

*Lefroy, Lieutenant-colonel John Henry, R. A. (Analysis of his Evidence)—continued.*

denuded of soil, 167. 202-208. 213. 243-245—Uncertainty and intensity of the climate adverted to as being very unfavourable to agricultural cultivation, 167. 182-189. 221. 253. 265-302.

Cultivation has been tried with some success at Fort Cumberland and other districts along the Saskatchewan, 169. 171. 246—Success, comparatively, of the cultivation, as carried on by civilised Indians at a place called the Pas, or rather the Basquia River, 171-180. 246—Facility for growing vegetables in some parts of the territory, 182. 246—Length of the winter at the Saskatchewan, 184-188—Evidence to the effect that there has not been, and that there is not likely to be, any amelioration of the climate in the Company's territories or in Canada, in consequence of settlement and improved cultivation, 189. 220-228. 240-242.

Greater advantages in cultivating the unsettled lands of Canada than the most favourable land in Hudson's Bay territory, 190—How the population forming the Red River Settlement are composed, 191—Absence of any pressure from Canada or the United States to settle in the Company's territory, 191-193—Check to habits of industry in the Red River Settlement, in consequence of the tendency to hunt the swarms of buffaloes in the neighbourhood, 199, 200—Geological formation of Lower Canada adverted to, 207, 208.

Witness had not much opportunity of inquiring into the condition of the Indians, 210-212—The trees found on portions of the territory do not prove that such portions are fitted for agricultural purposes, 213-219—The island on which Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie River, is built, contains some deep alluvial soil, and farming has been very successful there, 219. 246-254—Statement as to the existence of morasses between Lake Superior and Lake Nipigon and the Rainy Lake, 229-235—Enormous physical obstacles to the formation of a railway along the northern shore of Lake Superior and across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, 236, 237.

The natural affinities of the Red River Settlement are with the valley of the Missouri, and not with the valley of the St. Lawrence, 238, 239—Enumeration of the points where cultivation is more especially carried on, 246—Cultivation of barley at Lake La Crosse a little to the north of Cumberland House, *ib.*—Cultivation of potatoes, but not of any cereal, at Lake Athabasca, *ib.*

Milder character of the climate accordingly as the country is nearer to the Pacific, 249. 265-273—Fort Simpson is not more than about 500 miles from the Pacific; effect thereof upon the climate and upon cultivation, 249-252. 271-273. 290-294—Circumstance of there being a bed of workable coal near Edmonton, one of the more eastern forts, 255-257—Length of the winter at St. Petersburg adverted to in comparison with the winter in parts of the Hudson Bay territories, 259-264—Reference to parts of the territory as being permanently frozen underground, and as thus rendering the production of cereals exceedingly uncertain, 274-281.

In 1843 or 1844 the population of the Red River Settlement was about 5,000; 282. 353-355—At Norway House, the northern settlement of Fort Cumberland, there are not, on an average, more than twenty permanent residents, 283—In the district between the Red River and Cumberland Fort there are no inhabitants, save the traders in the Company's employment, 284—Lake Winnipeg is open for navigation from May till about the end of October, 285, 286—The St. Lawrence at Quebec is generally open from April or May till November or December, 287-289.

Doubt as to the altitude of the Rocky Mountains, 295-297—Injurious effect of the summer frosts upon the crops, 299-302—The Blackfeet Indians on the Upper Saskatchewan are very warlike, 303-305. 316, 317—Under the protection of the Company, travelling is quite safe, 306. 315—A railway might easily be made from Minnesota to the Red River, 307-309—Probable extent of the district between the Rainy Lake and the Lake of the Woods, 310—Difficulty of communication with this district from Lake Superior, 311.

Slight inducement to emigrants to settle at the Red River, &c., 312—The country is very healthy, 313—The Hudson's Bay Company have almost entirely discontinued sending spirits into the territory, and have thereby largely promoted peace among the Indians, 314. 318—There is very little crime among the whites, 314—The United States law for the prohibition of trading in spirits in their territory is constantly evaded, 319, 320—Circumstance of there being a strong tendency to settle in Minnesota, but not in the country at Lake Winnipeg, on the part of the population to the south and east, 321-325.

Deterioration and diminution of the Indian population throughout the Company's territories, in consequence of the moral effect of association with the whites, 326-331. 337-339. 351, 352—Miserable condition, physically, of the Indians in many parts through the precariousness of their means of subsistence, 329. 332—In the Canadian territory the Indians are comparatively comfortable and prosperous, 333-336—Some Chipewyan Indians, in the far north, do not come into communication with the Europeans, 340.

Absence