

REPORT

351,740 6  
Nov  
1894

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE

1894

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1895

[No. 15—1895.] *Price 15 cents.*



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, &c., &c., Governor  
General of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police Force for the year 1894.

Respectfully submitted,

MACKENZIE BOWELL,

*President of the Privy Council.*





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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

## COMMISSIONER L. W. HERCHMER

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1894.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,  
REGINA, 2nd January, 1895.

The Honourable  
The President of the Privy Council, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1894, together with the annual reports of the following officers, for the same period:—

Superintendent Gagnon.  
“ Steele.  
“ Perry, with reports of Inspectors McGibbon, Wilson, Constantine, and Routledge.  
“ Deane.  
“ Griesbach.  
“ Moffatt.  
“ Howe.  
“ Cotton.

Inspector Wood, with report of Inspector Harper.

The Assistant Surgeons, and Acting Assistant Surgeons.

The Veterinary Surgeon, with reports of the Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, and Veterinary Non-Commissioned Officers attached.

### PATROLS.

The system of patrols carried out during the last few years was continued; the new settlements, particularly in the Edmonton district, being well looked after. The total withdrawal of all the detachments in Manitoba, early last spring, placed sufficient men and horses at my disposal to meet new responsibilities.

The vigilance of these patrols has had a good effect, as very little serious crime has occurred in the Territories without detection, and as usual, there has been a total absence of train and highway robberies, so very prevalent during the year on the other side of the boundary line. The deterrent effect of the force in this direction has been repeatedly noticed in the public press during the year.

The most important capture made by our patrols was that of three half-breeds, near Writing-on-Stone detachment, in the Lethbridge district. These breeds were more or less implicated in the 1885 rebellion, and fled to the United States, taking up their residence, with some 40 others, in the Sweet Grass Hills, where they lived without work, killing, it is believed, a great many cattle. They were surprised in the act by Corporal Dickson, arrested and tried, but got off, as it was found by survey that the actual killing

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

took place just over the line, in United States territory, and it was held that they could not be extradited, as they were brought by police into Canada under arrest, and consequently were not fugitives from justice under the Act. Superintendent Deane reports fully on this matter.

### INDIANS.

The behaviour of the Indians has, on the whole, been excellent during the year. The Northern Indians, although reported to have been short of provisions last spring, have been very industrious and have given no trouble whatever; still in the spring and early summer persistent rumours were afloat that an uprising was imminent; although positive that there was no truth in these reports, every precaution was taken, and, in every case, the reports were fully investigated, and it was conclusively proved that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumours. As the majority of these scares occurred near Battleford, and originated at Jack Fish Lake, about 25 miles north, it was deemed advisable to place a small permanent detachment at that place; the result has been as expected, the excitement having quite disappeared.

In some parts of the country a good deal of liquor has been obtained by Indians, and a number have been punished in consequence. The parties who supplied this liquor have, in many cases, been convicted also, but the great trouble is the fact that most of the liquor is purchased by half-breeds, who supply it to Indians, and who are very difficult to identify, as it is impossible in many cases to distinguish between them and Indians proper, many of them taking treaty, being themselves therefore Indians under the law. It can be easily imagined that a liquor dealer has a good excuse when caught in the act.

I regret to say that cattle killing has increased in Southern Alberta, and at one time twenty Bloods were on trial for this offence, and most of them were found guilty. The latest reports are to the effect that these depredations continue, and in spite of constant day and night patrols, and the employment of Indian scouts to assist in getting evidence, this practice will not decrease as long as ranche cattle are allowed to range over the reserves, without paying rent to the Indians. The Indian Department have ordered all cattle off, and we have notified owners, but it is impossible for owners and police combined to keep them entirely off, when the grass is better on the reserves.

The practice of allowing Indians fully armed to leave their reserves on the pretense of hunting, when there is nothing to hunt except wolves, which the Indians do not kill, leads to cattle killing; otherwise how can Indians exist when too far from the reserves to personally draw their rations, when they have no money to buy food. I am still of the opinion that the practice of issuing rations twice a week only is calculated to cause extravagant use of them, particularly in hot weather, and without cattle killing, must certainly lead to hunger before next ration day.

Every possible encouragement has been given the Indians to supply hay to the police, and I have no hesitation in writing that I would very much prefer in future buying all our hay from the Indians, as they save it better, stack it better, and give infinitely less trouble in delivering than the settlers, and here, at Regina, almost the only really first class hay received outside Indian contracts has been supplied to the white contractors by the Indians.

### LIQUOR.

During the summer the usual patrols were kept up on the Athabasca River and its vicinity. These patrols were under Inspector Howard, and excellent work was done by the party consisting of Staff-sergeant Hetherington, one sergeant, eight constables, and two interpreters. I think very little liquor illegally passed in, but 400 gallons were allowed to proceed under permit.

Complaints have been made that liquor finds its way to Jasper House, but as most of it reaches there via British Columbia and the country between there and Edmonton being generally inside the free liquor district, I cannot see how we can prevent it, unless all the unsettled country is placed back again under the old North-west Liquor Law.

## HORSES.

The supply of horses suitable for the force is diminishing every year, and this year I had great difficulty in procuring those we urgently required, although, later in the season, after I had bought all I could pay for, I had an opportunity of buying some very good ones from a ranche that, earlier in the season, could or would not sell, and at a greatly reduced price.

The ranch horses are getting too large and leggy for our work, and require too long to mature. We buy at 4, and, while we must work some at that age, all must go into regular work at 5; this these large horses cannot do, and to get any continuous work out of them they should do no patrol work until 6 years old. One of our superintendents complains of the inferior lasting powers of present remounts. His district happens to be the very hardest on patrols, and the excessive use of 4 and 5 year olds necessarily occasioned, is, in my opinion, the cause of failure to stand continuous work. Many of these remounts at 4 years old are closely-built and apparently short-legged horses, standing 15 hands. At 6 years old, on police forage, they have grown to 16.1, while doing in many cases unavoidable strong work, consequently it cannot be expected that horses can last many years under such conditions.

The difficulty to overcome is not only in buying sound horses over 4, and the smallness of our appropriation, which forbids us buying more horses than we can manage with, but the well known fact that unless kept constantly in work for several years these prairie-raised horses require re-breaking every time they are caught up; this we have not time to do, and, even if we had, the risk of injuring our men, and necessarily pensioning them, would far exceed the cost of the horses annually used up by overwork when too young.

At all posts, where practicable, we are, with your approval, fencing pasture fields, and at others, establishing herds where horses, after a hard trip, can take a few days rest at grass. During the winter, when work is slack, every available horse is turned out with good result to their legs.

There has been very little disease among horses this year; glanders, prevalent in former years in some districts, having generally been stamped out. The veterinary staff under Inspector Burnett has paid close attention to their duties, and have shown great interest in the care of the horses committed to their care. We have lost several by drowning during the year when crossing the treacherous rivers in the vicinity of the mountains, and several have been lost by other accidents.

Attached is a statement of remounts purchased.

During the year forty horses were cast. I regret to say that we had great difficulty in selling these animals, and some of them are still on hand, and it would have been advisable to shoot them or give them away, as they soon eat their heads off.

About thirty remounts will be required next season, and I expect to purchase them at about \$80 each, which amount will be partially met by the sale of some forty cast horses.

As next summer the Territorial Exhibition is to be held, I would suggest that prizes of \$50 and \$25 be offered for the best geldings shown, suitable for police purposes, the police to have the option of buying them at a stated price.

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of horses purchased from 1st December, 1893, to 30th November, 1894.

From whom purchased.	Place.	No.	Price.	
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. Leader	Fort Qu'Appelle	1	100 00	100 00
W. A. Douglas	Maple Creek	1	75 00	75 00
Eugene Hasson	Lethbridge	1	75 00	75 00
J. Davis, jr.	do	2	125 00	250 00
do	do	5	100 00	500 00
W. H. Patrick	Macleod	1	115 00	115 00
do	do	1	110 00	110 00
do	do	2	100 00	200 00
W. J. Hyde	do	1	100 00	100 00
do	do	1	90 00	90 00
do	do	1	60 00	60 00
do	do	1	50 00	50 00
J. McNab	do	1	90 00	90 00
R. Patterson	do	1	75 00	75 00
G. W. Beard	do	2	100 00	200 00
H. H. Jenkins	do	1	60 00	60 00
C. Sharples	do	5	110 00	550 00
do	do	1	100 00	100 00
Leeds and Elliott	Leavings	1	100 00	100 00
N. W. Cattle Co.	High River	4	90 00	360 00
High River Horse Ranche Co.	do	3	100 00	300 00
do do	do	1	110 00	110 00
T. Macmillan	Millerville	1	70 00	70 00
Isaac Potter	High River	1	110 00	110 00
J. Sutherland	Calgary	1	100 00	100 00
J. Barwiss	do	2	100 00	200 00
Bow River Horse Ranche	do	1	70 00	70 00
do do	do	1	90 00	90 00
R. G. Robinson	do	1	100 00	100 00
J. Sullivan	do	1	100 00	100 00
do	do	1	125 00	125 00
J. Hamilton	do	9	100 00	900 00
Insp. Macpherson	do	1	80 00	80 00
A. Mowat	Regina	1	90 00	90 00
H. C. Lawson	do	6	80 00	480 00
H. J. Bartlett	do	1	55 00	55 00
F. Patills	Edmonton	1	110 00	110 00
Bred in Force	67 horses	Total		\$6,350 00
	1 horse			
Total	68 horses			

STATEMENT of Horses cast and sold between 1st December, 1893 and 30th Nov., 1894.

Division.	Reg. No.	Total.	Place.	Date.	Amount per horse.	Total amount.
A	1028	1	Maple Creek	1894. April 27	\$ cts. 30 00	\$ cts. 30 00
B	593		Regina	May 17	16 00	
B	1297		do	do 17	25 00	
B	1379		do	do 17	25 00	
B	1154		do	do 17	45 00	
B	1179		do	do 17	45 00	
B	1186		do	do 17	25 00	
B	1253		do	do 17	25 00	
B	1780		do	do 17	20 00	
B	1426	9	do	Aug. 7	40 00	266 00
C	752		Battleford	Mar. 10	25 00	
C	1745		do	do 10	25 00	
C	946		do	June 11	25 00	
C	954	4	do	do 11	25 00	100 00
D	1494		Macleod	April 30	38 00	
D	1695		do	do 30	24 00	
D	1700	3	do	do 30	10 00	72 00
E	1461		Calgary	May 14	50 00	
E	1476	2	do	do 14	50 00	100 00
F	277		Prince Albert	July 2	30 00	
F	463		do	do 2	60 00	
F	746		do	do 2	40 00	
F	951		do	Nov. 10	30 00	
F	977	5	do	do 10	40 00	200 00
G	774		Edmonton	May 8	27 00	
G	1333	2	do	do 8	35 00	62 00
H	912		Macleod	1893. June —	50 00	
H	1682		do	1894. April 30	17 00	
H	928		do	do 30	12 00	
H	1591		do	do 30	10 00	
H	1451	5	do	do 30	30 00	119 00
K	930		Lethbridge	April 30	17 00	
K	509		do	do 30	15 00	
K	1766	3	do	do 30	16 00	48 00
Depot	1811		Regina	May 17	30 00	
do	741		do	do 17	50 00	
do	868		do	do 17	30 00	
do	658		do	June 22	30 00	
do	402		do	Sept. 26	20 00	
do	616	6	do	Oct. 11	15 00	175 00
		40				1,172 00

LIST of Horses which have died or have been destroyed between 1st December, 1893, and 30th November, 1894.

Reg. No.	Division.	Age.	Date.	Cause.	Remarks.
1894.					
2008	H	7	Jan. 23	Blood poisoning.	
316	C	15	Feb. 17	Diabetes	
1633	B	10	April 12	Inflammation of bowels.	
1878	K	9	do 25	Bursting of blood vessel.	
1698	D	9	May 3	Drowned in Kootenai River.	
2067	D	4	June 28	do do	
931	D	15	July 16	Bowel complaint.	
976	Dp.	14	Sept. 18	Rupture of stomach.	
Mule, 6	A	17	Winter, '93-4	General debility.	Died while on herd.
133	Dp.	24		Destroyed on account of old age.	
1502	E	10	1892	Lost in 1892 from herd.	Not shown in reports of 1892 or 1893.
1897	E	5	1892	do do	do do

## FORAGE.

There has been some reduction in the price of hay this year at most posts, except Regina and Calgary, the extreme dryness at the former place, and the disastrous prairie fires at the latter, causing the exception. The best hay was delivered by the Indians as usual, and very great anxiety was displayed by them to secure contracts.

There was a good crop of oats at Edmonton and Prince Albert, but, at the latter place, our contract rate was higher than at Regina, where oats were imported from Manitoba. The quality of oats is not improving, foul seeds and wheat being plentiful, and the filling of a contract gives us great trouble. The oats delivered at Macleod were generally grown in the vicinity. As irrigation increases, I have no doubt good oats will be raised in Southern Alberta; at present they are rather light.

The following is the average rate for hay and oats at each post:—

	Oats.	Hay.	Oats (where raised.)
	Cts.	8 cts.	
Maple Creek	48	12 00	Manitoba.
Calgary	44	10 50	Edmonton and vicinity.
Macleod	48	11 37	District.
Lethbridge	40 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	10 90	Manitoba.
Fort Saskatchewan	32	7 00	District.
Battleford	69	6 67	Very few in district, generally Prince Albert.
Prince Albert	39	6 67	District.
Wood Mountain	34	11 00	Manitoba and freight from Regina.
Regina	34	10 50	Manitoba.



SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We are well supplied with saddles. All are being put in first class order for next year by our saddlers.

We continue to make all our own head collars, halters, martingales, pole straps, &c., and our harness generally is in very good repair, and only a few sets will be required to replace sets worn out by long service. While some of this old harness looks well, the leather has perished, and it is not safe to send on trips.

THE TRANSPORT.

We require at least twenty new wagons for next season's work. The only wagons that will satisfactorily stand our work in this climate are the best makes of American wagons, such as the Schuttler. A few half-spring wagons and buck-boards will be required, and I shall ask permission to buy these wherever I can get them best.

ARMS.

Our Winchesters are about the same as usual; they have been well repaired. The early issue of 200 Lee-Metford carbines will be much appreciated, as the issue of badges has raised a keen competition among all the divisions, and we managed this year to put nearly every man in the force through a course of target practice. The best shots in each division afterwards competing for the badges, and again for money prizes. The first competition was with American ammunition, the second with that manufactured by the Dominion Cartridge Company; the latter, I regret to say, was most inferior in every respect, and it would be criminal to send any force into action with such wretched cartridges.

To instance the keen competition this year among some divisions, I may mention that in one the men subscribed 2,000 rounds to enable their champion to practice, the result being that he won the badge as the best shot in the force; he, however, missed the money prize with the Dominion ammunition, it being won by a corporal who has had very great experience as a game shot.

Our Enfield revolvers are in good order, but they throw very high, owing to the cartridge being overloaded, and complaints have been made that owing to a too shallow rim the cartridge sometimes cannot be extracted without great difficulty. These revolvers are too heavy for our use.

I attach a list of the competitors in the match for the best shot in the force, and also in the Dominion Ammunition competition, with the scores made at each range. The cash for the prizes in the latter competition was furnished by the fine fund.

N. W. MOUNTED POLICE.

Return of target practice competitors by the best nine shots in the force.

Carbine practice with ammunition manufactured by the Winchester Arms Company, U. S., 90 rounds each, fired at 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500 yards, 10 rounds each range.

Reg. No.	Name and Rank.	Total Score.	Remarks.
2,883	Sinclair, K., constable	308	
1,260	Joyce, H. G., staff-sergeant	295	Highest possible score for 9 men 3,240. For 1 man, 360.
2,101	Dickson, T. A., corporal	292	
789	Weeks, J. W. F., sergeant-major	277	
247	Bagley, F. A., staff-sergeant	270	
2,258	Jones, J., corporal	269	
2,289	Barron, A., constable	269	
1,239	Flintoff, J. T., sergeant-major	258	
2,632	Murray, J., constable	227	
	Total	2,465	

Carbine practice with ammunition manufactured by the Dominion Cartridge Company, 90 rounds each, fired at 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500 yards, 10 rounds each range.

Reg. No.	Name and Rank.	Total Score.	Remarks.
2,101	Dickson, T. A., corporal .....	271	Highest possible score for 9 men, 3,240. For 1 man, 360.
1,239	Flintoff, J. T., sergeant-major.....	264	
2,883	Sinclair, K., constable .....	260	
2,258	Jones, J., corporal .....	257	
789	Weeks, J. W. F., sergeant-major.....	255	
1,260	Joyce, H. G., staff-sergeant.....	243	
2,632	Murray, J., constable .....	235	
2,289	Barron, A., constable.....	224	
247	Bagley, and Howe, staff-sergeants.....	183	
	Total.....	2,192	

The artillery at present attached to the force consists of one brass 7-pounder at Prince Albert in good order; two brass 7-pounders at Battleford, and one M. L. 9-pounder all in good order. One M. L. 9 pounder at Regina in good order, used for drill purposes and one brass 7-pounder for salutes. Two M. L. 9-pounders at Macleod in good order and two brass mortars. Two 7-pounders at Calgary; the wheels of the latter require new spokes, and when completed will be in good order.

At all posts gun detachments are regularly drilled.

I do not consider the 9 pounders are of much use to us, as they require too many men and horses to work them, and on receipt of the new Maxim guns, about to be supplied, I would suggest that they be transferred to the militia.

#### BARRACKS.

The roofs of nearly all the buildings at Regina were repainted last fall, and the houses on one side of the square were also painted, partly by the police, and partly by Indian boys from the Industrial School. I hope, with your permission, to complete the job in the spring. This will be the last painting that the old portable buildings will receive, as they will be completely used up when they again require paint. The other buildings are in fair repair, with the exception of the two large barrack buildings, which are gradually settling, owing to the cellar caving in; one being kept up by props. These buildings must have stone foundations put under them next spring, or they will soon be past repair. This work is beyond police labour, and must be done by contract.

An enormous amount of work has been put on this post by police labour for repairs, which, owing to the light construction of the portable buildings, was unavoidable.

At Calgary the same conditions exist as last year; a new stable is urgently required, and inspectors' quarters are a necessity, as those officers all live in town, and discipline must be injured by such an arrangement. A small magazine is also urgently needed, as, at present, we have to utilize an old hen-house for our artillery ammunition.

At Fort Saskatchewan \$3,000.00 was allowed for a new stable, &c. This money has been most judiciously expended, and several new buildings were erected and others rebuilt, and with one more new stable, a small sick stable, and inspectors' quarters, and the painting completed, the post will be most convenient. A new hospital was built last spring; it is well arranged and comfortable, and was cheaply erected. A full report of these improvements is contained in Superintendent Griesbach's report.

At Prince Albert all the roofs were painted by our own men, and also many of the buildings themselves. A new hospital like the one at Saskatchewan is urgently required, as we had 12 men down with typhoid fever in September at one time, and had to use barrack rooms. A hospital will cost about \$1,800.00. The post, when the painting is finished, will be in good repair.

At Battleford an addition was put to the inspectors' quarters, and several old buildings were pulled down and rebuilt, and the appearance of the post has been very much improved. It will be necessary next summer to rebuild the sick stable, the veterinary office and another small building, and to do some painting. The post will be then quite equal to our requirements.

At Macleod the guard room has been enlarged, the officers' quarters sided, a new magazine erected, and a great deal of painting done, all by our own men, and, in addition to repairs to buildings in post, considerable work has also been done in repairing the detachments, and a new room has been added to the post at the Porcupines. The painting required to complete should be done in the spring, and a building should be erected at Stand Off with at least six cells, as it is most inconvenient bringing Indian prisoners to Macleod until after the preliminary investigation. Superintendent Steele refers fully to this necessity in his report.

At Lethbridge two fire tanks have been built, and the buildings most requiring it were relined as they were very cold, and an addition has been put to No. 2 inspectors' quarters of one room, the house now containing 3 rooms and a kitchen. Repairs have also been made to the guard room, sergeants' mess and other buildings requiring them, and a new fence has been built round the hay corral, all with police labour. Many of the buildings require new siding, and all will require a coat of paint next summer.

At Maple Creek a new well, much needed, has been sunk, at a cost of \$260.00, and an ample flow of water obtained at 72 feet, there being nearly 60 feet in the well. A new fence was erected round the post, the work, including getting out material, being done by police labour, and the plastering has been repaired. All the buildings require tar-papery and siding next year, and the whole post requires painting very badly. A new guard room is very much required, as the present one is most inconvenient and small. A new outpost has been built at the Medicine Lodge Coulée by police labour, and Willow Creek and Bull's Head outposts have been demolished, and the best material used in constructing the new post, which answers the purpose better than the two done away with. Officers' quarters have been built at Farwell, but an addition is required to the barrack room there, as it is too small at present. At Graburn we require a new outpost, and also at East End; both these can be erected by police labour at a cost of about \$850.00, and I would strongly recommend that the material be got out during the winter while we have time.

At Wood Mountain, a most important summer post, a number of repairs and small additions were made by our own men, and next season a new wash-room, and an addition to the quartermaster's store, will be required. This work can also be done by the police.

Great improvements have been made at many of the detachments along the frontier, and if a small amount is allowed next year, they will all be very comfortable indeed.

A very large proportion of our detachments are quartered in rented buildings and private houses, and it is difficult to alter these arrangements, but it is expected that at an early date the necessity for many of these detachments will be considered past, as they are stationed in municipalities which should do their own police duties.

Regina, Calgary and Lethbridge are now supplied with most serviceable iron cots, and the comfort of the men and the appearance of the barrack rooms have been enhanced. I trust that all divisions will receive them next year.

#### PHYSIQUE.

Our physique is still about the same, and as we are rapidly decreasing our strength, I shall see that all the best men are retained.

#### DISCIPLINE.

The men have generally behaved well, but it was found expedient to dismiss a number during the year. As we are reducing the force, only the men of first class character will be retained. Drunkenness was the cause that led to the majority of the dismissals.

## DRILL.

The whole force has been well drilled during the season, and every opportunity taken to keep the men up to the mark. His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to express his satisfaction, during his late visit to the Territories, at the smartness and high state of discipline evinced by all ranks.

## KITS.

These are generally good. We have the usual trouble with fur coats, the dye apparently rotting the leather.

Some articles of kit have been very short this year, caused, I believe, by the system of letting yearly contracts. New contractors cut the price, and finding that they are too low, try to put in an inferior article, which has to be rejected; hence great delay. I would suggest letting contracts for three years at least.

## PAY.

I still think that the question of pay should receive some further consideration. Under the amended bill of last session, 4 staff-sergeants can receive up to \$2 per diem, an increase over the old scale of 50 cents per day; but duty inspectors of short service still draw the same pay as experienced inspectors in the performance of arduous and responsible staff duties.

I would call your attention to the present system of superannuation, which operates most unfairly towards the large number of officers promoted from the ranks. These, after serving for years in the ranks, are promoted for efficiency, and at once lose all chance of their pensions under the Police Act, and are only placed under the Superannuation Act from the date of their promotion, which means practically that they must serve 10 years to get anything; they thus lose all the years of service in the ranks, and are on exactly the same footing as those who join as inspectors without previous service, at the same time as themselves. This you will allow is most unfair treatment of deserving public servants. These officers should, I think, be allowed to pay back superannuation from the date of their engagements, or at least from the date of their promotion to the rank of sergeant.

## RATIONS.

The quality of the rations has generally been very good indeed. The tea is very satisfactory as long as we are supplied with compressed, but the loose tea purchased in the country is both expensive and poor in quality in comparison.

The butter ration introduced last winter has proved a very great boon to all ranks, and has very much increased our comfort.

## FUEL AND LIGHT.

The quantity of fuel used still continues large, but when the poor buildings and the extreme cold are considered, I do not think there is any waste, and coal is a little cheaper than last year. Wood is burned at Fort Saskatchewan, Battleford, Prince Albert and Wood Mountain, and at many of the outposts, and is cheaper than coal at the present prices.

The coal oil supplied is not as good as it should be. Electric light is now used at Lethbridge, Calgary and Prince Albert, and, while the light is good, and much more convenient than coal oil, and minimizes the danger of fire, the use of metres is not satisfactory, and I think, in spite of the closest attention, we pay during some months a great deal more for light than we should, on account of the metres not being reliable. The cost of lighting is certainly more than when using only coal oil.

## CANTEENS.

We now have canteens at all posts except Prince Albert, and I hope to see one established there as soon as we can get a hospital, the erection of which will enable us to use the present barrack room hospital as a canteen.

These institutions add greatly to the comfort of the men, tend to sobriety, and generally keep them out of mischief. All the profits go back to the men, and necessities are sold at the lowest possible cost.

No wines or spirits are sold in these canteens.

## PRISONS.

Our guard-rooms are still very economically used as jails; some of them, however, are too small for the work, and, at Calgary, I think a jail is urgently required as we sometimes have 30 prisoners confined in 16 cells.

At Regina there is a common jail, and there has been a jail building at Prince Albert for some years, but it has never been taken over by the Department of Justice, and is said to be unsuited for the work; this causes our small guard-room at that post to be very much crowded, and last autumn malignant typhoid fever broke out in it, four prisoners being attacked, one of whom died. The epidemic spread to the barrack-rooms, and at one time we had 12 patients dangerously ill.

The guard-room at Macleod, in consequence of the great number of civilian prisoners, has lately been very much enlarged, and now has a ward for females.

The large population settling in the Edmonton district has greatly increased the number of prisoners, and our guard-room is frequently very much over crowded. A jail at Calgary would take all the extra prisoners from Macleod, Calgary and Edmonton, when our guard-rooms at these places were crowded.

Prisoners committed to police guard-rooms are kept hard at work, and are subject to very strict discipline.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads all over the country are generally good, except in continuous wet weather; a good many are now being graded which will greatly improve them, and at the same time serve as fire breaks.

While many of the old trails have been surveyed and declared public highways, there is still a great deal of inconvenience caused by settlers closing roads that run across their farms.

A good many bridges have been constructed; the sites are well chosen and the bridges are substantially built, but some of those erected in South Alberta are reported to be poorly constructed, one of them being positively dangerous, although new; this is the bridge over the St. Mary's, at the mouth of Lee's Creek. A great deal of travel both local and from United States, would use this bridge, but it is so dangerous, and so badly located, that it is useless, and several people have been drowned. A bridge is badly needed over the Kootenai at Stand Off; parties are sometimes detained for several days in consequence of high water, and the current is so rapid that crossing is dangerous, even at a medium stage of water. A bridge is very badly required at Edmonton, where, owing to ice, the ferry cannot run for some time in the spring and fall, and great inconvenience is caused to the public in consequence.

## FIRE PROTECTION.

At Lethbridge we have lately built two fire tanks, and connected with the town system; this gives us all the protection derived from a first class steam fire engine and the town brigade, in addition to our own appliances.

At Regina we have a steam fire pump and hand engine, and a number of babcocks, and in every barrack-room, guard-room, &c., there are fire pails kept full of water; and at Macleod, Maple Creek, Prince Albert, Battleford and Fort Saskatchewan we have hand engines, suitable tanks, babcocks and fire pails.

The introduction of electric light will greatly reduce the chance of fire.

## EQUIPMENT.

We use comparatively very few tents, as the erection of permanent outposts does away with the necessity. Horse blankets are only used on patrols, and we are fairly well supplied with wagon covers, &c.

Our cooking utensils, general hardware, tinware, &c., are all made of the best material, and equal to sealed patterns.

We continue to make all our cartridge belts, holsters, waist-belts, &c., and while the articles made are very much more serviceable than those supplied under contract, they cost less, and afford work to the saddlers in winter.

## TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The completion of the telephone line between Lethbridge and St. Mary's, via the Mormon settlement, is a great convenience, and at all places practicable we utilize telephones to save horse flesh, and I hope this year to see many more in use.

The line of the old Rocky Mountain telegraph line between Walsh and the boundary and the Northern Pacific Railway having completed its object, viz., to get a grant of land in the United States for some American company, has been allowed to fall down, and is now most dangerous, and should be removed.

## PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the extremely dry summer, prairie grass would burn this year in July, and several disastrous fires took place before we could get out fire patrols. Although the Ordinance provides for severe and deterrent fines, the local justices of the peace will not enforce them.

The worst feature in these fires is the great apathy shown by most of the settlers in their own defence, as, unless a fire is actually at their own door, they will not generally turn out to help their neighbours until they are made to do so by the police; but the moment the glare of a fire appears on the horizon, no matter if 40 miles away, every possible means is taken to force the police to send out patrols to put it out, and last season we were put to great expense in this matter, and generally on false alarms. In the case of those fires that did occur, the settlers, if ordered out by the municipal council in time, could in every case have easily put them out themselves, and generally before damage was done. Waiting for the police, in spite of our exertions, often means, owing to the distance, great damage before we can take hold.

The extra cost of fire patrols this year in Assiniboia has been large; this is occasioned by having to board men and horses at farm houses during the dangerous seasons.

If the settlers were made to put their statute labour on ploughing the road allowances there would be little danger of large fires, as no matter how bad a fire is, a few energetic men can stop it at a graded road. A grading machine can now be got for about \$700.00, and those municipalities supplied with one have no disastrous fires in the townships where used.

Owing to the bad crops in Regina and Moose Jaw districts it was found necessary to give some Government assistance in the shape of public works; this money was wisely spent in grading roads, which, for some years, will keep down fires.

In connection with prairie fires, it is proper here to give credit to the settlers in the sparsely populated ranching districts; they turn out well, and work well, and there is no comparison between their work and that of the residents in thickly settled districts, who generally look to the police for manual help, or hope for a rain to put them out.

Hundreds of settlers put up large stacks of hay and leave them on the prairie without any fire-break whatever, and in one district a police patrol *en route* to a mythical fire, which was positively stated to be devastating a settlement, passed 40 stacks in one morning, so unprotected; and many of the settlers have not even fire-breaks round their houses and buildings.

The reduction in the force now going on will render it impossible in future for the police to look after prairie fires in the well-settled districts. The majority of the fires last year were caused by carelessness, a considerable number by locomotives, although the railways are very careful as a rule, while several of the most disastrous were undoubtedly caused by lightning.

#### ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

We have not been called upon during the year for any assistance to railroads.

#### RANCHES.

The cattle ranchers have done remarkably well during the year, and, while the price paid for steers has fallen, there has been a large number for sale, for which cash was received on the ranches. A few took their cattle east, and some to England, but I doubt if they realized more than they were offered at home. Most of the cattle were bought by Gordon & Ironsides, and their enterprise and fair dealing deserves success. This firm sent two consignments of prairie sheep to England; the first lot was very profitable, but the second, and largest, was a failure, as the latter were generally purchased from ranches that were infected with scab the year before, which again broke out on board ship. This will be a blow to the sheep interest, already suffering from a depressed market, caused by the prevalence of scab in former years, and the low price of wool.

I regret to report that horse breeding is not a prosperous industry at present. The low price of common horses in the east, caused by the introduction of electric cars, has affected the market in the west, and low bred common horses are practically almost unsaleable; as a very large proportion of the horses come under that class it cannot be expected that horse ranches will pay. All the ranches would be better off ultimately if they killed off their bad mares, which amount to considerably more than half their stock, and paid more attention, first to breeding the remainder, and then to raising and breaking their colts, a large percentage of the best being blemished in breaking. Some of the ranches produce splendid horses, fit for any work, but the very large proportion of poor horses raised on all ranches does away with the profit.

There was a good calf crop last spring, and cattle have gone into winter in splendid order. The only loss has been by timber wolves, which are increasing rapidly, and, in some cases, have seriously crippled small ranche owners. It is difficult to kill these destroyers, but if gone into thoroughly by competent hunters, would be found very lucrative, as there is a bounty of \$5.00 per head, and the head, if a good one, is worth another \$5, while the skin in winter is worth \$2.50. One man has already killed 50 this season. These wolves were very plentiful in the buffalo days; as the buffalo disappeared they were vigorously hunted by half-breeds, and for 8 or 10 years almost disappeared from the plains, frequenting the foot hills only, and in greatly reduced numbers. On cattle taking the place of the buffalo they gradually came out on to the plains, and not being numerous, they afforded good sport when run with stag hounds. No serious attempt was made to kill them off, the result being the present heavy loss of stock; the wolves killing even 3-year old steers, and in some cases hunting in packs of a dozen or more. They are particularly destructive to foals.

There has been a good deal of cattle-killing by Indians, as reported under that head.

Ducks were very scarce last season, but geese were plentiful in many districts. Prairie chickens and partridge were plentiful in most sections, but in some places the former are reported to be diseased. Rabbits are still plentiful, but will now decrease for several years. Elk are getting very scarce indeed, but black-tailed deer are still in certain sections very plentiful. Moose and bear are still numerous in the north, and a few wood buffalo still range in the Upper Athabasca country. They will be protected by the Game Act, assented to 23rd July, 1894, but this Act does not come into effect until 1st January, 1896. By placing the date on January, 1896, it practically means that buffalo will be shot until April, 1896, as all skins brought

from the north in the summer of 1896 will be stated to have been procured prior to 1st January, and as, owing to distance, it is impossible to verify these statements, the law will practically be a dead letter for two more hunting seasons, which period will, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, entirely wipe out the buffalo. Even if there are any stragglers left, to make this Act operative all members of the mounted police should be made ex-officio game guardians under the Act, and it should be clearly defined that parties bringing hides, heads, &c., into the organized portions of the North-west Territory, are amenable to the Act. At present I infer from the Act that any man can kill all the buffalo he likes, provided he can escape the notice of the game guardians appointed in the unorganized territories, which will be a very easy matter, and bring the hides and heads into Northern Alberta with impunity. It is practically impossible to prevent the actual killing unless the transport of the hides and heads through the organized portions of the territory is prohibited, as the hunters will kill as long as they can sell the hides and heads for the present enormous prices, those of a good specimen being worth at least \$150.

#### TREES.

We are still planting trees, and last year most successfully; those at Regina having done remarkably well despite the dry summer. A number of holes were prepared in the fall, ready for planting next spring.

#### SETTLERS.

Edmonton district has received a number of new settlers, some 4,000 having gone in; the majority came from the United States, and many of them drove all the way from Nebraska; they brought a good many horses, but very few cattle, and were able to purchase all they wanted at fair rates in the district. From inquiries I find that it would be a gain to the settlers if they were not permitted to bring in cattle, as they lose the use of them for 90 days, when they most require the milk on their arrival; and the cost of bringing them in, added to the price they could get for them in the places they left, would pay for better cattle here. All are very much pleased with their new homes. A few discontented settlers drove in and at once drove out of the country again. On inquiry, I found that these were people who had done poorly already in several States.

The Mormons are increasing, and are very industrious. No matter how destitute on arrival we never hear any complaints, as their own people look after them. They are doing considerable irrigation, and are advancing rapidly, and are in many ways, a great help to the district, and give no trouble to the police.

#### GENERAL.

During the year all ranks have endeavoured to carry out the duties entrusted to them, and I have been strongly supported by Assistant Commissioner McIllree, and by the officers generally, in my efforts to have the work done efficiently, and, at the same time, economically. The reduction in the force, now in progress, to 750 rank and file, will necessitate, during next year, the very closest attention to business of all ranks, and I hope, with your support, to be able to accomplish, with the reduced force, all the duties we may be called upon to perform. To carry this out, however, only the very best members of all ranks must be retained.

#### RECRUITS.

A good many excellent recruits were engaged early in the year, but, owing to the reduction taking place, we are not now engaging any new men; in fact, only the best of the men whose time expires are being re-engaged.

With our reduced strength, it behoves all ranks to attend closely to duty, otherwise we shall be unable to properly police the enormous territory entrusted to us.

