

Report, 1857—continued.

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

southern departments, 708—The chief factors are *ex officio* the members of council, but the number is of necessity often made up by chief traders, 710. 1151, 1152. 1372-1375—Authority of the council, 711-713.

Witness has travelled through the greater parts of the Company's territories; he has crossed the Rocky Mountains at three different points, 714, 715—He does not consider that any part of the territory is well adapted for settlement, 716 *et seq.*—Uncertainty of the crops throughout the whole of Rupert's Land, 716-723. 727—Boundaries of Rupert's Land; the Rocky Mountains are its limits on the west, 718. 737-742.

Uncertainty of the crops at Red River Settlement; reference hereon to the necessary importation of corn some years ago, 719-723. 802-810. 875—Nature of the soil at the Red River; about a mile from the banks the alluvial soil almost ceases, and cultivation is impracticable, 722. 818-827—The climate is still more rigorous, and the crops more uncertain at Saskatchewan River than Red River, 723. 752-756—Cultivation, to a limited extent, might be carried on to advantage on the right bank of the Rainy Lake River; examination hereon, 724-726. 773-775. 853-857. 874. 1406-1420.

Rugged and mountainous character of the Company's territory west of the Rocky Mountains, 728-736. 761-771—Witness has not visited Vancouver's Island, but understands that it is only the southern end that is favourable for settlement, 730-732. 760-763—Less rigorous character of the climate in the lands to the west as well as to the south, 743-756—Doubt as to climate being mitigated by settlement and cultivation, 757-759. 828-831.

Quotation of, and examination upon, an extract from a book published by witness in 1847, wherein he speaks in very favourable language of the natural advantages of the river between the Rainy Lake and the Lake of the Woods, and of the banks of the river, 773-775. 874. 1406-1420. 1431-1445—Particulars as to the navigation of the Saskatchewan; impediments offered by several rapids, 776-793—It is about 500 miles of navigation from the southern part of Lake Winnipeg to Fort William on Lake Superior, 793-795—Material obstructions to the navigation of the river between Rainy Lake and Fort William, 796-801.

Occasional flooding of the land at Red River, and at various other parts of the territory, 804, 805. 875-878. 942-957—Encouragement given by the Company to agricultural pursuits on the part of the settlers at Red River; denial of the accuracy of a statement hereon by Mr. John M'Lean, 811-817. 879-882—Different character of the timber about James's Bay, &c., and of the timber in the prairie districts, 820-825—The population at Red River is now about 8,000, including Indians, 832-836—Less rigorous climate at Minnesota than Red River, 837—Absence of American emigration from Minnesota to Red River; the nearest American settlement is at Crow Wing River, about 400 miles from Red River, 838, 839. 891-907.

Fine and level character of the country from the Red River colony to the Rocky Mountains, 840, 841—Impediments to the navigation from York Factory to Lake Winnipeg, 842-845—Circumstance of witness having recommended a missionary settlement between the Lake of the Woods and the Rainy Lake, 846-848—Reference to the waste of manure at the Red River Settlement, 849, 850—The country along the Saskatchewan towards Edmonton is a rolling prairie, 851, 852.

There is a considerable space of level and cultivable land to the eastward of Fort Langton, at the mouth of Fraser River, 858-864. 928-941—The mouth of Fraser River is obstructed by a bar, 865-867—The best way to the Red River Settlement from Europe is through Minnesota by St. Paul's, 868, 869—From Canada to the Red River, the only practicable route is north of Lake Superior inland, by Fort William and Rainy Lake, 870-873—Craggy and barren country north of Lake Superior, between Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William, 884. 908.

Obstructions, in the shape of shoals and rapids, to the navigation of the Assiniboine branch of the Red River, 884-887—Good land along the banks of the Assiniboine River, 888-890—Rocky and swampy character of the country north of Lake Superior, 908. 922-927—Inferior character of the timber to the north and west of Lake Superior, 909-916. 920, 921—Copper and iron exist along the eastern shore of the Lake, 917-919—Swampy country in the neighbourhood of Fort Alexander, 958, 959.

The crops at the Red River are usually taken in August before the winter sets in, 960-962—Before the Red River Settlement was founded, animal food and fish formed the main diet in the interior, and corn was imported through Hudson's Bay for the use of the Company's establishments on the coast, 963-968—Obstacles to carrying on a traffic through Hudson's Bay, 969, 970—Insufficient quantity of wood on the banks of the Saskatchewan and Red Rivers, 971-973. 977-981—The only outfall of Lake Winnipeg is by Nelson River into Hudson's Bay, 974-976—At Edmonton the pasturage is very good, and barley is very productive, 982.