simpson, Fort. The island on which Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie River, is built contains some deep alluvial soil, and farming has been very successful there, *Lefroy*, 219, 246-254—Fort Simpson is not more than about 500 miles from the Pacific; effect thereof upon the climate and upon cultivation, *ib.* 249-252, 271-273, 299-304.

Sinclair, James. Objection made to convey goods to Mr. James Sinclair, of the Red River, on the ground that he wanted them for the fur trade, *Sir G. Simpson* 1075-1081—Statement as to the Company having objected to export some tallow for Mr. Sinclair, *ib.* 1128-1134, 1138, 1139.

Further statement and explanation as to the circumstances under which the Company refused to ship some tallow for Mr. James Sinclair in 1844, *Sir G. Simpson* 1487-1517—The Company had not room to ship the tallow, as they had not sufficient tonnage, but they subsequently bought it from Mr. Sinclair at his own price, *ib.* 1488, 1494, 1495-1505-1515.—See also *Freights*.

Sitka. Reference to a murderous scene among the Indians at Sitka, some years ago, in consequence of the abuse of spirituous liquors, *Sir G. Simpson* 1037—Arrangement entered into by witness and the Governor of Sitka, several years ago, for the prohibition of the use of spirits in the English and Russian territories; it has been rigidly kept, *ib.* 1037, 1038.

Slave River. The Slave River, which connects itself with Athabasca Lake, is interrupted by frequent portages, *Ibid.* 2596.

Social Improvement. Regulations of the Company for promoting the moral and religious improvement of their servants and the Indians, *App.* p. 368, 369.

Sail. See *Colonization and Settlement*. *Geological Formation*. *Red River Settlement*, 4. *Saskatchewan River*. *Snowy*. *Vancouver's Island*, 12.

Sesow Indians. Difficulty of Christianizing the Sesow, a tribe of the Crees, or of making them cultivators of the soil, instead of hunters, *Sir J. Richardson*, 2966-2983.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS:

1. *Generally as to the Regulation and Practice of the Company.*
2. *Complaints on the part of America.*
3. *Canada.*
4. *United States.*
5. *Vancouver's Island.*
6. *Effect of Competition in Trade upon the use of Spirits.*

1. *Generally as to the Regulation and Practice of the Company:*

The Hudson's Bay Company have almost entirely discontinued sending spirits into the territory, and have thereby largely promoted peace among the Indians, *LeRoy* 314, 318—During witness's stay at Moose Factory spirits were never bartered for furs, but *trous* were occasionally given gratuitously to the hunters, *Ree* 363-367—Beneficial result of the restriction upon the sale of spirits, *ib.* 646, 647.

Restrictions placed by the Company upon traffic in spirits, *Sir G. Simpson*, 1006, 1049-1053, 1134-1141—Statement to the effect that the whole import of spirits into the territories from England has averaged less than 5,000 gallons in each year since 1847, *ib.* 1044-1048, 1137-1139, 1247—Dozens of spirits are occasionally given gratuitously to Indian hunters, *ib.* 1048, 1053—Spirits are also of necessity occasionally given in exchange for provisions, but never for furs, *ib.* 1048, 1053, 1134-1141—Two-thirds of the spirits imported from England are used in the Red River settlement, *ib.* 1048, 1139—About the year 1832 there was doubtless much abuse as regard to spirits on the north-west coast, on account of the opposition with the United States, *ib.* 1248, 1249—Copies of certain regulations of the Company prohibiting the use and importation of spirituous liquors, *ib.* 1485, 1488, and *App.* p. 368.

Supply, at present, of spirits to the Indians in the more southern portion of the territory; grounds for this statement, *Ibid.* 2412-2414, 2420, 2430, 2583—Spirits were not bartered or supplied at Mackenzie River when witness was there in the years 1838-40, *ib.* 2583—Instances of intoxication among the Indians at Fort Garry, the spirits having in all probability been procured from the Company's traders, *Corbett* 2836-2847—Spirits used formerly not to be had in the interior, *Sir J. Richardson*, 3077—Property of the restrictions at Red River upon the trade in spirits, *Crofton*, 3318-3322, 3330—During witness's stay at Red River the Company strictly adhered to the restrictions with regard to the trade in spirits, *ib.* 3326, 3347.

Witness is not prepared to say that he never traded in spirits at Red River, *Mr. Langhlin* 4757-4773—Probability of the Company making use of spirits as a means of barter with the Indians; they used to do so in witness's time, *ib.* 4920-4927—All the southern tribes are strongly addicted to spirits, *King* 2692.

Regulation with a view to the cause of spirits among the Indians, *App.* p. 368—Copy of agreement between the governor of Rupert's Land and the governor of the Russian-American colonies for prohibiting the use of spirituous liquors on the north-west coast, *ib.* 368, 369.

Report, 1857—continued.

SPRITIOUS LIQUORS—continued.