#### QUARANTINE.

Early last spring we were relieved of all duties in Manitoba, quarantine among the others. Our quarantine district now extends from the Manitoba boundary to the



Rockies, and our most easterly station is near Estevan, where we have, as described last year, a very complete station; 181 cattle were received during the summer, and on completion of their 90 days were sent on to their owners. Splenic fever broke out among one lot that arrived in very poor condition, and several died. A number of these cattle were tested for tuberculosis, and those that exhibited any reaction were held back, and are now being re-examined.

The following are the other stations with the number of cattle received at each:—

Wood Mountain.....	30
Maple Creek.....	256
Lethbridge.....	58
Macleod.....	3,043

DEATHS.

The death of Superintendent Jarvis, which occurred on the 26th of November last, was a very great loss to the force. He was one of our best officers, and had great experience as an engineer before joining in 1886, and commanded a battery during the 1885 rebellion. His popularity was great, not only among his own men, and in the force generally, but with all the civilians he came in contact with.

Reg. No. 2390, Constable G. A. Penelton, was accidentally killed at Fort Saskatchewan on the 31st March, by the caving in of a cellar.

An outbreak of typhoid fever carried off Reg. No. 2878, Constable S. D. McIntosh, at Prince Albert, and Reg. No. 2477, Constable N. McIntosh, also died of the same disease at Maple Creek, being the only man attacked there.

Reg. No. 2365, Constable Moran, was taken ill at Duck Lake and died of inflammation of the lungs in the hospital at Prince Albert.

Reg. No. 1483, Constable Burke, who had been ill for some time, died of Bright's disease after an operation at Banff.

With these exceptions, the health of the force has been excellent.

ALTERATIONS in strength of the force by General Orders from 1st December, 1893, to 30th November, 1894.

	No.
<i>Men.</i>	
Engaged.....	130
Re-engaged without actually leaving.....	152
do after having actually left.....	28
Rejoined from desertion.....	4
Discharge by purchase.....	37
do as invalids.....	8
do time expired.....	44
do as unfit for the service.....	4
Deserted.....	14
Dismissed.....	36
Died.....	5
<i>Horses.</i>	
Remounts.....	68
Cast and sold.....	40
Died.....	9
Destroyed.....	1
Lost.....	2

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,  
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT SÉVÈRE GAGNON,  
COMMANDING DEPOT DIVISION, 1894.

REGINA, 31st December, 1894.

The Commissioner,  
N. W. M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended 30th November last.

The duties performed by men and horses of Depot division have been under the supervision of the officer commanding "B" division and the Regina district, and will be reported by him.

Recruits drill under the Acting Adjutant, Inspector Belcher, and a staff of instructors have been kept up daily during the year. Lectures on police duties and management of horses have been given once a week. The discipline of the post has been kept rigidly and the conduct of the men has been generally good.

The regular course of musketry instruction has been gone through this year, and 125 men fired their 90 rounds of Winchester and 54 of pistol ammunition, with fair results ; this has been specially reported and at the proper time.

As in former years, a rifle club was formed, and valuable prizes distributed to the winners.

The saddlery and harness in use are in good repair and the transport in fair order. The few remounts purchased during the year have been found adapted for the service. The strength of the division on the 30th November last was as follows :—

Officers.....	13
Non-commissioned officers and constables.....	185
Special constables.....	9
Interpreter and guide.....	1
Horses.....	102

The alterations in the division during the year have been as follows :—

GAIN.			
	Officers.	N.-C. Officers. and constables.	Specials.
Engaged or joined.....	2	130	20
Re-engaged.....		13	
By transfer (Asst.-Surgeon Aylen).....	1	46	
From desertion.....		4	
Re-engaged without actually leaving the force.....			17

LOSS.			
	Officers.	N.-C. Officers. and constables.	Specials.
Transferred.....	2	149	2
Expiration of term.....		4	
Purchase.....		9	
Invalided.....		6	
Dismissed.....		13	18
Deserted.....			8

HORSES.

*Gain.*

By purchase . . . . . 12 and by transfer . . . . . 10

LOSS.

Transferred from . . . . . 7  
 Cast and sold . . . . . 6  
 Dead . . . . . 1  
 Destroyed . . . . . 1

I beg to attach a statement of cases tried or sent for trial by me during the year and showing results.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
 Your obedient servant,

SEV. GAGNON,  
*Supt. Comd. Depot.*

## APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT S. B. STEELE, COMMANDING  
MACLEOD DISTRICT, 1894.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, DISTRICT OFFICE,  
FORT MACLEOD, N.W.T., 30th November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report for the year 1894.

I also inclose the reports of Assistant Surgeon Haultain and Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton, together with the mileage returns of both "D" and "H" divisions (not printed), and a record of the criminal cases disposed of during the same period.

During the past season everything has gone on with almost monotonous regularity. There has, I regret to say, been a slight increase in crime, as will be noticed by the inclosed classification, which shows a total of 241 cases disposed of against 190 of the year 1893. Still, on the whole the district has been orderly, and to properly appreciate this, one should take into consideration all the influences that usually bear against law and order and which are found in their most developed state in western frontier settlements. In spite of these drawbacks, it is a fact that there is no place in the Dominion where life and property are more respected than in the North-west Territories.

The prospect for settlers in the North-west Territories of Canada would, without the protection of the mounted police, be far from pleasant.

In the American press we constantly read of "railway trains being stopped and robbed," "stage coaches being held up," etc. Take for instance the depredations committed by the "Cook gang," and compare that with the total absence of such crime in Canada. Yet there are persons who go so far as to advocate that the entire force be disbanded.

With the North-west Mounted Police in the country a settler may go away from home on a trip of fifty or sixty miles and leave his wife and family in perfect safety and security, but one can imagine what his anguish of mind would be if he was obliged to leave home, knowing that his wife would have to depend upon her own efforts alone to protect herself from Indians, tramps or outlaws who might feel disposed to raid the ranche.

People in eastern Canada who have never lived upon the prairie, and who have not visited the North-west Territories, can form no idea of the work the police do, and cannot understand the necessity of police protection, but our American neighbours do, undoubtedly, see the advantage of it, and have expressed the regret that they have not a similar force on their side of the boundary.

The policy of establishing the means of obtaining law and order, before settlement, has been most beneficial to the country at large, and makes "vigilant committees," "white caps" and "lynching gangs" impossible. By such committees gross injustices have, and always will be perpetrated, and many innocent persons shot and hanged.

"Macleod" being now an incorporated town, has greatly improved during the past season. The streets have been cleaned, the roads levelled and the hills graded, etc. The population is slowly increasing, and several dwelling-houses and stores have been built.

The new town of Macleod, which is situated on the north side Old Man's River, and is known as "Macleod West" has not improved during the year, in fact it appears to be at a "stand still," particularly since the hotel was destroyed by fire.

The Mormon settlement at Cardstone, on Lee's Creek, has increased greatly during the past season, both in population and prosperity.

Pincher Creek is flourishing, and several new buildings have been erected during the past year.

I have given the Indian Department every assistance, with favourable results.

The United States Indian Department, through their agent, Captain Cook, on the Blackfeet Indian reserve, have rendered us valuable assistance in the apprehension of criminals, recovery of lost stock, etc.

Both the "Blood" and "Piegan" Indians held the usual sun dance last summer. It seems, however, that the festival has now almost entirely ceased to have any significance to the Indians, except, perhaps, to some of the old people. Less interest is manifested by them each year in the event. Mr. Wilson did his best to discourage it, and was, of course, supported in his action by all ranks of the force, with beneficial results.

During the past year I have been greatly assisted in every respect by Superintendent Macdonell, my second in command, who also commands "H" division.

Inspector Sanders was in command of "D" division from 1st July, 1891, until 2nd February, 1894, when he was relieved by Superintendent Norman. During the period he held command Inspector Sanders did his utmost to promote the welfare and efficiency of the division.

The officers of the command are kept very busy; all are magistrates, with the exception of one, and what with drills, boards, inspections, and their magisterial duties, they have very little leisure. I may add that all the duties have been satisfactorily performed. Since September, Inspector Sanders has performed the duty of Collector of Customs at Macleod, and Inspector Hopkins has acted in the same capacity at St. Mary's.

#### ACCIDENTS.

During the past year several accidental fires have occurred in this district, which in most cases was owing to carelessness on the part of the persons in charge of the buildings destroyed.

On the 27th December, 1893, a fire broke out in the ranche of one Adams, who resides on the St. Mary's River; his stables were completely destroyed, but, fortunately for the owner, the stock was saved. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some person smoking in the stable.

At 10.30 p.m. of the 5th March, two alarms were sounded for fires in town. Our men turned out, and the fires were extinguished without any serious damage being done. The first of these was in a stable owned by one Allen, and it, together with a quantity of hay, was destroyed. The second fire was in an unoccupied house owned by one Rondeau; the damage in this case was very slight. Both fires had been ignited from the outside of the buildings, and, it is thought, were the work of an incendiary. Considerable alarm was felt at this time, and I strengthened the town detachment by two men, in order to enable a more effective patrol to be kept up at night, as soon as the excitement abated I took them off again.

The fire alarm was sounded at 10.40 a.m. on the 1st March for a fire in town, cause unknown, in the stable in rear of a house occupied by Mr. McFarquhar. All available men turned out, and by their efforts it was confined to the original building.

Our fire engine has proved of great service to the town, and there is no doubt had it not been for the valuable assistance rendered by all ranks when fires occurred, the damage to property would have been very serious. On all occasions our men worked cheerfully and well.

At 1.15 p.m. on the 22nd June a fire broke out in the Canadian Pacific Company's hotel in the new town of Macleod. A party of our men, under Inspector Casey, was sent over, and they succeeded in saving the outbuildings in connection with the hotel, and the store occupied by Messrs. Hinton Bros. The main building was burned to the ground; nearly all the furniture was saved. The fire started in the attic; cause unknown.

An alarm of fire was sounded at 12.30 p.m. on Sunday, the 5th August, for a fire at the MacLaren saw-mill. The fire engine with all available men turned out and rendered assistance. The main building was burned to the ground, but the other buildings, such as the mess-room, manager's quarters, stables, etc., were saved. The

cause is not known, and in consequence of the mill being idle on Sunday, the fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered.

On the 3rd October it was discovered that the house occupied by Mr. A. C. Hare, situated on the north bank of the Old Man's River, opposite the town of Macleod, was on fire. A party from the post was sent over and extinguished it before any serious damage was done. It is not known how the fire started.

On the 24th October, during the absence of the family, the house occupied by Mr. Shead, a rancher residing on the north side of the Old Man's River, was burned to the ground. Our men gave what assistance they could. This fire is supposed to have been caused from a defective chimney or stovepipe.

On the 28th October a fire broke out in Mr. Murphy's house at Pincher Creek. Our detachment at that place turned out and extinguished it. Very little damage was done.

Among members of the command the undermentioned accidents have taken place during the past year :—

On the 22nd of January Reg. No. 322, Sergeant Cotter, while on patrol, attempted to dismount and his lanyard caught over the horn of the saddle; he was suspended thereby and could not secure his former position in the saddle, nor could he reach the ground. His horse, which, being young and nervous, began "bucking" and "rearing;" fortunately for the sergeant his lanyard gave way, otherwise the result might have been serious.

On the 6th February Reg. No. 2524, Constable Ouimet, while attempting to get into a wagon, slipped and fractured his leg.

On the 6th April Reg. No. 2209, Corporal Stewart, was taken into hospital suffering from a fracture of the right shoulder and a rib, caused by his horse having fallen with him, and Reg. No. 589, Constable Cudlip, was also taken into hospital at the same time, suffering from a fracture of the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side, caused by his horse having thrown and kicked him.

On the 8th May Reg. No. 2722, Constable Merson, while driving a team down Spicer's Hill, met with an accident; the buckboard overturning threw him out, and he sustained several bruises, but no bones were broken.

On the 27th June Reg. No. 949, Constable Cook, while acting as off man to a teamster, was thrown out of a wagon, and received injuries to the right leg, left shoulder and side.

On the 14th July Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton, while crossing the St. Mary's River in a buckboard, was upset; the horses and buckboard were saved, and the occupants escaped without injury, but the luggage was swept away; the greater portion of it has since been recovered. Constable Conway, teamster, showed great presence of mind, or the horses would have been drowned.

On the 6th August, while travelling between St. Mary's and Cardstone, the king-bolt of the buckboard driven by Inspector Hopkins and Constable Guernsey dropped out; the horses ran away, overturning the vehicle, and both occupants were thrown out, sustaining several bruises and flesh wounds, but no serious injury.

On the 24th October Reg. No. 2949, Constable Jenkins, while driving a team out of the coal shed, got his shoulders caught under the arch of the doorway, and his body was forced backward against the seat of the wagon, which fortunately broke off. He was taken to the hospital, and it was some time before he rallied from the shock. There was a loss of power near the bladder for four days, and inability to move in bed. He has, however, recovered, and it is not thought there will be any serious after results.

On the 5th November Reg. No. 2544, Constable Benson, while at practice at the rifle range, had his face badly scorched by powder, caused through the explosion of a cartridge; the ammunition was of American manufacture.

On the 30th April last a report reached here to the effect that a rancher residing at Boundary Creek, named Olsen, was dying from the effects of poison. A party was sent out to make inquiries, and, on their arrival at Olsen's, found that gentleman in excellent health.

During high water last summer several deaths from drowning occurred, the first of which was on the 21st of May, and was caused by the capsizing of a boat. The deceased was named Watson, and was a young Englishman who had arrived in this country only a short time before. He was employed on the log drive; on the day in question he and a companion named Mills were proceeding down the river in a boat, and it was swamped. Mills caught hold of the boat, which had turned keel upward, while Watson tried to swim ashore. Watson succeeded in reaching shallow water, and the other members of the drive, who were on the shore, saw him wading, and, thinking that he was safe, gave all their attention to Mills, whom they succeeded in bringing to shore safely. When they again looked for Watson they could not find him, and it is thought that he must have been seized with cramps, and so drowned. The parents of the deceased, who reside in Macleod, were notified, and his effects were handed over to them. The body was recovered on the 14th June, an inquest held, and a verdict of "found drowned" returned. The remains were then brought into Fort Macleod and interred.

On the 4th June one William Barker, of Lethbridge, was drowned while attempting to ford the north fork of the Old Man's River. His body was recovered on the 26th of October, and interred at Macleod.

On the 17th of June an employee of the Waldron ranch, named Saul Blackburne, was drowned at Legraundeur's Crossing on the Old Man's River. He and a man named Miller were driving cattle over the river, when his horse suddenly rolled over, and was drowned. Blackburne swam a little distance down stream, but was drowned before his companions could render him any assistance. The body was recovered on the 19th July by two Piegan Indian women at a point five miles below where the accident happened. The remains were brought to Macleod, and interred in the Protestant cemetery, the Rev. Mr. Adamson officiating. A monument was erected to the memory of deceased by the employees of the Waldron Rancho Company.

On the 6th July a man named Walter Ramage, reported inwards at St. Mary's; he had originally come from Owen Sound, but had for some time past been residing at Depuy, Montana, and was then on his way to Edmonton with a view to settling at that point. He drove a bay mare, branded on left hip, and a two-wheeled cart. On the following day he attempted to ford the Kootenai River at a point where the water was thirteen feet deep, and was drowned. The carcass of the horse, the cart, harness, one cowskin robe lined with blanket, one pillow, one tweed hat and one saucepan were found in the river on the following day. The body of the deceased was recovered on the 15th July and was interred on the North-west Mounted Police reserve at Stand Off; the Church of England funeral service was read, the Rev. F. Swainson, of St. Paul's mission, on the Blood Indian reserve officiating. A brother of deceased arrived here on the 28th July and had the remains exhumed, brought into Macleod and reinterred in the Protestant cemetery.

#### ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, ARTILLERY AND AMMUNITION.

The arms are inspected frequently and all that require repairing are sent to Regina for that purpose.

Both divisions are well supplied with cartridge belts, holsters, bandoleers and carbine buckets.

Our artillery branch consists of the two 9-pounder M. L. R. guns, and two bronze mortars which are in serviceable condition.

The ammunition was inspected by Inspector Sanders before it was removed to the new magazine last summer.

Permanent gun detachments have been detailed under that officer (who is well qualified in the artillery branch), which consist of one non-commissioned officer, eight gunners and three drivers from each division, and in order to avoid constant change in the detachments, they have been detailed from the "staff."

The guns are now kept in the transport shed, a portion of which has been reserved for that purpose. They have been thoroughly overhauled during the past summer.

The artillery ammunition was inspected and placed in the new magazine; it is under the charge of Inspector Sanders, assisted by Constable Smith, a well qualified man, as district gunner, and who cares for all artillery stores and ammunition.

The general equipment is good.

With regard to the revolver ammunition, I think it could be improved by widening the rim; this rim in some cases is too shallow, the result being that the shell sinks into the chamber, and does not catch in the extractor, thus rendering the weapon useless for the time being. Several cases of this sort were experienced during our annual target practice.

#### ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The money for the treaty payments for the Blood and Piegan Indians arrived here on the 31st October, via Calgary. The money for the Bloods was sent out under the charge of Inspector Jarvis, and that for the Piegans under charge of Inspector Olivier, those officers remaining on the reservations until all payments had been made.

Transport was placed at the service of Inspector of Indian Agencies Wadsworth, who arrived here on 12th July.

Every assistance in our power has been given the Customs Department, and when our patrols meet, or hear of any one travelling on the prairie whom they know should report at the customs house, such travellers are invariably brought to the nearest customs officer, accompanied by one of our men. Several such cases have occurred this summer, when persons have been met with coming through the Crow's Nest Pass. Transport was placed at the disposal of Captain Young, Inspector of Customs, and of Mr. Thompson, Department of Interior.

As is reported under its proper heading, the whole of the quarantine duty has been performed by our men for the Department of Agriculture.

#### BARRACK BUILDINGS.

During the past season all the buildings, and in fact all matters in connection with public works, as far as this district is concerned, have been under the supervision of Reg. No. 626, Sergeant Birtles, of "H" division.

I would recommend that an addition be made to the sergeants' mess. The present ante-room is too small, and is inconveniently situated; it opens into the barrack square. The sergeant-major's office can only be reached by passing through the ante-room, and the fact of men constantly passing through to speak to him adds to the discomfort and lack of privacy of members of the mess.

I would also ask your authority to erect a building at Stand Off, 24 x 17 feet, which would contain six cells, 5 x 6 feet 6 inches each and an ante-room 11 x 17, the estimate cost of which is \$350.00. We often have from 12 to 15 prisoners at Stand Off at one time, and in many cases it would be far more convenient to hold the preliminary investigation there. It is absolutely necessary that some such place should be provided to keep prisoners in, and at present there is none, except in the room with the detachment men. I hope therefore that you will authorize this expenditure.

The following repairs have been made during the past year at district headquarters:—

#### *Commanding Officer's Quarters.*

Building sided, new fence erected, inside of quarters kalsomined.

#### *Superintendent Macdonell's Quarters.*

Building sided, outside kitchen erected, west half of roof shingled and painted, fence erected, inside of quarters kalsomined.

#### *Officers' Mess.*

Building sided, doors repaired, partition dining room repaired and painted and partition removed, lower rooms kalsomined, fence erected.

#### *Sick Stable*

Has been mudded and whitewashed and mangers repaired.



*Tinsmiths' and Saddlers' Shop.*

Partitions repaired and new benches made.

*Hospital.*

Siding repaired.

*Sergeant-Major's Quarters.*

New porch built.

*Bake House.*

Oven rebuilt and made higher.

*Carpenters' Shop.*

Foundation of brick built for the stove to stand on.

*Coal Shed*

Has been whitewashed and the flooring repaired.

*Latrines.*

New flooring made.

One hundred and fifty new posts have been put in the barrack fence to replace rotten ones. New posts have been added to the front gate. The posts and top rails of the fence have been painted. Eight new window sashes were made and put in different buildings during the past year. The sidewalk in barracks has been repaired from time to time when necessary. Good substantial coal boxes have been made for all quarters.

The following repairs have been made at the detachments :—

*Stand Off.*

The well has been recribbed.

*Kootenai.*

A new window put in.

*Inspector Casey's Quarters.*

Building sided, kitchen ceiled, and fence repaired, new porch built.

*Inspector Sander's Quarters.*

Building sided.

*Sergeant's Mess.*

New fence, new porch, fence repaired.

*"D" and "H" Division Blocks.*

New floor throughout.

*Transport Shed.*

An engine house for the fire engine has been added to the east end of the shed.

*"D" and "H" Division Stables.*

Doors, floorings, and mangers repaired, new bales put in, roof shingled.

*"D" Division Office.*

A new window has been put in, a portion partitioned off, which is used to store casualty store property in ; new porch built, and steps repaired.

*Quartermaster's Store.*

A portion has been partitioned off, which is used for keeping paints and oils in; new shelves and drawers have been made in that portion where the Form 30 articles are kept; bins are being built to hold oats.

*Magazine.*

A new fire-proof brick magazine has been built during the summer, and all ammunition removed into it. The old magazine was pulled down, and the excavation filled in with earth. All the lumber that was in the old magazine has been used to repair sidewalks.

*Guard Room.*

An additional wing has been built, containing eight cells and a bath and store room. This addition enables me to keep male and female prisoners entirely separate.

*Ice House.*

Has been mudded and whitewashed.

## BIG BEND.

A coal shed has been built.

## ST. MARY'S.

A porch has been built, and a fence erected enclosing 80 acres. At this detachment the mouth of the well has been reduced in circumference in the hope that it will prevent the water from freezing. The hay corral was also rebuilt.

## KIPP.

Fence built for pasture field.

## PORCUPINES.

An additional room, 18 x 20, has been built.

## BOUNDARY CREEK.

In consequence of a report that the water in the well at Boundary Creek was unfit for use, I directed the members of that detachment to sink another. This was done at a point 75 yards back of the detachment buildings. Water was reached at a depth of 15 feet, and the supply is ample.

*Barrack Furniture.*

The barrack furniture at district headquarters and outposts, which was made by carpenters of the force, is in a serviceable condition.

No iron bed cots have yet been received, except those for the hospital. These are reported as giving satisfaction.

*Canteen.*

The canteen has continued this year to give entire satisfaction. Experience has enabled the committee to add a large assortment of goods to their stock, the result being that at the present time there are very few occasions when all lines of groceries or other household requisites are not constantly on hand. The prices are placed as near as possible to the actual cost, which naturally proves a great boon to the purchaser. The supply of beer for the past year has been purchased from the Calgary brewery and Dawes & Company. I am happy to state that, although all members of the command are permitted to purchase beer, under certain restrictions, there has not been a single instance of drunkenness from that cause. The sale of beer during the past year is decidedly smaller than that of the year before; many of the men who were the most regular consumers having obtained a mastery over themselves in that respect.

As usual, a portion of the profits of the canteen have been devoted to the comfort of the men. Three large refrigerators have been presented to the messes, but are, of course, still canteen property. Smoking concerts have been given on several occasions, and the comfort and well-being of every member has been the guiding principle; the conduct of the men on these occasions has been that of gentlemen. At stated hours during the day and in the evening the canteen is open for the sale of beer to members of the force. Supt. Macdonell is still president, and Inspector Sanders one of the committee.

#### *Clothing and Kit.*

The clothing during the past year has been good and fully up to the standard, but great difficulty has been experienced in getting enough to complete the annual issue to men as soon as the issue was due. The fur coats on charge in the command are in fairly good condition; they were thoroughly repaired by the tailors before being issued for the winter.

The underclothing is all that could be desired.

The boots most in demand are sizes 7, 8 and 9.

A few pairs of buckskin gauntlets are also required, to be issued on repayment.

I would recommend that a waist belt be issued to the corporals and constables, that could be worn with the tunic when side-arms are not worn. At present the men have nothing but the cartridge belt, which is worn only when on duty; and when they wear a tunic, if not on parade at the time, they do so without a belt, which makes the uniform look very incomplete. I think one of brown leather with a snake clasp would answer the purpose.

#### *Crime.*

I regret to say that there has been a slight increase in crime during the past season. From the annexed classification you will notice the total of the magisterial cases is 241, against 190 during the year 1893. There has been a decided increase in the crime of cattle killing, 23 cases having been brought before the courts against four cases the year previous. Of these 23 cases, 17 were convicted, and six were dismissed for want of sufficient evidence to convict. Of the 17 convictions, one was sentenced to six months at Regina and to four years in the Industrial School at Elkhorn; six were sentenced to two years at Stony Mountain penitentiary; four to six months at Macleod; one to one month's imprisonment; and five were released on suspended sentence.

In September, 1893, last, I received a message from the American authorities, giving a description of two men who had "held up" and robbed a train on the Northern Pacific Railway. During the month of January two strangers arrived here who answered the description given, and they were consequently arrested by one of our patrols, and held on suspicion, pending instructions from the American authorities. On the following day I received a communication from the sheriff of Fergus county to the effect that the real culprits were already in custody; I therefore released the strangers in question.

During the past summer several cases of house-breaking have come under my notice, the offence always being committed during the temporary absence of the owner, and at isolated ranches, usually while the men are away in the hay-fields; in nearly every case only provisions have been stolen, and it is to be regretted that the perpetrators have not been brought to justice.

On the night of the 24th February "Weasel White Buffalo," a Blood Indian, who was undergoing a term of six months' imprisonment for "giving liquor to Indians," succeeded in escaping from the escort. The prisoner was recaptured by our men on the Blood Indian reservation a few days later.

In June last the body of a Blood Indian woman named "Yellow Owl" was found in some brush on the Blood Indian reservation. The case was evidently one of murder; and, after the coroner's inquest, a warrant was issued for the apprehension of a Blood Indian named "Packs-meat-on-him." This man was the murdered woman's husband; he, however, had disappeared.

On the 3rd of August the body of an Indian was found in Milk River ridge, and was identified as that of "Packs-meat-on-him." It is thought that he murdered his wife, and then committed suicide.

In 1890 a warrant was issued for the arrest of an Indian called "Takes-two-guns," for killing a steer the property of the Cochrane Company. This Indian, however, succeeded in escaping to the American side, where he remained for four years. He returned to Canada in October last, and was arrested, tried, and convicted of the charge.

In consequence of a complaint to the effect that obstructions had been placed upon the line of railway between Macleod and Calgary, I personally proceeded to the Leavings and Mosquito Creek detachments for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances. I was informed that a great number of the section hands had been discharged by the company, and that there were no men looking after the track; the obstructions placed on the track were simply loose stones, and, I presume, were placed there by some of the discharged hands out of spite. Robbery could not have been the object in view, because, in the first place, there was no person within five miles of the track when the train passed, and, in the second place, the stones were not sufficient to have thrown the train off the track—in fact, the locomotive would have thrown the obstruction aside without the slightest difficulty. I may say that the fact that such a long line of railway being left unprotected is unprecedented, and I certainly think that the company should employ enough men to look after the line. In the meantime, I have given orders to the men on the Leavings and Mosquito Creek detachments to patrol the line, as far as their respective sections are concerned, on train days, but I would point out that such work is not our legitimate duty, and if I am required to keep this particular patrol up twice a week, I can only do so at the neglect of other patrols.

During the past season three insane persons have been sent to the asylum from this district, viz., a Blood squaw named "Shell Woman," a man named Boyd, and a white woman named Marion Scott.

In September last an information was laid against P. R. Neale, the Collector of Customs at this port, and also at St. Mary's, by Captain Young, Inspector of Customs, charging him with embezzlement. Warrants were issued, and Neale was arrested in London, England. He was brought to Regina for trial.

On the 12th of July a Blood Indian woman named "Yellow Flower," the wife of Blood Indian "Black Antelope," was found hanging to a tree on the Blood Indian reservation. The body was taken charge of by our men, and the coroner, Mr. W. S. Anderton, notified. A jury was sworn in on the following day, and, having examined the body, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death by her own hands while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

On the 16th July a man named L. Wilson, employed by the Macleod and Calgary Railway Company as a section hand, committed suicide in the new town of Macleod, by taking strychnine. The body was discovered in the railway company's coal shed, an inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned.

On the 8th September, an Indian named "Mike," who was in custody at our Pincher Creek detachment, awaiting his trial on account of horse stealing, obtained possession of a revolver and shot himself through the breast. Medical assistance was called in, and the prisoner removed to a "shack" in the vicinity, which was rented for the purpose, the services of a nurse were obtained, and everything that could be done for him was done. He died from the effects of his wound on the 4th October, and the remains were interred at Pincher Creek on the following day. An inquest was held, and the verdict returned was, "Death by his own hands; no one to blame but himself."

On the 5th October, during a heavy snow storm, it was reported at the St. Mary's detachment that two men from Lethbridge, named Clifton and McKenan, had been lost. A search party consisting of our men was at once sent out, and they found both men on the prairie. They were in a very exhausted state when found, and had they been out an hour or two longer would, in all probability, have died from exposure.

On the 29th October a lunatic prisoner named Boyd, who was confined to our guard room pending his removal to the asylum, obtained possession of a pocket knife, with which he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He was removed to

the hospital, where his wound was dressed, and he had sufficiently recovered on the 15th of November to be sent to the asylum.

Schedule of cases tried at Macleod during 189 4 :—

Offence.	Whites.	Indians.	Totals.
Attempting to assist prisoners to escape	1		1
Assault	11	3	14
Assaulting police in the execution of their duty		1	1
Cattle-killing	2	21	23
Carrying fire-arms	3		3
Cruelty to animals	1		1
Destroying personal property	1	2	3
Drunk	43	22	65
Driving off horses	4		4
Embezzlement	1		1
Fishing out of season	2		2
Fighting and swearing in streets	6		6
Frequenting disorderly houses	1		1
Government property illegally in possession	2		2
House breaking	3		3
Horse-stealing	2	3	5
Improper dismissal from service	1		1
Indecent exposure of person	1		1
Insane persons	2	1	3
Inmates of disorderly houses	2		2
Intoxicants in possession		7	7
Keeping disorderly houses	3		3
Intoxicants to Indians	17	3	20
Larceny	13	7	20
Setting out prairie fire	1		1
Not keeping hides ready for inspection	2		2
Non-payment of wages	3		3
Non support of family	2		2
Obtaining money under false pretences	2		2
Proceedings for interdiction	2		2
Pollution of running streams	3		3
Prostitution		1	1
Rape	1	1	2
Refusing to help extinguish fire	3		3
Refusing to perform proper duties	1		1
Smuggling	1		1
Skinning dead cattle		5	5
Stolen property in possession	2	1	3
Setting out poison without a permit	1		1
Selling liquor without a license	2		2
Trespassing on Indian reservation	1		1
Unprotected excavations	1		1
Vagrancy	13		13
Totals	163	78	241

DEATHS, MEMBERS OF THE FORCE.

In January it was reported to me that the remains of ex-Constable Vickers, who was drowned in the Kootenai River in 1887, and was buried on the Kootenai at the mouth of Pine Creek, were exposed to view. I therefore caused the remains to be disinterred and brought to Macleod, where they were re-interred in the Protestant cemetery.

Regt. No. 2364, Constable Dillon, died in the hospital at this post at 10.15 p.m. on the 17th February, 1894, from "abscess on the base of the brain." The remains were, on the 23rd February, conveyed to the Roman Catholic Church, when the funeral service was read, Rev. Father Gravel officiating. The procession and firing party then proceeded to the railway station and the body was forwarded by express to North Bothwell, Ont.

In September last Regt. No. 2365, Constable Burke, of "D" division, was sent to Banff. He had been suffering for some time from Bright's disease, and it was thought the hot baths would be of benefit to him. On the 26th September I received a tele-

gram from the officer commanding at Calgary, informing me that Constable Burke had died on the 20th of that month.

#### DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The conduct of the majority of the command has been satisfactory.

During the past year seven constables have been dismissed from "H" and six from "D" division; they were bad characters, and the command is better without them.

The defaulter sheets show a marked improvement on previous years. The men as a body are respected by the settlers throughout the district.

#### DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The foot and mounted drills have been carried on as usual during the past summer.

In the spring the men at district headquarters were put through a course of foot drill in squads, under the charge of a sergeant, and all the detachment men were put through by Sergeant-Major Spicer, who performed that work in addition to his other duties.

The annual course of target practice was conducted under the supervision of Inspector Davidson, and the best shots are,—

"D" Division :			
Dismounted	Regt. No.	2544,	Constable Benson, 256 points
Mounted	" "	1709.	" Nicholson, 192 "
Revolver	" "	1476.	" Wright, 142 "
"H" Division :			
Dismounted	" "	2632.	Constable Murray, 265 "
Mounted	" "	1985.	Sergeant Macleod, 97 "
Revolver	" "	1985.	" " 163 "

It is to be regretted that the carbine in use is not a better weapon; had it been so, there is no doubt that the figure of merit would have been much higher and our shooting as a corps would be unsurpassed, because even with a poor weapon very good scores have been made. The shooting has been better both in "D" and "H" divisions this year than during 1893, which no doubt is owing to the fact that there was more time available, and partly the incentive of the medals, badges, etc.

The command was put through musketry by Inspector Davidson, assisted by Sergt-Major Barker and Corporal Cunningham. The men take great interest in it, but those firing were heavily handicapped, as they always will be in this district, the uncertainty of the weather making it impossible to decide who the best shots are, because during part of the practice the wind may blow almost a hurricane for days, and then a lull may take place, giving a great advantage to men who fire when it is calm.

The men were put through mounted drill by Sergeant Major Barker and Sergeant Wilde, with most favourable results.

Inspector Davidson superintended the foot drill until musketry instruction commenced.

#### FIRE PROTECTION.

Our fire protection has been supplemented this year by 300 feet of hose, 15 feet of suction pipe and two nozzles.

The fire orders are hung up in the barrack-rooms, where the men can refer to them at any time. I have fire drill once each week when possible, and thus satisfy myself that the men know their duties. Inspector Casey, who is in charge of the fire apparatus, has kept it in good order and worked hard at fires.

#### FORAGE.

The hay supplied at the different detachments this year is of good quality.

The contracts were closed on the 29th June, and the supply was obtained at a lower figure than for the year before.

## FUEL AND LIGHT.

The coal supply for district headquarters for this year was furnished from the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's mine, and it gives satisfaction. When possible the detachments are supplied from the local mines, of which there are several in the district.

## GAME.

Feathered game of the following species have been plentiful in this district: Geese, ducks, grouse, chicken, partridge, snipe, curlew, swan and crane.

Prairie chickens are very plentiful.

Large game is scarce, and will I fear shortly become extinct; a few head of black tail deer have been ranging through the Porcupine Hills during the summer. Bear has also been met with in that vicinity.

Wolves and coyotes are seen in large numbers, many have been killed by ranchers, but without any perceptible decrease in the size of the different packs; the prevalence of these animals has been the chief source of loss in the "colt" and "calf" crop.

Rabbits are scarce and are rarely seen.

The game laws are strictly observed, but the opinion in regard to prairie chickens is that the close season should be changed, and made from 15th January to 15th September, instead of from 1st January to 1st September. Birds are slaughtered in the early part of September when they are tame, and it is thought that many are shot while setting on the nest. It may be contended that the birds would be tame at the commencement of the season in any case; this, of course, is true, as far as it goes, but the fact remains that during the early part of September the birds are too easy a prey to the "pot" hunter.

## GARDENS.

In consequence of irrigation, the garden was better in every respect than last year. The following vegetables were grown and issued to the messes from time to time as required:—

	Pounds.
Beets . . . . .	155
Cabbages . . . . .	745
Carrots . . . . .	510
Mangles . . . . .	300
Onions . . . . .	212
Potatoes . . . . .	10,000
Parsnips . . . . .	275
Tomatoes . . . . .	877
Turnips . . . . .	2,460

I would like to be permitted to run a ditch, similar to that at Stand Off, to the garden at this post. The water from the spring is fairly satisfactory, but the supply is not quite sufficient. For \$35 I could irrigate it thoroughly. The water would be taken from the Old Man's River, about two miles above the boundary of the police reserve.

