

Report, 1857—continued.

King, Richard, M.D. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Travelled through the Hudson's Bay territory from 1833 to 1836 as surgeon and naturalist to the expedition in search of Sir John Ross, 5633-5636—Has not been in the country since that period, 5637—Route taken by the expedition; it started from Montreal, and reached the sea at the estuary of the Great Fish River, and returned by the English River to York Factory, 5638-5640.

Information relative to an enormous tract of country, bounded on the north by the Athabasca Lake, and on the south by Cumberland House, which as regards both soil and climate is peculiarly adapted for cultivation, 5641 *et seq.*—Better opportunities of witness than of Sir George Back for observing the character of the country, 5650-5652—Abundance of limestone in the tract of territory referred to, 5658, 5659—Magnificent trees growing in the district, 5660-5662.

Very fine grazing country all the way along the Great Fish River to the Polar Sea, 5664, 5665—Witness did not travel through the Saskatchewan or Red River districts, but believes they are much less cultivable than the more northern tract south of the Athabasca Lake, 5666-5672.

As regards the Indians, the Chippewas were almost a settled people, and were independent of the fur trade, 5677—The Crees and the more southern tribes coming into contact with the Hudson's Bay Company are decreasing in number, 5677, 5678. 5683-5687—The Chipewyans and the more northern tribes are increasing, 5677. 5683—About the Athabasca Fort the beavers, which formerly were to be found in great numbers, had disappeared when witness was there, 5678-5682. 5689, 5690.

Dependent state of the Indians on the score of ammunition supplies, 5685-5689—Necessarily kind treatment of the Indians by the Company, 5691—The Chipewyan races have always steadily refused to take spirits, 5692-5694—All the southern tribes are strongly addicted to spirits, 5692.

Belief as to whales, seals, and porpoises abounding in the Polar Seas, 5696, 5697—Supply of copper, coal, and galena along the Coppermine River and the coast, 5697, 5698—The Company had not, in the slightest degree, developed the resources of the country, 5699—Great mortality among the Indians in consequence of European diseases, which up to 1836 had not been met by any supply of medical men at the Company's forts in the north, 5699-5703.

Statement to the effect that Governor Williams was very successful in farming at Cumberland House, and that he was removed thence by the Company in consequence of his anxiety to promote cultivation, 5704-5714. 5722-5724. 5733, 5734—Particulars relative to a thriving little colony, as found by witness on the approach to Cumberland House; complaint made by the colonists that the Company had ordered them to give up their farms, 5706. 5715-5744.

King's Posts, Canada. Reference to the section of country called the King's Posts, within the Canadian frontier, as not capable of advantageous settlement, *Ross* 18.

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Labrador. The Hudson's Bay Company have establishments upon the coast of Labrador, which is, practically, unoccupied and open to any one, *Sir G. Simpson* 1563-1596—There are excellent fisheries all along the Labrador coast, *Isbister* 6082.

Land. See *Colonisation and Settlement.* *Conveyance of Land.* *Free Grants of Land.* *Price of Land.* *Sale of Land.* *Selkirk, Lord.* *Tenure of Land.* *Vancouver's Island,* 6.

Langford, Captain. Comment on the manner in which Captain Langford was received and treated by the Hudson's Bay Company on his arrival in Vancouver's Island; nature of his connexion with the Puget Sound Company, *Blanshard* 5314-5344.

Langley, Fort. How far the region round about Fort Langley is cultivable or suitable for settlement, *Sir G. Simpson* 2059-2072. 2086-2096.

Lefroy, Lieutenant-colonel John Henry, R.A. (Analysis of his Evidence.)—Is Inspector-general of Army Schools, 158—Has resided twelve years in North America, and passed nearly two years in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company east of the Rocky Mountains, 159-162. 270—Was employed in making magnetic observations for the Royal Society, 160. 211—Considers that agricultural settlement can make but little progress in the territory, 163 *et seq.*

Favourable character of the land at the Red River Settlement for cultivation, 164, 165. 194-204. 246. 253—The territory on the frontier of Canada is particularly ill adapted for settlement, 166—Between Rainy Lake and the Lake of the Woods there is some country capable of cultivation, 166. 190. 345—A large proportion of the region east of the Rocky Mountains is primitive in geological formation, and is almost entirely
o.24—Sess. 2. denuded