2. Complaints on the part of America:

Witness does not recollect any complaint to have been made by the American Government in regard to the sale of spirits by the Hudson's Bay Company, *Sir G. Simpson* 1613, 1614.

Witness has heard Mr. N. W. Kitson, the representative for the Minnesota territory, express himself very strongly against the Company's traders with regard to the use of spirits among the Indians, *Carbutt* 2818-2823—Mr. Kitson is interested in the fur company on the American frontier, but does not trade at Red River, *ib.* 2824-2825.

Correspondence in 1850 between Mr. Abbott Lawrence and Viscount Palmerston, respecting a complaint alleging that the Hudson's Bay Company furnish large quantities of spirits to the Indians on the north-west frontier of the United States, *App.* p. 369-371—Letter from Sir John Pelly to Earl Grey, dated 9 March 1850, denying the accuracy of the complaint, *ib.* 370, 371.

3. Canada:

Belief that spirits are not smuggled into the Company's territory from Canada, *Sir G. Simpson* 1675-1678—Injurious effect of spirits upon the Indians in Canada, *Rocke* 4524, 4525—Law in Canada against selling spirits to the Indians, *ib.* 4537-4538.

4. United States:

The United States law for the prohibition of trading in spirits with the Indians is constantly evaded, *Lefroy* 319, 320—Circumstance of these being a considerable traffic in spirits on the American side of the frontier, contrary to the rules of the United States Government, *Rae* 605-701—Check upon the use of spirits in the American Fur Company's territories, *Labiste* 2429—Witness has travelled for upwards of 1,500 miles in company with the American fur-traders, and never saw any spirits among them, *Carbutt* 2811-2818—Conduct of the American fur trade without the introduction of spirits as a means of barter; at least witness never saw or heard of any, *M. Laughlin* 4941, 5077-5079—Copy of the American licence to trade; prohibition therein upon traffic in spirits, *ib.* 5057.

5. Vancouver's Island:

Penalty in Vancouver's Island in the event of persons being detected in trading with the Indians in liquor, *Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam* 2332-2337.

6. Effect of Competition in Trade upon the use of Spirits:

Possible disadvantage as regards the introduction of spirituous liquors if the trade were opened, *Labiste* 2412, 2428, 2429—If the territories were thrown open for colonization, spirits would probably be generally introduced, *Sir J. Richardson* 3075, 3076—Belief that though an opposition trade between two companies leads to a traffic in spirits, a general competition in trade would prevent the use of spirits as a means of barter, *M. Laughlin* 4927-4930, 4941, 4948, 5050—Impossibility of preventing the use of spirits during competition in trade, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5806-5808.

Anticipated increased introduction of spirits as a consequence of competition in the fur trade, *Rep.* p. iv.

See also *Sitka*.

Squatting. Probable power of the Company to imprison or remove parties establishing themselves on the territory; they never have removed any one, *Sir G. Simpson* 1193-1204—Statement as to the practice of squatting, in consequence of the Company not enforcing payment for the land, *ib.* 1804-1820, 1861-1874—Squatters on the land have not been molested by the Company, *Labiste* 2521.

See also *Colonization and Settlement*, 5.

Stock or Capital. See *Capital*.

Summer Frosts. Injurious effect of the summer frosts upon the crops, *Lefroy* 299-302.

Superior City. Superior City is a new place, but will this year have a population of about 18,000, *Kernaghan* 2144—The city was founded a year and a half ago, *ib.* 2180.

Superior Lake. Witness has heard that at the west of Lake Superior there is some land that might very well be settled, *Rae* 12—Remarks on the character of the country north of Lake Superior; it is extremely unfit for settlement, *Rae* 578-582, 602-604—Craggy and barren country north of Lake Superior, between Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William, *Sir G. Simpson* 884, 908—Extent to which Lake Superior is navigated by steamers on the American side; there is no steam communication on the east side of the lake, or to Fort William, *ib.* 1937-1952.

Communication at present with the extreme end of Lake Superior, *Kernaghan* 2128, 2129, 2136, 2137, 2142-2144—There is now steam-boat communication from Chicago 624—*Sees.* 2.

Superior, Lake—continued.

to Lake Superior at the extreme end of the lake, *Keraghlan* 2128, 2129, 2142-2144—
Further reference to the navigation of Lake Superior; there is communication from
Chicago to three ports, *ib.* 2174-2179.

See also *Colonisation and Settlement*, 1, 2. *Minerals. Navigation of the Lakes
and Rivers. Red River Settlement*, 2.

Sauveps. Extensive swamps along the country from Lake Superior to the Red River,
Ross 12, 147—Statement as to the existence of morasses between Lake Superior and
Lake Nipigon and the Rainy Lake, *Lefroy* 229-235—Marshy character of the land
along the north shore of Lake Winnipeg, *Roe* 450, 451—Rocky and swampy character
of the country north of Lake Superior, *Sir G. Simpson* 908, 912-917.

T.