In the spring, gardens were ploughed at the various outposts and a supply of seeds sent out. Thus the men on detachment duty were enabled to have fresh vegetables in season.

## HARNES AND SADDLERY.

On the whole, the harness is in good order.

There is only one set of single harness in "D" division, and I would suggest that one more set be purchased.

There are 82 saddles of the single chincha pattern in "H" division, all in good order.

In "D" division there are 62 saddles.

During the past year inconvenience has been caused, owing to the fact that the supply of leather required for repairs has not always been on hand.

HORSES.

As directed by you, horse No. 1521 was sent to Regina by the patrols.

Horse No. 1698 of "D" division was drowned in the Kootenai River on the 3rd May, and No. 2067 of the same division was drowned in that river on the 27th June.

Horse No. 1719 of "D" division, lost from the herd in September, 1893, was recovered in June last, but again escaped from the herder during a storm together with horse 2085, on the 12th November, and has not been recovered. Horse 921 of "H" division died on the 16th July from tumour.

Pack pony No. 6 of "D" division, which was lost from Kootenai detachment on 20th August, 1893, was recovered on the 14th July, 1894.

The total mileage performed last year as per inclosed returns, is:—

"D" division .....	202,892 miles.
"H" .....	210,550 "
	413,442 miles.

Pack pony No. 18 of "D" Division "foaled" at Boundary Creek on 13th April. The present strength of the horses of the command is:—

"D" division .....	50 saddle.
" .....	27 team.
" .....	11 ponies.
"H" division .....	51 saddle.
" .....	31 team.
Total .....	170

More horses will be required next year. Great care has been exercised to make them last and to save expense, but at present we have not sufficient saddle horses for the command. I would therefore recommend that ten additional horses be purchased for "D" and seven for "H" division; we should then be able to mount every member of the command, except those driving teams, and their off men.

It is possible that there will be seven horses of "H" division recommended to be cast in the spring, and five of "D" division; these, of course, have to be replaced.

The largest mileage performed by the team-horses is as follows:—"D" division—Horse No. 1434, 5,116 miles, driven by Regt. No. 1060, Constable McKewan.

"H" division—Horse No. 1217, 3,811 miles, driven by Regt. No. 2205, Constable McCombs.

During the season Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton has been in veterinary charge.

HEALTH.

The health of the command has been satisfactory during the past year. On this subject I have the honour to refer you to the inclosed report from Assistant Surgeon Haultain.

Assistant Surgeon Aylen was in medical charge until the 2nd June, when he was relieved by Assistant Surgeon Haultain. The former was most popular with the men, who had the greatest confidence in his skill. Assistant Surgeon Haultain has been very painstaking and successful in his treatment of the sick.

INSPECTIONS.

During the past year the district was visited by you in May, and by the Assistant Commissioner in September. In September, I accompanied that officer on his tour of inspection, and everything was found satisfactory, with the exception of some errors in the inventory boards, which have since been corrected.

I have personally inspected the detachments as often as I could spare time to visit them, and they have regularly been inspected by the officers in charge of sub-districts, and frequently by the officers commanding divisions from which they are detailed.



Assistant Surgeon Haultain inspects the post, with a view to its sanitary condition each week, and he has also visited the outposts for the same purpose.

The orderly officer inspects the barrack-rooms, messes, stables, hospital, guard-room, artisan's shops, and canteens daily, and I personally inspect the same premises each week.

All parties, and transport, are inspected on their arrival or departure from district headquarters by the officer on duty.

The saddlery and harness are inspected at least once a week by the officers commanding divisions, and the kits are inspected once a month by the same officers.

The permanent herd is visited and inspected on alternate days by the orderly officer and the assistant veterinary surgeon.

I may say that it has been a great satisfaction to me to have found everything in such good order, all of which is due to the strict supervision exercised.

INDIANS.

The Indians have behaved fairly well during the past year, and seem to have improved in many respects, particularly in their dress, but there has been a great deal of cattle-killing, in spite of the greatest vigilance exercised by ourselves, and the owners and employees of the large ranches. The record of crime shows that 21 Indians have been charged with that offence during 1894, against four cases during 1893. Complaints were made by the Indians on several occasions that the rations issued to them were not sufficient, and at the trials gave it as an excuse for having committed the crime, but there is no doubt that if they received the largest possible ration, some of them would continue to commit offences of that sort. Indians wandering aimlessly over the prairie have been advised by our patrols to return to their reservations, and there has been no instance of their showing a desire or inclination to disobey; this has been of great advantage to the settlers, and they have expressed their satisfaction thereat.

There has been less drunkenness this year during treaty payments than formerly, but a few cases, of course, occurred, and as long as the half-breeds are in the district they will sell liquor to Indians. I regret to add that many low class whites do the same.

During the the past year twenty such cases have been tried, and the following sentences awarded :—

One	to	\$ 50.00	and	costs,	and	6	months	hard	labour.
One	"	100.00	"	"	"	6	"	"	"
Four	"		"	"	"	3	"	"	"
One	"	50.00	"	"	"	3	"	"	"
Two	"	50.00	"	"	"	2	"	"	"
Two	"		"	"	"	2	"	"	"
One	"	300.00	"	"	"	6	"	"	"

From the above statement you will observe that the magistrates have dealt severely with such offences, as that is the only way to suppress the traffic.

Measles broke out amongst the Indian children in February last on both the "Blood" and "Piegan" reservations, from which about twenty-five deaths occurred, and in February a report was circulated to the effect that "small-pox" had broken out in the Church of England school on the Blood Indian reservation. A meeting of the Board of Health was held, and an investigation ordered, the result of which was that it was ascertained that the disease was "chicken-pox." No deaths occurred.

On the 7th of June an Indian boy reported that, while riding in Bull Horn coulee, he met three white men on foot armed with rifles, who, as he approached, motioned him to keep off. I sent out a patrol to investigate this matter; they went to Bull Horn coulee, but could not find any traces of the white men, and the story was looked upon as a blind on the part of the Indian to cover up some mischief committed by himself.

The ceremony of raising the "sun dance pole" was gone through with on the Blood reserve on the 18th July, and on the "Piegan" on the 20th of the same month, and the dance continued until the latter part of the month. The Indians were

very orderly during the time it was in progress. There was no sign of liquor in the camps.

The treaty money was as usual sent out to the agents, under escort, Inspector Jarvis taking charge of that to the "Bloods," and Inspector Olivier for the Piegans. The payments were made early in November.

Several complaints have been made to the effect that the "Bloods" round up their horses every night, and drive them off the reserve to graze on the land occupied by white settlers. I referred this matter to the agent.

#### IRRIGATION.

There is no doubt that the cause of the failure of crops in this district is owing to the insufficiency of water. The soil (so those qualified report) is good, and if there were more irrigation ditches, the returns and profits would doubtless compensate settlers for the expense incurred. This much-needed work has been going on gradually during the past summer, and there are now several irrigation ditches in the Macleod district. A considerable number will be constructed next summer.

During the past season a small ditch was run into the garden at this post, and Mr. Linoust, of Boundary Creek, has constructed a ditch on his property. The Cochrane Rancho Company have a ditch that will irrigate some 600 acres.

Little or no attempt has been made by private parties in the Pincher Creek section to improve the land by this means, although a large portion of it could be easily irrigated.

Mr. Lees, who resides on the South Fork, is the only one, as far as I am aware, who has made a systematic attempt to improve his property by irrigation.

Mr. Allen, who owns a rancho situated on Belly River, and Mr. Payne, who resides on Fish Creek, have ditches, and report the result most satisfactory, the first-named has gained several prizes for roots.

In the Mosquito Creek section there are no large streams from which water can be taken, but several of the settlers have obtained sufficient from the small streams to enable them to irrigate on a small scale.

In the Leavings section the manager of the Glengarry Rancho Company has had a ditch one and a half miles long. Messrs. Lees and Elliott, who also reside in that vicinity, have a ditch in course of construction, but it is not in use yet.

In the Porcupine section, Messrs. Blake and Miles keep about seventy acres of land, principally hay land, under irrigation, and Messrs. Elton & Sons, ranchers of the same vicinity, also have a ditch.

Mr. John Nelson, who has irrigated a farm and garden, is reported to have the finest roots in the vicinity.

In the St. Mary's section there are three ditches, one owned by Mr. Pillings, the water for which is obtained by means of a water-wheel, another by Mr. Aldridge, and the third is the small ditch used for watering the garden at the North-west Mounted Police detachment.

At the Mormon settlement of Cardstone about 15 acres of land was irrigated during the summer from the mill race, and a ditch is now in course of construction which will, when completed, water about 800 acres of land. The water will be drawn from Lee's Creek, at a point about three miles from the settlement of Cardstone. The 15 acres referred to composed the garden in the village, but the water from the ditch now under construction will be carried to the bench lands, and will be used to water the grain fields.

At Stand Off detachment during the year I caused an irrigation ditch to be made, to enable us to water the pasture field. The work was performed by prisoners, and the money spent amounted to \$4.50 for lumber to build a sluice gate. Had outside labour been employed it is estimated that the cost of the ditch would have been about \$700.00, which is shown by the following example:—

6 men, 40 days at \$1.25 per day . . . . .	\$300 00
2 teams, plough and 2 scrapers at \$5.00 per day each . . . . .	400 00

Total . . . . .	\$700 00
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The water for this ditch will be taken from the Kootenai River, at a point where it runs through Section 27, Range 25, and the ditch will take a north-easterly course through the north half of Section 28, and the south half of Section 34, and into the North-west Mounted Police reserve known as Stand Off. The length of the ditch is 3,200 yards. It would have been impossible to do without this ditch for another year as the pasture had been totally eaten off.

If the increase to the Stand Off reserve were authorized, I feel satisfied that a considerable quantity of hay could be raised for police use.

At high water, with three feet water at the gate, the ditch will take from the river 15 cubic feet of water, or 93½ gallons per second, but the delivery of water available for irrigation at the detachment fence will probably not be more than two-thirds of the water taken into the ditch, or 62½ gallons per second, a quantity that will be sufficient to irrigate three or four hundred acres.

•  
LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS.

During the past season we had a course of lectures on "Police Duties," under the supervision of Inspectors Sanders and Davidson, assisted by Sergeant Majors Spicer and Barker, at which all available non-commissioned officers and constables attended.

An examination in the following subjects was held under my supervision for Inspectors Hopkins, Olivier and Jarvis, who had joined the command during the year, and who passed creditably:—

Summary trials.  
Summary convictions.  
Permanent, general, and local orders.  
Constables' duties.  
Arrest, under the criminal code of 1892.  
Ordinances of the North-west Territories.  
Drill and duties on parade.  
Indian Act.

The non-commissioned officers and constables were questioned in the following subjects:—

Permanent, general, and local orders.  
Regulations and orders for the force.  
Drill, mounted and dismounted.  
Duties on guard.  
The constables' manual.  
Duties in barracks.  
The ordinances of the North-west Territories.  
The Indian Act.  
Sections 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 37, and 552 of the criminal code of 1892.  
Proper mode of framing charges.

The examination was in writing, and was compulsory as far as the non-commissioned officers were concerned, but was voluntary on the part of the constables. A separate paper was drawn out on each subject, and each paper contained twelve questions. I required 70 per cent in marks to pass, and that percentage was made by the undermentioned:—

Reg. No.	1754,	Constable	Cunningham,	75·6	per cent,
"	"	"	Brankley,	74·6	"
"	"	Sergeant	Watson,	74·5	"
"	"	1572,	Corporal	Camies,	71·6
"	"	626,	Sergeant	Birtles,	71·5

The other candidates in the examination above referred to were given ten days to prepare themselves for re-examination, and on that occasion every individual made the required number of marks.

I found these examinations to be of the greatest advantage to all ranks. Many things which it would take the men years to learn by experience are at their finger ends after an examination, and the constant practice that they have prevents them forgetting what they have learned. The lectures will go on as usual during the winter months, and further examinations will be held next spring.

## PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The regular summer system of patrolling was resumed early in the spring, and was kept up until November, when the following orders were issued for the winter months, with your approval:—

Inspector Hopkins will be stationed at St. Mary's, and will act as inspecting officer for that detachment, together with those at Lee's Creek and Boundary Creek.

Inspector Jarvis will be stationed at Stand Off, and will inspect Kipp and Big Bend.

Inspector Cuthbert will be stationed at Pincher Creek, and will inspect at that point, together with Porcupine Hills, Piegan, and Kootenai detachments.

The detachments at the Leavings and Mosquito Creek will be inspected from time to time by an officer sent from district headquarters for the purpose.

Stand Off detachment will connect each week with Kipp, and also with "K" division detachment on the St. Mary's River.

St. Mary's detachment of "D" division will connect with the "K" division outpost in Milk River Ridge as often as practicable.

The Kipp detachment will connect each week with "K" division stationed at Lethbridge, and St. Mary's each week with Stand Off, via Lee's Creek.

All the other patrols will be performed as has been done during the summer, except that in winter they will consist of at least two men, unless it is a case of greatest emergency, or when there is no possible chance of a man being caught in a blizzard. This rule has always been applied, and I would rather keep a patrol in than send one man out alone.

The system is so arranged that the whole district is thoroughly patrolled each week, and the Indian reservations, small settlements, and isolated ranches visited.

The settlers have been unanimous in their praise of the men for the strict, yet courteous, manner in which they have done their duty.

The undermentioned outposts are supplied from this command:—

Distribution.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.
Boundary Creek.....				1	2	3	3	1
Big Bend.....				1	3	4	4	
Herd.....				1	3	4	4	
Kootenai.....				1	3	4	4	
Kipp.....				1	2	3	3	
Leavings.....			1		3	4	4	2
Mosquito Creek.....					3	3	3	
Lee's Creek.....				1	1	2	2	
Pincher Creek.....	1		1		5	7	10	
Piegan.....			1		1	2	2	
Porcupines.....			1		2	3	3	
Quarantine (summer only).....		1	1		3	5	5	
St. Mary's.....	1		1		6	8	8	2
Stand Off.....	1	1			6	8	11	1
Town of Macleod.....				1	2	3		
Totals.....	3	2	6	7	45	63	66	6

While the quarantine was opened a daily courier travelled between St. Mary's and district headquarters.

The most important patrols are made from Stand Off, Pincher Creek and St. Mary's, to which is attached the quarantine; these outposts are under the charge of Staff

Sergeant Hilliard, Sergeant Wild and Sergeant Cotter, respectively. I cannot pass over this subject without bringing to your notice the satisfactory manner in which outpost duty has been performed.

I wish to bring to your favourable notice the names of Inspectors Cuthbert, Jarvis and Hopkins, who have performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner; they not only acted as inspecting officers, but are also justices of the peace.

#### LENGTH OF SERVICE FOR SUPERANNUATION.

Under this heading I desire to say a few words with regard to the present system of calculating the length of service in order to qualify a member of the force for superannuation.

Under the provisions of the Act as it now stands, a non-commissioned officer or constable after completing twenty-five years' service is entitled to a certain pension, but if a non-commissioned officer is promoted to a commission at the expiration of seventeen, eighteen or nineteen years' service, all his previous service is lost, and he is required to begin again and serve a period of upwards of thirty years before being entitled to superannuation. Thus you will see that in many cases it would be more to the advantage of a non-commissioned officer, and he would reap greater benefits after twelve or fifteen years' service, by remaining in that rank, than he would by accepting further promotion; besides, in many cases a non-commissioned officer, after fifteen or perhaps twenty years' service, is too far advanced in years to be able to reasonably expect to serve another period of thirty years. In behalf of those concerned, I would bring this matter to your notice, and earnestly trust that the Government will be able to do something for such a deserving class of men, by allowing the former service of every one obtaining a commission from the ranks to count towards superannuation. The majority of these gentlemen were well qualified when they first entered the service.

#### LIQUOR LAWS.

The license system having been in vogue for nearly three years, affairs in this connection have settled down to much the same state as exists in other towns where that system is in force.

With regard to Indians obtaining liquor, I may say that several offenders against the law have been promptly arrested and punished, and, consequently, the traffic has received a wholesome check.

During the past year Mr. Chas. Geddes, of Pincher Creek, has been appointed license inspector.

Although the Indians appeared to get more liquor during the first year of the license system, the offence has decreased, and I believe they now obtain less liquor than they did during the last year of the so-called "prohibition period."

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The non-commissioned officers are a smart and well educated body of men, and with a few exceptions, I cannot speak too highly of them.

They have the respect of the public to a marked degree, which, of course, is not a new thing in the force; still it must be a great source of satisfaction to yourself and to all officers of the service to know that such is the character borne by its non-commissioned officers. Of those who are stationed at district headquarters, I desire to mention Sergeant Majors Spicer and Barker, Staff Sergeant Patterson and Sergeant Murison, who have been exceptionally hard worked in their respective departments.

#### POST OFFICES.

There are twelve post offices in this district, viz. :—at Macleod (old town), Macleod (new town), New Oxley, Nanton, Lyndon, Pincher Creek, Mountain View, Cardstone, Kipp, North Fork, Colles, Fishburn.

Four of the above have been opened during the past summer.

A petition is, I understand, being prepared by the settlers in the vicinity of Porcupine, asking the Government to establish a post office at that place.

## PHYSIQUE.

The average of the command is :—Height, 5 feet 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches ; chest measurement, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; age, 26 years.

The men are strong, active and healthy.

## PRAIRIE FIRES.

Great attention has been paid to the suppression of these devastating fires, and as every member of the force is now, ex-officio, a fire guardian ; there are always men around with authority to act whenever a fire is discovered, but, in spite of all precautions, several destructive fires have occurred. In some cases the delinquents have been traced and information laid against them, but in many it has been impossible to find out positively how the fire started. I may add that the freighters, and travelers on the prairie generally, appear to be more careful in extinguishing their camp fires than they were formerly.

The following is a record of the largest fires that have occurred in this district during the past year :—

One started on the 28th February near the Calgary and Macleod railway in the Leavings section. It is thought it was caused by the locomotive, because a train had passed shortly before the fire was discovered ; nearly all the country between Willow Creek and the Little Bow river was burnt. The fire started on the east side of the railway track, and in three separate places, and burned to within four miles of Lethbridge. It lasted for two and a-half days.

In April a fire started at Lee's Creek. The settlers and police put it out before much damage was done. The origin was traced to one G. M. Hudson, who resides in that vicinity, and he was arrested. It appears that he had been burning rubbish at his ranche, and the fire escaped. He was fined \$10.00 and costs.

On the 15th April a fire started at St. Mary's, cause unknown. Our men extinguished it.

Another small fire occurred on the 28th July, north-east of Mosquito Creek. The area burned was about fifteen miles.

A bush fire started in the Crow's Nest Pass and had burnt down as far as the police reserve before it could be extinguished. The estimated area burnt over by this fire is ten square miles, and great damage was done to the timber, but no personal property was destroyed. All possible inquiries have been made as to its origin, but no information can be obtained on the subject.

On the 3rd August a fire was discovered in the Porcupine Hills. The settlers in the vicinity, accompanied by sixty Piegan Indians, turned out, and after one hour's hard work succeeded in putting it out. The area burnt over was about sixty acres.

On the 11th of the same month another fire was discovered on the Blackfeet Indian reservation close to the international boundary line. When it had burnt within a mile of the line a heavy rain storm came on and extinguished it.

On the 23rd September a fire started on the Blood Indian reservation ; it began at a point just east of the Cochrane ranche, and burnt over the reservation to Whoopup. The width of the fire was twelve miles, and it covered six townships ; a large quantity of hay that had been put up by the Indians for their own use was destroyed. Every effort has been made to discover how this fire started, but without success.

During the same month a fire started about ten miles west of the Big Bend detachment ; the settlers turned out and it was soon extinguished. In this connection an information was laid against one George Steele, and he was fined \$5 and costs.

At 3 p. m. of the 5th September a fire was discovered in the Porcupine Hills, above the Winder ranche ; the men at the Leavings detachment, and all available settlers, turned out ; by 7 o'clock in the evening it was under control, and by midnight was extinguished. The area burnt over was twelve miles.

On the 16th October a fire occurred near the Winder camp, in the Porcupine Hills ; a non-commissioned officer and eight men were sent out to assist in extinguishing it. It is thought that the fire started from a spark from the chimney in the Winder camp falling among some shavings, to which it set fire, and got beyond control. The extent of country burnt was about seven miles long by four miles wide.

On the 11th of September fire was discovered west of Pincher Creek. About fifty settlers turned out and, it was extinguished before any serious damage was done. One Legrand was summoned on suspicion of having let it out, but was dismissed as there was no evidence against him.

To give an idea of the kind of work that is necessary when a prairie fire breaks out, I may say that a party left here at 1 p.m., rode thirty miles to the fire, worked all night at it, and returned to barracks by noon the following day, making a ride of sixty miles without rest.

#### PROVISIONS AND GENERAL STORES.

The provisions required on this year's contract are supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company, and no complaints have been made as to quality.

The price of beef this year has been reduced; the quality is good.

Potatoes are supplied locally.

The general stores compare favourably with the sealed patterns. Only such articles as were required for immediate use were purchased locally, and were obtained at reasonable prices.

#### POLICE RESERVES.

I have the honour to recommend that the land described below be added to the North-west Mounted Police reserve at Stand Off, viz., the north half and south-west quarter of section 34, township 6, range 25, west 4th initial meridian; with that addition our reserve at that point will consist of the whole of section 34. A portion of the land in question was occupied by one Frank Fountain, since deceased, but no one holds title to the improvements made by him, as far as I am aware. Additional pasturage is required at Stand Off, and I could without great difficulty irrigate the whole of the section. The additional land I speak of is at present a portion of the New Oxley Company's lease.

In the near future I think it will be necessary to obtain reserves at both the Leavings and Mosquito Creek outposts, and with that object in view, I have already given directions to have a suitable place selected.

We do not require any more land at either Big Bend, Pincher Creek, or St. Mary's, and there is no land available at the settlement at Lee's Creek. At the Porcupine Hills all the land in the immediate vicinity of the present detachment is occupied, but not surveyed, and I therefore cannot recommend any reserve at that point at present. At Boundary Creek we have the north half and south-east quarter of section 6, township 1, range 26, west of 4th initial meridian, which is sufficient. At Kootenai we require the whole of the bottom between the Kootenai or Waterton River and the Dry Wood Fork of the same (commonly called the dry fork). At present this land is not subdivided.

I think a quarantine reserve should be obtained and a detachment stationed near the international boundary line and close to the Fort Shaw trail.

#### QUARANTINE.

The quarantine as usual was opened on the 1st May and closed on the 30th October, Reg. No. 322, Sergeant Cotter, being in charge of the stock and herders, and Reg. No. 3003, Staff-Sergeant Dillon, being in veterinary charge. Both these non-commissioned officers performed their duties to the satisfaction of the public and myself.

Owing to the fact that I was not called upon to build any corrals this year, the expense in connection with the quarantine has been considerably less than in 1893.

This year, as you will notice from the schedule of stock, 3,043 head were entered, 26 calves were born in quarantine, and there was a loss of 116 head, 39 of that number having been killed by wolves, and 60 head strayed while being herded by the owners, but they will, no doubt, be recovered by the "round up" in the spring.

All domestic cattle are herded at the Government expense, but wild range cattle are herded at the expense of the owner.

I annex a statement showing the approximate cash value, per head, of the cattle imported during 1894, as compared with the price at which stock of a similar class can be purchased in Southern Alberta.





do 25. Rolph, Mrs. M. A .....	do	4	4	10	1	2	9
do 30. Leavitt, J. B. ....	Auburn, Wyo.	5	1	7	1	1	7
do 30. Leavitt, Mrs. J. B. ....	do	4	4	4	4	1	4
do 30. Rawlings, Mrs. S. L. ....	do	1	4	16	4	4	16
do 30. Rawlings, S. L. ....	do	10	10	10	10	2	10
Aug 16. Myer, Mrs. H. ....	La Combe,	2	2	2	2	3	2
do 24. Bauer, J. K. ....	Washington T.	3	3	6	3	6	6
		12	378	251	2,235	167	2,953

RECAPITULATION.

	RECEIVED.					LOST.						
	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Steers.	Calves.	Total.	Bulls.	Cows.	Heifers.	Steers.	Calves.	Total.
Domestic cattle herded at Government expense .....	7	179	110	71	71	438						
Range cattle herded by owners.....	5	139	141	2,164	96	2,605				1	2	4
								1		18	21	
										12	60	
Total .....						3,043						116

\* Range cattle herded by owners.

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

AVERAGE Value of Cattle imported in 1894, at the various points from which they were imported.

From.	Bulls.		Cows.		Heifers.		Steers.		Calves.	
	No.	@	No.	@	No.	@	No.	@	No.	@
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
<i>Domestic Cattle—</i>										
Idaho .....	1	14 00	40	10 47	34	11 34	37	10 57	16	3 25
Montana .....	1	17 00	15	12 00	14	9 00	5	9 00	8	3 00
Nebraska .....			2	5 00						
Utah .....	1	14 00	31	15 00	22	12 32	3	15 00	21	6 48
Washington, L .....	2	10 50	25	10 51	17	9 60	7	12 43	10	5 20
Wyoming.....	2	20 00	66	11 80	23	12 48	19	11 80	16	5 19
Average.....		16 00		12 00		10 91		10 46		4 85
<i>Range Cattle—</i>										
Idaho .....	1	150 00	40	10 30	30	10 00	43	10 00	12	12 00
Cochrane cattle (estim'd)	4	9 00	159	9 00	111	9 00	2221	9 00	84	9 00
Average.....		37 20		9 26		9 21		9 02		8 25

NOTE.—The above statement is compiled from the values reported by the importers at the custom-house (with the exception of the Cochrane cattle, for which there was no entry), but owing to the manner of classification, cannot be relied on except as a general guide.

PROBABLE Value, according to Market Classification, of Cattle Imported in 1894, compared with price at which Cattle of a similar class would be purchased in Southern Alberta.

Class.	Domestic.		Range.	
	In U. S.	In S. Alberta.	In U. S.	In S. Alberta.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bulls, according to breeding.....				
Cows, 3 years and upwards.....	12 to 15	22 to 25	10 to 15	20 to 22
Heifers, 2 years old.....	10 13	18 20	8 10	16 18
do 1 year old.....	7 9	10 12	6 8	10 12
Steers, 3 years old and upwards.....	12 15	22 25	10 15	22 25
do 3 years old.....	10 12	18 22	8 10	18 22
do 1 year old.....	7 9	12 14	5 7	12 14
Calves, bull and heifer.....	3 5	6 9	3 4	4 6

The following is a statement of the expenses in connection with the quarantine in this district, for the season of 1894 :—

Pay of herders.....	\$739 53
Rations for herders.....	237 80
Oats for herders' horses.....	86 83
25 tons hay.....	104 28
Fuel and light.....	23 42
Telegrams.....	9 24
Shoeing herders' horses.....	4 00

\$1,205 10

4,296 head of sheep were entered and inspected, being the property of the under-mentioned persons :—

Date of Entry.	Name of Owner.	From.	Destination.	Total.
July 31.....	J. Kipp.....	Blackfoot, Mont..	Lethbridge.....	300
Sept. 10.....	Berridge & Ingles.	Montana.....	Calgary.....	3,496
do 26.....	G. W. Nickerson..	Depuyer, Mont...	Macleod.....	500

It is extremely difficult to count sheep on the open prairie at any time, but much more so if the man employed for the purpose is not accustomed to the work. I therefore suggested, and received, your authority to build a pen on the quarantine ground for the purpose of counting sheep in. This work will be proceeded with next spring.

The quarantine was visited and inspected on the 25th September by Mr. Lynch, of the Department of Agriculture, and the stock was also examined by Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton during the summer.

Upwards of 1,500 head of horses were brought into the district by settlers this year. They were all inspected at the boundary line before being permitted to proceed. Only one of the number was reported as being diseased. It was brought in on the 5th July by J. S. Parker, and the veterinary surgeon, finding it suffered from influenza, ordered it to be isolated. The animal was afterwards ordered to be destroyed by the collector of customs at St. Mary's, without consultation with the veterinary officer, and it was destroyed accordingly.

With regard to the cattle imported this season, I may say that the class is about the same as previous years. Among the domestic stock a few head showed signs of breeding, but the general run were the ordinary run of unimproved range stock domesticated, and they are not likely to improve unless a better class of males are introduced into the herds. The best of the domestic stock were taken north to Edmonton and settlements on the line of the Calgary and Edmonton railway. The range cattle were very mixed, a large portion of them being really domestic stock picked up here and there, and were of the class already mentioned. Among the Cochrane band there was some fairly good animals, but West's band was the best all round. As, however, nearly all the range stock was brought in for beef, and were principally steers, their coming into the country will have no effect on the range.

On the 14th November a man named L. W. Headley arrived with some stock, but, as the quarantine was closed, he was obliged to make arrangements to have them herded until spring by a settler on the north fork of Milk River, in American territory.

More pasturage will be required next year, as I am informed that at least three large bands of range stock will be brought in, and as each will have to be kept separate from the other, it will require a large tract of country to graze them properly; besides this, a large portion of the quarantine ground requires a rest, as it has been considerably eaten off during the past two years. I would therefore recommend that the following be added to the quarantine ground :—Townships 1 and 2, ranges 17 and 18; part of townships 1 and 2, range 19; part of township 2, ranges 20 and 21; part of township 1, range 22; part of township 1, range 23; all of sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 35, 36, and part of sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, 27, 34, in township 1, range 24. All the above mentioned ranges are west of the 4th meridian.

A careful examination of the land has been made, and I think the most suitable place for a detachment on quarantine duty would be in either Section 14 or 23.

#### SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Our men availing themselves of the office savings bank, are not depositing with the police department at Ottawa as much as they formerly did.

The amounts deposited during the past year have amounted to :

"D" division .....	\$ 789
"H" do .....	832
Total .....	<u>\$1,621</u>

Against \$2,337.80 deposited in 1893.

#### SETTLEMENTS AND CROPS.

During the past year the settlers that have arrived from the United States were of a good class. They may be roughly divided into two lots, viz., Gentiles and Mormons; the former were the better class as far as money and the value of horses, wagons, &c., brought in by them, is concerned. Several of them appeared to be well off, while only a very few seemed to be actually in want. The majority of them went north to Red Deer and Edmonton districts, and one family went to Peace River.

Of the Mormons, a few seemed to be well off, but most of them had started from distant points in Utah and Idaho, with their families and all their worldly effects packed in one wagon, bringing a sack of flour by way of provisions, and perhaps ten to fifteen dollars in cash, to enable them to pay ferriage charges, &c. However, they eventually get here, and after their arrival never appear to want, and are not obliged to seek work outside of their own community. These people settle either at Cardstone or Fish Creek, where they have selected land among friends who have preceded them. They brought in 347 head, out of the total of 438 domestic cattle imported this year.

The crops generally have been poor, owing to the want of rain.

The various settlers report that their stock is in good condition.

The chief complaint on the part of the settlers is of the depredations committed by wolves, and so far there appears to be no remedy. Poisoning seems to be a failure, and if reports are to be depended upon, nearly as many dogs are killed by it as wolves. If the ranchers kept the proper breed of dogs, say "wolfhounds," or "wolfhounds" crossed with the "Great Dane" and back again to the "wolfhound," and hunted the country systematically, I think in time the pests could be thinned out.

The new arrivals in the country, particularly those who have young children, complain bitterly that their milch cows are all kept in quarantine, and that they are not allowed to take one or two animals for the use of their families.

Below I add a few notes relating to the population, stock and crops of the several sections of this district.

#### BOUNDARY CREEK.

This section is not thickly settled, there being only twenty-four families in it. Only thirty-one acres of land were broken during the season, which were sown with oats, barley and wheat. The stock consists of :

Cattle .....	773
Branded in 1894 .....	200
Horses .....	277
Branded in 1894 .....	70

#### BIG BEND.

The population numbers 203 souls, the greater portion of which are Mormons. This section all through is composed of excellent grazing lands, many parts of which can be irrigated; it is not considered a good agricultural locality, owing to drought and continued high winds. Some of the sheltered river bottoms would no doubt make good farms, but there is not sufficient ready money at present in the section to warrant the settlers going to the expense of irrigation. The stock consists of 797 horses, 12,915 head of cattle, 105 pigs. Ten families have located here during the summer.

KOOTENAI.

As this is essentially a stock-raising section, the average of grain sown is small. Sixty acres of wheat yielded an average  $22\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to the acre, 186 acres of oats yielded  $35\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to the acre, and 12 acres of barley yielded 30 bushels to the acre.

The population is 56 souls. One family came in during the summer and located on range 28, township 5.

There are 1,544 head of range stock, 72 milch cows, 406 horses, 36 pigs, and 735 poultry in this section

The loss in stock during the winter was estimated at 2 per cent.

During the summer a public school has been opened, situated in section 22, range 28.

KIPP.

The crops in this section turned out far from satisfactory ; the oats and wheat were not deemed worth threshing,

The yield of garden roots was up to the average, and this was the result of irrigation.

The population is 52 souls. Three families have arrived during the past summer.

The stock numbers 302 horses, 1,356 cattle, 6 mules.

LEAVINGS.

The crops here have been fair, considering the dryness of the season. The population numbers 97. Two families have settled here during the summer. The stock consists of 1,777 horses and 17,150 head of cattle, including the New Oxleys and the Gleggarry ranche stock.

The acreage under cultivation is : oats, 324 acres, and wheat  $141\frac{1}{2}$  acres.

LEE'S CREEK.

See Mormon or " Latter Day Saints."

MOSQUITO CREEK.

Very little in the way of farming is done in this vicinity ; a few of the settlers sow a small quantity of grain, and as a general rule cut their oats green and use it as fodder. The root crop here has been a success, and some very fine vegetables have been raised, principally on irrigated land.

The settlers in this district are generally in good circumstances, and "hard times" do not appear to affect them. There are no large bands of horses in this section ; the ranchers only keep enough for their own use. The stock consists of :

Cattle .....	6,838
Calves branded in 1894 .....	1,235
Horses .....	249
Colts branded in 1894.....	16
Pigs .....	5

The acreage under cultivation is :

Wheat (acres) .....	12
Oats do .....	81
Rye do .....	38
Potatoes do .....	4
Garden do .....	1

The population of this section is 102 souls.

## PINCHER CREEK.

In this section crops have been fair, the acreage under cultivation being :—Wheat, 300 acres, which yielded 28 bushels to the acre ; oats, 2,500 acres, which yielded 40 bushels to the acre ; barley, 1,200 acres, which yielded 30 bushels to the acre.

The population is 577 souls. No families have taken up land during the summer. The stock is estimated at 20,000 head of cattle and 5,000 head of horses.

## PORCUPINES.

Only a small acreage, in comparison with the number of settlers, has been sown ; that ground has been used by the settlers for their own use. Of wheat, 58 acres was sown, the average yield being 22 bushels per acre, and 310 bushels of oats, averaging 38 bushels.

There has been a slight increase in the population during the past year, and a marked increase in the stock, which now consist of 1,598 horses and 15,515 head of cattle.

In this section three coal mines are being operated ; the coal is spoken of as being of good quality, and the price asked for it is \$2.50 per ton at the mines. Gold in small quantities has also been discovered, but not in paying quantities.

## ST. MARY'S.

In this district five heads of families have taken up land since my last report, and the total number of cattle owned by "homesteaders" is 2,371 head, and 600 horses.

The Brown ranche is the only large one ; their stock numbers about 2,500 head. Their ranche is situated on the St. Mary's River, twelve miles from our detachment.

