Report, 1857—continued.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS—continued.

2. Complaints on the part of America:

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, Sir G. Simpson 1613, 1614.

Witness has heard Mr. N. W. Kitson, the representative for the Minnesota territory, express himself very strongly against the Company's traders with regard to the use of spirits among the Indians, Corbett 2818-2823—Mr. Kitson is interested in the fur company on the American frontier, but does not trade at Red River, ib. 2824-2835.

Correspondence in 1850 between Mr. Abbott Lawrence and Viscount Palmerston, respecting a complaint alleging that the Hudson's Bay Company furnish large quantities of spirits to the Indians on the north-west frontier of the United States, App. p. 369-371—Letter from Sir John Pelly to Earl Grey, dated 9 March 1850, denying the accuracy of the complaint, ib. 370, 371.

3. Canada:

Belief that spirits are not smuggled into the Company's territory from Canada, Sir G. Simpson 1675-1678——Injurious effect of spirits upon the Indians in Canada, Roche 4524, 4525——Law in Canada against selling spirits to the Indians, ib. 4532-4534.

4. United States:

The United States law for the prohibition of trading in spirits with the Indians is constantly evaded, Lefroy 319, 320— Circumstance of there being a considerable traffic in spirits on the American side of the frontier, contrary to the rules of the United States Government, Rae 695-701— Check upon the use of spirits in the American Fur Company's territories, Isbister 2429— Witness has travelled for upwards of 1,000 miles in company with the American fur-traders, and never saw any spirits among them, Corbett 2811-2818— Conduct of the American fur trade without the introduction of spirits as a means of barter; at least witness never saw or heard of any, M'Laughlin 4941. 5077-5079— Copy of the American licence to trade; prohibition therein upon traffic in spirits, ib. 5057.

5. Vancouver's Island:

Penalty in Vancouver's Island in the event of persons being detected in trading with the Indians in liquor, Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam 2333-2337.

6. Effect of Competition in Trade upon the use of Spirits:

Possible disadvantage as regards the introduction of spirituous liquors if the trade were opened, Isbister 2412. 2428, 2429—If the territories were thrown open for colonisation, spirits would probably be generally introduced, Sir J. Richardson 3075, 3076—Belief that though an opposition trade between two companies leads to a traffic in spirits, a general competition in trade would prevent the use of spirits as a means of barter, M. Laughlin 4927-4930. 4941. 4948. 5090—Impossibility of preventing the use of spirits during competition in trade, Right Hon. E. Ellice 5806-5808.

Anticipated increased introduction of spirits as a consequence of competition in the fur trade, Rep. p. iv.

See also Sitka.

Squatting. Probable power of the Company to imprison or remove parties establishing themselves on the territory; they never have removed any one, Sir G. Simpson 1193-1204—Statement as to the practice of squatting, in consequence of the Company not enforcing payment for the land, ib. 1804-1830. 1861-1874—Squatters on the land have not been molested by the Company, Isbister 2521.

See also Colonisation and Settlement, 5.

Stock or Capital. See Capital.

Summer Frosts. Injurious effect of the summer frosts upon the crops, Lefroy 299-302.

Superior City. Superior City is a new place, but will this year have a population of about 18,000, Kernaghan 2144——The city was founded a year and a half ago, ib. 2180.

Superior, Lake. Witness has heard that at the west of Lake Superior there is some land that might very well be settled, Ross 12—Remarks on the character of the country north of Lake Superior; it is extremely unfit for settlement, Rae 578-582. 602-604—Craggy and barren country north of Lake Superior, between Saulte Ste. Marie and Fort William, Sir G. Simpson 884. 908—Extent to which Lake Superior is navigated by steamers on the American side; there is no steam communication on the east side of the lake, or to Fort William, ib. 1937-1952.

Communication at present with the extreme end of Lake Superior, Kernaghan 2128, 2129. 2136, 2137. 2142-2144—There is now steam-boat communication from Chicago 0.24—Sess. 2.