Tallow. Difficulty in making up the return cargo to England, when the vessel is not full,
by the addition of tallow from Red River; short supply there, *Herd* 4623, 4624.

A quantity of tallow and tongues was sent to York Factory by the Red River settlers,
but for two years the Company could not, or would not, freight it, and it was eventually
sold to the Company, *M'Laughlin* 5001-5003—In the colony the Company charge a
freight of 8*l.* per ton for exporting the tallow, whilst the Company in London offered to
take it at 2*l.* per ton, *ib.* 5001, 5004.

See also *Exports and Imports. Freight. Sinclair, James.*

Tar. The Mackenzie River district contains abundant quantities of tar easily accessible,
Ishier Gogo.

Tariff of Prices (Far Trade). See *Far Trade*, 5.

Tea Plant. Remarks on the Labrador tea plant, which was formerly largely imported into
this country by the Company, *Ishier Gogo.*

Tennant, James. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Professor of Mineralogy at King's College,
5745—Has examined large quantities of minerals brought to this country from the
Hudson's Bay territory, 5746—Minerals doubtless exist there in large quantities, but
it is very questionable whether they can be worked profitably, 5747-5751—On the
American side of Lake Superior silver and copper exist more abundantly than on the
British side, and the copper has been extensively worked, 5748, 5749, 5752, 5753—
Reference to a specimen of pure copper brought from the Copper Mine River, 5754,
5755.

Specimens of gold have been brought from Queen Charlotte's Island, 5755—Simi-
larity between the features of the mineral districts in British North America and in
Siberia, 5756-5758—Existence and working of mines of crystals and lead in Green-
land adverted to, 5758-5764—Probable existence of similar minerals in parts of
British North America as have been found in other countries of a like formation, 5764-
5767—Valuable working of quicksilver mines in California, 5768-5772—Remarks
on certain minerals found in Australia, 5773-5774.

Tenure of Land. The tenure of Land in the Company's territory is for 999 years, *Sir G.
Simpson* 1093, 1161-1167—Explanation in regard to the tenure of a farm belonging
to witness at Red River, which formerly belonged to his father as a retired officer of the
Company, *Ishier* 2500-2513—Nature of the deed under which the land is held, *ib.*
2513, 2520—Practice in regard to the amount of land held by each settler; power to
subdivide or sell the same, *Crofton* 3390-3397, 3311.

Territorial Rights. The Company's claim to the territory is confined to the portion east of
the Rocky Mountains; their long possession alone would constitute some claim to the
territory, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5868-5873.

Opinion of the Attorney-general and Solicitor-general that the validity and construction
of the charter cannot be considered apart from the enjoyment that has been had under it
during nearly two centuries, that is as regards the territorial rights claimed, *App* p. 403.

Opinion of the Attorney-general and Solicitor-general that on every legal principle the
Company's territorial ownership of the lands granted, or the charter and the rights
necessarily incidental thereto, ought to be deemed to be valid, *App* p. 403, 404.

See also *Boundaries. Canada*, 6, 7. *Legal Opinion. Proprietary Rights.
Salkirk, Lord.*

Thompson River's. On the mainland, opposite Vancouver's Island, there is a beautiful tract
of country called Thompson River, which should be included in the island as a colony,
and for purposes of settlement, *Cooper* 3606-3608, 3734—Witness further speaks of the

Thompson's River—continued.

the district of Thompson's River as being peculiarly fit for colonisation, *Casper* 3902-3905, 3914-3923—Goodness of the soil and climate of Thompson's River, *Miles* 4666, 4667.

Thorn, Adam. Instance of Mr. Thorn, the Recorder of the Court at Red River, having been summoned and having denied the competency of the court to try him, *McLaughlin* 4808, 4986, 4987—Mr. Thorn was extremely unpopular at Red River, and it was said that he was very partial in the administration of the law, *ib.* 4974-4991—It was said that he was consulted by persons in reference to their cases before he adjudicated upon them, *ib.* 4988-4991.

Mr. Adam Thorn was the recorder for some time during witness's governorship; he had been in office since 1836, *Caldwell* 5413, 5423, 5424—Subsequently to 1849, Mr. Thorn did not act as recorder; but in 1852, he was appointed clerk of the court and filled that office for two years, *ib.* 5424, 5429-5435, 5440, 5441, 5500-5502, 5505—Strong public dissatisfaction with Mr. Thorn's judgments as recorder, *ib.* 5425-5428, 5500-5504.

See also *Fox v. Pelly*.

Timber. Character of the wood in the neighbourhood of the Moose settlement, *Rae* 515-519—Different character of the timber about James's Bay, &c., and of the timber in the prairie districts, *Sir G. Simpson* 820-825—Inferior character of the timber to the north and west of Lake Superior, *ib.* 909-916, 920, 921—Insufficient quantity of wood on the banks of the Saskatchewan and Red Rivers, *ib.* 971-973, 977-981.