The crops have been fair, but, owing to the want of rain, the result was not what might be called a full crop. The result was as follows :—

	Acres planted.	Yield per acre.	Total.
Wheat .....	113	14 bushels.	1,582
Oats .....	240	25 "	6,000
Barley.....	43	20 "	863
Potatoes.....	8	150 "	1,200

## STAND OFF.

The total acreage sown in this section is :—Oats, 385 acres ; wheat, 30 acres ; potatoes, 15 acres ; roots, 4 acres.

The average yield per acre being : oats, 10 bushels ; wheat, 9 bushels ; potatoes, 75 bushels.

The population of this section, exclusive of Indians, numbers 45 souls. The stock consists of 14,095 cattle and 1,028 horses.

## "LATTER DAY SAINTS."

I have little to add to my last report on this subject. I may say, however, that a number of new buildings have been erected in Cardstone, and quite a number of families have come in during the past season.

These persons possess wonderful thrift, with unceasing perseverance and skill in agricultural pursuits. They are increasing in numbers every month, and will no doubt be a power in the land in time. They are law-abiding, and put themselves in harmony with their surroundings.

Their grain crop this year amounted to 14,000 bushels of oats and 7,000 bushels of wheat, the average yield being 20 bushels of wheat and 30 bushels of oats to the acre.

Fifteen new buildings have been erected and two new stores. A brick yard has been started at a point on Lee's Creek about five miles above the settlement.

The output of the cheese factory was 27,594 pounds. The principal market for this manufacture is Vancouver, B. C. This cheese took first prize at the Macleod fair. The grist-mill is now worked by water power, and has a capacity of 180 bushels per diem.

The day school has an average attendance of 100 scholars, and the Sunday school averages 150 pupils. The text-books in use are American.

The output of the saw-mill was 300,000 shingles and 140,000 feet of lumber.

The stock consists of 2,000 head.

The population now numbers 576 souls in the village of Cardstone, and about 200 more who have settled in the vicinity.

During the summer an hotel was opened in the village, and I am told that the proprietor intends applying for a liquor license. It is reported that the majority of the settlers are in favour of having liquor sold at Cardstone, but the elders very properly do not approve of it.

#### TRAILS, ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Generally speaking, I may say that the trails in this district are in good order. The only one that can be complained about is that leading to the saw-mill on Lee's Creek, which is not in as good condition as it might be.

In some cases a great deal of inconvenience has been caused by settlers fencing up the trails, but during the past summer the Government caused all the main trails to be properly surveyed and clearly defined by landmarks.

The trails through the Porcupine Hills are fairly good, considering the rough and hilly country and the innumerable springs, creeks and coulées to be crossed.

The bridge over the St. Mary's River, at the mouth of Lee's Creek, is unsafe for traffic, and freighters prefer to use the ford. It is a miserable structure, and the trouble has been caused by a "penny wise, pound foolish" policy.

A bridge over the Kootenai River near Stand Off is greatly needed. That stream is very swift and dangerous at high water, and settlers coming into Canada from the south are frequently delayed at that river owing to the danger and risk of crossing. It should be situated where the main trail from the south crosses the river. Several lives have already been lost, and only persons who have been in the vicinity for a number of years are capable of crossing the river when it is at flood.

During the summer a new trail has been graded at the hill at Stand Off. This trail will now be used instead of that known as "Spicer's Hill."

The distance from Stand Off to Lee's Creek is 25 miles, and from Stand Off to St. Mary's, via the bridge, 31 miles 908 yards, and via the ford at Pillings' ranche, 30 miles 322 yards. These measurements were made by Inspector Hopkins during the summer.

#### TRANSPORT.

Our transport consists of: 7 double buckboards; 5 single buckboards; 4 bob-sleighs; 1 jumper; 12 heavy wagons; 4 half-spring or "Minchon" wagons; 7 platform spring wagons; 1 cylinder water wagon (capacity 600 gallons); 2 freight wagons with trails, for string teams.

Owing to the large amount of work performed, it has required the constant attention of several mechanics to keep in repair.

All repairs are made by our own artizans.

No new transport has been purchased during the past year. The transport has lately been inspected by a board of officers, who have reported that it is on the whole in "serviceable condition."

#### TELEPHONE.

During the summer a line has been constructed between Lethbridge and St. Mary's. The settlers began hauling the poles early in February and the line was in full working order on the 27th June.

The following points are connected: Lethbridge; St. Mary's detachment of "K" division, Cardstone; Mr. Pilling's ranche on the St. Mary's River, and the St. Mary's Detachment of "D" division. The telephone in question is free as far as Government business is concerned.

## SMALL-POX AND DIPHThERIA.

On the 25th December last Captain Cooke, the United States Indian agent on the Blackfeet reservation, Montana, reported that there were two cases of small-pox at Two Medicine Creek. I at once notified the agents on the Blood and Piegan reservations, and gave orders to the patrols to prevent Indians from the American side coming in contact with those on our reservations.

In consequence of this outbreak, a board of health was appointed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, consisting of the late Colonel Macleod, as president, Mr. James Wilson and myself, as members, and Dr. Kennedy as medical adviser.

On the 21st January Captain Cook wired me to the effect that no other cases had broken out, and seven days later he informed me that the two cases in question had been cured and that there was no further necessity for continuing the "quarantine."

Considerable alarm was felt here in March last when a rumour was started to the effect that diphtheria had broken out. Inquiries were made without delay and it was ascertained that the report had been greatly exaggerated. The facts are that one Mrs. Dogherty had just returned from Lethbridge, where she had visited at a house where the children had had the diphtheria. The board of health thought it best under the circumstances to put her into quarantine for a period and to prevent her coming into contact with other people; the board also caused her house to be disinfected.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories arrived here on the 19th September by train from Calgary. He attended the "fair" and "races" held at Macleod on the 19th, 20th and 21st of that month. A team and mounted orderly were placed at his disposal during his visit, which terminated on the 22nd September.

On the 26th September Mr. J. G. Colmer and Mr. Fortier arrived here from Calgary; they were met at the station and driven to barracks, after remaining here an hour they proceeded to Pincher Creek, where they met the leading ranchers and agriculturists. On the following morning they left for Cardstone and visited the Cochrane ranche *en route*. The party remained over night at Cardstone as the guest of Mr. Card, and after having visited the cheese factory, inspected the irrigation ditch, and seeing the other objects of interest in that vicinity, they proceeded through the Blood Indian reserve, visited the Catholic mission and hospital, and the police detachment at Stand Off; they also visited the Indian Department offices, and returned to Macleod in time to take their train for Calgary on the 29th September.

Rumours were current in the spring that "black leg" had broken out among cattle on the north fork of the Old Man's River, and that fifteen head had died in consequence. Owing to the absence of Robert Evans, V.S., this matter was referred to Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton, and upon inquiry it was found that the report was false.

The new church, school and boy's home in connection with St. Paul's mission on the Blood Indian reserve was opened by the Lord Bishop of the diocese on the 1st May.

Her Majesty's birthday was observed as a general holiday; a general parade in review order, dismounted, took place at 10:30 a.m., and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired at 12, noon. At 3 p.m. a polo match took place, police *vs.* civilians, and in the evening the members of the command gave a smoking concert.

In August last a report was in circulation to the effect that large bands of stock, bearing American brands, were grazing on the Canadian side of the international



boundary line, principally in the vicinity of Pot Hole. I caused inquiries to be made, and it was ascertained that the report had been greatly exaggerated ; a few head had crossed the line but had been driven south again.

In September last one Saul Martin, a squatter in the Crow's Nest Pass, erected a house on the police reservation at that place, and although repeatedly warned to remove it, failed to do so ; finally I sent a party up to the pass under orders to pull the building down ; this was done. Martin values the building at \$8.00.

In September I received a letter from the assistant commissioner of Indian Affairs requesting me to warn all stock owners to keep their stock off the Indian reservation, and I accordingly did so.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE,  
*Superintendent, Commanding Macleod District.*

## APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT (1894) OF SUPERINTENDENT A. B. PERRY, TOGETHER WITH THOSE OF INSPECTORS J. A. MCGIBBON, J. O. WILSON, C. CONSTANTINE AND W. H. ROUTLEDGE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "B" DIVISION,  
REGINA, 15th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the current year ended 30th November, together with the report of the following officers commanding sub-districts :—

Inspector J. A. McGibbon, Saltcoats.  
" J. O. Wilson, Estevan.  
" C. Constantine, Moosomin.  
" W. H. Routledge, Wood Mountain.

The police work in the headquarters district during the past year presents no startling or extraordinary features.

The multifarious duties imposed upon us have been faithfully, and I hope successfully, performed. The relations between the people of the district and the members of the force have been amicable, and notwithstanding that we are thrown so intimately into contact with the settlers, and often in an antagonistic way, only four complaints have been lodged against members of the force, two of which on investigation proved groundless. This bears witness to the good sense and tact with which the men on detached duty carry on their work.

We have aided all departments of the government wherever our services have been asked, and especially have given assistance to the Customs, Indian, and Agricultural departments.

I am sorry that I cannot report a prosperous year for the district. No material advancement in wealth has taken place, nor has the population been increased by immigration. Many of the Dakota settlers, who located on the projected line of the Manitoba North-west Railway, have left for other parts: some to Oregon; some to Minnesota; some to Montana and a few to Lake Dauphin, Manitoba. Those who removed back to the United States have written to their friends that they have found no better times. The cause assigned for the removal is the non-extension of the railway.

The Hebrew colony at Hirsch has been practically abandoned.

Only a few of the crofter settlers are left in their colony near Saltcoats. All of these colonies were assisted, and their fate proves the unsoundness of a policy of assisted immigration.

The total crop failure in the Regina and Moose Jaw districts has borne hardly on the settlers. Public works were undertaken by the North-west Government to relieve the most pressing wants. The amount expended was not large and I anticipate that a good deal of hardship will exist during the coming winter.

In Eastern Assiniboia the crops were fair, but the low price of grain was very detrimental. Cattle thrived well everywhere. There was no loss last winter, and though the summer was dry there was ample pasturage.

The uncertainty of the seasons will no doubt force the settlers to rely more on cattle and their products, and less on wheat growing.

## CRIME.

Below will be found a comparative statement of the cases dealt with in this and the preceding years. The magisterial returns which I forward with this report are not complete, as a number of petty cases are dealt with by local justices of the peace and are not reported to the police.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in Headquarters District, 1893-94.

Nature of Offence.	Total No. of Cases Entered.		Total No. of Convictions.		Remarks.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
Misleading justice—					
Obstructing a peace officer.....	2	2	2	1	
Perjury.....	2	3			
Offences against religion.....		2			
do          morals.....		2		2	
Neglecting to support family.....	1	2	1	1	
Gaming houses.....	2	2		2	Sentence deferred.
Vagrancy.....	13	5	12	5	
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance.....	39	37	37	34	
Selling meat unfit for food.....		1			Not yet tried.
Offences against the person—					
Rape.....					
Murder.....	1			2	Murder committed in 1893. 1 hung; 1 sentenced to life. Case tried in 1894.
Manslaughter.....	2	1	2	1	
Assault.....	37	52	30	29	
Offences against property—					
Malicious injury to property.....		3		2	
Horse-stealing.....	3	2	1	1	
Theft.....	61	79	27	38	
Fraud.....	2	8	1	1	
Forgery.....	2	3		2	
House-breaking.....	2	1	1		No evidence to convict.
Cruelty to animals.....	2	1	1	1	
Trespassing.....		3		3	
Offences against Indian Act—					
Selling intoxicants to Indians.....	2	2	2	2	
Giving do          do.....	1	4	1	3	
Indians having liquor in possession.....		6		5	
Offences against North-west Ordinances—					
Prairie fires.....	20	34	14	24	
Refusing to turn out to fire.....	5	3	5	1	
Master and servant.....	11	21	4	13	
Liquor ordinance.....	7	6	1	4	
Peddling without license.....	3	2	3	1	
Infectious and contagious diseases.....	1	1		1	
Insanity.....	10	13	9	12	
Game ordinance.....		1		1	
Refusing to perform statute labour.....		1		1	
Pollution of streams.....		1		1	
	231	304	154	194	

The most interesting event during the year was the trial of the Italians Luciano and Dejendo for the murder of their companion Battaralla in June, 1893, near Grenfell.

The trial took place at Grenfell before Mr. Justice Wetmore and a jury, on 23rd January, and lasted for 18 days exclusive of Sundays.

All the evidence of guilt was circumstantial. A large number of witnesses were examined. For the first time in an important trial in the Territories the accused gave evidence. The judge spoke very strongly in favour of this change in the law, which enabled them to testify, and declared that it was to the gain of the innocent and the loss of guilty. Such was the result in this trial.

Both prisoners were convicted and sentenced to death. The sentence against Luciano was carried out on 10th May, but that against Dejendo was commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Crown prosecutor in his address to the jury referred to the services rendered by Inspector Constantine and Sergeant Brown. You were good enough to bring the conduct of Inspector Constantine and Sergeant Brown to the notice of the Honourable the Minister, and to promote Sergeant Brown to the rank of staff sergeant, and award him a grant of \$50.00 from the fine fund for meritorious service.

An attempt was made on the 18th December last to derail the Canadian Pacific Railway west-bound passenger train. A steel guard rail 16. ft long was placed across the track at the head of a heavy grade five miles west of Wolseley. When the train struck the obstruction it was travelling only about 12 miles per hour. The front truck and driving wheels only left the rails and the train was brought to a standstill without further damage.

Had it been an east-bound train it would have been travelling at a high rate of speed, and the result would have been serious.

Very strong suspicions were directed against a certain individual, but no evidence could be obtained.

The case of Queen vs. Miller and Wentworth should be referred to shortly. The defendants established and operated a "wheel of fortune" at the race meeting at Regina, 1893. They were charged with keeping a gaming house under section 196 of the criminal code. Both were convicted. Previous to this conviction it was doubted whether the operating of a "wheel of fortune" was an offence within the meaning of the section.

Two American cattle thieves were arrested by the sheriff of Minot, Dakota, 35 miles west of Wood End. The party were shortly overtaken by Sergeant Green, who conducted them into Estevan. The prisoners waived extradition and of their own accord accompanied the sheriff back to Dakota.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

A total of 85 fires has been reported during the fire season, as follows:—

April .....	10
May .....	11
June .....	2
July .....	4
August .....	35
September .....	17
October .....	6
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	85

The fires were traced to the following causes:—

Ascertained persons .....	23
Railway locomotives .....	18
Lightning .....	3
Crossed boundary from Dakota .....	4
"    "    "    Manitoba .....	3
Burning coal mines .....	2
Unknown .....	32
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	85

The estimated area burned over is 7,000 sq. miles.

It was not possible to arrive at an estimate of the damage caused by these fires. The actual destruction of buildings, hay and grain was not great on the whole, but in two instances the loss was considerable—at Alameda and Longlaketon. Only six fires burned over large areas, the others being extinguished before they had become very extended. I estimate that the fire which started in July near Swift Current and swept south-east through Wood Mountain, and on into Montana, burnt over about 6,000 sq. miles. The origin of this big fire is not known. From the railway to the boundary there was no obstacle to check its course, and driven by a high wind it travelled with frightful rapidity.

Much timber was destroyed in the Touchwood Hills, Beaver Hills and Duck Mountains. The fires commenced in the spring and burnt till the winter snows. Owing to the rainless weather the soil became dried out, the fire burrowed down to the

roots of the trees and grass. In old slough bottoms, where there is a peaty slough, it is said to have penetrated to a depth of three feet. A rancher in the Touchwood Hills attempted to drive across a dried up slough. The surface was apparently firm but as soon as the horses and waggon passed on to it they sank into a bed of smouldering fire. The hay at once caught, and horses, waggon and all were consumed, the rancher making his escape.

Twenty-one men and 17 horses were attached to "B" division for fire guardian duty.

The following stations were established :—

17th July.—Hednesford,	Oxbow,
Buck Lake,	Percy.
Buffalo,	
3rd August.—North Regina,	Caron,
Longlaketon,	Kenlis,
Lumsden,	Pheasant Forks,
Davin,	Indian Head.
13th August—Grenfell.	
21st " —Moffatt,	Wapella,
Weed Hills,	Sheho Lake,
Parkin,	Langenburg,
Riga,	Wallace,
Sumner,	Crescent Lake.
Rocanville.	

Total of fire stations . . . . .	25
do permanent detachments . . . . .	20
	45

In all there were 45 detachments in the district endeavouring to prevent fires. In addition, parties were sent from this post whenever occasion arose. Inspector Belcher and twenty-two men proceeded to Fort Qu'Appelle on requisition for aid from that place. This party remained out six days but did not see a fire.

The fire stations were called in about the middle of November, having been maintained on an average 100 days. Valuable service was rendered. (1.) Many of the fires would have spread and caused greater damage had it not been that the settlers were called out. (2.) The presence of the men made people exercise greater caution than they otherwise would.

Twenty-four convictions in all were made. The heaviest fine imposed was \$12 and the average fine was \$10.

There may have been mitigating circumstances in all these cases, but it does appear that the penalties are not heavy enough to prove deterrent.

It is probable that the 32 fires of unknown origin were the result of causes in the same proportion as those ascertained. If so, more than half of the fires are due to the negligence or carelessness of the people, and about one-third from railway locomotives.

The most extended fires were in unsettled portions of the country. In the settled portions they have been controlled more or less by the strenuous efforts of the settlers. The graded roads which have been made in the settled portions assist materially in controlling the fires.

INDIANS.

The Indians generally have been well behaved. A serious crime was committed on the File Hills reserve on 15th September last. An Indian named Tom Lamac shot and killed another named Josieh Matorna. These Indians were seen in company during the day and were heard singing in a bluff two miles from the agency, apparently intoxicated. About sunset two shots were heard, but no attention was paid to this, as it was thought some persons were shooting chickens. The next morning Matorna was found

by a half-breed who was passing near. He was not dead, and assistance was obtained to move him to a house where he shortly afterwards died.

The only motive for the crime was that Lamac blamed Matorna for the death of a favourite sister, which occurred some time before. Matorna professed to be an Indian doctor and had attended her. Lamac said that Matorna had given her gopher poison.

There seems to be no doubt but that both Indians had been drinking. Both had been in Fort Qu'Appelle that day and Lamac had \$2 which it is believed he spent in liquor.

The murderer is still at large, although every effort has been made to capture him. He is thoroughly acquainted with the whole country and is known everywhere. He is intelligent and speaks several languages fluently. There is no doubt but that he will be captured eventually.

Some of the ranchers at Touchwood complain that their cattle have been killed by Indians. The remains of an animal were discovered recently which had been shot during the summer. Two years ago cattle were killed in the same place. An Indian boy was convicted of the offence. The Touchwood country is timbered, and consequently offers great facilities for cattle-killing. Suspicions are directed altogether against one Indian. A calf was killed 60 miles north of Moose Jaw by a party of travelling Indians. Their trail was followed by us for a long distance, but was finally lost.

Five convictions have been had for selling and supplying liquor to Indians. The half-breeds are the go-betweens, and the offence is difficult to discover. Fort Qu'Appelle and Yorkton are the points where most liquor is sold to the Indians.

There is no doubt but that the murder was due to liquor, and it is certain that crime will rapidly increase among them unless they are prevented from obtaining it.

It is clear that they obtain more liquor under the license system than under the permit system.

#### SIoux.

Forty-seven of the refugee Sioux living about Moose Jaw were induced to return to the United States last spring by the Indian Department, who furnished them with rations for the journey. They were well received by the American authorities. However, two families returned to Canada this fall. They stated they had been well treated, but preferred to live in Canada.

#### PATROLS.

The same patrol system as last year was maintained. Details of the patrols in each sub-district will be found in the accompanying reports.

#### SPECIAL DUTY FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

##### *Customs.*

The detachment, consisting of one officer, 15 non-commissioned officers and constables and 17 horses, was withdrawn from duty in Manitoba on 1st April, and from that date we ceased to do any duty in the province. The police were sent to Manitoba in 1888.

During the four months of the current year we were acting for the Customs and Crown Timber departments all along the Manitoba boundary.

The Inspector of Customs, under whose supervision this work was done, expressed himself as well satisfied with the services rendered to his department in Manitoba during the five years of duty there.

I do not know whether the revenue has suffered since our withdrawal or whether smuggling has increased. Customs work is still being done by us in the Estevan and Wood Mountain subdistricts.

#### INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Every possible aid has been given to the industrial schools in the district and at Elkhorn, Man., to return deserters. In several cases pupils who have deserted have

been charged with the theft of their clothing, which is the property of the government. This has had a salutary effect in checking desertions from these institutions.

Treaty money was escorted to all the agencies and escorts furnished at payments.

The officials of the Indian Department, with few exceptions, have aided us most cordially wherever their services were of use.

The Indian reserves are regularly visited by our patrols, who are instructed to render any assistance desired by the agents.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The quarantines of this department have remained in our charge as last year, except in Manitoba, where they were handed over to their own officials on our withdrawal. An account of this work will be found in the reports of Inspectors Wilson and Routledge.

We have had much less trouble this year than last when everything was new to us.

Mr. Wilson, who is in charge of the Estevan quarantine, where all cattle are held, has performed his work with energy, skill and ability, and I consider that extra remuneration should be given him for this work.

Our patrols from Manitoba to the White Mud River\* have been charged with the prevention of the entry of American cattle across the boundary, an almost superhuman task in the Wood Mountain district.

I travelled through that country in company with Inspector Routledge last spring. At the White Mud I met an American "round up" of eleven cowboys and ninety horses, which had been working the country along the White Mud. They had gathered 250 head of American cattle which had strayed north during the winter. As these cattle had been in the country more than three months, and inspection of veterinary surgeon proved that they were free of disease, the Canadian cattle which had been mixed up with them were not quarantined.

It is interesting to note that the "round up" was composed of practical cowboys furnished with eight to ten horses each, and that we demanded almost the same work from our inexperienced men with only a single horse.

The country along that portion of the boundary of 100 miles south of where the American cattle range, is of a very rough description; deep coulees run in every direction and stretches of bad lands are found, hardly passable for horses. The cattle are wild, and unless approached very carefully they stampede, and travel long distances before stopping. Our observation of their movements shows that they travel north and south, following the main coulees. These cattle were bred in Texas, and brought north to fatten for market. They are not accustomed to any particular range and drift about, driven by storms or attracted by better and more abundant pasturage and water.

The conditions we have to contend with are:

1. A boundary line of 110 miles, with no natural barrier, along which American cattle feed in large bands.

2. Twenty miles north Canadian cattle range.

3. A rough country intervening, in which cattle may escape notice, though the patrol passes half a mile away.

4. A tendency of the American cattle to come north, where pasturage and water are better.

We have contended with those difficulties as we best could, and I think with some success.

A permanent camp was kept at Cart coulee, where the main lot seemed to congregate. Patrols were kept going, and wherever cattle were found they were turned south and driven across the line. The American cattlemen assisted us, and several "round ups" came into Canada during the season and gathered up all cattle and took them south.

Assistance was given to the veterinary inspector of the department in stamping out "scab," which was found in several bands of sheep in Regina district.

DRILL.

This division is altogether employed on detached duty: Patrols, attendance on judges and justices of the peace, investigation of crime, prevention of prairie fires and other duties leave little time for drill. Where practicable elementary drill has been carried on, and I found on my inspections that the men were fairly efficient in manual and firing exercises and smart in appearance. A drill sergeant was sent to Wood End in the spring and all men in that subdistrict were put through a course of spring drill. At Wood Mountain drill was carried on as opportunity afforded.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice was performed at Wood Mountain, Wood End, Moosomin and Saltcoats under the officer commanding the subdistrict. The men were brought in from detachment to these points at such times as they could be spared. Four officers and 64 men fired and 1 officer and 10 men did not. It was not possible for the latter, for reasons of expense or important duty requiring them elsewhere. Among N.C.O's. and men Reg. No. 1260, Staff Sergeant Joyce, was first with carbine, 273 points, and Reg. No. 1677, Capt. Doyle, with revolver, 155 points.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The following is a statement of punishments during the year:—

Admonished . . . . .	6
Reprimanded . . . . .	3
Confined to barracks . . . . .	5
Fined . . . . .	10
Dismissed . . . . .	2
Imprisoned . . . . .	0
N.C.O. reduced (3 to const. and 1 to corpl.) . . . . .	4

Total . . . . . 30

Amount of fines . . . . .	\$103.00
Total punishments last year were . . . . .	48
Average strength . . . . .	101
This year punishments . . . . .	30
Average strength . . . . .	80
Desertions . . . . .	...

Discharges . . . . . { 1 purchased,  
3 time expired,  
2 dismissed.

HEALTH

Has been very good.

SAVINGS BANK.

The amount deposited in the savings bank was only \$848.71.

RATIONS.

The rations have been supplied under contract locally at Estevan, Moosomin and Saltcoats. They are forwarded to Wood Mountain from this post.

BARRACKS.

All barrack buildings have been maintained in repair. A small lean-to was added to one of the buildings at Wood Mountain by police labour. New floors were put in some of the buildings at that post and all buildings were whitewashed and mudded up.



The new buildings at Estevan and North Portal were painted.  
 A well was dug at Moosomin.  
 A few repairs were made on the buildings and stable at Touchwood.

## HORSES.

One horse, Reg. No. 1633, died at Regina of inflammation of the bowels.  
 There was very little sickness; a number suffered from lameness and a few cases of sore backs and shoulders. A considerable proportion of the horses are old and worn out. At Estevan and Wood Mountain spare horses were kept during the summer to lighten up the heavy patrol work. Thirty-seven horses have been placed on herd for the winter.

## MILEAGE

The mileage for the year was 292,414, "B" division.  
 Seventeen thousand two hundred and twenty "Depot," attached for duty. Average for "B," 2,500 miles per horse.

## FORAGE.

The forage supplied has been of good quality; some difficulty has been found at times in obtaining a good sample of oats. Contracts were let locally for all forage, except for oats at Touchwood, where the tender was too high.

## SADDLERY.

The saddlery was overhauled last winter and is now in thorough repair. It is properly cared for, and at inspections I have found saddlery clean and leather pliable. Owing to the decrease in strength there are 33 spare saddles.

## TRANSPORT.

No new transport was obtained; it has stood the summer work well but has required frequent repairs owing to dry weather.

## INSPECTIONS.

Moosomin and Estevan were inspected by you.

I inspected Wood Mountain sub-district twice, Saltcoats sub-district and Touchwood and railway detachments. The officers commanding sub-districts inspected their detachments monthly. Inspector Scarth made the winter inspection of Wood Mountain post. The systematic monthly inspection of all detachments is of great value.

The officers commanding the sub-districts have performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

Inspector C. Constantine was chosen for special duty in the Yukon country, and during his absence his sub-district was commanded by Staff Sergeant Fyffe.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
 Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,  
*Superintendent, Commanding "B" Division.*

## INSPECTOR J. A. MCGIBBON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "B" DIVISION DETACHMENT,  
SALTCOATS, 30th November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

The headquarters of the district is at Saltcoats, with detachments at Yorkton, Fort Pelly and Quill Plains.

During the past three months prairie fire patrols were stationed at Sheho, Wallace, Crescent and Langenburg.

## CRIME.

The list of crimes this year is somewhat larger than last.

On 11th January Henry Reimer, of Saltcoats, was convicted and fined \$50.00 and costs for contravention of the liquor ordinance. Case appealed, but it has not yet been brought before the judge.

On the 12th February William Latlock, of Yorkton, was tried for giving liquor to a treaty Indian. Case dismissed; not sufficient evidence.

On the 7th February John Ketchiemonin, of Coté, was tried by Mr. W. E. Jones, J.P., for having intoxicating liquor in his possession. Convicted and released on suspended sentence.

On the 7th July Thomas Severight was sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. W. E. Jones, J.P., for attempting criminal intercourse with Indian girl.

On the 20th June Albert Taylor, of White Sand, was fined \$50.00 and costs for supplying liquor to a treaty Indian.

A warrant is out for the arrest of another party for the same offence, but he has not yet been brought to justice.

On the 23rd November a complaint was received and investigated by Constable Bater. An able-bodied man named B. Moffatt, of Deer Creek, cleared out and left his grandfather, father and sister to starve. Constable Bater states that the parties live in a hovel. The grandfather, aged 84 years, lay on a cot dead; the appearance of the body showed starvation, hollow cheeks set. The father was sixty years of age, nearly blind; his clothes hardly hung to his emaciated body. The daughter, age 22, an invalid, clothed in rags. There was nothing in the shape of food in the house.

The following is a list of complaints and convictions:—

List of Cases.	Cases Tried.	Convictions.	Remarks.
Destroying buildings, and trespass .....	3	3	
Non-payment of wages .....	2	2	
Theft of cattle.....	6		
Contravention of liquor ordinance.....	2	1	
Supplying liquor to Indians .....	2	1	
Vagrancy.....	1	1	
Indians having liquor in possession.....	1	1	
Setting out poison .....	1	1	
Illicit connection with girl under 16.....	1		
School Ordinance .....	3	3	
Kindling prairie fires.....	19	10	
Sending things of an indecent character through the mail	1		
Keeping a billiard table without license.....	1	1	
Theft.....	5	4	
Obtaining money by false pretense.....	3	2	
Permitting swine and sheep to run in town.....	1	1	

List of complaints and convictions—*Continued.*

List of Cases.	Cases Tried.	Convictions.	Remarks.
Making false affidavit to make over property.....	1		
Did cause or make a transfer of property contrary to section 368, Code.....	1		
Pointing a gun, etc.....	1		
Neglecting to do his statute labour.....	1	1	
Assault.....	7	2	1 committed for trial.
Illicit carnal knowledge with a girl under 10.....	1		
Attempting criminal intercourse with an Indian girl.....	1	1	
Insane.....	1	1	
Horse-stealing.....	3		
Intimidation.....	2		
Resisting police.....	1	1	
Contempt of court.....	1	1	
Profanation of Lord's day.....	2	1	
Drunk and disorderly.....	2	1	
Endangering life, &c., (sec. 252, Code).....	1		

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

*Saltcoats.*

One inspector, one corporal, three constables and five horses.

Patrols are made in different directions each day and visits made to the settlers.

Patrols are made north to Wallace, south to Cut Arm, south-east to Langenburg, east to Rothburg and west to Crescent, and taking in the following places: Crofter settlement, Icelander settlement, Churchbridge, Riversdale, Bredenburg, Perley, Meadowville, Armstrong Lake, Castleton and Kimbrae.

One trip was made to Whitewood, two to Pheasant Forks and one to Lake Dauphin, Manitoba.

*Yorkton.*

At the end of the Manitoba and North-western Railway, 20 miles north-west of Saltcoats, one constable and one horse.

Patrols are made to the following places: Devil's Lake, White Sand River, Leach Lake, Wallace, Ebenezer, Letlock and Theodore.

*Quill Plains.*

One hundred miles north-west of Saltcoats, one corporal, one constable and two horses. Patrols are made to Nut Lake, forty miles north, and south-east to Sheho and Theodore.

*Fort Pelly.*

About seventy-three miles north of Saltcoats. Two constables and two horses. This detachment patrols south to Kansach and Wallace, east to the Manitoba boundary, west to White Sand River, north-west to Mason's Mills, and also through the three Indian reserves in the neighbourhood.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

On the 4th September I delivered the annuity money for the Shoal River Indians to Mr. W. E. Jones, of Coté.

On the 1st November I delivered the annuity money for the 1st Fort Pelly reserves to Mr. Jones.

An escort was furnished for both payments.

## MAIL SERVICE AND TRAINS.

Same as last year ; once a week the train arrives here early on Sunday morning, and leaves early on Monday morning, which makes Sunday the business day of this part of the country.

A mail arrives from Binscarth by stage on Wednesday nights, but letters sent east remain over at Binscarth until Monday following

When cattle are shipped from Yorkton the loading has to be done on Sunday ; the town then is very noisy from the shouting of the drovers—in fact, like a market day.

## HEALTH.

The health of the members of the detachment has been good, with the exception of Constable Clendinnen, who was sent to Regina on the 14th November

## RATIONS.

The men board out ; no complaints.

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Are in good order.

## INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the detachments during the year, and during the summer I inspected the detachment at Kutawa (Touchwood Hill).

## DRILL.

At inspections I put the men through the manual and firing exercise. When at Saltcoats I drill the detachment twice a week.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Repairs have been made during the year ; they are in serviceable condition.

## FORAGE.

The hay supplied has been good. The contract for oats was 32 cents per bushel. It was difficult for the contractor to get clean oats. I had him fan some three times before I would receive them. Most of the oats in the district have more or less wheat, seeds and dirt mixed with them. Some farmers sow white and black oats mixed ; one ripens before the other and makes a poor sample ; others cut in the green, and then they are like chaff. I believe there is only one fanning-mill, and an old one at that, in the Dakota settlement. I have been told there is not one in the Dainick settlement.

## STABLES.

The stables at all detachments are fairly good.

## BARRACKS.

The barracks at all detachments are good.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in the district are merely trails over the prairie. A few bridges have been built. Last spring the bridges on the trail from the Assiniboine River to Fort Pelly were in a very bad condition. A few repairs have been made to some of them, but one or two are not very safe. The greater part of this trail is on the Indian reserve. A road was cut through the bush on a road allowance from Sheho P. O. to "Brag's," west nine miles.

## SETTLERS.

*Saltcoats.*

In the Saltcoats district the settlers are in better circumstances than last year.

*Fort Pelly.*

Five families have moved from other parts of the territory to the district. One family moved to Manitoba from the district.

*Quill Plains.*

There are several families of Icelanders at Fishing Lake, and are doing fairly well. At Sheho Lake (Dakota settlement) fifteen settlers left the district. Those that remain seem fairly prosperous and contented.

*Yorkton.*

Settlers are doing fairly well.

## SUPPLYING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

The Indians are fond of liquor and seem to get it at times. One case has been tried and dismissed ; one conviction ; one case will come up for trial shortly. There was one conviction for Indians having liquor in possession, and one case to come up when Indian can be found.

The above cases have been worked up by Constable McCuaig.

## RANCHES.

The ranchers are numerous, but have small herds. About 200 head of cattle is the largest number owned by one rancher.

Nineteen car loads of cattle were shipped from Saltcoats the past year and 70 from Yorkton ; although a low price was given by the buyers, the money paid out by them has helped the settlers out considerably. The cattle buyers state that the best shipping cattle are to be had from the Yorkton district.

## CROPS.

*Saltcoats.*

The grain crops have been good ; vegetables extra good.

*Yorkton.*

Part of the settlement was hailed out. Crops fairly good.

*Fort Pelly.*

Not much sown ; yield good.

*Quill Plains.*

This has not been a favourable year for raising grain.

## GAME AND FURS.

Prairie chickens are plentiful, Constable McCuaig reports furs to the value of \$23,000 were exported from Pelly last spring, and the traders have at present about \$7,000 worth on hand.

## INDIANS.

The Indians at Nut Lake and Fishing Lake have been quiet. They received their annuity money on the 21st and 22nd August. These Indians do not farm, and live by hunting ; some of the Fishing Lake have a few head of cattle.

The Key reserve Indians are an industrious and intelligent people. The only crops raised by them this year of any account were potatoes, of which they had an excellent crop.

This failure to raise a grain crop they claim is due to the fact that it was too late when they received their seed.

I notice that the Pelly Indians have a large number of cattle.

#### HALF-BREEDS.

There are a few at Fort Pelly, who work for the traders.

There are also a few on the White Sand River engaged in farming.

#### PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires commenced on the 16th April, and from that date every now and again a fire would appear in some part of the district the last fire was on the 2nd November.

The timber in the Beaver Hills has been destroyed, the fire burning three feet deep into the soil. This fire could not be approached and could not be extinguished.

There has been a bush fire north-west of Fort Pelly the greater part of the summer, impossible to extinguish it.

The settlers were turned out frequently to fight fires.

