

*Simpson, Sir George—(Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.*

ment and explanation as to the circumstances under which the Company refused to ship some tallow for Mr. J. Sinclair in 1844; 1487-1517—Circumstance of witness having often suggested to Mr. Sinclair, Mr. M'Dermot, and others, the propriety of chartering a vessel for themselves for the export of tallow and other produce, 1496-1501. 1504.

The Company's imports into the territory are about 60,000*l.* a year, 1518-1520—about 40,000*l.* in imports is distributed among the 55,000 Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, 1521-1524. 1547—Different articles imported for barter, 1525-1527—Inferior skins, such as musk-rat skins, are constantly taken in return for a gun, 1528-1535—There are different tariffs for different places, 1536. 1616-1619—In Canada and the American frontier furs are mainly paid for in money; in the interior it is a barter trade; 1536. 1617-1620.

Although higher prices are given on the frontier than in the interior for skins, witness considers that the Indian is better off in the interior, 1537-1546—Examination as to the extent to which the Indians have in different parts of the interior been reduced to starvation or cannibalism, 1548 *et seq.*—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, 1613, 1614—Opinion that the Indian population in the thick wood country is increasing, 1615.

Beads are not now traded with the Indians but are given as gratuities, 1622, 1623—Sundry other articles, including knives, given as presents to the Indians, 1624-1629—Witness does not recollect the existence of any agreement by the Company to send criminals to be tried in Canada, 1630-1632—On one occasion three men were sent to Canada for trial for murder, 1633, 1634.

Non-objection to a settlement and distinct administration of any cultivable part of the Company's territories, provided interference with the fur trade be interdicted, 1635-1644. 1666-1674. 1847, 1848—Evil anticipated from an opposition fur trade on the Company's territories, 1645-1658—During the baneful contest between the Hudson's Bay and North-western Companies spirits were bartered on both sides, the Indians were demoralised, and there were continual riots and breaches of the peace, 1648-1656—There is now no American fur company in the United States, 1659-1665.

Belief that spirits are not smuggled into the Company's territory from Canada, 1675-1678—The Company have establishments all the way down the St. Lawrence, 1679—They have gone on in perfect harmony with the Canadians and the Canadian Government, 1680—There are about 4,000 half-breeds at Red River, 1681, 1682—There are schools at Red River, established by the Missionary Societies and assisted by the Company, to which the half-breeds go, 1683-1685. 1717-1723.

The increased instruction of the half breeds has not created any increased desire on their part for a free trade in furs, 1686-1694—Increase in the general trade of Red River with the United States, 1695-1697—Absence of desire in the Indians to trade with America rather than with the Company, 1698-1703—The fur-bearing animals have increased under the Company's sway, 1704, 1705—The export of furs has largely increased, and the trade is now the largest and most valuable in the world, 1706-1708.

With regard to the covenant in the form of lease to settlers, that the settler shall contribute towards education and religious instruction, the same is not enforced, 1709-1716—Further statement as to the aid given out of the Company's funds towards education and religious instruction, 1721-1723. 1728, 1729. 1791, 1792—Reference to a charge made by the Company for the passages and travelling expenses of two missionaries, 1724-1728—Further statement as to the Company not requiring the missionaries and clergymen to keep schools, 1730, 1731.

Further evidence as to the object of the lease by the Company of some Russian territory, 1732-1737—Mutual arrangement between the Hudson's Bay and Russian Companies during the late war, 1738-1742—The Hudson's Bay Company erected a distillery at Red River, but have never worked it, 1745, 1746—Perfect liberty of the Indians to act as they please, the Company exercising no control over them, save when crimes are committed on the whites, 1747-1756. 2057—Unwillingness of the Company to oppose by violence any persons coming from the United States and trading with the Indians, 1757-1761.

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. 1797-1832. 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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