There is a fair quantity of timber about Red River, *Corbett* 2726-2728—Numerous streams running into the Red River with timber on the banks, *ib.* 2854-2863—There is a good deal of timber all the way up to Portage-la-Prairie on the Assiniboine River, *ib.* 2864-2870.

There is much wood along the banks of the Saskatchewan, but out on the prairie there is no timber whatever, *Sir J. Richardson* 2417, 2918—Nature of the timber on Vancouver's Island and on the mainland north of the American territory, *Casper* 3720-3723—Magnificent trees growing in the district south of the Athabasca Lake, *King* 5660-5662.

Title. See *Boundaries*, 1. *Canada*, 6, 7. *Indians*, 8. *Legal Opinion*. *Proprietary Rights*. *Selkirk, Lord*. *Territorial Rights*.

Toronto Board of Trade. Petition from the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto to the Legislative Assembly, presented 20 April 1857, with reference to the exclusive rights exercised by the Hudson's Bay Company, *App.* p. 435.

Trade. See *Far Trade*.

Traders. The average annual share of profits of each chief trader has been 308*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5802.—See also *Servants of the Company*.

Trading Posts. Statement of the names and localities of the several establishments of the Company in 1856, *App.* p. 365-367.

Trading Supplies. Defective management by the Company in not always placing adequate supplies in the hands of their traders, *Lefroy* 356-358—Explanation as to Colonel Lefroy's statement relative to short supplies to the Company's traders, *Rae* 403-406—Abundant supply generally of clothes and ammunition for trading with the Indians, *ib.* 407—The goods are supplied to the Company's servants at fifty per cent. on the prime cost in England, *ib.* 409, 471-476.

Supply of goods kept by the Company at Red River, *Sir G. Simpson* 1070, 1071—Considerable lapse of time between the purchase of goods in England and their delivery in certain parts of the Company's territories, such as Mackenzie's River, *ib.* 1324-1327—Different articles imported for barter, *ib.* 1525-1527.

See also *Far Trade*, 3.

Travelling. Under the protection of the Company travelling is quite safe throughout the Hudson's Bay territory, *Lefroy* 306, 315.

U.

Ungava Bay. In Ungava Bay there is a very productive fishery, *Ibbister* 6082.

Uninhabited Districts. In the district between the Red River and Cumberland Fact there are no inhabitants, save the traders in the Company's employment, *Lefroy* 284—The country generally is quite unoccupied, save by Indians, *Rae* 644, 645.

Report, 1857—continued.

United States. Rapid extension of the American settlements in the direction of the Red River, *Ross* 27-28, 93-94—In the United States new settlements have always been created by starting from adjacent settlements, *ib.* 85, 117-120—Reference to a treaty between the United States Government and the Indians and half-breeds at Red River; objects thereof, *Ibid.* 23-26, 38—Circumstance of a petition having been recently presented to Congress for connecting the Lower Red River with Lake Superior, *Ibid.* *W. H. Draper* 4128, 4129—Causes of the success and extension of settlements in the United States, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5845-5847, 5999-5914, 6029-6041.

See also Colonisation and Settlement, 2. Fur Trade, 12. Minnesota. Red River Settlement, 7. Spirituous Liquors, 2. 4. Spouting.

Usage. *See Territorial Rights.*

V.

Vaccination. Practice in regard to vaccination of the Indians, &c., *Ros* 683—Successful introduction of vaccination by the Company about 1820, *Sir G. Simpson* 998.

Vancouver, Mr. Statements by Mr. Vancouver, President of the Executive Council in Canada, that Canada claims the territory up to the Pacific, *Roche* 4472, 4473.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND:

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| 1. Grant of the Island to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1848. | 12. Suitableness generally of the Island for Colonisation and Settlement. |
| 2. Governorship of Mr. Blanshard, the first Governor. | 13. Climate. |
| 3. Administration of Justice. | 14. Coal Mines. |
| 4. Limited Extent of Settlement and Cultivation. | 15. Fisheries. |
| 5. Causes of Non-Settlement; how far the Company may be responsible. | 16. Unprofitable outlay by the Company. |
| 6. Price of Land. | 17. Recommended repurchase by the Crown. |
| 7. Want of a Survey of the Island. | 18. Recommended Extension of the Colony, so as to comprise the Land West of the Rocky Mountains. |
| 8. Spirit Licences. | 19. Evidence as to the Form of Government. |
| 9. Expenditure on Public Works. | 20. Despatches between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor of the Island, relative to a Representative Assembly. |
| 10. Religious Instruction. | |
| 11. Particulars relative to the Native Population; their Treatment by the Company, &c. | |

1. Grant of the Island to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1848.

The grant of Vancouver's Island, and the correspondence on the subject, have been printed, and laid before Parliament, *Meynard* 4445, 4446—The grant of the island to the Company was made in 1848, *Blanshard* 5102—Circumstances under which, in 1849, Lord Grey, acting very wisely for the Crown, granted Vancouver's Island to the Company, *Right Hon. E. Ellice* 5850, 5851.

