

ever penetrated. They are found in northern Greenland and on all the large islands of the Arctic seas. They are not found west of the Mackenzie River, but many years ago they did exist there abundantly, because you find their skulls, bones and horns in the swamps of that country. There are none of them there now, but they are widely diffused in the country eastward.

*By the Honorable Mr. Macdonald:*

Q. Are they not the same species as the buffalo? A. No, not the same at all. They are not even the same genus. They are intermediate between the sheep and the ox.

*By the Honorable Mr. Girard:*

Q. Their skin is more valuable than that of the buffalo, is it not? A. Yes; the hair and fur are longer and finer, but the flesh is not so good as buffalo meat. It has a musky taste, and the animal is small compared with the buffalo—between the sheep and the ox.

Q. Is the deer the same animal as the cariboo? A. The cariboo is the same species as the reindeer of Europe—that is the cariboo of the barren-grounds—and the cariboo of the woods is the same species as the barren-ground cariboo—it is merely a variety.

Q. Do you know that deer tongues and deer meat are preserved by the Indians? A. The tongues are dried by the Indians and by the Eskimos, and exported in large numbers. Thousands of them are sent from the Hudson's Bay Company's posts in the north every year to London, where they are sold. They are considered quite a delicacy.

Q. I suppose buffalo tongues and pemmican would be considered good food for white people as well as for Indians? A. Yes, and pemmican keeps for a long time. I have some pemmican in my possession that I have had for years, and it is quite good yet. The tallow of the reindeer is very hard—so hard that you can knock it together and it strikes like stones. When the meat is pemmicanized it keeps a very long time.

Q. That is reindeer pemmican? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know any part of the country where that meat can be prepared so as to be transferred from one place to another? Do you know any place where it can be obtained in a quantity sufficient for preparing it for export? A. If you could preserve it just when the animals come in large numbers it would afford immense quantities of food. The Indians and Eskimos are too improvident to do anything of the sort. They use what they can eat, and the rest they allow to spoil.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. In your expeditions in the North-West have you supplied your men with this food prepared by the Indians? A. It is brought to Fort Chipewyan in considerable quantities.

Q. Did you use any of it? A. Yes.

Q. What quantity would furnish a meal for a voyageur? A. Half a pound would be equal probably to a pound and a half or two pounds of fresh meat, it is so concentrated.

Q. Half a pound would furnish a meal? A. Yes.

*By the Honorable Mr. Almon:*

Q. How many pounds of fresh meat would an Indian use for his dinner? A. Three or four pounds. There is no end to what an Indian will eat; it is simply what he can hold. He has no sense of being satisfied, and will eat until he can hold no more.

*By the Honorable Mr. Kaulbach:*

Q. They eat enough at a meal to last them a week, do they not? A. Yes. They do not suffer hunger as we do. If they are once well fed they can go without food for some days after.

*By the Honorable Mr. Girard:*

Q. I suppose the preparation of that meat would not involve any considerable expense? A. No.