

Report, 1857—*continued.**Simpson, Sir George*—(Analysis of his Evidence)—*continued.*

The land from about a mile beyond the banks of the Red River has been experimented upon, and has proved not good, 1794-1796—Statement as to the practice of squatting, in consequence of the Company not enforcing payment for the land, 1804-1830—1861-1874—Titles are not given unless payment is made for the land, and a grant made by deed, 1819. 1830-1832—The condition in conveying land, that the lessee shall not sublet or sell any portion of it, is not enforced, and does not retard settlement, 1833-1846.

Inability of the Company to support the Indians in the interior, and in the northern districts in times of scarcity; food of the country adverted to hereon, 1849-1859—Further reference to the form of deed of conveyance of land at Red River, to the effect that it is practically obsolete as regards any restriction upon settlement, 1860-1870—Nineteen-twentieths of the people settle without applying for a deed or title, 1861. 1870-1874.

Arrangements in regard to postal communication between the Red River and the United States frontier; there is no regular arrangement in force, 1882-1894. 1921-1953—Consideration of a charge founded on a letter written in December 1844 by Mr. R. Lane, when a clerk at Red River, relative to new regulations, requiring letters to be sent open for official perusal before posting; any such regulations were probably made by the Government of Assiniboin, and were most likely disallowed by the Home Government, 1895-1920—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, 1937-1952.

Belief that there was never any regulation prohibiting Mr. Dunn, or the servants of the Company generally, from keeping journals or records of what passed in the country, 1954-1958—Further statement as to the occasional flooding of the Red River; part of the settlement exempt from this disaster, 1959-1977—Reason for no attempt being made to improve the banks of the river so as to prevent floods, 1978-1980—Reason for no bridge having been built at Red River, though at St. Paul's a bridge may have been made, 1981-1988—Many of the smaller streams in the settlement have been bridged over, 1989.

The statement that the Company allow four per cent. on savings lodged in their hands applies to their servants, and not to the settlers, 1994—There is no bank at Red River, but the settlers have agents in England, 1995, 1996—Nature of the means used by the Company in order to induce the Indians to practise agriculture, 1997-2000—Further statement as to the Company encouraging the education and religious instruction of the Indians, though they have not given specific aid for forming schoolrooms or purchasing books, 2001-2017. 2056—Over about 25,000 Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, that is the Plain tribes, the Company have no control, 2001.

Witness is not aware of any regulations for licensing settlers to freight goods between Red River and York Factory, &c.; document, dated July 1845, and purporting to be signed by Alexander Christie, factor of the Company, adverted to hereon, 2018, 2019—With regard to any resolutions in 1845, imposing a duty of 20 per cent. on imports, witness further states that they were probably disallowed, and at all events were never enforced against the importers, 2020-2036—Explanation as to the mode of accounting for and expending the receipts from the four per cent. duty on imports to Red River, 2037-2052.

Adequacy of canoe navigation for conducting the trade between Canada and the Red River, &c., 2053-2055—The Company do not consider themselves charged with the education or civilization of the Indians, but nevertheless contribute thereto, 2056, 2057—Further examination as to the extent to which land on the western coast is suitable for cultivation and settlement, 2058-2113.

How far the region about Fort Langley is cultivable, or suitable for settlement, further considered, 2059-2072. 2086-2096—Impediment to settlement west of the Rocky Mountains, in consequence of the warlike character of the Indians, 2064-2068—Cultivable character of the southern, but not of the northern part of Vancouver's Island further adverted to, 2077-2085—Cultivable character of the land at Fort Colvill; less favourable climate of the British territory north of the fort, and east of the mountains, 2097-2113.

No attempt has been made to form a settlement at Rainy Lake, 2114—There are a few settlers at Manitobah, about fifty miles from Red River, 2115—Insufficiency of the population, with a view to settlements at Rainy Lake, &c., 2116—Uncertainty of the crops at Red River further adverted to, 2117-2119—There are almost insuperable impediments to the navigation for 300 miles out of the 500 miles from Assiniboin to the head of Lake Superior, 2120-2125.

Simpson, Fort. The island on which Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie River, is built contains some deep alluvial soil, and farming has been very successful there, *Lefroy*, 219. 246-254—Fort Simpson is not more than about 500 miles from the Pacific; effect thereof upon the climate and upon cultivation, *ib.* 249-252. 271-273. 290-294.