2. Governorship of Mr. Blanshard, the first Governor:

Witness left England for Vancouver's Island in 1849, as the first governor of the island, and remained there nearly two years, *Blanshard* 5097-5103—Was appointed by the Crown, and was altogether independent of any contract on the part of the Hudson's Bay Company, *ib.* 5100, 5104—Witness received no salary, either from the Company or the Government, *ib.* 5148, 4149, 5155, 5157—Expectations which induced him to accept the appointment, *ib.* 5149, 5160, 5161.

Statement as to his having been promised 1,000 acres of land by the governor of the Company, which promise was subsequently evaded, *Blanshard* 5149-5155—Considerable expense incurred by witness in the matter, *ib.* 5158, 5159, 5162—Qualifications of witness for the office of governor, *ib.* 5180-5182, 5207, 5208—He had very little to do besides settling disputes between the Company's officers and their servants, *ib.* 5183-5191—Reasons why witness resigned the governorship, *ib.* 5201.

3. Administration of Justice:

Manner in which the island is governed and justice administered, *Ibid.* C. W. W. Fitzwilliam 3247-3251—Want of confidence of the people in the courts of justice, *Cooper* 3578, 3610, 3935—Cases involving much property rarely come before the judge,

Report, 1857—continued.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND—continued.

3. *Administrators of Justice*—continued.

judge, *Cooper* 3852-3854.—System of administration of justice when witness was governor, *Blanchard* 5204-5209.—Memorial presented to witness by the settlers, relative to the appointment of a council on his retirement, *ib.* 5269.

4. *Limited Extent of Settlement and Cultivation:*

Very primitive state of the Victoria settlement when witness was there in 1853; particulars hereon, as to the extent of land in cultivation, the number of settlers, &c., *Hon. C. W. F. Fitzwilliam* 2261-2264, 2270-2273, 2295-2298, 2382-2389.—Victoria is the only settlement, *ib.* 2295-2298.—The white population principally came from England, and were, with one exception, servants of the Paget Sound Farming Company or the Hudson's Bay Company, *ib.* 2323-2326, 2352, 2382-2387.—Settlers in the island would most probably come from the sea rather than from the mainland, *ib.* 2362.

Witness has been a resident and colonist in Vancouver's Island for the last six years, *Cooper* 3558-3561.—Was a member of council there for five years, *ib.* 3563.—Is not now in any way connected with the Hudson's Bay Company, *ib.* 3564.—Had a farm of about 300 acres, which he bought from the Company in the Metchosin district, *ib.* 3567-3572.—The population has decreased within the last six years, *ib.* 3573.—About 10,000 or 12,000 acres have been sold, *ib.* 3583, 3584.—Witness tilled about sixty acres, *ib.* 3571.—The settlements are all near Victoria, *ib.* 3571, 3572.

When witness left the island there were about thirty independent settlers, *Blanchard* 5114-5116.—The island was but little more than a trading post, *ib.* 5192-5195.—Very little was raised in the island during witness's residence, *ib.* 5262-5264.

5. *Causes of Non-settlement; how far the Company may be responsible:*

Statement as to some persons attempting to trade at the island having been prevented from doing so by the Hudson's Bay Company, *Kerruishan* 2194-2208.—Causes of the non-increase of settlers in the island; doubt as to any encouragement being offered by the Hudson's Bay Company, *Hon. C. W. F. Fitzwilliam* 2271-2273, 2323-2329, 2352-2359.—If the country were directly under the British Government instead of under the Hudson's Bay Company, immigration and colonisation would soon follow, *Cooper* 3574-3577, 3595, 3744-3747, 3799-3801.

As to an export trade from the island on account of the heavy differential duties, *Cooper* 3580-3588.—Evidence showing how far it can be said that the Company offer impediments to colonisation, *ib.* 3735-3747, 3799-3804.—Respect in which the Company may be said to monopolise trade, and to deter individuals from competition, *ib.* 3802-3815.—Inconvenience through the want of money, and of a system of exchange with England, *ib.* 3811-3814, 3824-3828.

The Company do not directly impose restrictions or duties upon trade, *Cooper* 3535-3542.—Great advantage if the import duty of twenty per cent. at San Francisco were abolished; this duty is not in any way connected with the rule of the Company, *ib.* 3878, 3879, 3936-3940.—Advantage of American settlers on the mainland over the settlers on the island, *ib.* 3929, 3930.—Advantage of the settlers in being free from import duties, *ib.* 3932-3934.—Further statement that the rule of the Company does of itself prevent immigration and settlement, *ib.* 3935, 3941-3943.

