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Sinclair, James. Objection made to convey goods to Mr. James Sinclair, of the Red River, on the ground that he wanted them for the fur trade, Sir G. Simpson 1075-1081——Statement as to the Company having objected to export some tallow for Mr. Sinclair, ib. 1228-1234. 1238, 1239.

Further statement and explanation as to the circumstances under which the Company refused to ship some tallow for Mr. James Sinclair in 1844, Sir G. Simpson 1487-1517—The Company had not room to ship the tallow, as they had not sufficient tonnage, but they subsequently bought it from Mr. Sinclair at his own price, ib. 1488, 1494, 1495. 1505-1515.—See also Freights.

Sitka. Reference to a murderous scene among the Indians at Sitka, some years ago, in consequence of the abuse of spirituous liquors, Sir G. Simpson 1037—Arrangement entered into by witness and the Governor of Sitka, several years ago, for the prohibition of the use of spirits in the English and Russian territories; it has been rigidly kept, ib. 1037, 1038.

Slave River. The Slave River, which connects itself with Athabasca Lake, is interrupted by frequent portages, Isbister 2596.

Social Improvement. Regulations of the Company for promoting the moral and religious improvement of their servants and the Indians, App. p. 368, 369.

Soil. See Colonization and Settlement. Geological Formation. Red River Settlement, 4. Saskatchewan River. Swamps. Vancouver's Island, 12.

Sotoos Indians. Difficulty of Christianizing the Sotoos, a tribe of the Crees, or of making them cultivators of the soil, instead of hunters, Sir J. Richardson, 2966-2983.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS:

- 1. Generally as to the Regulation and Practice of the Company.
- 2. Complaints on the part of America.
- 3. Canada.
- 4. United States.
- 5. Vancouver's Island.
- 6. Effect of Competition in Trade upon the use of Spirits.

1. Generally as to the Regulation and Practice of the Company:

The Hudson's Bay Company have almost entirely discontinued sending spirits into the territory, and have thereby largely promoted peace among the Indians, Lefroy 314. 318—During witness's stay at Moose Factory spirits were never bartered for furs, but drams were occasionally given gratuitously to the hunters, Rae 563-567—Beneficial result of the restriction upon the sale of spirits, ib. 646, 647.

Restrictions placed by the Company upon traffic in spirits, Sir G. Simpson, 1006. 1049-1053. 1134-1141 — Statement to the effect that the whole import of spirits into the territories from England has averaged less than 5,000 gallons in each year since 1847, ib. 1044-1048. 1137-1139. 1247 — Drams of spirits are occasionally given gratuitously to Indian hunters, ib. 1048. 1053 — Spirits are also of necessity occasionally given in exchange for provisions, but never for furs, ib. 1048. 1053. 1134-1141 — Two-thirds of the spirits imported from England are used in the Red River settlement, ib. 1048. 1139 — About the year 1832 there was doubtless much abuse in regard to spirits on the north-west coast, on account of the opposition with the United States, ib. 1248, 1249 — Copies of certain regulations of the Company prohibiting the use and importation of spirituous liquors, ib. 1485, 1486, and App. p. 368.

Supply, at present, of spirits to the Indians in the more southern portion of the territory; grounds for this statement, Isbister, 2412-2414. 2429, 2430. 2583—Spirits were not bartered or supplied at Mackenzie River when witness was there in the years 1838-40, ib. 2583—Instances of intoxication among the Indians at Fort Garry, the spirits having in all probability been procured from the Company's traders, Corbett 2836-2847—Spirits used formerly not to be had in the interior, Sir J. Richardson, 3077—Propriety of the restrictions at Red River upon the trade in spirits, Crofton, 3318-3322. 3330—During witness's stay at Red River the Company strictly adhered to the restrictions with regard to the trade in spirits, ib. 3326, 3327.

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