

good for the Indians as it protected them from the cold, and as the Dutch and English traders in New York dealt in whisky so the French fur traders must deal in brandy or lose the fur trade, which would be taken up by these foreigners. When the French Missionaries were laboring among the Indians the Canadian red men argued with them in favor of using liquor. They said: "You say, God made everything; if he did, then he made brandy; you say also that everything he made, he made for man's use, hence he intended that man should drink brandy; how, then dare you prohibit brandy." The *Philadelphia Record* exhumed an old petition, presented by the Indians to Penn's first Governor, (Markham) in 1681. It is as follows: Whereas the selling of strong liquors was prohibited in Pennsylvania and not in New Castle, we find it a greater inconvenience than before, our Indians going down to New Castle and there buying rum and making them more debauched than before, in spite of prohibition; therefore, we whose names are hereunder written, do desire that prohibition may be taken off and rum and strong liquors may be sold (in aforesaid province) as formerly until it be prohibited in New Castle, and in that government of Delaware.

PESINK,	his mark. X	JOON GORAS,	his mark. X
NAMA SEKA,	his mark. X	ESPRA APE,	his mark. X
KEKA KAPPAN,	his mark. X		

The Rev. Pere Maillard states that when he arrived at a post the trader adulterated the liquor which had previously been adulterated by the importer. He steeped tobacco in it, and then gave to the Indians a tin cup full each. As soon as this flew to their heads they demanded more. Then they had to pay for it in furs. When their furs were gone they received liquor on credit and became bondsmen to the traders, and had to pay them after the next fall hunt. These traders charged extortionate prices for the liquor, and the Indians, being crazed with drink, would pay any sum. This missionary knew a trader at Three Rivers who obtained fifty bear skins for sufficient liquor to make him drunk for one evening. Pledges of clothes were taken from the Indians for brandy. One trader who took the blankets and clothes of the Indians for debts incurred in drinking, was accustomed to make net profits above expenses of five hundred francs per month. Blankets were sold by the traders for four beaver skins each, and on the day following that on which they were sold they were bought back for a pint of adulterated brandy. When they had no more furs, and could not get any more liquor on credit, they hired out their wives and daughters to the French soldiers and settlers for immoral purposes. The missionary states that they did not take the liquor because they liked it, but they wished to get drunk. They would fast in order to get the full strength of the strong drink upon an empty stomach. When going to fight they would drink in order to become courageous.