The distance from England and the nearness to the Californian gold fields have prevented the settlement and progress of the island, *Miles* 4660.—High prices demanded by the Company in Vancouver's Island for their stores, more especially in the case of staves, *Blanchard* 5162-5167.—Doubt whether the Californian gold fields have operated as a bar to settlement, *ib.* 5168, 5169.—The Company have thrown no difficulties in the way of a colonisation of the island, *Right Hon. E. Ellis* 5880.

6. *Price of Land:*

Practice in regard to the sale of land, *Hon. C. W. F. Fitzwilliam* 2329; *Cooper* 3665-4009, 4114-4119.—The price of land is 1*l.* per acre, except at Victoria, where it is much higher, *Cooper* 3795-3798.—Complaint that the charge of 1*l.* per acre is much too high, *ib.* 3927, 3928, 3931.—Reference to the large tract of land taken up by the Coal Company at Nanaimo, *ib.* 4014-4017.

The non-settlement of the island is mainly attributable to the restrictions upon the acquisition of land; particulars hereon, *Blanchard* 5172-5174, 5172-5177.—The price of 1*l.* per acre is too high, *ib.* 5122-5127.—Statement as to the Company having closed, as their own, a district of about ten square miles round Fort Victoria, *ib.* 5134-5146, 5284-5287.

Report, 1857—continued.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND—continued.

6. *Price of Land*—continued.

The Colonial Office imposed most impolitic restrictions upon the Company in regard to the price of land to settlers, *Right Hon. E. Elliot* 585, 1.

7. *Want of a Survey of the Island:*

Circumstance of the interior of the country not having been explored or surveyed, *Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam* 2153-2155, 2176-2182, 2360, 2361—There should be a proper survey of the island, *ib.* 2177.

8. *Spirit Licences:*

Statement as to the licence to sell spirits costing 120*l.* in each case, *Cooper* 3672-3678, 3690, 3691—After the licence is taken out there is no material restriction save as regards the Indians, *ib.* 3679-3687—Licences are only required in the case of spirits, *ib.* 3688, 3689—There are four houses paying for licences, *ib.* 3689, 3690.

9. *Expenditure on Public Works:*

Expenditure of the Colonial Fund, that is, the money derived from licences and from land, in making roads, &c., *Cooper* 3861-3870, 4018, 4019—Exception taken to the expenditure of 1,000*l.* on a bridge across Victoria Harbour, *ib.* 4020-4037.

10. *Religious Instruction:*

There is but one Protestant clergyman, the colonial chaplain, and no attempts are made, save by Roman-catholic priests, to christianise or educate the Indians, *Cooper* 3768-3793, 4001-4013—There are some schools for Europeans and two Protestant schoolsmasters, *ib.* 3788, 3789, 3794, 4001-4004.

11. *Particulars relative to the Native Population; their Treatment by the Company, &c.:*

Particulars relative to the Indians on the coast of the island; their character, means of subsistence, &c., *Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam* 2265-2269, 2283-2290, 2314-2318—There are from 8,000 to 10,000 natives, *Cooper* 3591—Probability of the Indians becoming troublesome and rebellious, though hitherto peace has been kept, *ib.* 3592-3597, 3626, 3658—Instances of Indians having been apprehended through the instrumentality of the Queen's ships of war, and punished for their offences, *ib.* 3596-3598, 3645-3658—Injudicious conduct of the Government, inasmuch as Indians who have committed offences are frequently not punished, and are even bribed with blankets, &c. in order to prevent any breach of the peace, *ib.* 3633-3644, 3658-3660—Danger of the colonists from the treachery of the Indians, *ib.* 3662.

Employment of Indians on the coal-mines and farms, *Cooper* 3761-3763—Payment of the Indians in trade goods, they not generally understanding the value of money, *ib.* 3764-3767—Further evidence as to the mode of payment of the Indians and Company's servants; complaints hereon, *ib.* 3975-3985.

The natives subsist chiefly by fishing, and are a very degraded race, *Blenhard* 5117-5120, 5251-5256—They were very kindly treated by the Company when witness was there, *ib.* 5198, 5234, 5235, 5244—Instance of murder by some Indians; how dealt with, *ib.* 5199, 5200, 5231-5233—As in the United States, so in Vancouver's Island, the red man would soon disappear before the march of civilisation, *ib.* 5239-5243.

12. *Suitableness generally of the Island for Colonisation and Settlement:*

Vancouver's Island would be more attractive to settlers than any other portion of the Company's territory, *Ran* 70, 71—Witness has not visited Vancouver's Island, but understands that it is only the southern end that is favourable for settlement, *Sir G. Simpson* 730-732, 760-763, 2077-2085—Fine timber in the island for which there is an excellent market at San Francisco, *Kerneghan* 2208-2210.

Character of the country; the soil is generally productive, though in places rocky, and the fir timber is magnificent, *Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam* 2149, 2156, 2379, 2380—Excellent harbours at Esquimaux and other places, *ib.* 2257, 2258, 2277, 2409, 2338, 2339, 2372, 2373—Productive land in the Cowichan valley, *ib.* 2268—The island is the most valuable British possession in the Pacific, *ib.* 2277—Size of the island, *ib.* 2294—Character of the navigation from Victoria to Nanaimo, *ib.* 2311-2313—Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes, are easily raised in the island, *ib.* 2376-2381.