#### TRANSPORT.

Two single buckboards will be required next spring, to replace one at Saltcoats and one at Yorkton.

The remainder of the transport is in serviceable condition.

#### NEW POST OFFICE.

Fishing Lake, Sec. 6, T. 33. R. 11. E. Field Postmaster.

#### SETTLEMENTS.

No new settlements.

#### DESERTIONS.

Nil.

#### CHANGE IN DETACHMENT.

During the month of March the detachment was moved from Kamsach 25 miles north to Fort Pelly.

During the month of June the detachment was moved from Fishing Lake 6 miles west to Quill Plains.

#### CONDUCT OF MEN.

Good.

#### MILEAGE.

The horses in this district have travelled 44,538 miles.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

I made a trip to Nut Lake last February, as it was reported that the Indians were getting liquor. There was no trail, and snow deep and had to travel at a walk and camped out two nights. After investigating, I do not think any one was selling liquor to them; there was no stranger in the place.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MCGIBBON,

*Inspector.*

To the Officer Commanding "B" Division,  
Regina.

INSPECTOR JAMES O. WILSON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
ESTEVAN, 30th November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Estevan and the surrounding district have made very little progress during the past year. The crops were not such as to justify any continued attempt at farming, several settlers who had taken up land left during the summer having abandoned their homesteads. The mines give the only employment during the fall and winter. At present the output is from 150 to 175 tons daily from all the mines at Estevan and Coalfields. About 125 men in all are employed, about half of whom are foreigners. A track has been laid from Roche Percée, on the Soo railway, to the Hazzard mine at Coalfields, which greatly facilitates shipment. The demand for this coal is increasing as it becomes better known, and mining will no doubt become a permanent industry. The Oxbow mill built by the farmers was not a success, owing to its being in incompetent hands, but is now working full time and giving satisfaction. It is a great convenience to the farmers.

CRIME.

The following is a summary of the cases tried in the sub-district during the past year :—

Theft.....	17
Drunk and disorderly.....	4
Illegally carrying arms.....	1
Threatening to shoot.....	1
Selling foreign lottery tickets.....	1
Forgery.....	1
Peddling without license.....	1
Assault.....	3
Non-payment of wages.....	3
Refusing to support family.....	1
Cruelty to animals.....	1
Indecent assault.....	1
Obtaining by fraud.....	1
Breach of prairie fire ordinance.....	1
Breach of game ordinance.....	1
Selling meat unfit for food.....	1

The number of cases brought up for theft does not properly convey the amount of stealing. Several of them were obviously attempts to gratify private spite by the use of the criminal law, and there being nothing to sustain them, the prosecutions fell through. Of the others, five were convicted and four dismissed. Most of the convictions were amongst the Jewish colonists from Hirsch for selling implements, &c., belonging to the society. None of the cases dismissed presented any particular feature except one where a man named Gow was charged with stealing a letter from the post bag. The prisoner was postmaster at Coalfields. It was shown that the letter was sent to the office, but the prisoner's brother and father had access to the bag also.

Drunk and disorderly.—Four cases were brought, three convicted and one dismissed with a caution.

Illegally carrying arms.—One case brought and conviction made, sentence suspended

Selling foreign lottery tickets.—One case brought and conviction made. Thicketts were from the Louisiana State lottery, Texas, U. S. A.

Threatening to shoot.—Case dismissed for want of evidence.

Forgery.—One case brought and dismissed. This case was the result of quarrels between shareholders of the now defunct Oxbow Milling Co.

Assault.—Three cases brought, two convictions.

Non-payment of wages.—Three cases; these also belong to the operations of the Oxbow Milling Co.

Refusing to support family.—Case arose out of a dispute between man and wife and was withdrawn.

Cruelty to animals.—One case; conviction made.

Indecent assault.—This case was dismissed, as the alleged victim, who was only nine years of age, broke down in cross-examination.

Obtaining by fraud.—In this case a farmer was charged with obtaining seed-wheat from the Dominion Government by fraud, and was brought by the Dominion Lands Department. The judge held that no fraud had been committed.

Breach of Prairie Fire Ordinance.—One case brought and conviction made.

Breach of Game Ordinance.—One case brought and convicted.

Selling meat unfit for food.—One case brought up and defendant committed for trial. Not yet tried.

Two horse thieves, fugitives from the United States, were arrested west of Wood End, and, waiving extradition proceedings, were handed over to the sheriff of Minot, Dakota.

#### VIOLATION OF CUSTOMS LAWS.

One case was reported by us to the Custom house at North Portal and settled by that department. The system of patrols prevent breaches of customs laws to any great extent. All our outposts collect customs dues, the collections being forwarded through me to the Collector of Customs at Winnipeg. The detachment stationed at North Portal furnishes a man to assist the collector at that place. On our side of the line there is only one customs official, while the United States have several employed at the same place.

#### OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The different posts in the sub-district during the past summer were made up as follows:—

	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Consts.	Horses.
Winlaw . . . . .	..	1	1	2
Souris valley . . . . .	..	..	2	2
Oxbow . . . . .	..	..	1	1
North Portal . . . . .	..	1	2	3
Percy . . . . .	..	..	1	1
Wood End . . . . .	..	1	3	9
Estevan . . . . .	1	1	2	3
Quarantine . . . . .	..	1	3	5

In this total is included one special constable hired for quarantine service, and his horse, which he furnished.

The following patrols were carried out during the summer. A fortnightly patrol from Wood End to Buffalo Head, meeting the patrol from Willow Bunch at that point. To the east Winlaw, Souris Valley and North Portal detachments connected with each other three times a week, and with Wood End, completing the chain of boundary patrol through the sub-district. Besides the regular patrols all parts of the sub-district were visited frequently. A fortnightly patrol was made from Wood End to Moose Mountain up to 30th July, when a detachment of one man and one horse was posted at Percy, who regularly patrolled to West End reserve, and the district generally, meeting the patrol from Oxbow weekly at Carlyle. The two last named detachments were prairie



fire stations. There has lately been a patrol from Carnduff to the French Belgian settlement north of Carnduff. I attach a marked map shewing generally the trails followed. The patrols do not follow regular trails, but go and return by different routes, thus covering more country and preventing any making of arrangements for crossing the beat between the regular patrols. Descriptions of stray animals were taken by patrols, and by these means a considerable number of lost animals were recovered by their owners.

#### PRAIRIE FIRES.

A detailed register of all prairie fires occurring in the sub-district has been kept, a copy of which has been forwarded monthly in pursuance of your instructions. This record shows a total of 21 fires for the year. Of these the origin of three are unknown, we being unable to ascertain what caused them. Three were started from subterranean fires which are burning the coal seams in many points throughout the sub-district. One was started by lightning. Eight are attributed to Canadian Pacific Railway engines. Four came from Dakota, United States. One came from the province of Manitoba. One came from Moose Mountain district, having burnt over such a large district that it was impossible to trace it to where it started. Every effort has been made to put out these fires, to ascertain their origin, and the amount of property destroyed, &c., and it entailed a very great amount of hard work.

The two most destructive fires were: One which started from the railway track near Alameda, Aug. 24th, and burned over six townships, destroying grain, hay, buildings, &c., before it could be stopped, which was eventually done on the 26th inst. Another, which crossed the line from Dakota, August 30th, and burned over about 50,000 acres, destroying ten stacks of wheat, besides all the pasture land over which it ran. As this subject is one in which considerable interest is taken, and many schemes for preventing fires have been brought forward through the press and otherwise, I give here what I believe to be the best method of dealing with the matter. To compel by legislation all railway companies to plough an efficient fire guard parallel with all tracks and at least 200 feet from them, through all unoccupied lands, and all persons owning land along the tracks to do the same. In this district some of the farmers have sown grain on the right of way, and in consequence during the time the grain or stubble is dry it is almost impossible to prevent damage being done by engines to the country through which they run. A fire guard along the boundary between us and the United States would have prevented considerable loss, as four different fires came from there during the past season. No matter how vigilant we are, if a fire runs across before a high wind, considerable mischief is done before we can put it out. The fires from the burning coal seams could be prevented by digging around the places (ploughing would be impossible, as most of them are on broken and steep river banks). This, however, would not be an easy matter, as many of the places show no signs of fire for a year, and then for several months smoke can be seen issuing from the ground. Lightning could not of course be guarded against, but as it is generally followed by rain, very few fires would run from that cause.

#### ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

No special assistance has been given to the Indian Department. One man attended treaty payments at the west end of Moose Mountain this fall. A few Indians came into the district with passes from their reserves, but they gave no trouble. The only reserve we visit is that at the west end of Moose Mountain.

#### INSPECTIONS.

The commissioner visited and inspected Estevan Wood, End, North Portal, and the quarantine work Dec. 17th and 18th, 1893, and Estevan, Wood End and quarantine again on August 14th, 1894. I have myself inspected all detachments monthly and quarantine at least twice a week. Horses were inspected by Vet. Surgeon Burnett at different times.

## HORSES.

The horses were generally good and serviceable. I had twenty-five in all during the summer; eleven were sent into Regina when the extra men required during the summer were sent in (Nov. 17). The mileage has been forwarded weekly. Considering the large mileages performed by the horses, the absence of a sore shoulder or back during the whole summer reflects credit on the officers and constables.

## FORAGE.

Oats were somewhat high in price owing to the failure in last year's crop, but were of good quality. Oats are only purchased for Wood End and North Portal detachment, as at other places the horses are boarded at a uniform price of 40c. per diem for hay, oats and stabling.

## RATIONS.

Rations have been purchased for Wood End detachment only, as at other places the men are boarded at a uniform price of 60c. per diem. The provisions were purchased by contract and a good quality of all articles were supplied, with the exception of beef, which was at times rather inferior.

## SETTLERS.

The Jewish colony, started by the Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society at Hirsch, is a most complete failure. Only 16 families out of about 500 persons now remain, and most of these will probably leave in the spring. The rest of them have gone to the States. The management has practically abandoned the colony, disgusted with the results of its attempts to better the condition of the people. Several of the colonists were prosecuted for stealing and selling the implements loaned them by the society for the purpose of working their farms. That they have nearly all left the country is a matter for congratulation.

A French and Belgian settlement has been started in townships 5 and 6, R. 3, W. 1st P. M. There are at present 17 homesteads, occupied by four families and thirteen bachelors. The soil is somewhat sandy and stony, but with a good many sloughs through it. The settlers have no difficulty in obtaining water close to the buildings. Their crops during the past season were light, but they have an abundance of hay. There is no wood near, a considerable drawback. They are French from the ceded provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and Belgians. They are thrifty, sober and industrious, and likely to succeed.

## RANCHES.

There are no ranches in the sub-district.

## CROPS.

Owing to a somewhat dry season, crops have been light, wheat, the staple, averaging perhaps 12 bushels to the acre. The price is low.

## GAME.

Ducks and geese are fairly plentiful, but chickens are scarce, owing I am informed and believe, largely to the indiscriminate use of strychnine for the destruction of gophers. There should be some means of compelling anyone using this poison to put it in the gopher holes, where nothing else could get it. The deer and antelope seems to have been driven away by the extensive prairie fires in Dakota.

## HALF-BREEDS.

There are a few families of half-breeds in the sub-district ; they make a living by picking bones, but as the bones are nearly all gathered, this will soon give out. They are industrious and law-abiding, except that I am inclined to think that when out on the prairie by themselves they destroy a considerable quantity of game during the close season.

## DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

A course of drill and target practice was gone through by every man in the sub-district. Owing, however, to the men and horses being constantly required for other duties, the care could not be exercised in the performance of the course which I consider necessary. I would recommend that men be sent to replace those who are to go through a course in future.

## DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the men in the sub-district has on the whole been very good. Under this head I venture to suggest that none but men whose steadiness and sobriety are well known be sent on detached service, as they have frequently to be left by themselves where there is no officer or non-commissioned officer to look after them, and unless they are reliable they would be very much better in barracks. The summary dismissals recently imposed seem to me to meet breaches of discipline very much more effectually than any other method.

## DESERTIONS.

Although the sub-district lies along the boundary of the United States, no desertions have occurred.

## TRANSPORT.

Transport has been all that could be desired. It has been all repaired by police labour.

## BUILDINGS.

At Estevan a building 18 x 30, erected at the close of last year, fills a great want. A part of it makes a good office, and in the other part a steel cage gives a secure place for prisoners. The quarters, 22 x 22 feet, and stable 16 x 20 feet, at North Portal, comfortably house the men and horses of what must be regarded as a permanent detachment. All these buildings have been painted by police labour during the past summer.

## CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied are of good quality, with the exception of the fur coats and caps. The collars are no protection to the face, a most important point. A cap of some soft yielding material would be much better than the one now in use. The uniform is very difficult to keep clean owing to its colour, and is too conspicuous for police work.

## QUARANTINE.

The quarantine station at Wood End has been under my charge and has added very much to my ordinary work. All animals entering the country are inspected by us under the quarantine regulations, all cattle being escorted from North Portal to Estevan *en route* to the quarantine station at Wood End, by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment at North Portal. They are again escorted from the quarantine at the expiration of their time, and delivered to their owners. The following is a

statement of all animals entering the country in the sub-district for the year, with value for duty :—

Description.	Nos.	Value for Duty.
Horses . . . . .	714	\$42,985 00
Cattle . . . . .	181	3,945 00
Sheep . . . . .	11	26 00
Swine . . . . .	227	886 00

With reference to the inspection of these animals, fees authorized by the Department of Agriculture have not been paid, except in cases where entry for duty has been made. The non-commissioned officers stationed at North Portal have examined 1096 head at that point alone, which necessitates a good deal of risk, in going in amongst stock in cars, especially as they are generally packed as full as possible. It also entails a considerable amount of clerical labour. Besides this, the damage done to clothing is considerable, as the man doing the work must be properly dressed. The non-commissioned officers and constables doing regular quarantine work at Wood End receive extra pay and are relieved from the regular police duties, while the other non-commissioned officers and constables who examine the stock have these examinations to make in addition to their regular duties. I would request that you would bring this matter before the Commissioner, with a view to having the fees authorized by the department paid to the men doing the work. During the past season the quarantine at Wood End has been conducted at comparatively little cost; we having had sufficient hay over from last year, have not been obliged to purchase any. The corrals and sheds built last year could not be improved upon. With a view to keeping down expenses in the matter of labour, all cattle have been kept at Wood End. This has effected a saving of at least four men and four horses over last year's system. The number of animals in quarantine this year is not so great as last, but it is the number of separate classes and not the actual number of animals that must serve as a guide to the amount of work. The receiving of small lots of cattle at Estevan greatly added to the work this season, necessitating the sending of a man from Estevan to notify Staff Sergeant Mitchell, who then had to come in with one or two men a distance of ten miles. The condition of animals released from quarantine up to this date has met with the approval of the owners. On no occasion has the quarantine been broken in any way during the year. I hereto attach Staff Sergeant Mitchell's report of quarantine work. This non-commissioned officer has taken the greatest interest in his work. In fact I am positive that if the cattle had been his own he could not have taken more care of them. The quarantine staff generally has been efficient.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON,

*Inspector.*

## INSPECTOR C. CONSTANTINE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
MOOSOMIN, 5th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

## CRIME.

Crimes of a serious nature are three in number.

One of murder on the File Hills Indian reservation, on the 17th September, when an Indian, Thomas Lamac, shot and killed another, Josiah Matona. Up to the present time Lamac has not been located.

A case of horse-stealing took place at Indian Head on the 25th August. Howard, the thief, was arrested by Staff Sergt. Keenan of "F" division, but managed to escape, and has not been heard of since.

Laughlin McPhee was charged with forgery of a cheque to the value of \$76 at Whitewood. He was released on bail, but failed to appear to stand his trial.

Antonio Luciano was executed at Regina on the 10th of May last for the murder of one Giovanni Battaralla, at Grenfell, in June, 1893.

Antonio Dejendo's sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life for the same crime.

Daniel Campbell, ex-postmaster of Whitewood, a fugitive from justice, was arrested in Chicago on the 28th September for embezzlement. He is also wanted for other crimes.

## PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The number of detachments in this district have been increased to twelve.

Small villages, such as Fleming and Wapella, have now each a constable stationed there, but even this does not appear to give satisfaction to some of the people, and they still ask for more.

Patrols have been done regularly throughout the district.

A return of mileage has been sent weekly to headquarters.

## ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The different treaty moneys have been furnished with escorts and delivered to the various agents, any assistance required being duly given at the time of payment.

The Indian schools at Elkhorn and Fort Qu'Appelle have been visited, and assistance to bring back deserters has been afforded eight times.

## ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

Nothing has occurred during the past year to warrant the interference of the police in this district.

## PHYSIQUE.

The physique of men composing the different detachments is good.

## RECRUITS.

Several recruits applied for engagement; a few were passed by Acting Assistant Surgeon Routledge and sent to Regina.

## HEALTH.

The health of the men of the different detachments has been very good. No deaths occurred amongst them during the past year.

## RATIONS AND LIGHT.

At all outposts, except Moosomin, the men are boarded. Here they have a mess, and there have been no complaints as to the quality of rations supplied.

## KIT AND CLOTHING.

The articles supplied are good, excepting the stable clothes, which are not so well made this year as those of former issues.

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The same old pattern carbine is still in use ; many of the sights are defective and the barrels honeycombed.

The revolvers are in good order and are a serviceable weapon.

As regards the Canadian Winchester ammunition, it is practically useless, being poor and uncertain.

## INSPECTIONS.

The detachments in this district are inspected once a month, some of them oftener. A report is sent to division headquarters or included in the weekly report.

## HORSES.

Many changes have taken place in this sub-district during the past year owing, in a great measure, to the horses being too light for the men.

## SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

Saddlery and harness are in good order.

The transport is in good condition.

## FORAGE.

At all the outposts the horses are boarded, except Moosomin. A change has recently been made at Qu'Appelle station.

The contract price of hay is somewhat lower than that of last year. The supply is of good quality.

Tenders were called for oats, and the contract was let at 33 cents per bushel. The oats received up to the present time have been very good.

## BARRACKS AND FURNITURE.

At Moosomin the men are quartered in the court house, which is cold and draughty.

## WATER SUPPLY.

A well was dug in the stable yard at Moosomin during the summer, and water was struck at a depth of about 22 feet. The supply, though of excellent quality, is only sufficient for the wants of a private house, and not enough to water the horses. I propose to bore the well deeper, and thus hope to procure a plentiful supply to cover all our requirements.

The tank in the cellar has frozen up. The main body of water from the roof is carried in pipes to the south end of the building, runs into the street, and is thus wasted. The troughs, at a very small expense, could be so arranged that all the water would run into the tank.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The prairie trails are good. A bridge has been thrown across the Qu'Appelle River north of here, and proves a great convenience to the settlers in that district.

## LIQUOR LAW.

The liquor law has been fairly well kept. There have been six convictions of giving liquor to Indians, and four convictions against Indians for having liquor in their possession.

## SETTLERS.

There has not been any noticeable addition of immigrants in this district.

The majority that have come into the country during the past year seem to have been making for the Edmonton district.

## RANCHES.

There are large herds of sheep in the vicinity of Moose Mountain, and one Reid has a large band of cattle there.

## CROPS.

The crops this year have been very fair ; though the yield is light, the quality is good.

The prices of wheat have ranged from 37 cents to 43 cents per bushel in this district. About 250,000 bushels of grain have been marketed at Moosomin, Wapella and Fleming this season.

## GAME.

There has been an abundance of small game. The game laws have protected the small game to a very large extent.

During the past month a number of deer have been killed in the vicinity.

## INDIANS.

The chief reserves in this district are Moose Mountain, Crooked Lakes, Hurricane Hills, File Hills, and Pasqua's.

## HALF-BREEDS

Are located chiefly in the Qu'Appelle valley.

## PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been a number of small fires throughout this district ; very little damage sustained by the settlers. The police in all cases promptly turned out the settlers, and extinguished the fires.

## DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The conduct of the men has been good.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Orders were received by me from the Commissioner on the 20th May to report at Ottawa to receive instructions for special duty. On arriving there I was instructed to proceed to the Yukon River district in the North-west Territories. I left this post on the 6th of June and after delays from the floods in the valleys of the Columbia and Fraser River, B.C., arrived in Victoria on the 17th June. I left Victoria on the 22nd

for Juneau City, Alaska, and thence from there crossing the mountain range proceeding down the Lewis-Yukon Rivers, arrived at Fort Cudahy on the 7th August. I left Fort Cudahy on my return on the 3rd Sept., coming out of the country via St. Michael's Island at the mouth of the Yukon River, which flows into the N. E. corner of the Behring Sea, arriving at Victoria on the 2nd October, 1894. A special report of this trip has been made to the various departments interested.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant.

C. CONSTANTINE,  
"B" Division.

The Officer Commanding "B" Division,  
N. W. M. P., Regina.

MOOSOMIN, N.W.T., 10th October, 1894.

*Re* YUKON DISTRICT.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for your information that in obedience to an order received through the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police, I left my station at Moosomin, N.W.T., on Sunday, the 20th day of May, 1894, arriving in Ottawa on the morning of Wednesday, the 23rd of May, and reported to the Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police.

At Ottawa I received instructions from various departments of the government to represent them as Dominion Government agent. On Saturday, the 26th of May I left for Regina via Chicago, having been instructed to return by that route in order to see persons interested in the Yukon country. Mr. Hamilton, the secretary and treasurer of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, having left Chicago for Seattle, I called on Mr. P. B. Weare, the president of the company, who wrote and wired to Mr. Hamilton to meet me at Victoria, B.C., on Monday, the 11th June, 1894. Mr. Hamilton was there on that date, but through the delays caused by the floods in the valleys of the Columbia and Fraser rivers I did not get there in time. I arrived in Regina on Friday, the 1st June, and reported to the Commissioner for any final instructions he might have to give. I left the same day for my post, Moosomin, in order to prepare for the journey.

On Wednesday, 6th June, 1894, at 7.50 p.m., I started for Victoria, B.C., with a hope and slight chance of getting there in order to catch the steamer leaving there on the 12th for Juneau City, Alaska. Staff Sergeant Brown of the North-west Mounted Police joined me at Broadview, N.W.T., the same night, he being the non-commissioned officer whom I had chosen to go through with me. We arrived at Victoria, B.C., at 11.30 on the night of the 17th June, 1894.

On the 22nd June, five days later, I left for Juneau City on the steamer "Queen," arriving at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 26th June, and found that there was no connection with Dai-Yah at the head of Chilkoot Inlet, and would have to wait until the arrival of the steamer "Chilkat," the usual steamer, the "Rustler," was undergoing repairs.

While at Juneau City I laid in my supplies for the trip, as well as various tools, nails, etc., necessary for the building of a boat.

On Friday, the 29th June, 1894, at 7 p.m., the "Chilkat" arrived, and left at 3 a.m. for Dai-Yah. At 9 p.m. on the 29th the steamer "Thistle," survey boat, came into port. I had not an opportunity of seeing Mr. Ogilvie, as it was uncertain at what hour the "Chilkat" would leave, and could not get any definite information from her officers. At 4 p.m. on the 29th I arrived at Dai-Yah. I at once set about to arrange for our final start into the interior. The Indians here seem to be able to take in but one idea, and that is how much they can get out of you, and being at their mercy as to packing I had, as a rule, to submit to their extortion.



Saturday, the 30th, was spent in getting the packs made up, and on Sunday, the 1st July, at 7 a.m., we started with seven packs, weighing 800 pounds, at 15c. per pound.

I left some things at Dai-Yah, in charge of Mr. Wilson, a trader there, in order to lessen the weight. They consisted mainly of forms, returns, and general stationery, which I had sorted over, and a few private clothes, in all amounting to about 300 pounds. We took only a change with us.

For the first three miles the path through the woods was good. Then commenced the crossing and re-crossing of the river, the water icy cold, and from one to four feet deep. The shallow parts we waded, and the deeper were crossed, either in a canoe, or on the backs of Indians, they always taking care to exact 25 cents each for each crossing. About 9 p.m. we reached the cañon and camped for the night.

The name of this river is the Dia-Yah, and at this season was navigable for canoes a distance of about eight miles from the mouth. The distance travelled this day was about thirteen miles.

The next day, the 2nd July, was one of hard travel, the upward grade increasing. Camped at the "Stone Houses," so called from large masses of rocks which have come down from the mountains on either side, and which give a little rude shelter from the cold winds blowing up or down the narrow pass.

At 4 a.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd July, 1894, we broke camp and started for the "Summit," 3,502 feet above the level of the sea, a hard and dangerous climb over bare rocks and soft snow, most of the distance sinking to nearly our knees at every step. At 4.30 we reached the head of Lake Linderman, where we camped, having been over twelve hours making twelve miles.

On Friday, the 6th July, we left Linderman and arrived at Fort Cudahy on the Yukon at 11.30 on Tuesday, the 7th day of August, 1894, after twenty days actual travelling, having lost, through weather, building of boat, etc., sixteen days.

#### ROUTES.

The routes from the south-west to the interior are four in number, viz:—

The Chilkoot pass, the Chilkat pass, the White pass and up the Taku Inlet and river.

Of these the Chilkoot is the one used, it may be said, altogether. Starting from the head of Chilkoot Inlet it goes over the Divide commonly called the "Summit" to Lake Linderman, which is connected with Lake Bennet by a swift and narrow river, which is usually run to the head of a rocky point where further progress is arrested by a pile of boulders in mid-stream. Boats are carried over this point, being about 50 yards wide. Supplies have to be packed a distance of about a mile over a sandy, though otherwise, a fairly easy portage. From the head of Lake Bennet there are no impediments to navigation until the cañon is reached. The average boat can be and usually is run through this water with part of the load, in large boats. The portage is about a mile in length, and is a hard one to get over there being several steep rises, especially the one at the north end, where a rude windlass has been erected for the purpose of hauling up or letting down boats.

The White Horse, a mile or so below the cañon, is very seldom utilized, though it has been used, notably two seasons ago, by a party of whiskey men, in a large scow or barge. I was told this by a miner who was at the rapids at the time and saw it. He said the run was made on the east side of the river, and the boat at the lower end kept alongside the comb of the waves, the boat being steered by a large sweep oar in the stern, and two men rowing. The boat did not ship water. I am quite satisfied to make the portage of about a mile. From this point to the Five Fingers all is smooth travelling, always allowing for wind on the lakes, which often delays people for some days at a time.

The Chilkat pass is seldom used except by the Indians. There is a trail across from here which comes out at Fort Pelly and is said to be 200 miles in length through a wooded country. Horses have been brought into the country by this route. I heard that four were coming in this fall in charge of a man by the name of Dalton.

So far as I can learn, the White pass is not used by any one.

The fourth route mentioned above is one starting from the head of Taku Inlet. It has been travelled by several miners, among them Mr. Neil McArthur, who has been in the country for many years, also has mined in the Cassiar and Cariboo diggings. Mr. McArthur kindly gave me a rough sketch of the lay of the country, which I find nearly agrees with a rough survey made by Mr. Charles Welland Hayes, one of Lieutenant Schwatka's party in the spring of 1891. A rough map as Mr. McArthur described the route is attached.

This route being used would necessitate a travel over about thirty miles which lies in American territory. This, no doubt, by arrangements between the governments, might be made a regular route for entrance into the country, as the British and American subjects engaged in mining there at the present time are about equally divided.

Mr. Hayes's report is as follows :—

“Our party consisted at the start of three white men, Mr. Schwatka, the prospector, Mark Russell and the writer, with seven Indians engaged as boatmen and packers for the first stage of the journey. After a few days spent completing the outfit and waiting for the river to become free of ice we left Juneau, May 25th, 1891.

“The large two-ton dugout canoe in which we embarked was well adapted for navigating the deep waters of the inlet, but we found it poorly suited to the swift and shallow rivers. When the wind blew up stream rapid progress was made in spite of the current, by spreading two large sails, wing and wing, but when the wind failed our progress, by pulling or tracking, whenever banks permitted, was painfully slow. Seven days were spent in reaching the head of canoe navigation, eight miles above the south fork, and about eighty-four from Juneau. During this part of the journey little opportunity was afforded for studying the geology of the regions traversed, since the boatmen usually kept to the middle of the valley and we usually made camp at night on one of the small islands which separate the river into many small channels.

“While the Taku River is far from being an ideal highway to the interior, still a flat-bottomed steamer of light draught and good power would probably have no serious difficulty in reaching the mouth of the South Fork less than a hundred miles from a point of Lake Ahklen which could be reached by steamer from the mouth of the Yukon. The country between these points is practicable for pack animals with the expenditure of comparatively little labour in constructing a trail. It is probably only a question of time when some better way of reaching the Upper Yukon basin than Chilkoot pass will be demanded, and the Taku route is, so far as yet known, the least objectionable.

“We reached Lake Ahklen 16th June, setting up the two portable canvas canoes which had been packed in from the coast, and continued our journey towards the north-west, down Lake Ahklen and Teslin River which forms its outlet. The Lewis was reached 24th June and Selkirk at the junction of the Lewis and Pelly four days later.”

Mr. Govereau, a surveyor in the employ of the British Columbia Government, reports on this route as follows : “This route is certainly the best to reach Teslin Lake, one of the sources of the Yukon River. The country is partially open and not mountainous. By following Nah-Kina River to Katune Creek and along this four or five miles, then striking north-east over a low range of mountains, forming an undulating country where generally the snow lies only 1½ to 2 feet deep in winter and the grazing is good in the summer, the route would be easy. The Taku River opens at the end of April or the beginning of May and freezes over at the beginning of November or sometimes later. A trail built from Nah-Kina Junction to Teslin Lake could be kept open for horses five or six months during the year.

“The country traversed is generally dry, few swamps being met with.”

Dr. Dawson also makes mention of this route, in report Part B. Annual Report 1887, page 154 “B.”

“By this route all the bad water on the Lewis-Pelly-Yukon would be avoided. It might be well worth a thorough exploration and survey.” See Dawson's Report, 1887, page 19B.

What the miners require and complain of not having, is a comparatively easy route by which they can get in their supplies at a reasonable cost in quantities sufficient to last them a year.

At present their supplies are limited to what they can pack in. When these are used up they have to pay the exorbitant prices charged by the traders and which are far in advance of a fair profit. It takes what a man makes to keep him, and very few have enough to get out of the country, except at the cost of much suffering, hardship and danger. This refers to men coming in and going out in one season.

Tramways on the portages between Lakes Linderman and Bennet at the cañon and White Horse would be a great help to small parties, as they are not able to portage their boats alone, and may not have had the experience to run the cañon or swift water below. The cost would not be great. The miners are of the opinion that the rocks in the channel of the Five Fingers could be removed in winter when the water is low. This would make navigation safe for a steamer coming down; then there would be uninterrupted navigable water to the foot of the White Horse, a distance of about 2,300 miles from the mouth of the river.

Some of the old miners are not in favour of having the route made too easy, as they say it would bring in a class of men who will not work for their living but would simply come in to prey on those who do. They refer more particularly to gamblers and men of that stamp, who are so numerous in American mining districts. This is partly selfish, as miners like to keep good things to themselves.

#### TIMBER.

The timber is small and scrubby and the best of it is on the islands in the river. Few trees will square more than ten inches. Travelling down the river it was impossible to form any idea as to the amount. To form a correct one would require time and a special survey. Judging from what I saw going down the river I should say that it had no commercial value outside of house logs, firewood and for use in mining operations.

I am told that the timber in the Stewart River is longer and of much better quality. There are two small saw-mills in the country, one at Sixty-mile Creek and one at Cudahy. Portable 10-12 horse-power engines, the whole outfit with saws, traveller, etc., costs from \$800 to \$1,000. They are chiefly used to square logs for house building and sawing lumber for river boats.

#### FISHERIES.

The principal fish are salmon—the king and what are known locally as the “dog salmon.” Owing to the high water and lateness of the season, fish have been very scarce. Parties who, last year, put up and dried 1,000, this year could only get 300. The Indians are much troubled about the scarcity. I am told that whitefish have been caught at the Sixty-mile Creek. When I was at Fort Cudahy a 12-pound whitefish was bought at the hotel.

Grayling are also plentiful. Trout are caught of a good size in the lakes by trolling.

The scarcity of fish this season is a serious one for the Indians, as they, in a great measure, depend on them for their winter food, also for food for their dogs, which are the beasts of burden in the country.

#### WEATHER.

The seasons here are extremes. In winter the cold has reached 77° below zero; the heat, as high as 120°, and has been known at Fort Yukon, about 300 miles below Fort Cudahy, to burst the bulb of the thermometer.

Last winter was the coldest known here in many years. The summer is about four months, but miners cannot work more, on the average, than three. Winter sets in about the middle of October, and spring opens up about the middle of May, but this season it did not open up before the beginning of June, it being at least a month late. This summer has been a very wet one, more so than for years past. The average snow-fall is about one foot, and is dry. No dampness in the air. The climate is healthy. Indians are liable and subject to chest diseases. The whites have no special disease. Rheumatism is very prevalent, owing to great exposure.

## AGRICULTURAL.

The amount of land fit for cultivation is very limited. Coarse grains and vegetables will grow, but the yield is small and uncertain, and the size also. Potatoes in Fort Cudahy were in blossom when I was there, and radishes were fit for and put on the table.

At Harper's at Pelly, 240 miles south of here (Cudahy), summer frosts are frequent. The amount of hay along the river and easy of access is small, though of good quality. The soil is usually frozen at a depth of three or four feet in ordinary situations; in colder ones, to about eighteen inches of the surface. This layer of frozen soil is from eight to ten feet deep, in favourable exposures. In gulches and places where the sun can not get at it, it never thaws. In places where the soil is drained and not covered with moss, which is from one to three feet in depth, the frozen layer is much further below the surface. I have no doubt that in southerly exposures, by draining and deep ploughing, the ground could be reclaimed and made fit for agricultural purposes to some extent, though we cannot look for a self-supporting agricultural district, nor expect anyone in the country to subsist by farming alone. Still, the agricultural resources of the country might be much developed by those having the energy, patience and knowledge to make use of their opportunities, always bearing in mind the difference in the years.

The winter in the Hootalinka, Pelly and Stewart rivers districts is less severe and the summer from a month to six weeks longer.

## FUEL.

Wood will be the only fuel used for some time to come. It is ready at hand. In clearing a place to build a cabin the trees cut will furnish the supply for the winter. There is much fallen and dry timber in the woods, especially on the shores both of the mainland and the islands in the river, where, in many places, the ice moving in the spring has simply cut it and laid it in windrows.

About five miles above the Five Fingers, Cormac, of Fort Pelly, has driven a tunnel in the bank of the river, nearly 60 feet above the water. This he has timbered, and I am informed has mined some fair coal which does well for blacksmiths' use. When at Pelly on my way down I was unable to get a sample of the coal and could not get any afterwards.

However good the coal may turn out to be, the fuel for some time yet in this country will be wood. Wood is now sold on the river bank at \$4 per cord.

I am further informed that there are three places where coal is found in abundance near Fort Cudahy, the furthest distance being about 35 miles south and east with Cormac's seam, about 300 miles south on the Lewis River.

I have got a sample of coal from about 30 miles south of here (Cudahy). This sample was found on the bank of a small stream and is said to be in abundance.

## MINING.

On the west side of the Yukon the gold-bearing creeks are: Franklin Gulch, Davis Creek, Clinton Creek, Nugget Gulch, O'Brien's Creek, Napoleon Creek, Cañon Creek, Madison Creek. They are wholly or partly in Alaska.

Sixty-Mile Creek.—Its tributaries are Gold Creek, Glazier Creek and Miller Creek and Bed Rock Creek. These are the only ones that any mining has been done on, and they also are wholly, or part, in Alaska. There is a large difference of opinion as to which side of the line they are on.