The land is partially wooded and partially open with prairie, and is capable of cultivation to a considerable extent, *Cooper* 3572, 3608, 3609, 3706-3719—With respect to the soil of the country, it is peculiarly well adapted to the production of corn and vegetables, *ib.* 3696-3719—Wheat produces from twenty-five to forty bushels per acre, *ib.* 3716-3719—There are several small streams in the island, and the valleys are very fertile, *ib.* 3818-3821—Rain falls as abundantly as in England, *ib.* 3822, 3823—Some

Report, 1857—continued.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND—continued.

12. Suitableness generally of the Island, &c.—continued.

—Some of the land is mountainous, and not cultivable, *Cooper* 3068-3070—Nature of the communication with San Francisco; probability of settlement from that quarter, *ib.* 3091-3094.

Witness considers that in soil, climate, minerals, &c., the island possesses everything essential for the formation of a great colony, *Miles* 4654-4662—The soil is very good and rich, *ib.* 4654, 4667—Fitness of the island for an English settlement, *Blosshard* 5105—A large portion of the soil is very fertile, *ib.* 5105-5203, 5204—The eastern part of the island is very well adapted for cultivation, *ib.* 5105—There is a great deal of timber, principally pine; this, as regards colonisation, would be an advantage rather than an obstruction, *ib.* 5106-5110, 5201-5202—The neighbourhood of Esquimaux Harbour seemed to witness the best place for a colony, *ib.* 5288.

The island is a most valuable possession, and peculiarly well suited for an English settlement, *Right Hon. E. Elliot* 5856-5858—There is an excellent harbour, fine timber, an abundance of fish, and a good climate, *ib.* 5858.

13. Climate:

Suitableness of the climate of the island for settlement by Englishmen, *Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam* 2249—The climate is superior to that of England, *Cooper* 3572; *Miles* 4654—The climate is very good and temperate, and is not subject to such extremes as that of England, *Blosshard* 5105, 5077-5283.

14. Coal Mines:

Available supply of coals in the island, *Kernaghan* 2111-2114—Particulars relative to the coal mines at Nanaimo, about 80 miles to the north of Fort Victoria, on the east coast, *Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam* 2250-2252, 2300-2310, 2319-2322, 2340, 2374-2375—The Company claimed a royalty on the coal mines, *ib.* 2358—Excellent and abundant supply of coal in the island; obstacles to its export, *Cooper* 3583-3588—Further reference to the large and excellent coal mines in the island; the monopoly of the Company and the heavy American duty are a bar to their development, *ib.* 3753-3761—The coal mine worked by the Company lies close to the shore, *ib.* 3831-3834.

Witness did not visit the coal mines, but believes they are very valuable, *Miles* 4657—Coal had been discovered only in small quantities whilst witness was there, *Blosshard* 5111.

15. Fisheries:

The fisheries along the coast are singularly productive, the fish being traded by the Indians with the Hudson's Bay Company, *Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam* 2259, 2060, 2366-2369—Extensive fisheries in and around the island, *Cooper* 3589, 3590—Export by the colonists of fish to the Sandwich Islands, *ib.* 3896-3901—Obstacles but for which whalers would resort to the island, *ib.* 3942-3946, 3986-3990—The fisheries will in time be very productive, *Miles* 4658.

16. Unprofitable Outlay by the Company:

Non-advantage of the island to the Company, *Cooper* 3816, 3817, 3829—The Company made a great mistake in accepting the grant of Vancouver's Island; they have spent very large sums there for which there has been no return in any way, *Right Hon. E. Elliot* 5850, 5851, 5856, 5875-5880—There has already been an outlay of some 80,000*l.* by the Company, *ib.* 5856.

17. Recommended re-possession by the Crown:

The sooner the island is re-possessed by the Crown the better, *Right Hon. E. Elliot*, 5895, 5897.

The committee recommend the termination of the connexion of the Hudson's Bay Company with Vancouver's Island as the best means of favouring the development of the great natural resources of that important colony, *Rep. p. iv.*

18. Recommended Extension of the Colony so as to comprise the Land west of the Rocky Mountains:

Vancouver's Island and the mainland west of the Rocky Mountains should form a separate colony and government, *Tabster* 2447, 2448, 2526—The legislature at Vancouver's Island should govern the adjacent country up to the Rocky Mountains, *Right Hon. E. Elliot*, 5899-5902.

Means should be provided for the ultimate extension of the colony over any portion of the adjoining Continent, to the west of the Rocky Mountains, on which permanent settlement may be found practicable, *Rep. p. iv.*

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND—continued.