Of the rivers and creeks above mentioned, Forty Mile Creek is worked out; Franklin Gulch is about half worked; Nugget Gulch has not been much worked; Davis Creek about half worked; Clinton Creek has not turned out of much value; O'Brien Creek has not been much worked, as it was only this summer that it was discovered; Napoleon Creek has only been worked this season and has shown up well so far; Cañon Creek has been worked by a few men two seasons and has paid \$12 or \$14 per day; Madison Creek is new, worked only one season; Sixty-Mile Creek is 120 miles south of

Cudahy. About sixty miles of this creek is in the North-west Territories. Gold Creek is good. This is the second season. Miller's Creek is also being worked and has proved the best creek in the country so far. Glazier Creek has only been opened this season, and so far the returns have been good. Last summer two men worked this creek and made \$21 a day each. They are still working there. These are also in American territory.

The size of the claims as laid down in the Mining Act are considered too small by the miners, who think that it should be 500 feet up and down the gulch, and from rim to rim in width. The rim in all creeks would not be the same, as in some it might not be more than 50 feet and in others 1000 feet. The average would be about 600 feet. What is called the rim is where the bed rock appears above the level of the creek, and runs in width according to the size of it.

The reasons for this size of claim are:—First: That most of them have from three to ten feet of moss and decayed matter, which is, with the exception of the moss, always frozen, and in order to get this off water must be got on top, and 100 feet will not give a man sufficient grade to do so, and for this reason the extra 400 feet is required. It also takes two seasons to get a start on the work. Even then the miners say that 500 feet is not enough in all cases, but consider it a fair amount all round.

Bar diggings are not permanent, as the bars are continually shifting, especially Stewart River. Any work that is done in winter has to be done by the aid of fire. In the gulches during the past two years considerable of this sort of work has been done by those who have remained in the gulches during the winter.

On the east side of the Yukon, the Stewart, Pelly, Hootalinka, Big and Little Salmon Rivers are wholly in the North-west Territories.

The Stewart is all bar digging up to the present, and so far has proved to be the best paying. The Pelly is doubtful at present. Hootalinka has done fairly well and much is expected from it in the future. Both on the Stewart and Pelly many men have been working this summer.

The Big and Little Salmon have also paid well to the few who have been working. These are all bar diggings.

One reason why more men are not at work on these rivers is the difficulty of getting in provisions.

The miners as a rule have faith in the future of the country, not that gold is in any one place in large quantities, but appears to be all through it, and that it only requires exploring and opening up.

From the time one leaves Juneau to Point Barrow the country is full of mineral wealth, chiefly gold, but there is also silver and copper to be found.

At present the mining industry is only in its infancy. The country has not been thoroughly prospected, for reasons already given, and up to the present the returns may be summed up: that a few have done well, a few made good wages, but the majority have made only a living, partly owing to not knowing much about mining and the short season. As far as I can learn, the output last year was about \$300,000 from all sources.

The miners are anxious that the boundary in the gold-bearing belt should be fixed without delay.

No quartz mines have been opened up for two reasons. They are:—

First: It requires capital and time, the depth of moss being the great drawback to prospecting.

Second: There is no immediate returns as in the placer or bar mining, which is necessary for the existence of the miner, as none have more than will get them into the country and buy a little coarse food to go on with during the first season. If they make a little then it is required to keep them during the long and cold winter.

The traders will give them food for the summer's work and as miners are as a rule honest, in the long run those who supply them are paid with a large amount of interest as well.

Some coarse gold is found on Miller Creek, Franklin and Davis Creeks and Nugget Gulch, but on the bars it is fine. Only one large nugget has been found, and that in Franklin Gulch. Its weight was 30 oz. and intrinsic value \$510.

Quartz mining will in time be the leading class of mining in this country. The face of the country as far as the Arctic Ocean and McKenzie is entirely mountainous and may be compared with the teeth of a saw. It is mineralized throughout. Ledges have been found and specimens brought in and analyzed with very good results. It commences at the boundary and goes through the country in all directions. Gold and silver quartz have been found on Bennet Lake, and in silver is especially rich. I am informed that rich specimens of gold and silver rock have been found on the Hootalinka. There are rich mines on the Porcupine, but I was unable to learn on which side of the line they were situated.

Indian Creek about seventy-five miles above Forty Mile, has just been found rich. This creek is wholly in the North-west Territories.

A meeting of the miners was called at Forty Mile Creek to petition the Minister of the Interior to have the mining laws changed so as to increase the size of placer claims to 500 feet in width, with a free location to the discoverer, and a second claim for the discovery. This in my opinion is unreasonable, the second claim would be for speculative purposes only.

I think the case would be met by having the size of the claim changed in the Yukon district from 100 to 500 feet, the fee at the same time being raised from \$5 to \$15 on gulch claims, bench, or high bar diggings. The low bar to remain as at present.

#### TRADING POSTS.

At Forty Mile, McQuestion & Co. are the traders, and usually have a good supply of miners' supplies on hand. The goods are chiefly food and rough clothing which are sent them by the Alaska Commercial Company. At Fort Cudahy one mile lower down the Yukon and north of Forty Mile the North American Trading and Transportation Company have a store. The class of goods sold by them are the same as by McQuestion & Co.

The goods for this first-mentioned establishment are supplied by a San Francisco company, for whom they act as agents, selling on commission. Mr. Harper, who I am informed is the local manager for the San Francisco company, has a trading post twenty miles below Stewart River opposite Sixty Mile Creek, and one at Pelly.

I am informed that Mr. Healy is about to open at Stewart River and Pelly this fall.

A post at the junction of the Hootalinka and Lewis River would be a great boon to the miners on the upper part of the river.

Prices are high, if not in some cases exorbitant.

#### LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The liquor traffic in the country is assuming large proportions and will have to be dealt with by a strong hand, and a sufficient force will be necessary to enforce the provisions of the law. The country at present is ruled by a "whiskey ring." At present there are five saloons running and I hear more will be open as the miners come in for the winter.

The liquor sold to the whites is of good quality, and retails at 50 cents a drink. It comes in principally from Fort Simpson, on the coast, is packed over the "Summit" and brought down the river in boats. I hear 3,000 gallons have come in during the year just past.

The Indians make out of molasses, sugar and dried fruit a liquor locally known as Hoo-chin-oo and is very much like the liquor made at the Cape and styled "Cape Smoke." It is very strong, more like pure alcohol both in appearance and taste.

So far as my information goes, miners would like to see a high license and a stop put to the sale of liquor to Indians. Prohibition would be very hard to enforce, if not almost impossible, owing to the nature of the country, with its facilities for hiding liquor and illicit stills in the many ravines and gulches, which Indians could only find and travel to.

The prohibitory law in Alaska is in reality a dead letter.

In Juneau liquor is sold openly and no real attempt so far as I could learn is made to enforce the law there. Some difficulty might arise in the working of the present liquor law of the North-west Territories and special legislation might be required to suit the situation. I refer more particularly to the machinery for the granting of licenses, and would suggest that should it be determined to grant them, that it be left in the hands of the police if it is decided to send them in to that country.

Many of the miners do not drink at all, and but few to excess, and those who do so would wherever they are. When they come in from the mines for winter they have a general carouse, but this is not confined to that section of the country alone. After this has been gone through, the camp settles down for a time and is then quiet for a mining camp in winter.

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The following is an expression of opinion from Bishop Bompas :—

“The miners appear anxious to maintain good order, and have hitherto arranged in their meetings all matters of mining claims and building lots. The Indians are quite peaceable and trustworthy. If any disturbance occurs it will be only by some white man making an attack on an Indian, but the Indians, seeing the danger of this, do not seem now inclined to drink with the whites so much as at first. Magistrates, police, and jail are urgently called for.”

The Bishop goes on to say : “It does not seem needful to enforce in this district the disuse of rifle ammunition among the Indians. Any idea of war or rebellion appears to be quite unknown among them, and would be put down by the miners with a high hand. They have already hung one Indian on the Lower Yukon (American territory) for the murder of a white.

“Rifles are chiefly used by the Indians in hunting the moose and other deer, by which they obtain food for themselves, and for sale to the whites. This is the only fresh meat procurable in that district.

“If the Government check the use of rifles by the Indians it would seem needful for them to provide the Indians here with Hudson’s Bay Company shot guns for hunting. These the Indians desire, but cannot obtain them on this side, and it is hard to get other than rifles from the American side.”

#### MAIL SERVICE.

At present there is only one mail in the year that can be relied on, that which comes in by the Commercial Company’s steamer. Any other letters that are brought in come by miners or others who may happen to think of them before leaving Juneau or Dia-Yah.

In the ordinary course of the present mail service, or rather want of mail service, a letter written in eastern Canada later than May would not arrive at Forty Mile until the following May, and no answer would be received for another year.

A mail route could, it is thought, be established either by the way of the Hootalinka River or the “Summit” to or from Juneau, where it could be shipped to Victoria or the nearest port as freight, if postal arrangements are such that it could not be sent to Juneau from the United States post office.

This is a matter that requires careful consideration both from its bearing in opening up the country and on the score of expense. Any mail should be confined to letters only, as the expense of papers or parcels would not be warranted by the rate of postage.

There are two routes that would be available for early spring and late fall, viz. :—

First, by way of portage and Upper Yukon—for letters only.

Second, the summer could be via St. Michaels and Lower Yukon.

By this route, which is available only during the months of July, August and September, this mail could carry papers and small parcels and could be posted for Yukon at Victoria, and marked “Via boat.” This would get four mails in and five out during the year and should, I think, be performed for \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year.

The mail by the mouth of the river should be sent *via* Victoria, and not later than from the 1st to 15th of June. The second not later than 1st of August.

The mail coming in over the range should leave Victoria about the 1st of May and 1st of September. A special messenger would have to bring the mail from Victoria to Fort Cudahy via the range, and personal effects could be sent on American boats and through American territory. This would be included in contract price.

## SCHOOLS.

With the exception of the schools at the Church of England mission there are none in the district, and these are attended mostly by Indian or half-breed children, with the exception of perhaps three or four whites at Forty Mile.

The mission schools are three in number, viz. : Buxton mission school at Cudahy, one at Pelly and one at Rampart House near the mouth of the Porcupine River. The average attendance at the three schools is, I am informed, about sixty per day, the attendance being increased or diminished as the Indians are at the settlement or out fishing or hunting.

These schools are kept up by the generosity of friends in England and are purely voluntary.

The children are stated to be as intelligent as white ones of the same age, but when out a short time their memories soon fail.

It is estimated that the cost of keeping an Indian child at school is \$100 a year. This is for food only. Another \$20 is required for clothing.

Bishop Bompas, in connection with grants to schools for the benefit of the Indians, says :—

“The American Government are liberal in regard to the education of Indians in Alaska, and \$30,000 is granted annually to missions for this purpose, under the superintendence of Dr. Sheldon Jackson as education agent. The English missions on the British side being at present without government education grant can hardly compete with the American schools. A government allowance of say \$2,000 for the Indian schools in connection with the English missions would be very acceptable.”

Many of the respectable miners would bring in their families if schools were established or if they would be within a reasonable time. At present there are about eight white children of school age.

It appears to be the desire that a school should be established and the North American Trading and Transportation Company through Mrs. Healy, wife of the manager, said they would board a female teacher free for a time.

It is doubtful what view the bishop would take of such a school that would interfere in a measure with his, but I think he would assist and probably would take an interest in the work.

## INDIANS.

From the best information obtainable, the number of Indians and Eskimo on the Arctic coast, Pelly and Yukon rivers, in British possession, or under their influence, is about 5,000, all told.

It is very difficult to get reliable figures, owing to the roving about of the different bands, but this number may be taken as fairly approximate.

They are a lazy, shiftless lot and are contented to hang around the mining camps. They suffer much from chest trouble, and die young.

In 1865 scarlet fever was epidemic on the Yukon River. The fever was communicated to the Chilkoot Indians, and from them it spread to the Indians on the Upper Yukon, and passed on by them down the river to the entrance of the No-to-ki-kat, or Doll River, where they all died and the disease spent. This appears to have been the only epidemic that has appeared.

The Indians inhabiting the shores of the river live principally on salmon during the winter, and when there is a failure of this fish, as there was this season, are in danger of want. This should not be the case if they showed a little energy, as if they went back from the river a few miles large game is plentiful.

On Monday, the 13th of August, 1894, I had a meeting with the Indians who, through the kindness of Bishop Bompas, had been asked to meet me for a talk, the



bishop being present and was good enough to act as interpreter between us. The following is Chief Charlie's speech :—

"I am quite happy and contented and would like to see the English come and take care of the country. I like the English better than the Americans. There are plenty of furs in this country, and I would like the English traders (meaning the Hudson Bay Company) to come and trade with us, because the goods are better, and they deal more fairly with us.

"The white men kill our dogs, but think it is only done when they catch them eating their goods. I am sorry to hear the minister (the bishop) is leaving us, but would have my sorrow lessened by knowing the English were coming to look after matters, as he believes the white man tells lies about the dogs doing so much damage.

"We have got very few fish this season, owing to the high water and lateness of the season.

"I have drunk whiskey myself, but I do not take it every day. It makes me sick.

"I am sorry my country is 100 miles down the river, but I do my trading here. I look upon this as my country, as I trade here."

"Benjamin," a headman who lives at Forty Mile, spoke as follows :—

"There are very few of the Indians here. I am leaving myself shortly, and others with me, because the white men kill our dogs. They will then be sorry, as they will not then have any one to get them fresh meat. The Hudson's Bay Company used to give us tea, tobacco and shot for nothing ; the traders here will not do so, but make us pay for them."

The answer to this was, if they took more care of their dogs there would not be so much trouble about them ; that white men knew the value of these dogs in the country but had to protect their property, and that the owners of the dogs should help to do so, so far as they were able, by tying them up, but from what had come under my notice on the way down, did not do so, but had shared with the dogs what they had stolen from the boats.

They were also cautioned about drinking whiskey, and that the chiefs as men in authority should set a good example to the others by not drinking it, and especially by doing all in their power to prevent the making of it, as it would surely get the Indians into trouble if they persisted in doing so.

The Indians met along the river appeared to be of a very low order of intelligence, and are scattered along the river from the foot of Lake LaBarge to Forty Mile, camping chiefly at the mouths of the smaller streams flowing into the Lewis and Pelly Yukon, and are engaged in salmon fishing. Those met at the foot of Lake LaBarge were the cleanest and most intelligent. One of the first questions asked by them was if we had any whiskey.

Many of the Indians at Forty Mile are American Indians, and are living there for what they can get from the miners.

#### FURS.

Furs are fairly plentiful. The black, silver and cross fox seem to come in larger proportions than others, and the value I think equals, if not exceeds, that of all the others. The red fox is common, and on the coast the blue and white, marten and sable are numerous, also bear, black, brown and grizzly.

From what I can learn the value of furs exported during the year would be between \$40,000 and \$50,000. A few otters are got.

Beaver seem to be scarce.

#### GAME.

Along the river game is scarce, no doubt on account of the number of persons going down who shoot at anything alive.

Eight or ten miles back I am told it is quite plentiful, and that vast herds of cariboo are found in the uplands. Moose are plentiful further back, and the meat is sold to the whites at 10 cents per pound, the hunting being chiefly done by the Indians, who, with their usual improvidence, kill all they can. Should the country fill up with whites in a short time the moose would be exterminated.

Feathered game is fairly abundant. A few hares are found, but they appear to be few.

The "big horn" is found among the mountains, some distance back, also the mountain goat. They are seldom seen from the river. The prospectors report them numerous in certain localities.

The ravens seem to be the most numerous of birds along the river. A few whiskey jacks and an eagle or two were seen.

#### NATIONALITIES.

The white population is composed of Americans and Canadians, about equally divided. Quite a number of French-Canadians are working and doing well. There are also a few English in the mines.

One Arab is working at Glazier Creek.

One Armenian at Davis, and two at Birch Creek.

One Greek at the Glazi-r, and one Chilian at Davis.

All appear to get on well together.

The labour troubles in the United States have sent many men in from there, some of the men coming in having their wives and families.

Up to the 1st July 535 souls had passed Dia-Yah for the Yukon district. Of these nearly all came through. A few went back from or after leaving Dia-Yah frightened with the outlook, two or three from the Cañon, or White Horse. Some went out by the mouth of the river after being at Forty Mile a day or two. Most of the miners going out this fall are going by the mouth of the river—for tough and hardy as they are, they dread the hardship of going out by the Mountain pass.

In the spring of 1894 some Japanese and Chinese arrived at Dia-Yah with the intention of going into the interior. A party of whites, numbering about 200, hearing of their landing, held a meeting, and it was decided that they were not to be allowed to enter the country. A party representing the miners went back until they met these strangers near the cañon and told them that they would not be allowed to go into the country and that if they valued their lives they would not make the attempt. The foreigners took the hint and returned. This shows the feeling as regards the Chinese in this section of the country.

This occurred in American territory.

#### OPEN LAND OR FLATS.

These are not numerous or large in this district. A few miles down Lake LaBarge, as seen from the boat, there appears to be a valley of some considerable extent with a small stream flowing through it. On the west side of the lake near the lower end, quite a large level plain appears. Ogilvie's valley appears to be wide and deep, but as I only saw this from a distance no definite estimate could be formed of its extent, or agricultural capabilities, or the size or quality of any timber growing there.

At Fort Pelly (old Fort Selkirk) on the west bank of the river is a large flat tract of land. The soil is gravelly and, except in the immediate vicinity of the post, is covered with timber.

At White River there is a large flat, timbered and covered with moss, which prevents the sun having any action on the frost in the ground. The soil is poor.

At Stewart River and the site of Fort Reliance there are a considerable number of flats, but whether they are of any value for farming purposes or not I cannot say, and probably the same remarks are applicable to them as the others.

At Forty Mile there is a flat of 500 or 600 acres.

Only hardy roots will grow and of them the crop is uncertain. At this date, 19th August, potatoes are only in blossom.

The country is indeed very desolate and inhospitable.

The Yukon district has been up to the present time a sort of "No man's" land, the boundary between Alaska and the North-west Territories not having been defined or officially declared. Law and order in the country has been enforced by a committee

of miners, and with the exception of one shooting and cutting case last winter, it has been quiet and orderly, as much so as in other portions of the North-west Territories.

In the case of shooting and cutting mentioned the parties implicated were both drunk. The miners took the matter up and gave the principals to understand that they would be ordered out of the country if any further trouble took place between them, and the one who did the shooting that if the man he shot died, they would hang him. Since then things have been quiet. This is the case on which so much stress has been laid by certain parties here. One of the parties is living in town, the other at Davis Creek in Alaska.

For a mining camp the place is very quiet. In the fall when the miners come in there is a general carouse accompanied with the firing of pistols and guns.

A woman is treated with more respect here by the miners than she would be in an eastern town by those who are supposed to be far above them, morally and socially. During the four weeks I was there I saw but one drunken miner. On the other hand the men have not yet come in, in any numbers, from the diggings.

Gambling appears to be the principal amusement during the long winter, and many lose all the proceeds of the summer's work in a night or two. There are no regular gambling houses, it being done in the different cabins as chance may bring them together, and in the saloons. The miners are very jealous of what they consider their rights, and from what I could see and learn, any enforcement of the different laws will have to be backed up with a strong force at least for a time.

Last winter about 260 miners wintered at Cudahy, and this winter about 500 are expected. It is during this time that any police will have their work to do. Smaller camps may be built at Sixty Mile and Pelly posts as these places are the depots for that section of the country. The former being 100 and the latter 240 miles up the river from Forty Mile.

During the summer a detachment will be necessary at either Sixty Mile or Pelly. The last named would, I think, be the best place, as it is close to the Pelly River, about 187 miles from the Hootalinka River, where it is most likely that a large number will work next season, and about 100 miles from the Stewart.

#### COMPOSITION OF DETACHMENT.

The force sent in, if any, should consist of two officers, one surgeon, three sergeants (one to act as sergeant-major), three corporals and thirty-five or forty constables.

This may appear a large number of men at first sight, but from the country and the work they will have to do, is no more than sufficient. They should be of not less than two years' service and from twenty-two to thirty years of age, of large and powerful build,—men who do not drink.

It is to be remembered that they are alone in the country, to all intents and purposes shut out from the outer world for eight months in the year. That it takes two months to get any word out, and nearly the same to get any in. During ten months they are left to their own resources, having entirely to depend on themselves in an emergency.

#### GETTING INTO THE COUNTRY.

The route by the Chilkoot Pass and down the Lewis, Pelly and Yukon Rivers is not fit for a large body of men to come through. The cost of packing supplies alone for the trip would be great.

It appears to me that the cheapest and most expeditious way of getting to Cudahy would be to use a Government steamer or a chartered one from the port of Victoria, British Columbia, to St. Michael's, and to arrange with one of the local trading companies to transport them up the river by one or more of their river boats, thus being able to get there early in the season by arrangements perfected this fall or winter.

In this case the ship from Victoria, B.C., should leave about 15th June, thus arriving at St. Michael's from the 1st to 4th July, before which time no vessel can with safety enter the bay owing to the blockade of ice.

A rate can be had from the North American Transportation and Trading Company. They will transport the officers and men from Victoria to Forty Mile for \$100 each. This includes everything. The same company will transport freight between the same points for \$85 or \$90 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

#### MEANS OF GETTING ABOUT THE COUNTRY.

The highways of the country are the rivers and all travelling is done in boats. Upstream work is done by poling which even to the most practised is hard and exhausting work, 20 miles a day being considered a good day's work, although 25 is sometimes made according to the part of the river travelled. From Fort Cudahy to Pelly is the hardest part of the river.

What is required and without which we should be useless, is a high power flat-bottomed stern-wheeled steamer, say about 40 feet long and 12 feet beam, with deck well projecting over the hull. One capable of 15 miles an hour, in still water, not drawing more than 12 to 18 inches when loaded. The capstan should be capable of being worked by steam, as it would be required to work up some of the rivers, notably the "Five Fingers" Rapids.

Such a boat would not require cabins or upper works, other than an awning, men on trips camping on shore for the night.

Such a boat could be got ready in the east during the winter, sent to St. Michael's, 80 miles from the mouth of the Yukon and might be put together there and go up the river loaded, or if built could be carried on deck of ship.

A couple of small boats would also be required, but these could be made at Cudahy by an ordinary carpenter.

#### BUILDINGS.

The building of barracks and the necessary offices would consume the greater part of the open season after the arrival of the men. The ground to be cleared, moss to be gathered and dried for putting between the logs. Logs can only be got by going up the rivers from about ten to forty miles. The best ones procurable are about forty miles up and are on the islands. They are from twenty to fifty feet long and will be at the butt from twelve to fourteen inches and at the small end six to eight inches. These would have to be rafted down, hauled out of the water and hewn or sawn on one side.

A portable saw-mill of about ten horse power with a thirty-six inch saw, would be most useful if not almost necessary. It would do the work of hauling the logs out of the river, as well as cut the firewood which is no small quantity in this country for the winter's use, and for sawing such rough lumber as is required for the quarters.

The roofs are made of heavy coarse lumber or slabs. These are covered with earth and moss for a depth of about a foot or sixteen inches.

#### CLOTHING.

Owing to the severity of the climate, extra clothing, both in warmth and quality, will be needed. Also, a good supply to issue on repayment, besides the regular annual issues.

The following I would suggest for summer wear: Duck trousers, lined, with plenty of pockets. A jacket, something after the Norfolk pattern, lined with flannel. Cowboy hat. A slicker. Gum boots to thigh; and native water boots, also ordinary ammunition boots.

For winter: Dress of the country and special fur cap. Snow-shoes should also be kept in stores, native pattern. They cost from \$2 to \$7 per pair.

A parka, or dress of the country. The price for a quantity is about \$12 each.

Extra blankets should be issued.

It would be well also to provide some sort of single mattress. Hay to stuff paillasses cannot be got, and the moss of the country either gets hard and lumpy or falls into dust. Bedsteads could be made here, if the saw-mill already mentioned is sent. Any lumber that can be got here is worth \$150 per M.

## RATIONS AND RESERVE OF FOOD.

The rations supplied should be of the best and freshest of the kind. The food is at the best coarse. Few, if any, luxuries are to be had, bacon, beans and flour being the staples. Potatoes or onions, except in very small quantities and at very large prices, are not to be had. Desiccated vegetables issued two or three times a week would benefit the men. A liberal scale of diet is necessary with as many changes as it is possible to give.

I would suggest, if men are sent in by chartered vessel, that a reserve supply should be also sent. These could be stored for two winters and then issued, a fresh supply being sent in the third season. Should any disaster happen to any of the companies, or their vessels, trading in the district it would be a very serious matter, and want, suffering, perhaps starvation, would occur as it has done before, I believe, once in the history of the country, some four years ago.

## AMMUNITION, &amp;C.

A reserve supply of ammunition would be needed, say 1,000 rounds carbine, per man, five hundred rounds of pistol per man.

Water proof carbine covers should be issued. It might be that the present pattern of cover might be covered with some water proof preparation.

The present style of pistol holster is not suited for duty here. The wet and cold would seriously interfere with the working of the flap. The cow boy holster, open at the top, appears to be the handiest.

The following articles of barrack furniture should be sent in the same boat:—

Stoves, cooking, 6, including extra size for mess; Nos. 9 for others.

Pipes and elbows, 7-inch, extra heavy iron, thimbles and wire. Set carpenter's tools.

Blacksmith's portable forge, anvil and tools.

Books for library for men, games, &c.

Billiard table, if possible.

Nails, assorted sizes.

Screws, assorted sizes.

Round iron and band iron.

Pumps, three, one large force, two hand pumps with hose and some lead pipe.

Large boiler for bath room. Window sashes, putty and glass. Double windows

## EXTRA PAY (WORKING) FOR MEN.

The first season will be taken up getting ready for winter, and the work will have to be done chiefly, if not altogether, by the men themselves; for this reason a few carpenters, a blacksmith, and a couple of engineers should be among those sent in. Wages are very high here, ranging from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per day, according to the season and kind of work, and amount to be done. Arrangements should be made whereby the present rate of working pay might, as special, be increased to \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day for skilled artizans. This, with the rate of regular pay, should stimulate and content the men, and under the special circumstances, would not be too much for the work to be done.

## FORTY MILE CAMP, ST. JOHN MISSION AND FORT CUDAHY.

The mining camp of Forty Mile is situated at the confluence of the Yukon River and the Forty Mile Creek. It is so called from the supposed distance from old Fort Reliance, though it is, in fact about 45 miles from the site of that post.

The village or camp consists of about 150 log cabins, of an average size of 20x24 feet. There are about half a dozen fair sized houses, two or three being two stories high. McQuestion and Company have built a large warehouse. All the buildings are log. The cabins are either built by the miners or for them. Some of the logs used in

the construction are squared, others round and barked. All logs should be barked, as a certain insect then will not deposit its eggs in them, and a harsh grating noise, very much like the working of a saw, will not be an annoyance. When building, the usual plan is to cut a trench through the moss, lay as large a log as can be procured in the bottom, then a layer of moss, a second log, and so on until the desired height is reached. The roof is made by putting slabs or poles over strong carrying beams, cover them with 8, 10, or 12 inches of moss, on this again as much earth as can conveniently be procured, usually about eight or ten inches. This soil dries out, and is used for growing vegetables on, such as turnips and radishes; in any case, they are covered with a growth of some sort of weeds.

The flat on which the camp is built contains about 700 or 800 acres, and is divided from the mainland by a ravine, which, during the period of high water, is a fair sized river. The place was flooded this spring to a depth of about four feet.

The highest land is between the camp and the mission. This was dry last spring, although the water was the highest known for years.

The people living in the place have this summer built a bridge across this ravine, the banks of which are between thirty and forty feet high. As soon as the winter sets in it will be taken down to save it from the ice next spring.

St. John's mission is on an island of about 5 or 6 acres and on it are erected the buildings occupied by the bishop as a dwelling house, and the school buildings. The large school room is used as a church on Sundays. The Indian village is on this island.

The mission buildings are the first that you come to on the way down the river.

Fort Cudahy is about a mile lower down the river to the north, and north of Forty Mile Creek. The land here is higher but not so wide. The flat ends, at the north, at an abrupt rock which rises almost perpendicularly from the river to a height of about 800 feet. The flat at Fort Cudahy is not as wide as that at Forty Mile. There are twelve cabins on this flat besides the store and store houses of the North American Transportation and Trading Company.

Rugged hills form the background, these are covered with small timber. The river (Yukon) opposite Fort Cudahy is nearly 800 yards wide at low water. The current runs between four and five miles an hour.

#### CUSTOMS.

Customs duties were distasteful, and at one time there looked as if there might be trouble in collecting. Better counsels however prevailed and I brought out with me cheques, drafts and orders amounting to \$3,248.82. Neither the coin or gold dust was procurable, as all in the settlement to any amount had been sent east by the first boats. As these drafts, etc., will be honoured on presentation it is perhaps the safer way to bring it out.

Staff Sergeant Brown remained in this winter in order to wind up the remainder of this part of the duty. He should collect between \$2,000 and \$3,000 more. What I got in some cases was on account of the duties, as all the goods were not in, nor the original invoices up from St. Michael's, but it is said would be when the boats came up on the last trip. They should arrive at Forty Mile about the end of the first week in October at the latest.

The American customs were giving all the trouble they could to the North American Transportation and Trading Company on account of their buying many of their goods in Canada, putting an inspector in charge of the goods as far as the boundary, thirty-five miles north of Fort Cudahy, and insisting on the company giving security for the customs officer's expenses until such time as he would arrive at the place from which he was sent.

It was also stated on the authority of a man named Goldsmith, that the agent of the Alaska Commercial Company at St. Michael's, Mr. Wilson, had orders to prevent any English or Canadian vessel unloading any goods at that place although the North American Company had a warehouse there. It is said that the Alaska Commercial Company keep a paid agent at Washington, of the name of Elliott, to throw all obstacles in the way of any other company getting a foothold in the Yukon territory.

Besides the amount already mentioned, as having been collected for customs, I have collected, on account of the Department of the Interior, the sum of \$485.

I desire to acknowledge the courteous treatment received from Capt. M. A. Healy, of the United States Revenue Cutter "Bear," in giving me a passage from St. Michael's to Onalaska; and to Captain E. H. Blair, of H. M. S. "Pheasant," for his kindness in bringing me from Onalaska to Victoria. Through the courtesy of these officers I was enabled to make the passage home fully a month earlier than I otherwise would have done, as the regular steamer would not have left St. Michael's until about the first of October, and going through to San Francisco would have obliged me to travel some 1,500 miles further, *i. e.* the distance from Victoria to San Francisco and return.

I also beg to bring before your notice the great assistance rendered me by Regimental No. 1694 Staff-Sergeant Charles Brown, of "B" Division, North-west Mounted Police. His energy and knowledge of boat work were very valuable on such a trip as we had. I hope he will be rewarded. He is a good man in every way.

When I left Fort Cudahy, Staff-Sergeant Brown was on duty at Fort Selkirk in matters relating to customs. I left instructions for him to be at St. Michael's by first boat in the spring where he would receive instructions as to his further movements.

A copy of my diary is attached, also rough maps and a plan of Forty Mile and Fort Cudahy together with a meteorological return for the years 1892 and 1893.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

The Honourable W. B. IVES,  
President of the Privy Council,  
Ottawa.

C. CONSTANTINE,  
*Inspector "B" Division, N.W.M.P.*

## INSPECTOR W. H. ROUTLEDGE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "B" DIVISION.  
REGINA, 30th November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to furnish you with the following report for the "B" division detachment, stationed in the Wood Mountain sub-district, during the past season.

On the 10th May last, I left headquarters, Regina, with 18 N.C. officers and men, and 29 horses, reaching Wood Mountain post on the evening of the 14th May.

The strength of the sub-district on my arrival was 9 N. C. officers and men, and 7 horses at Wood Mountain and 4 N. C. officers and men and 3 horses at Willow Bunch. The number, therefore, under my command for the season's work was 31 N. C. officers and men and 39 horses.

In accordance with instructions received prior to my leaving Regina, the detachment at Willow Bunch was withdrawn from that place and brought to the headquarters of the sub-district shortly after my arrival, later on, however, it was found necessary for various reasons to re-establish the outpost, which was done on the 31st July.

## BUILDINGS.

The following improvements were carried out during the summer, the work being done by police labour: Sergeant-major's headquarters, new floor laid and kitchen erected. Sergeant's quarters, new floor laid. The hospital was also ceiled. The buildings were well mended inside and outside and whitewashed. I would suggest that next year they be chinked with mortar, as it will last longer and present a neater appearance, the lime can be obtained in the vicinity of Willow Bunch.

I beg to recommend that a small wash-room be put up in rear of the barrack-room, for the accommodation of the men, and that a shingled roof be placed on that portion of the summer stable used as a saddle and harness-room. In wet weather, with the present mud roof, it is impossible to keep saddlery in proper order.

An addition to the quartermaster store is necessary, the present building being much crowded.

Authority was granted to move the officers' quarters 50 feet in rear of its present location, which would have made a decided improvement in the appearance of the post, but it was found impossible to carry out the work, as suitable timber for raising the building could not be found, except at a great distance.

The outpost at Willow Bunch has fairly comfortable quarters, with storehouse, stables and corral attached.

## CUSTOMS.

The duties collected were duly forwarded to the collector of the port at Winnipeg.

## CRIME.

None in this sub-district during the season.

## DRILL.

The detachment was put through a course of squad and arm drill, and at all inspections the manual and firing exercises.



## FORAGE.

The hay furnished by the contractor is of excellent quality, and was carefully stacked; the cost, however, in consequence of the bad prairie fires during the summer, was much in excess of the previous year.

## FUEL.

The wood supplied was of fair quality and had to be hauled a long distance. This article is fast becoming very scarce, and it will be necessary before long to open up one of the coal veins in the vicinity of the post.

## HORSES AND MILEAGE.

The horses were inspected by the veterinary surgeon on the 17th October. During the summer they performed a large amount of work, as the mileage—81,453 miles—represents.

## PATROLS.

The regular patrol system was commenced shortly after the arrival in May of the detachment for the season's work. A weekly patrol from Wood Mountain post connected with the "A" division at White Mud, returning via "The Gap" and Cart Coulée. A fortnightly patrol was sent from Willow Bunch to Buffalo Head, at which point they met the patrol from Wood End.

Local patrols were sent fortnightly from Willow Bunch to the Big Muddy country, and similar patrols were also sent out from Wood Mountain post through the surrounding country.

A great amount of work was done by the patrols in connection with the driving and keeping of American cattle across the line.

## QUARANTINE.

Shortly after our arrival at Wood Mountain, and before the patrol system was established, a small band of American cattle were discovered near the post, mixed up with others belonging to settlers. The former were immediately driven across the line, and the latter quarantined for the authorized period. This was the only instance of the kind during the season.

## TRANSPORT.

The transport was thoroughly overhauled and put in a good state of repair by the post carpenter. The seats on the half-spring wagons were raised and the box of one of the same class was cut.

## TARGET PRACTICE.

All members of the detachment, except one constable, went through the regular dismounted target practice, both carbine and revolver, the shooting in some cases being good, especially when the defective sighting of many of the carbines and the indifferent class of ammunition is considered.

## INDIANS.

A small number of American Sioux Indians, who have lived in Canadian territory for a number of years, camped near the post during the summer.

They spent their time between Moose Jaw and Wood Mountain, and are a harmless lot. It is to be regretted that they cannot be persuaded to return to United States territory, or failing that, settle on a reserve on this side of the line—the latter course mainly in the interest of their families.

## PRAIRIE FIRES. '

During the month of July a most disastrous prairie fire swept through the sub-district.

This fire is supposed to have started somewhere near the railway, south of Swift Current.

The detachment worked night and day for nine days, but with the high winds, very little could be done. Special reports on the subject were furnished at the time.

## CONDUCT.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men, with few exceptions, was good, and I cannot but speak in the highest terms of the manner in which they performed their duties.

I beg to attach the report of the veterinary non-commissioned officer.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE,  
*Insp., Com. Sub-Dis.*

Officer Commanding

"B" Division, N. W. M. P., Regina.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

DISTRIBUTION of "B" Division during Summer of 1894.

District.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Sergt.-majors.	Staff-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Total Men.	Total Horses.
<i>"B" Division.</i>													
Regina .....	1					2	1	3		7	14		
Buck Lake .....								1		1	1		
Buffalo Lake .....								1		1	1		
Caron .....								1		1	1		
Craven .....								1		1	1		
Davin .....								1		1	1		
Hednesford .....								1		1	1		
Longlaketon .....								1		1	1		
Lumsden .....								1		1	1	15	22
<i>Railway Sub-district.</i>													
Moosomin .....					1		1	4		6	8		
Broadview .....						1				1	2		
Cannington .....								1		1	1		
Fort Qu'Appelle .....								1		1	1		
Grenfell .....								1		1	1		
Hillesdon .....								1		1	1		
Indian Head .....								1		1	1		
Kentia .....								1		1	1		
Moose Jaw .....							1			1	1		
Moffatt .....								1		1	1		
Parkin .....								1		1	1		
Qu'Appelle .....							1			1	2		
Riga .....								1		1	1		
Rocanville .....								1		1	1		
Summer .....								1		1	1		
Wapella .....								1		1	1		
Whitewood .....								1		1	1		
Wolsley .....								1		1	1		
Pheasant Forks .....								1		1	1	24	28
<i>Estevan Sub-district.</i>													
Estevan .....		1			1			2		4	3		
North Portal .....					1			1		2	2		
Oxbow .....								1		1	1		
Percy .....								1		1	1		
Souris Valley .....								1		1	1		
Winlaw .....							1	1		2	2		
Wood End .....					1	1		4	2	8	14	19	24
<i>Saltcoats Sub-district.</i>													
Saltcoats .....	1						1	3		5	5		
Fort Pelly .....								2		2	2		
Yorkton .....								1		1	1		
Quill Plains .....								1		1	1		
Shehc Lake .....								1		1	1		
Langenburg .....								1		1	1		
Crescent Lake .....								1		1	1	12	12
<i>Wood Mountain Sub-district.</i>													
Wood Mountain .....	1	1	1			2	1	15	2	23	29		
Willow Bunch .....							1	4		5	6	28	35
Kutawa .....							1	1		2	2	2	2
Yukon .....		1			1					2		2	
<b>Total .....</b>												<b>102</b>	<b>123</b>

## NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

DISTRIBUTION state of "B" Division for month ending 30th November, 1894.

District.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Asst. Surgeon.	Sergt.-majors.	Staff-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Total Men.	Total Horses.
<i>"B" Division—Headquarters.</i>													
Regina .....	1	1		1	1	4	1	14		23	17		
On Head .....											37		
Hednesford .....								1		1	1	24	55
<i>Railway Sub-district.</i>													
Moosomin .....	1						1	4		6	6		
Broadview .....						1				1	2		
Cannington .....								1		1	1		
Fort Qu'Appelle .....								1		1	1		
Grenfell .....								1		1	1		
Fleming .....								1		1	1		
Indian Head .....								1		1	1		
Qu'Appelle .....					1			1		2	2		
Wapella .....								1		1	1		
Whitewood .....								2		2	2		
Wolseley .....								2		2	2	19	20
<i>Estevan Sub-district.</i>													
Estevan .....	1				1			2		4	2		
North Portal .....					1			1		2	2		
Carnduff .....							1			1	1		
Gainsboro .....								1		1	1		
Oxbow .....								1		1	1		
Percy .....								1		1	1		
Roche Percee .....								1		1	1		
Wood End .....					1			3		4	5	15	14
Kutawa .....							1	1		2	2	2	2
<i>Wood Mountain Sub-district.</i>													
Wood Mountain .....	1	1			1			6	1	10	7		
Willow Bunch .....							1	2			3	10	10
<i>Saltcoats Sub-district.</i>													
Saltcoats .....	1						1	3		5	5		
Fort Pelly .....								2		2	2		
Quill Plains .....							1	1		2	2		
Yorkton .....								1		1	1	10	10
Totals .....												80	111

## APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING  
"K" DIVISION, 1894.

LETHBRIDGE, 1st December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of "K" division for the year ending the 30th November, 1894.

## GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The year which has just terminated has not fulfilled the promise of its dawn. Business of all kinds has been very dull, attributable mainly to the depression in mining circles. A "lock-out" of the miners took place here on the 15th February last. The Alberta Railway and Coal Company had come to the conclusion that they were employing more men and paying higher wages than their business warranted, and, as they did not wish to discriminate between men and men, many of whom were equally good, they closed the works, published a new schedule of rates, and gave the men time to consider and subscribe to their new terms. Five hundred and eighty men were thus thrown upon the community and only about one hundred and fifty of them could hope for re-engagement. The new scale of wages was a reduction of seventeen per cent on the old scale, and the men in a body declared that they would not accept it. The situation now and again became a little strained, but to their credit be it said, the men behaved uncommonly well and no damage was done to property. Of course I know a good many of the men and was known to many more, so that I tried to pour oil on the troubled water and to bring about a *modus vivendi* between masters and men. I was, in fact, asked by the men to join their committee chosen to discuss ways and means with the masters and gladly did so. We discussed the situation at great length and obtained certain concessions with the proviso that the men would accept the company's conditions as amended by 6 p.m. of the 9th March. Failing that, the company intimated that they would withdraw the concessions and would discuss the question no further. The committee reported results to a general meeting of the men on the afternoon of the 8th March, which I thought and hoped would approve of what had been done. Foolishly led, however, by one or two firebrands (who, like the fox of fable, were outside the pale of the master's future consideration), the men reviled their committee and scornfully rejected the proposed terms. On the 10th March symptoms of distrust began to show themselves among the men and in the afternoon something like a stampede set in for the colliery office where the company's terms were laid out for acceptance and signature, and the works were very soon provided with all the men they required.

It was a difficult matter to dispose of the surplus miners, but eventually they betook themselves their several ways and the town assumed an air of insipidity which lasted all the summer. To give an idea of the various nationalities composing the population of Lethbridge I may cite a placard which can occasionally be seen hanging up in the post office to the effect that there is "no mail to-day" this is expressed in no less than eight different languages, viz:—French, German, Slavish, Hungarian, a dialect of Hungarian, Danish, Italian and Chinese. There are some Swedes and Russians in town too, and the Hungarian dialect above mentioned seems to be a sort of Volapuk by which they can manage to communicate with one another. The Hungarians and Slavs are not a very desirable element, a great number were compelled to seek "fresh fields and pastures new," and they are not much loss. Some of them have great aptitude for collecting and hoarding shekels. A Slav, who left town in the spring bewailing his inability to pay his butcher and grocer was found after his departure to have carried

off \$700 in hard cash. His grocer managed to make him disgorge before he got entirely out of reach.

The merchants lost considerably, and undeservedly, as they behaved with great liberality to the men when they were thrown out of work by the lockout.

In this connection I received the following letter from London :—

“THE ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

“ 37, OLD JEWRY, E. C.

“ 28th May, 1894.

“DEAR SIR,—At a board meeting of this company held on the 26th instant, the subject of the recent lockout of the miners at Lethbridge was considered, and your services were highly appreciated by the directors. A minute was passed and I was directed to convey it to you. I have now the pleasure of doing so, it is as follows :—

“ That the secretary be directed to convey the thanks of the board to Captain Deane for his able and untiring services in the maintenance of law and order during the lock-out of the miners in February and March, 1894.

“ I am, yours faithfully,

“ GEORGE EDWARDS,

“ *Secretary.*”

Naturally a good deal of extra work devolved at this time upon the division, which was strengthened by a draught of ten good men from Regina, and the work was well done. I can but endorse what I said last year as to Sergeant Hare's capabilities and reliability.

We were the means of breaking up a nest of rascals in the Sweet Grass Hills last April. A colony of about forty Canadian half-breeds, popularly known as “Rebellion half-breeds,” had settled there, having sought the seclusion of the United States in 1885. Not having any means to speak of and being correspondingly disinclined to work they had become an ever increasing nuisance to their not very numerous neighbours until, emboldened by impunity, they had at length established something very like a reign of terror. They openly boasted that they were in the habit of killing and that they intended to kill all the cattle they wanted for their use, and that they would burn out any one who should interfere with them or inform on them. Their leader went a step further and bragged that he would shoot any one who should attempt to arrest him. I believe it is a fact that at one time a certain cattle ranch in Montana stationed a man in the hills to watch these half-breeds with a view of bringing any cattle killer to justice, and that he imbibed such a wholesome dread of the half-breed leader's vengeance that he arranged to be out of the way when any slaughtering was intended. It is credibly said that the half-breed knocked at the range rider's door one day, and inquired “So and so in? Tell him I am going to kill to-day.” The story further goes that “So and so” discreetly lay low for that day. Be that as it may the settlers used to complain bitterly of the depredations of these rascals for which there seemed to be no remedy. It was intimated that the half-breeds were in the habit of occasionally crossing the international boundary in their nefarious pursuit and, as we had no means of watching their settlement in Montana, the settlers were requested if possible to give us notice of their coming on to Canadian soil. Pursuant to this arrangement, on the 21st April a settler in the hills sent word to Corporal Dickson at Writing-on-Stone that a party of the half-breeds was on its way into Canada. The country at the foot of the hills is very much broken up into couleés and the messenger guided Corporal Dickson to the wrong place. So that, after being out watching all night with no result he went back to his detachment. Next day the settler, who had been following the half-breeds, rode to Writing-on-Stone himself and conducted Corporal Dickson and a constable to a place known as half-breed coulée. Hard by there was a pile of bones which has always been looked upon as correctly marking the boundary, and the half-breed party was some distance to the north thereof. So that neither the American settler nor Corporal Dickson had any doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Canadian police.

When day dawned Corporal Dickson first of all secured the half-breeds' horses and hid them at a short distance. There were three half-breeds in the party and presently

two of them started off to bring in their horses. Taking the precaution to arrest the man who was left in camp before he could reach his fire-arms, Corporal Dickson then discharged the rifle and guns which he found in the camp, and the reports brought back the other two men, who were easily secured in detail. The slaughtered remains of a cow and calf were found in the camp, the cow's hide bearing the circle brand of Conrad Brothers. The cow had been shot in the head, the rifle bullet being found embedded therein. The prisoners were brought here and duly committed for trial. A surveyor, who was sent out to determine the exact location of the international boundary, found that the half-breeds had been arrested at a spot about twenty-two chains on the American side thereof, and the prisoners were then held for extradition at the request of the the Attorney General of Helena. When brought before the extradition commissioner here the prisoners' counsel argued that they were not fugitive criminals within the meaning of the Extradition Act, and the judge finally adopted that view and discharged them from custody.

Needless to say, they did not return to their old haunts. A little later a troop of United States cavalry visited the Sweet Grass Hills and the half-breed settlement there was broken up.

During the past autumn Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides have shipped from here upwards of 5,750 head of beef cattle for the eastern market. Prices ruled as high as \$40 for steers.

The Hon. W. and Madame Laurier, with a party of friends, happened to visit Lethbridge just as a shipment of cattle was about to be made, and were much interested in watching the "cutting out" process.

All ranks deplore the loss of Mr. Justice Macleod, judge of this district, who died on the 5th September.

CRIME.

The following list comprises all complaints of offences which have arisen within the district during the year :—

Offence.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Refusals to Prosecute.	Unac-counted for.	Awaiting trial.	Total.
Offences against the person.....	24	3	.....	.....	1	28
Mischief.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Theft.....	2	3	2	2	2	17
Offences against Indian Act.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Vagrancy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Liquor license law.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	55	3	.....	.....	.....	58

Horses.	Total.	Recovered.	At large.
Horses reported stolen.....	.....	.....	.....
do strayed or lost.....	27	25	2

The first item includes a rather greater variety of crime than usual, ranging from common assault to manslaughter. On the 3rd December, 1893, Lee Percel shot David Akers dead at his ranch on the Pot Hole. There had been bad blood between them for some time, arising out of a cattle deal, and Percel shot the man who, to my personal knowledge, had befriended him when he was sorely in need of a friend. Percel was tried for murder, but the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy on account of his age. To this the judge gave effect by sentencing him to three years in the penitentiary.

For an indecent assault upon a girl fourteen years of age, who was employed in the Central Telephone Office here, A. C. Burns was awarded three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

There have been three cases of stabbing during the year. On the 11th December, 1893, Joe Bolog, a Hungarian, stabbed a compatriot after the playful manner of Hungarians and Slavs, and underwent three months of imprisonment with hard labour in expiation thereof. The second case, wherein a Hungarian was wounded by a Slav, was more excusable, as the former had invited himself to a Slavish wedding where his presence was not desired, and from which he had to be forcibly ejected. But in the third instance, where a Hungarian wounded a fellow-countryman with a knife, the accused was sent to Regina for six months hard labour, our guard room here being overfull. A case of wounding, where a husband attacked his wife with a pitchfork, is now awaiting trial.

The complaints of theft include two charges of robbery; one of which was dismissed by the judge and the other by myself at the preliminary examination.

For stealing a calf the property of Maunsell Brothers, on the 27th December, 1893, at Lonely Valley, on the Milk River, James Bullock was sent to the penitentiary for three years.

Two cases are still unaccounted for. On the 15th August last a traveller had a pair of field glasses stolen from his buckboard when making a temporary halt at a ranch about twelve miles from here. We know who took them, but the one witness who could convict the thief has disappeared.

On the 15th September last, in the Pot Hole country, a saddle was stolen from off the back of a picqueted horse whose rider had dismounted to shoot some ducks. We know who is responsible for this piece of impudence, but shall be lucky if we succeed in recovering the saddle.

One Schoonover, *alias* Hill, was arrested here on the 6th February for stealing a shawl from the Hudson's Bay Company, and in his possession was found an expensive fur-trimmed overcoat. We communicated with Winnipeg and other places on the Canadian Pacific Railway and the coat turned out to have been stolen in Winnipeg. Chief Clark, of the Provincial Police in Manitoba, came here and took the prisoner to Winnipeg where he was awarded two years' imprisonment at hard labour for the offence.

The miscellaneous offences include one charge of perjury, which was thrown out in the Supreme Court; two cases of rescuing prisoners from lawful custody, which offences were punished with four months' imprisonment at hard labour, and the remainder were mainly drunk and disorderly charges and similar non-important complaints.

#### INDIANS.

Indians have given no trouble at all this year and there have been only two convictions of drunkenness.

They have brought considerable hay into town for sale, and after the last treaty payment a squaw was seen driving home with a sewing machine on her buckboard.

On the 31st July I received a note from D. J. Whitney, rancher, that he had come across the dead body of an Indian in a badger hole about two miles from his hay camp in the ridge. I telephoned to Corporal Carter at St. Mary's to notify the Indian agent and to ask if any Indian were missing. At 1.30 the same night Corporal Carter reported that "Packs-meat-on-him" had been missing since 17th June and that he was "wanted" on a charge of having murdered his squaw. He also said: Packs-meat-on-him would probably have on his person a paper signed by Dr. Girard as to treatment which had been prescribed for him in hospital. At 4.30 a.m., on the 1st August, I started with the coroner and Dr. DeVeber. After a thirty-five mile drive we found the body in the south-east corner of township 4, range 20: it was in a hole about three feet square by two feet deep. The head and some bones and some tresses of long hair were scattered about within thirty or forty feet of the hole, in which, mixed up with other bones, we found a butcher's knife, a necklace, a few trinkets and a pouch containing a paper signed by Dr. Girard and dated 1st



June last, describing the treatment best suited to the Indian's case. The skull and ther bones, which had evidently been dragged out of the hole, had been stripped bare by coyotes. We gathered together a jury from the neighbouring hay camps and the coroner held his inquest under the shade of a convenient hay rack. An Indian named "The-neck" identified the necklace as the property of "Packs-meat-on-him," and as there was no doubt that the remains were his, we buried them on the spot. I duly informed the Indian agent of what had been done.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The number of non-commissioned officers and men on outpost duty during the summer was as follows :—

—	Officer.	Non-Com. Officers.	Constables.	Special Constable.	Horses.
Milk River Ridge.....		1	4		5
Coutts.....	1	1	5		7
Writing-on-Stone.....		1	5		11
Pendant d'Oreille.....		1	4		7
St. Mary's.....		1	4		6
Little Bow.....		1	3		4
1st Hay Camp.....		1	4		8
2nd Hay Camp.....			5		7
Quarantine Camp.....		1	2	1	2

The buildings at the outposts are in good order and comfortable, except that the bugs are very aggressive.

The old blacksmith shop at Writing-on-Stone was burnt down in December last. A spark from the forge must have lodged between the logs behind the zinc screen and in the evening was fanned into flame by a high wind which arose. A new and much better shop, measuring 24 by 22 feet, has been since erected. The logs having been hauled from below Pendant d'Oreille, a distance of about forty-five miles. The cost of roofing and finishing amounted to \$93.00. It is a good building with a "squeezer" attached for branding horses.

At Pendant d'Oreille the much needed addition, 20x16 feet, yielding room for an officer and N.C. officer, has been just completed at a cost of \$150. The logs for this structure were cut about 10 miles down the river.

We have had two hay parties working along the frontier from July till November. 62 tons of hay have been put up at M. R. Ridge ; 54 at Coutts ; and 73 at Writing-on-Stone. Oddly enough there was no hay at or near Pendant d'Oreille, we therefore put up a stack of 38 tons for that detachment at Writing-on-Stone and it will have to be hauled the 35 miles to its destination when the river is frozen. Enough has already been hauled to keep the Pendant d'Oreille detachment going for the present.

At St. Mary's 21 tons were supplied under contract at \$9.95 per ton, and about 15 tons at Little Bow at \$10 per ton.

At St. Mary's we are now about to put a span roof on the detachment kitchen in place of the present lean-to which leaks, and the shelter for the herd which has been torn down will be solidly rebuilt.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

No call has been made upon us for extraordinary assistance, but we have co-operated with the customs officials in every way and our relations with them are cordial. Corporal Caudle, in charge of the detachment at Coutts, is now performing the duties of the sub-collector at that outpost, who has been called to Lethbridge to undertake the duties of the port during the collector's illness.

## ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The total number of cattle detained in our quarantine ground between Coutts and Writing-on-Stone this year was 58 ; 46 being the property of Mr. W. Waters, and 12 belonging to Mr. W. Patterson. A cow, belonging to the former, unfortunately broke her leg just before the expiration of the 90 days and had to be destroyed. She put her foot into a badger hole while being jostled by another cow. The cattle were carefully herded by day and kept in a corral at night ; and, as feed and water were abundant, it is not surprising that they were in much better condition when handed over to their respective owners than when we received them.

## PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires have not been as numerous or destructive as usual this year. About noon on the 21st April the Milk River Ridge detachment saw smoke about ten miles to the north-east of them, and, proceeding thither, succeeded in putting the fire out by midnight. They could not discover how it originated. It burnt over about six square miles.

At the end of July a considerable quantity of smoke was observed to the south-west of Lethbridge, at an estimated distance of fifty miles. It arose from a fire started near Lonely Valley—out of my district. It gradually worked its way north and east until it came within striking distance under the influence of a high and variable wind. The Ridge detachment fought it for some days to protect their hay lakes, and so did the hay men in the Ridge to protect their meadows and stacks. It is probable that all the hay in the country would have been burnt but for an opportune shower. This fire is estimated to have burnt over six townships, although it did not do so much mischief as was feared at first.

On the 21st August a fire was started by a train about four miles north of the Milk River crossing. The detachment from Milk River Ridge put it out after it had burnt over about ten square miles. Cattle are never seen in that locality, so that no special damage was done.

On the 24th and 25th August a fire was burning on the Blood reserve which St. Mary's detachment helped to extinguish.

On the 7th September a fire was started to the east of Lethbridge by a Canadian Pacific Railway train. The Little Bow detachment and some ranchers put it out on the north and east sides, and a party from here, under Sergeant-major Macdonell disposed of it on the west side.

A small fire, started by a train on the south side of the Red River, on the 10th November, was put out by the Coutts detachment and some section men before it did any particular damage.

## DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &amp;c.

The division has maintained the excellent discipline which I commended in last year's report. One or two undesirable characters have been got rid of and there is an unusually healthy tone in the division at large. The staff of non-commissioned officers from Sergeant-major Macdonell downwards is highly efficient and I believe they have the confidence and respect of the men,

The methodical and careful manner in which Quartermaster Sergeant Belcher performs his duties must be too well known both at head quarters and in Ottawa to require any further commendation from me, and Staff-sergeant Fraser is an invaluable veterinary sergeant.

## DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, &amp;c.

The division has been as thoroughly exercised in drill and at target practice as the nature of its numerous duties have permitted. The best procurable range was laid off at each of the Milk River outposts and the practice was superintended by the officer on

detached duty. Mr. Galt was kind enough to give me the use of a part of the river bottom near here, and there our target practice was carried out. Our Winchester carbines are in such a condition that practice with them is no criterion of the shooting capabilities of the men.

I do not think that any useful purpose is answered by carrying out continuous practice with the revolver at any distance over 25 yards. The ammunition can be better expended in other ways.

#### PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The physique of the division is fully up to the usual high standard of the force, and there has been very little sickness. One constable, who was subsequently invalided, was under treatment for some time for tertiary syphilis, and his case tends to spoil an otherwise rather good record.

#### RECRUITS.

No recruits have been engaged here. Sixteen non-commissioned officers and men have re-engaged.

#### DISMISSAL.

One constable has been dismissed.

#### RATIONS.

The rations are ample and good. The butter ration is a great boon.

#### KIT, CLOTHING, ETC.

There have been no complaints.

#### HORSES.

The historic old horse "Buck," which came into the country with the first expedition in 1874, and was then aged, is still to the fore. He has thus completed upwards of 28 winters, and nobody knows how many more. He seems to wear a cynical smile at times, possibly at the degeneracy of his race, for he is neither sick nor sorry. There is no use in disguising the fact that the quality of the remounts has been steadily deteriorating. The horses that were bought in 1888-9, the fifteen and sixteen hundreds, are good horses that have done plenty of work, and can do plenty more, taken as a whole, they are incomparably better than the purchases of any subsequent year.

We have some old horses that are past our work, but there is no certainty of getting better in the present state of the market. We lost one horse this year, No. 1870, at Writing-on-Stone. He burst a blood vessel while struggling to avoid being branded. Eighty horses have travelled 198,927 miles during the year.

#### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Our saddlery and harness are in good repair, and, barring accidents, we have all we require for present use.

#### FORAGE.

The current contract price of oats is 46 $\frac{3}{100}$  cents per bushel, lower than it has ever been before at this post. Hay, too, has been cheaper this year. We obtained 170 tons at \$10.94, and 82 tons at \$11.95 per ton, the three stacks being well built. Competition was very keen this year, but hay men say there is no money in a police contract at the current figures. It may be so, but, at any rate, their teams might as well be earning something as doing nothing.

## TRANSPORT.

Our buckboards are suffering from wear and tear. They were excellent vehicles, and have done a great deal of travelling over very trying roads.

With the new one recently sent us, and a new set of wheels and axles, we can probably manage to last out next season. The wagons and hay-racks from the Milk River will be in shortly, and will be thoroughly overhauled. Until then I cannot speak definitely, but fear I will be compelled to ask for two Schuttler wagons next spring, notwithstanding we bought one a few weeks ago.

## ARMS.

For my part, I would rather shoot with one of the old Snider carbines than with one of our Winchesters. The Enfield revolvers are in serviceable condition.

## GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

So much trouble, inconvenience and delay has at times been occasioned by contractors failing to supply general stores of the kind best adapted for our use and in conformity with our sealed patterns, that to Messrs. Miller, Morse & Co., who have given us no trouble in that respect, I am constrained to say "for this relief much thanks."

## DESERTIONS.

None.

## INSPECTIONS.

This post was inspected by yourself on the 28th April, and by the Assistant Commissioner on the 6th July. The outposts were inspected by the Assistant Commissioner during the month of September. He made some complimentary notes in the detachment diaries which cannot but have gratified the non-commissioned officers concerned.

## BARRACKS.

The barrack buildings are yearly becoming more difficult to keep warm. A stout post and rail fence has been erected round the hay corral, which has been enlarged to contain three stacks of 85 tons each.

With the grant of \$200 for enlarging officers' quarters No. 3, a well built room, measuring 12 by 16 feet, on a stone foundation, with brick chimney, has been constructed, together with a capacious and weather tight porch to the front door. These quarters are now very comfortable. This was done by our own labour, including the brickwork and masonry.

With the grant of \$20 for the purpose, the guard room and prison corridor is now being re-plastered by our own labour, and the work authorized in the canteen building and the sergeant's rooms will be taken in hand as soon as possible.

Electric lights have just been installed in the barracks and are very satisfactory. The stables are amply lighted by three sixteen candle power lights in each, and between the two stables is a cluster of four lights turned on and off by a switch in one of the stables. This cluster lights up the hay corral when necessary, so that no lantern is required in or near the stables, and teamsters coming in late on dark cold nights will find the light a great boon.

I omitted to say that a second chimney, at a cost of \$24, has been erected in the sergeants' mess establishment.

## FIRE PROTECTION.

We are now well equipped in case of fire. Two underground tanks, each estimated to hold 10,000 gallons, have been constructed at different points within the barracks, and with the 600 feet of hose which we have we can reach any point within the barrack

precincts. The hose and couplings are identical with those in use in the municipality. The hose reel recently supplied is an excellent article, the rubber covered nozzle with leather handles being a particularly happy thought. The municipal fire brigade is very smart in turning out with its steam engine.

TELEPHONE.

The projected telephone line from here to Cardston (46 miles) with switches into the two police detachments on the St. Mary's was completed last summer, and is a great convenience, the more so as I have an instrument in my office.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The floor of the bridge over the Belly River here requires to be cross-planked, as I reported last year. The floor will never be satisfactory until this is done, and the bridge is worth the expense.

CANTEEN.

From the profits of the canteen no less a sum than twelve hundred dollars has been reverted to the men in grants to messes, and grants for amusements during the past year. The canteen here is an unqualified success and is much appreciated by the men.

I beg to inclose a return of criminal cases tried in this district, together with a return of the distances travelled by the horses of this division (not printed) and a distribution state of the division during the summer months.

The reports of the medical and veterinary officers are also forwarded.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE.

*Supt., Com. "K" Division.*

DISTRIBUTION State of "K" Division during the summer of 1894.

Stations.	Superintendants.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Supernumeraries.	Total.	Horses.	Fonies.	Total.
Lethbridge.....	1	1	3	4	1	44	5	59	26	.....	26
Milk River Ridge.....					1	4		5	5	.....	5
Counts.....		1			1	5		7	7	.....	7
Writing-on-Stone.....					1	5		6	10	1	11
Pendant d'Oreille.....				1		4		5	6	1	7
St. Mary's.....					1	4		5	6		6
Little Bow.....					1	3		4	4		4
1st Hay Camp.....				1		4		5	8		8
2nd do.....						5		5	7		7
Quarantine Camp.....					1	2	1	4	2		2
Herd.....									2	1	3

## APPENDIX E.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH, COMMANDING "G" DIVISION, 1894.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 1st December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information, my annual report of "G" Division and the district under my command for the year ended the 30th of November, 1894.

## GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Generally the district is in a most prosperous and flourishing condition.

There has been a large immigration, and I have reason to believe that should financial matters improve in the United States many new settlers will be added to the population of this district during the coming year.

The harvest has been fair but, owing to the dryness of the season, there was not such a heavy yield as last year.

Many miners were at work in the Saskatchewan River during the year and from what I can learn the value of the gold taken out amounts to the sum of \$14,000 paid into the banks at Edmonton, this does not include the gold which left the country in other ways, and so to the above amount may be safely added \$5,000.

The division furnishes the following outposts which, with the exceptions of Stony Plain, Morinville, Beaver and Egg Lakes, Lac La Biche and the Athabasca Landing are all at the present time permanent. The men on these outposts in addition to the usual police duties are ex-officio fire guardians, and in the neighbourhood of the fishing lakes are also fishery guardians.

## EDMONTON.

One officer, one non-commissioned officer, six constables, one interpreter and one special constable, together with eight horses are stationed at this post.

## SOUTH EDMONTON.

One constable and one horse are stationed here, this point is the terminus of the Calgary and Edmonton Railroad.

## ST. ALBERT.

One non-commissioned officer, one constable and two horses.

## MORINVILLE.

One constable and one horse.

## STONY PLAIN.

One constable and one horse.

## LAC STE. ANNE.

One constable and one horse.

## BEAVER LAKE.

One constable and one horse.

## EGG LAKE.

One constable and one horse.

## WETASKIWIN.

One constable and one horse are stationed at this flourishing little town which is situated on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

## DUHAMEL.

One constable and one horse are stationed at this place which has a post office and is situated on the Battle River.

## RED DEER.

One non-commissioned officer, three constables, and five horses are stationed at this town, which is situated on the Red Deer River, the Calgary and Edmonton Railway running through it.

## INNISFAIL.

This little town, which the Calgary and Edmonton Railway runs through, has one constable and one horse stationed in it.

## ATHABASCA LANDING,

Situated on the Athabasca River, which is the outlet and inlet for the Peace River, had a detachment of one officer, two non-commissioned officers, eight constables, and two interpreters, but of this number three constables and one interpreter were posted at the Lesser Slave River, and three constables at the Grand Rapids.

## LAC LA BICHE.

One constable and one interpreter were sent to this place in September, but were withdrawn by order, otherwise they would have remained until the termination of the close season for whitefish.

## PATROLS.

The reports from the various patrol parties have been, on the whole, most satisfactory; the new settlers, with a few exceptions, were doing well, and pleased and satisfied with the country.

Patrol parties were specially instructed to inquire and report on any diseases amongst stock of all kinds, and, if any contagious disease was found, to notify headquarters at once, and I am glad to say, with the exception of some cases of anthrax, which occurred near Edmonton and St. Albert early in the year, no contagious or serious diseases were found to exist.

Patrols visited Lac St. Anne, White Whale Lake, River Qui Barre, Egg Lake (North), Morinville, Cut Bank Lake and Sturgeon River.

Patrols from Red Deer visited Lone Pine, Devil's Lake, Quill Lakes, Buffalo Lake, Tail Creek, and Spotted Creek to the east, Blindman, Lacombe, Wolf Creek and Battle River to the north. Patrols also visited Victoria, Egg Lake (South), Beaver Hills, Beaver Creek, Agricola, Clover Bar, and other points.

## ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Assistance was rendered to the Indian department in escorting the treaty money, and in delivering the same to the different agents, and in furnishing escorts at the different treaty payments in my district.

The reports from the different escorts are to the effect that the payments passed off without any hitch, and in a quiet and orderly manner.

On the 29th of November last, Agent Ross telegraphed that he wished a party to be sent to inquire into the alleged cattle killing by some of his Indians, but up to the time of writing the party had not returned.

#### DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division during the past year has been fair; three men were dismissed for drunkenness, etc., against six last year.

#### CRIMES.

With the influx of population, crimes of all kinds have increased, as will be seen below, the number last year being 120 as against 170 this year :

Setting out prairie fires . . . . .	9
Vagrancy . . . . .	7
Murder . . . . .	1
Housebreaking . . . . .	1
Cruelty to animals . . . . .	3
Drunk and disorderly . . . . .	18
Unlawfully putting out poison . . . . .	3
Attempted murder . . . . .	1
Theft . . . . .	32
Insanity . . . . .	4
Seduction . . . . .	2
Horse and cattle stealing . . . . .	9
Receiving stolen property . . . . .	1
Non-payment of wages . . . . .	3
Indecent exposure . . . . .	1
Assault . . . . .	38
Contravention of liquor ordinances . . . . .	1
Selling or giving liquor to Indians . . . . .	2
Fraud . . . . .	2
Improper use of firearms . . . . .	4
Contravention of game laws . . . . .	1
Shooting with intent to do bodily harm . . . . .	1
Injuries to property . . . . .	2
Miscellaneous . . . . .	24
Total . . . . .	170

#### DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The division prior to the patrolling season was put through the usual spring drill, and during the season, when possible, mounted and dismounted drills and parades were held.

The annual target practice was carried on as men were available.

#### PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is good as the following figures show :—

Average height . . . . .	ft.	in.
Average chest measurement . . . . .	5	9
		37



## RECRUITS.

One recruit was engaged at this post during the past year.

Five non-commissioned officers and fifteen constables re-engaged, one non-commissioned officer and six constables took their discharge on the expiration of their term of service, and one non-commissioned officer and two men purchased their discharge.

## HEALTH.

The health of the division during the past year has been excellent, no contagious diseases having occurred.

## HORSES.

The horses of the division are in fair order and condition but, owing to the increased work done during the past year and to the probability of its still further increasing, I am of opinion that some of the old horses will have to be cast and replaced with remounts.

The distance covered by the horses of the division during the year was 170,301 against 165,144 travelled in 1893, being an increase of 5,167 miles.

Five horses were cast during the year, of these two, viz., Nos. 774 and 1333 were disposed of by auction in May last, three horses remain still unsold.

No horses died during the year.

## ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY.

The carbines of the division are in fair order and repair, but many of them are becoming very much worn, and the shooting is not reliable.

I consider the issue of a new arm a matter worthy of consideration by the department.

The pistols are mostly in good order and condition, those needing it were repaired during the season.

I have no artillery in charge.

The ammunition now in store, received in the month of May, is all that could be desired.

## DESERTIONS.

There have been no desertions from my division during the year.

## SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The men now serving in the division, do not as a rule, bank their money as was the custom in previous years, the amount deposited in the Dominion savings bank last year amounted to \$1,621.30.

## INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The division was inspected, together with the outposts, by yourself on the 30th and 31st of January and 1st of February last, 8th, 9th and 10th of May, and by the Assistant Commissioner on the 26th, 27th and 28th of June.

## HARNES AND SADDLERY.

The harness is in good order and condition.

The saddlery is in fair order, and with some repairs during the winter will be sufficient for the needs of the coming year.

## TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order and condition and will be carefully overhauled and repaired during the winter, also painted. One heavy wagon will have to be condemned, being past repairs, but the wheels will be utilized for watercart and sloopcart.

## FORAGE.

The oats supplied are clean, free from other grains and seeds, of excellent quality and are grown in the district. The contract prices are as follows:—

Fort Saskatchewan . . . . .	32	cts.	per bushel.
Edmonton . . . . .	34	do	do
Red Deer . . . . .	36	do	do

The hay is also of excellent quality and cost as follows:—

Fort Saskatchewan . . . . .	\$7 00	per ton.
Edmonton . . . . .	5 00	do
Red Deer . . . . .	5 00	do
St. Albert . . . . .	3 90	do

## FUEL.

Wood is still burnt at this post, with the exception of the hospital, engine house and canteen, in which coal is used, a steady heat being required.

Wood and coal supplied at Fort Saskatchewan, costs respectively,

Wood . . . . .	\$1 46	per cord.
Coal . . . . .	2 90	per ton.

Coal is used exclusively at Edmonton, and costs \$2.15 per ton. Wood is used at Red Deer and St. Albert, and costs \$1.75 at Red Deer, and \$1 at St. Albert.

## TELEGRAPH LINES.

There are two telegraph lines in the district, one from Edmonton east via Battleford to Qu'Appelle, having offices at Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Victoria, Saddle Lake, Onion Lake, Fort Pitt, the other from Edmonton south, along the Calgary and Edmonton Railway having offices at South Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Lacombe, Red Deer and Innisfail.

## TELEPHONES.

Edmonton has a complete telephone system, and the police stationed there have a wire to the barracks from the central office.

There is telephone communication between Edmonton and St. Albert, and also between North and South Edmonton.