19. Evidence as to the Form of Government:

Very few persons in the island eligible as members of the Legislative Assembly; nature of the qualification, *Cooper* 3559-3604—In providing that whilst the Company should have a monopoly of the island a free legislature should be established, the Colonial Office acted very erroneously; particulars hereon, *Right Hon. E. Elliot*, 5851-5855—Form of Government advisable for the island if administered by the Crown, *ib.* 5859-5861, 5863-5865.

20. Despatches between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor of the Island relative to a Representative Assembly:

Copy of despatch from Mr. Labouchere to Governor Douglas, dated 28 February 1856, directing that a representative assembly be convoked without loss of time; instructions and suggestions for his guidance, *App.* p. 451, 452.

Copies of further despatches from Mr. Labouchere in acknowledgment of despatches from Governor Douglas, relative to the steps taken by him in consequence of the foregoing communication, *App.* p. 452, 453.

Extract of despatch from Governor Douglas to Mr. Labouchere, dated 22 May 1856, in reply to the despatch from the latter, dated 28th February 1856, *App.* p. 453.

Extract of further despatch from Governor Douglas, dated 7 June 1856, reporting the steps taken in carrying out the instructions of 28th February, *App.* p. 454.

Extract of further despatch, dated 22 July 1856, enclosing minutes of council of 4th and 9th June; also reporting the termination of the elections, and that the Assembly is convened for the 12th August, *App.* p. 454-455.

Extract of further despatch from Governor Douglas, dated 20 August 1856, reporting the opening of the House of Assembly on the 12th August, and enclosing his address on that occasion, *App.* p. 455-458.

Copy of further despatch, dated 31 October 1856, reporting further proceedings of the Assembly, and the adjustment, without his interference, of party differences, *App.* p. 458, 459.

Copy of further despatch, dated 9 January 1857, reporting further proceedings of the Assembly up to the 18th December 1856, *App.* p. 459-464.

Copy of further despatch, dated 24 February 1857, reporting further proceedings of the Legislature up to 24th February 1857, *App.* p. 464-466.

See also *Cassero, Mr. Chancellor*—*Compensation, Douglas, James. Far Trade, 16. Langford, Captain. Military Force. Project Saux Agricultural Company. Spirituous Liquors, 5.*

Vegetable Products. Various vegetable products of the country which might be advantageously imported into this country, *Ibid.* 6088-6090.

Vegetables. Facility for growing vegetables in some parts of the territory, *Lefroy*, 182, 246.

Voyageurs. There are about 500 voyageurs in the Company's service, *Sir G. Simpson*, 987—The Indian servants employed as voyageurs, &c., are paid merely for the trip, *ib.* 1055—At the christianised Indian settlement at Red River, the Indians are principally voyageurs, *Caldwell* 5680.

W.

Wages. The wages of the servants or labourers of the Company vary from 20 £ to 40 £ a-year, *Sir G. Simpson* 1259, 1260—Good wages received by the Indians in the service of the whites; how paid, *Sir J. Richardson* 2936-2941.

Western Coast. Examination as to the extent to which land on the western coast is suitable for cultivation and settlement, *Sir G. Simpson* 728-736, 761-771, 2058-2113—Rugged and mountainous character of the Company's territory west of the Rocky Mountains, *ib.* 728-736, 761-771—Impediment to settlement west of the Rocky Mountains, in consequence of the warlike character of the Indians, *ib.* 2064-2068—Character of the country west of the Rocky Mountains, that is, from Fort Colville, up the Columbia River, and towards the Arrow Lake, *Miles* 4668-4672.

See also *Climate. Rocky Mountains. Thompson's River. Vancouver's Island, 18.*

Whale Fisheries. See *Fisheries*.

Wheat.

Report, 1857—continued.

Wheat. In some favourable places wheat may be grown up to the 58th parallel of latitude, *Sir J. Richardson* 2898—The wheat at Red River ripened in 90 days from sowing, and was the finest witness ever saw, *Crofton* 3203, 3204.

See also Colonisation and Settlement, 1, 2.

Williams, Governor. Statement to the effect that Governor Williams was very successful in farming at Cumberland House, and that he was removed there by the Company in consequence of his anxiety to promote cultivation, *King* 5704-5714. 5722-5724-5733. 5734.

Winnipeg Lake. Lake Winnipeg is open for navigation from May till about the end of October, *Lefroy* 285, 286—The only outfall of Lake Winnipeg is by Nelson River into Hudson's Bay, *Sir G. Simpson* 974-976.

Winnipeg River. The land bordering on the River Winnipeg is not fit for cultivation, *Sir J. Richardson* 3009.

Y.

York Factory. Wheat cannot be grown at York, *Rae* 437—At York Factory the soil is permanently frozen a little below the surface, *Sir G. Simpson* 746, 747—Unsuitableness of the soil at Fort York for cultivation, *Sir Geo. Back* 3502-3505—Bleak appearance of the country about York, *Herd* 4649, 4650.