## FIRE PROTECTION.

During the past year I have been supplied with a fire engine and the necessary hose.

The engine is housed in a building situated in the centre of the square from which all the buildings can be reached and played upon in case a fire should occur, except the hospital, which, for obvious reasons, is placed at a distance from the other buildings.

The engine house has a tank under it which holds 3,200 gallons of water, always kept full from a well dug in close proximity to the tank. In addition, all the barracks are supplied with Babcocks, fire buckets and barrels always kept full of water.

Parties arriving after dark, going to the stables with lanterns, are attended by the non-com. officer of the guard, or by the division orderly.

Every precaution is taken against fire, and one could only occur through gross carelessness or some unforeseen accident.

## WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of headquarters and outposts is the same as last year. River water is used at Fort Saskatchewan, there are also two wells but the water is not used for drinking purposes.

River water is used for all purposes at Edmonton. Red Deer and St. Albert have both good wells, the water of which is used for all purposes.

## ROADS.

On the whole the roads in this district, though ungraded, are in fair order.

Owing to the influx of settlement, new trails along the road allowances are being continually opened up, and at first they are very rough, but as they become more travelled gradually get into better shape.

## BRIDGES.

The bridges generally are in good order and repair; several have been repaired where necessary during the past year.

A new bridge was built across the Red Deer River early in the year.

## FERRIES.

The "To-wat-e-now" bridge on the Athabasca trail was thoroughly repaired last winter.

There are six ferries in the district, four of which are run on the tariff authorized by the North-west Ordinances.

The two at Edmonton are run under municipal licenses and have a cheaper tariff of charges.

The four others are at Clover Bar, Fort Saskatchewan, Victoria and Red Deer, this one, however, is not now much used, if at all, a bridge having been built during the past year opposite the town, which will do away with the use of the ferry.

## LIQUOR LAWS.

The license system is now in vogue in this district.

Infractions of the law with regard to the obtaining of liquor by Indians have, when information has been received, been properly punished.

Two convictions were obtained during the past year, as against eight in 1893.

As usual a detachment was stationed at the Athabasca Landing, with outposts at Grand Rapids, Lesser Slave River, for the purpose of preventing liquor being taken into the prohibited districts.

Permits for 465 gallons of wine and spirits were cancelled by these detachments.

The freight examined and shipped through the Athabasca Landing amounted to 517 tons.

## SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

During the past year settlers to the number of 4,500 have come into this district, north of the Red Deer, this, of course, includes men, women and children, and it is expected that a very large increase will take place next year.

Quite a lot of settlers have gone to the Vermillion country, east of here, and such of them as I have talked to are pleased and thankful that they found such a home after suffering from all kinds of drawbacks in the United States. These people will undoubtedly draw numbers of others in the near future, and are the best emigration agents, and this, I may safely say, applies to all the new settlers who are coming into this country to make their homes. The farming principally carried on is of a mixed nature, and the grain crops, though not so heavy as last year owing to the dry season, are of very good quality. Potatoes have been a fair crop for the season.

The usual agricultural exhibitions were held at Edmonton, South Edmonton, St. Albert, Red Deer, Lacombe and Innisfail, and the exhibits of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grains of all kinds, roots and garden produce, also butter and cheese, were of excellent quality and a credit to the exhibitors and the district.

Spring shows of stallions and bulls were held at Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton, South Edmonton, Innisfail and Red Deer. Two creameries are in operation in my district, one situated at Poplar Lake, near Edmonton, and one at Innisfail. These industries prove a great boon to the farmers in the locality in which they are situated.

During the past year there has been about 2,500 lbs. of wool bought in Fort Saskatchewan village, also small quantities shipped from the station at Edmonton.

The raising of hogs is getting to be a profitable business in this district. In Edmonton there is at present negotiation going on for the erection of a pork packing establishment, and in Fort Saskatchewan a small building 27 x 30 has been erected for the purpose of curing pork.

I give below a list of farm machinery, &c., which has been sold during the year, there is a slight decrease from the sales of last year, but this is owing to the fact that the majority of the settlers who came into the country this year brought their machinery and implements with them.

## FARM MACHINERY SOLD.

	1893.	1894.
Binders.....	52	53
Mowers.....	89	78
Rakes.....	88	66
Ploughs.....	220	249
Harrows.....	193	136
Wagons.....	113	74
Vehicles (light single).....	123	25
Vehicles (light double).....	24	2
Grain crushers.....	6	2
Steam threshers (traction engines).....		2
Threshers (horse power).....	—	2
Fanning mills.....	6	13
Sleighs.....	89	41
Drills.....	13	22

These figures are exclusive of much that has been brought in from other sources. There are eleven steam threshing machines, and nine horse-power machines now in operation in this district.

## RANCHING PROSPECTS.

There are no large ranches in this district, the cattle being in the hands of farmers, who have bands of cattle ranging in numbers from 50 to 100 head; some also have small flocks of sheep.

The approximate quantity of horses, cattle, &c., in the district is as under:—  
Cattle, 19,500; horses, 8,550; sheep, 3,300; hogs, 9,000.

## GAME.

Small game such as prairie chicken and partridge, has not been so plentiful during the past season as in previous years.

Rabbits are very numerous but, as usual, may be expected to decrease for the next four or five years, when they again gradually increase. Deer and small fur bearing animals are about as usual. Bears are reported to be very plentiful in some parts of the district.

Owing to the dryness of the season several of the small ponds and lakes have dried up, and ducks and geese, except in the vicinity of the larger lakes, were very scarce.

I might add that the fur market is much more brisk and sales more frequent than last year.

## GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment is equal to our present requirements.

## BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barrack furniture is in good order and sufficient for present use, but I trust that we will soon be supplied with iron cots. By their use economy and appearance would both be ensured.

## IMPROVEMENTS TO BARRACKS.

The following improvements have been effected at Fort Saskatchewan during the past year :—

A new hospital, which was greatly needed at this post, was built early in the spring. It is a two story building 28 x 30 with a basement and a hot air furnace complete ; it has on the first floor a surgery, one large ward with six beds, one small ward with three beds, one hospital orderly's room and one bath room. The upper floor is not connected with the lower floor, but is entered by an outside stairway, so that it can be isolated and used in case of fever or other contagious diseases breaking out.

It is stained inside and painted outside, and is completely finished.

The building is surrounded by a neat netted wire fence and has a neat entrance gate.

A stable 50 x 30 inside measurement has been built, capable of holding 22 horses, with hay mow and litter shed under one roof, has 16 windows, and two ventilators on the roof, is painted outside and the roof has been oiled, is finished complete.

A building 50 x 30 with two brick chimneys has been built and divided into three parts, viz. :—

Veterinary staff sergeant's quarters and surgery in the front part, saddle and harness room in the centre, and a saddler's shop at the rear end.

It is stained inside, painted outside, and is finished complete.

A blacksmith shop 24 x 20 has been built of logs, with our own labour ; has a shingle roof, ventilator on top, brick forge and chimney, four windows—two at each side, one in each gable end, plank floor, coal shed in corner, large double doors so that a wagon can be taken in for repairs.

The old log building used as a store house for oats and other articles has been rebuilt and is enlarged, new foundations laid, walls raised two feet, roof shingled, two windows put in gable ends, and a new door put on. This building is now 31 x 20, roof painted, also doors and windows, walls plastered and whitewashed.

A canteen has been opened in the old saddler's shop, cellar dug, new entrance door put on, a new window put in, and generally placed in a good state of repair.

The boiling house has been moved in line with blacksmith's shop and thoroughly repaired, plastered and whitewashed inside and out.

Oil house has been moved to the same line and repaired, plastered and whitewashed inside and out.

Recreation room has had the floor repaired and been generally overhauled.

Sergeant major's quarters have been stained inside same as other buildings.

Division office has been stained inside same as other buildings.

Paint shop over new wagon shed unfinished last year has had two Gothic windows put in, floored and sided and is now warm and comfortable and suitable for what is required.

The washroom floor has been repaired, and building plastered and whitewashed inside and out.

Guard room has been repaired when necessary, plastered inside and outside.

Old stable has been repaired, plastered and whitewashed inside and outside.

All brick chimneys have been overhauled pointed, up and repaired, and four rebuilt.

## DRAINS.

A plank drain has been laid from the washroom to the bank to carry off the water. A plank drain has been laid with grate, and a manhole to carry off the surface water from the square.

## IMPROVEMENTS STILL NECESSARY.

Of improvements still necessary I have to recommend that a new inspector's quarters be built next year; this is urgently required, as the old building is very old, cold, and in my opinion not worth repairing.

Two new stables are also necessary as the old one (19 years old) is in very bad condition and past repair. It will require one stable complete, and part of another, to hold the horses stationed at headquarters, to say nothing of horses coming in from outposts. Provision will also have to be made for the sick horses, the old stable used for this purpose being, from its age, in a bad state of repair, and in fact not worth repairing, and is unfit for the purpose required.

Several of the barrack buildings require painting very badly, it being five years since this was done.

Were the improvements and repairs recommended to be done, carried out next season, the post would then be in good condition.

## INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians has been, on the whole, very good, and with the exception of two Indians convicted of selling liquor, and one for vagrancy, no crimes amongst them have been recorded.

## PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the close attention paid by those of our men who were acting as fire-guardians during the season at Edmonton, South Edmonton, St. Albert, Lac Ste. Anne, Red Deer, Innisfail, Wetaskiwin, Duhamel, Morinville, Stony Plain, Beaver and Egg Lake, I am pleased to state that no fires of any note took place, with the exception of one which was supposed to have started on the Bear's Hill Indian Reserve, and which burnt out a man called Waterson.

## RELIEF TO HALF-BREEDS.

No relief to half-breeds was given or applied for during the year.

## RAILWAYS.

The only road in my district is the Calgary and Edmonton road.

## OCCURRENCES AND INCIDENTS.

His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Lady Aberdeen, visited the Edmonton district on the 13th of October last. They were enthusiastically received by all classes of the community. Owing to the limited time at the disposal of His Excellency the only outlying settlement visited was St. Albert. Myself and Inspector Snyder were in attendance, and the necessary travelling escort, guards, orderlies and transport were furnished.

His Excellency was pleased to express his appreciation of the arrangements made in honour of his visit, both by the municipal authorities and the police.

I regret to have to record the death of one member of my division, No. 2390, Constable Penelton, who was accidentally killed on the 30th March last by the caving in of a bank of earth at which he was working.

The village of Fort Saskatchewan has received some substantial additions during the past year. A very comfortable hotel has been built; a very handsome school-house erected, and a large building, the underneath part of which is used as an implement warehouse and the upper part as a public hall, has also been built. A harness shop has been opened, also a drug store.

The health of the district has also been good, but an outbreak of diphtheria took place in September, in the Beaver Hills, amongst some Germans. This being out of the Edmonton health district I thought it advisable to take the matter in hand, which I did, sending our doctor to look into matters, and on his report established a quarantine, sending police to enforce it and also to see that the parties quarantined were supplied with food and other necessaries, and I am glad to say that the measures taken prevented the disease from spreading, it being confined to two families.

The following new post offices have been opened in the district during the past year, viz. :—

Beaver Hills, situated in the Beaver Hills, section 23, township 54, range 21; Edna, on the Victoria trail, section 34, township 55, range 19; Manawan, situated at Egg Lake, 40 miles east of here, section 20, township 56, range 15. Spruce Grove, east of the Stony Plain Indian Reserve section 36, township 52, range 27; Whitefish Lake, situated on the Whitefish Lake Reserve; and Saddle Lake, situated on the reserve at Saddle Lake.

On the 7th of December, 1893, at Edmonton, May Buchanan, one of the *demi-monde*, was found dead in her house by a Chinaman, who lived on the same lot but in a separate house. Inspector Snyder, on being notified, proceeded to the house and arrested a man found there. This man, Thomas Ellsworth Shephard, was charged with having murdered the woman, and was committed for trial and was sentenced to imprisonment for life by Judge Rouleau, at Edmonton, on the 17th of May last, and taken to Stony Mountain Penitentiary on the 28th of May.

One Louis King was murdered on the 4th of August last at a spot about 16 miles north of St. Albert. This man who was a new arrival in the country, was accompanied by his son and was, at the time of his murder, engaged in looking up land with a view of homesteading, his son left him to go and look for a corner post and on his return found his father lying on the ground, dead.

Every possible means was employed by the members of my command put on the case to bring the murderer to justice; one arrest was made, on suspicion, but the evidence was not strong enough to warrant a committal, so the suspected party was released. In my opinion, had the reward been offered which was suggested by me the result might have been different.

One Rance Williams was arrested by Inspector Snyder and Constable Cowan at Bittern Lake on the 31st of May, charged with the murder of one George Steve on or about the month of September, 1892. Steve and Williams were mining together on the Saskatchewan River at a point situated about twenty-five miles from here. Williams came back alone and Steve has not been seen since, neither have his friends heard from him. Williams was committed for trial, but as the Crown could not prove the death of Steve the case was not gone on with. Williams, however, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Regina jail by Judge Rouleau on the 18th of October for cattle-stealing.

On the 29th of July last it was reported to me that a man called Paradis had found the dead body of a squaw in a bush situated about sixteen miles north of here; parties were sent out on several different occasions but could find nothing. Paradis in the meanwhile had been away in the Vermillion country cutting hay. On his return he was sent for and made to guide a party to the spot at which he was supposed to have seen the body, but he was unable to point out the place, and as this man has lately been charged with being insane I think the whole story was the result of an over productive imagination.

It was reported on the 14th of August last that a man named "Coutereille" had struck and killed a man named "Gullion" at his (Gullion's) place at the "Two Lakes" on the Athabasca trail. A party was sent out to investigate, and found out that Gul-

lion had not been home, but was working on one of the Hudson Bay Company's boats on the Athabasca River.

On the 15th of September last, a school-house in course of erection at Wetaskiwin was burned down, and as there was considerable hard feeling caused amongst the different tenderers, it is generally supposed that the place was set on fire. Two men were arrested on suspicion, but were released as nothing could be proven against them. I stationed a non-commissioned officer at Wetaskiwin in mufti for a week, but nothing more was found out about the cause of the fire.

During the past year I have had two officers under my command, viz., Inspector Primrose and Inspector Snyder, the last named is in command of the Edmonton detachment, the duties of which post he has performed to my entire satisfaction.

Inspector Primrose is with me at Fort Saskatchewan; he has, I am pleased to say, rendered me every assistance in carrying on the various duties we are called upon to perform.

Inspector Howard was temporarily attached to this division, and was stationed at the Athabasca Landing; besides that post, two other out posts were under his command viz., Grand Rapids and Lesser Slave Lake.

Generally I have pleasure in reporting that all ranks in their various capacities performed their duties to my entire satisfaction.

I forward herewith the annual reports of the hospital and veterinary staff sergeants, also the corrected map and return of criminal and other cases disposed of during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH,  
*Superintendent Commanding "G" Division.*

The Commissioner,  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.



APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. B. MOFFATT, COMMANDING "A" DIVISION, 1894.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
MAPLE CREEK, 30th November, 1894.

The Commissioner,  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Generally speaking the condition of the district is very satisfactory. The extremely dry and hot summer which has been experienced rendered the crops, both in cereals and roots, useless except where irrigation was carried on. With regard to grain I do not think that the failure of the crops should cause any disappointment, as it is very well known that in this district, on account of summer frosts or drought, is too uncertain to be depended upon. I think there should be some modification of the homestead regulations, which require the cropping of a certain acreage annually by the settlers, as in the majority of seasons it is simply a waste of time and money. This year though tenders for the supplying of oats and potatoes were called for as usual not a tender was received from any one in the district.

PATROLS.

The regular summer patrols were resumed as early in the year as practicable, viz., on the 13th April. Below I give schedules showing both last summer's arrangements and those which are in force at present for the winter.

SCHEDULE of regular Patrols for conveyance of reports, &c.

From	To	Remarks.		
Snake Creek.....	Stone Pile.....	Thursdays	back	Fridays.
East End.....	do.....	do	do	do
do.....	Farwell.....	Mondays	do	<sup>a</sup> Tuesdays.
Farwell.....	Davis Lake.....	Saturdays	do	same day after meeting party from Ten Mile.
do.....	Maple Creek.....	<sup>b</sup> Mondays	do	Tuesdays.
Bull Head.....	Elkwater Lake.....	Saturdays	do	same day after meeting party from McKay Creek.
McKay Creek.....	do do.....	do	do	same day after meeting party from Bull Head.
do.....	Maple Creek.....	Mondays	do	Tuesdays.
Ten Mile.....	Davis Lake.....	Saturdays	do	same day.
do.....	Willow Creek Crossing..	Thursdays	do	Fridays.
do.....	McKay Creek.....	Tuesdays	do	Wednesdays.
Willow Creek.....	Ten Mile.....	Wednesdays	do	Thursdays.
do.....	Bull Head.....	<sup>c</sup> Thursdays	do	Fridays.

<sup>a</sup> Upon arrival of patrol from Maple Creek.  
<sup>b</sup> do do do East End.  
<sup>c</sup> do do do Ten Mile.

The above is Circular No. 32.

In addition to the patrols as set out above and following, the men of the various detachments ride in different directions daily (weather permitting) and all settlers within reach of the outposts are visited frequently.

After the 1st November and until further orders the following patrols for the conveyance of reports, &c., will be made, circular No. 32 being cancelled from that date:—

On the 1st and 15th of each month :

Ten Mile to Maple Creek.

Farwell do

Graburn do

On the 14th and last day of each month :

East End to Farwell.

Medicine Lode to Graburn.

The Farwell and Graburn patrols are to await the arrival of those from Medicine Lodge and East End before leaving for Maple Creek.

The men from Medicine Lodge and East End will lay over and await the return of patrols from Maple Creek.

No patrol to consist of less than two men.

The detachments at Willow Creek Crossing and Snake Creek were under canvas, having been posted for the purpose of keeping American cattle south of the line. They were, on the whole, fairly successful, considering the great difficulties presented by a long boundary line which offered no obstacle either natural or artificial to the free ingress and egress of stock.

The White Mud River (known in Montana as Frenchman's Creek), upon which the Snake Creek detachment was posted, is a favourite resort for cattle, and being the only stream which runs into the States at that end of the district, it affords an easy road by which foreign stock can find their way in. A large number of cattle coming from the south were stopped and held there by the men of the detachment above named, but as the river dried, which it did towards the middle of the summer, they gradually disappeared. Quite a number eventually found their way on to the ranges about East End, coming across between Snake Creek and East End, where, as the river takes a large bend to the south, the distance is not too great for stock composed almost entirely of steers to wander over. These were rounded up and driven out towards the end of October.

A practice, which was followed last year by American stockmen, of cutting the calves and leaving them over here was discontinued this season in consequence of a warning given.

#### OUTPOSTS.

The permanent outposts off the railway in this district are Ten Mile (formerly known as Battle Creek) Farwell, East End, Medicine Lodge and Graburn (formerly known as McKay Creek), on the railway, Medicine Hat and Swift Current.

Medicine Lodge, which is situated in the coulee of that name, on the N. W  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 1, Tp. 8, Range 4 west of the fourth principal meridian, close to where the old trail from Fort Walsh to Macleod comes down the head of the mountain, was put up this year by police labour. It is intended to serve instead of the two former outposts which were known as Bull Head and Willow Creek, and which have been abandoned and demolished, the material from these being employed in the construction of the new buildings. The outpost consists of a barrack room, which will accommodate eight men if necessary, with mess room and kitchen adjoining to the rear, officers' quarters, store room, stable for ten horses, well with house over it and a strong corral.

The only other building which has been done in connection with outposts was the erecting of officers' quarters at Ten Mile. This outpost is now complete in so far as the original plan is concerned, but I find that the barrack-room accommodation is not sufficient, as on account of its central location and proximity to the quarantine ground there are at different times more men at this detachment than room can be found for. The barrack-room will hold but five in summer and four in winter. I would recommend that a room be added in rear of the mess-room for use as a kitchen and that the present kitchen be used as a barrack-room.

At Graburn I would recommend the building of an entire new outpost. At present we are using a rented house and the accommodation afforded is very inadequate, there being no more than sufficient room for the men belonging to the detachment. In addition the building is a poor one, with a mud roof which leaks whenever there is any rain; its interior is divided by single board partitions into four very small rooms, one of which has to serve the purposes of a store for oats and rations, &c., and another the double purposes of mess-room and kitchen (there is a small lean-to without a floor which is used as a kitchen in summer). The stable is a good building put up by police labour, affording stabling for ten horses. It could be removed.

East End is another place which requires attention. Reference to the necessity for building here was made by Superintendent Jarvis in his report of 1892.

#### PATROL MAP.

There is very little beyond the changes referred to above to add to the patrol map

#### ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

With the exception of looking up a boy, at the request of the Rev. Father Hugonard, who had been taken away from the industrial school at Qu'Appelle, nothing was done. This was the only application for any assistance.

#### CUSTOMS.

The work in this connection has been carried on as usual, reports and returns sent regularly to the collector of customs at Lethbridge. If reports are to be believed there will be an increase in the number of settlers from Montana next year.

#### RAILROADS.

No assistance has been asked for in connection with the railroads during the year.

#### DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the men of this division has, on the whole, been good. There have been two or three cases of imprisonment for drunkenness, and one for conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, for which the offender was sentenced to three months at hard labour. In this latter, the culprit is a young man and one who had previously borne a good character. He will, I think, profit by the lesson he has received.

#### DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Drill for all hands was commenced as early in the spring as practicable and carried on as the weather permitted up to the time the summer patrols were commenced.

Parades were held weekly throughout the summer.

All officers, non-commissioned officers (with the exception of one sergeant whom it was not convenient to bring from the detachment), and constables went through the course of dismounted carbine and revolver practice. Reg. No. 2883, Const. K. Sinclair, made a score at carbine practice of 319, taking first place in the division, and he has also won the gold medal in the final competition at Regina.

#### HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good on the whole, though it is my painful duty to report the death of Reg. No. 2477, Const. McIntosh. This man was in hospital suffering from an injury to one of his hands received by a kick from a horse while on duty at Snake Creek; he was taken ill with fever on the 6th November, 1894, and died on the evening of the 21st inst. He was buried the following day in the grave yard on the police reserve.

On the 16th he expressed a desire to see his uncle, Staff Sergt. Martin, and I accordingly telegraphed to the officer commanding at Macleod. Staff Sergt. Martin arrived here on the 18th inst.

On the 19th September, Reg. No. 2078, Staff Sergt. Flindt, sustained a fracture of one of the bones of his left forearm by being thrown from a horse. He has completely recovered.

#### RATIONS.

The rations supplied have been good. The addition of butter to the list has been much appreciated; a very good quality is being obtained here by local contract.

#### CANTEEN.

The canteen has been running very successfully. The old hospital, which is now occupied for the purpose, combined with recreation and reading rooms, affording every convenience.

#### KIT AND CLOTHING.

The supplies of kit and clothing appear to be uniform in quality with that supplied formerly. The quality of the stable clothing might be improved.

#### ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms of the division are in a fairly good condition, those requiring it having been sent to Regina for repairs.

<sup>Feb 1894</sup> The substitution of the Winchester Arms Company's ammunition for that of the Dominion Cartridge Company is appreciated by those who take an interest in rifle-shooting. The mis-fires this year were very few.

#### RECRUITS.

The following men presented themselves for enlistment during the summer:—

James P. Hicks, an ex-policeman, William Bell, Robert Filtness and Walter Ware.

Ex-Const. Hicks was re-engaged and posted to this division; William Bell was engaged and sent to Regina, and the others were sent to Regina for enlistment.

#### INSPECTIONS.

The post was visited by yourself on the 26th April last, when horses were offered for sale, and by the Assistant Commissioner on the 7th December, 1893, and 7th July, 1894.

On the 11th September I left here for Pendant d'Oreille to meet the Assistant Commissioner, and accompanied him round all the detachments, each of which he inspected in turn.

The detachments were also visited monthly throughout the summer by either myself or Inspector White-Fraser.

Since the 21st September Inspector Scarth who is attached from Depot division has been stationed at Ten Mile, with supervision of the other outposts on the south side of the Hills as well as Graburn to the north.

#### TRANSFERS AND DISCHARGES.

In the strength of the division since the date of my last report, the gain has been 20, made up as follows:—

Transferred:

1 Inspector.

17 N. C. O's. and Constables.

Re-engaged :

- 2 Constables.
- With a loss of 19 viz. :—

Transferred :

- 1 Inspector.
- 9 N. C. O's. and Constables.
- 1 Discharged, time expired (const).
- 5 do by purchase do.
- 3 Deserted do.

HORSES.

During the year the loss in horses was as follows :—

- 6 Transferred.
- 1 Died (mule).
- 1 Cast and sold.

Gain :

- 1 Transferred, Reg. No. 2025, found near Swift Current.
- 13 Remounts.

The total mileage of the horses of this division during the year was 186,076 miles.

STRENGTH OF DIVISION.

Below I give a table showing the strength and distribution of the division on the 31st October last :—

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	HORSES.			
									Saddle.	Teams.	Mules.	Total.
Maple Creek.....	1	1	1	4	1	4	35	47	20	29	1	50
Medicine Hat.....					1		2	3	1	2		3
Swift Current.....					1			1	1			1
East End.....					1		5	6	6	2		8
Farwell.....						1	2	3	3			3
Ten Mile.....		*1			1		5	7	5	2		7
Medicine Lodge.....						1	4	5	3	2		5
Graburn.....					1		2	3	3			3
Town Station.....							1	1	1			1
On Leave.....							1	1				
Stone File.....						*1	1	2	2			2
Total.....	1	2	1	4	6	7	58	79	45	37	1	83

\* Attached from Dépôt division.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Everything in these lines is in good order.

TRANSPORT.

The heavy transport is not at the present time in good condition, four new wagons which were supplied this year having turned out anything but good, in so far as the running gear is concerned. The wood, generally speaking, is of poor quality, defects or faults were concealed by putty and a heavy coat of the red paint, which is usually put upon agricultural wagons. The company which furnished the transport referred to is,

I understand, replacing the faulty gearing with new which, I trust, will prove to be more serviceable.

All transport furnished for the force should be sent unpainted; the adoption of this plan would have a double advantage; first, it would admit of a thorough examination of the material and the consequent detection of any scamp work; second, would allow of wagons being painted the ordnance colour, with a better chance of its lasting, as the paint, when put upon the finished article, scales off.

The light transport is all in good condition with the exception of one buckboard, which requires new wheels and axles to render it thoroughly serviceable, the body being quite worth the expenditure.

#### FORAGE.

The hay supplied this season is good, despite the dry and hot summer. The Canadian Agricultural Company which had the contract for oats for 1893-94, furnished grain of a uniformly good quality, though two carloads, which came, I understand, from the Edmonton district, had to be fanned before they could be accepted.

For the current year the contract has been awarded to Messrs. Parrish & Lindsay, of Brandon, the rate being lower than last year.

#### FUEL.

Coal is burned throughout the barracks, the main supply coming from Lethbridge. A quantity of Canadian anthracite has also been contracted for.

#### BARRACKS.

The only work done by outside labour at this post, during the past year was the digging of a new well, and repairing the plaster where it was required and white-washing the offices and quarters.

The new well was sunk at a cost of \$258 to a depth of 72 feet and an ample supply of water has been obtained, there being close upon 59 feet. It is located close to the place where the old well was and about the same distance from the fire tank. The pump house which also contains the fire engine has been turned to cover it. The old well has been filled up.

Beyond the plastering above referred to, very little has been done in the way of repairs to buildings, and what was done was accomplished by police labour.

A new fence was put up about the post. The posts and rails, which are of pine, were cut and hauled by our own men. Each of the posts has had that end which is placed in the ground well tarred, so that they should last for many years. The wire netting serves again. The old posts and rails give us a supply of fire wood for baking.

A new guard room is very much needed, the present building being too small (there being accommodation for but six prisoners) and very insecure and not in the least adapted for the purpose. It is infested with vermin, which owing to its being finished in wood and to the cells or rather cages being of the same material, cannot be got rid of. Another drawback is the fact of police prisoners imprisoned for breaches of discipline having to live and associate with criminals.

The buildings require paint very much. They are also exceedingly cold in winter, if they were covered with tar-paper and sided it would add very much to the comfort of everyone and effect a material saving in fuel.

#### TELEPHONES.

The only line in the district is that between the barracks here and town. New poles will be required for this next year.

#### TELEGRAPHS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph is the only line in operation. Nothing has been done to the Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company's line, which I have reported as being dangerous on account of the ruinous state in which it is.

## FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire engine and hose are in good working order, the tank under the engine house is kept full of water and the engine stands over it with the hose reel in front, hose coupled on, so that upon an alarm of fire all that has to be done is to drop the suction hose into the tank and proceed to the scene of the fire with the reel, when everything is ready for work. There is hose sufficient to reach any part of the barracks. There is an ample supply of ladders and fire-pails; and Babcocks ready charged are kept in different buildings.

## WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is the same as last year, with the exception that the new well in barracks is used for horses or fire purposes, instead of the old one which as I state above has been filled up.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

My remarks upon this subject in my annual report will apply now; no steps, so far as is known here, having been taken towards surveying any of the old trails.

## FERRIES.

There are no ferries in the district, the police ferry at Medicine Hat was not operated.

## RANCHING.

Ranching has been carried on much the same as formerly; cattle have been in excellent condition and a large number have been sold.

'Scab' having almost entirely disappeared, a great many sheep have been sold, a very large proportion of which were shipped to England.

There has been very little business in horses.

Only one case of glanders was reported this year, and the animal infected was destroyed.

There was a little friction in the vicinity of Graburn this summer between the settlers there who own cattle and certain sheep men, on account of what the former look upon as an encroachment upon their territory. A great deal of fine grazing country for cattle has undoubtedly been rendered unfit for cattle by the sheep wandering over it, but at the same time it is I believe public land which has not been leased.

## GAME.

There is the usual quantity of game, both large and feathered. The absence of the ruffed grouse from the Cypress Hills is remarkable, as they are to be found pretty generally throughout the Territories. The country about here affords numbers of spots most favourable for their propagation and I think that they might be advantageously introduced. It is my intention to try and procure a few brace with that object in view.

## INDIANS.

All the Indians about here are non-treaty, They are peaceable and well-behaved.

## PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the dry summer, prairie fires have been numerous. Convictions were obtained in several cases, as will be seen from the accompanying return. But in a great many instances fires were started by lightning.

The settlers on all sides rendered most cheerful aid in fighting fires, there having been but two cases where prosecution was necessary for neglecting to turn out. Convictions were obtained in both instances.

The regular detachments being so conveniently distributed it was necessary to place but one patrol, viz., at Josefsburg.

#### QUARANTINE.

Only 256 head of cattle have been quarantined in this district during the past summer. Of these 217 belonged to Canadian owners which had drifted across the line. The majority of them were the property of the Canadian Agricultural Co., and were brought in on the 11th July last by a party of the company's men. By special arrangement the company was allowed to quarantine this stock in one of their large inclosed pastures at Crane Lake and a constable was sent from here to take charge and see that the quarantine was strictly maintained. These cattle were visited periodically by the veterinary staff sergeant from here and upon the completion of the 90 days were released upon his certificate. The balance, 39 head, were the property of a settler from Montana who came in on the 4th August last. These cattle were held on the quarantine ground where a corral was put up by the police. These cattle were examined by Veterinary Staff Serg. Poett periodically, and released on the 3rd November, upon his certificate.

The changing of the quarantine ground, as recommended, from its former location on Milk River, has, as you are aware, been carried into effect with great advantage, as even though there were but 39 head of cattle held there the additional labour of looking after them on the old ground would have been very great.

#### CRIME.

The record of crime in the district does not show anything very heinous. The majority of the cases occurred at Medicine Hat. There was a case of cattle killing near that place last winter, but owing to delay in reporting the matter to the police, the culprits escaped to the other side of the line. They were half-breeds.

#### GENERAL.

On the 11th October last, His Excellency the Governor General passed through here, making a stop of but a few minutes. Inspector White-Fraser accompanied the vice-regal party to Medicine Hat, where they remained long enough to lay the cornerstone of a new building in connection with the hospital at that place.

There was quite a little excitement in Medicine Hat for a short time over the finding of gold on the bars in the river and though quite a number of people tried it the yield did not come up to their expectations. Some attempts have been made to find gold in the hills at the head of Battle Creek, but I think with indifferent success.

I cannot close this report without reference to the death of Superintendent Jarvis, which occurred so recently in Calgary. Nowhere will he be more regretted than in this division, which he at one time commanded and in which there is still a large proportion of men who served under him.

I beg to forward herewith the reports of Assistant Surgeon Fraser and Veterinary Staff Sergeant Poett, together with the estimates for the coming year and a return of criminal and other cases which have been dealt with, also map showing patrols.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. MOFFATT,  
Superintendent, Commanding "A" Division.



## APPENDIX G.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT JOSEPH HOWE, COMMANDING "C" DIVISION, 1894.

BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information this my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

## CRIME.

This district has been free from crime of any serious nature, as you will see from the return of the cases which is classified as follows :—

Assaults, 6 ; breaking windows, 1 ; drunk, 2 ; drunk and disorderly, 2 ; larceny, 3 (one awaiting trial) ; giving intoxicating liquor to Indians, 1.

All of the above cases were those of half-breeds and Indians, with two exceptions, and these two cases were of larceny, and I regret to say were committed by two constables of this division : one by Reg. No. 2863, Constable Parker, who stole a sum of money from a fellow constable and was sentenced by Mr. Justice McGuire to six months imprisonment with hard labour ; and has, as the consequence, been dismissed the force. The other case is that of Reg. No. 2879, Constable Kiely, who is at present awaiting trial in the guard-room ; he having been committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction. The charges against this constable are those of theft viz., stealing money and articles of clothing from members of the division in the barracks ; and he has also been charged with stealing portions of wearing apparel from a commercial traveller named Marcotte, who was a boarder in the Queen's Hotel in the town of Battleford.

## GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The general state of the district is good. There have been however few new settlers ; the absence of railway communication deters, I have no doubt, many from settling in this fertile region.

The only case of relief to a half-breed has been that of Mrs. Scott, a widow woman who came in from Fort Macleod some two years ago ; by your permission, I gave her one week's rations. I understand that she has since obtained work and is now making a fair living.

## OUTPOSTS.

The outposts of "C" Division are as follows :—

Onion Lake.—One non-commissioned officer and four constables.

Jackfish Lake.—One corporal, and one constable.

McFarlane's, on the Saskatoon trail.—Two constables.

Henrietta, on the Saskatoon trail.—Two constables.

These detachments on the Saskatoon trail were much needed, and will, I feel assured, be a great boon to the settlers, and to our own department ; not only for the purpose of patrolling and looking after prairie fires, but also for stopping places for our teams travelling from Saskatoon to Battleford and vice versa.

The men stationed at Jackfish Lake I find most useful in furnishing me with the weekly report of the state of this somewhat largely scattered district ; and they also give the settlers the feeling of security, which, prior to the establishment of this detachment, they lacked.

These men rendered valuable services during the past fall, in the prevention of prairie fires. I before, reported to you of the service rendered by Constables Parsons and Dixon by their prompt action in noticing the start of a prairie fire and putting it out; thus saving hundreds of tons of hay which would have otherwise been destroyed, the destruction of which would have meant ruin to most of the settlers in this district who depended upon it for feeding their cattle during the coming winter.

While on the subject of detachments, I will give you a brief summary of the work performed by the Onion Lake detachment. During the past year the following districts have been regularly patrolled from this detachment:—

Egg Lake, Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake. West.

Moose Lake, Frog Lake and Long Lake. North-west.

Cold Lake and the Chippewyan Reserve. North.

Island Lake. East.

I have marked these patrols on the attached map for your information.

In the Egg Lake district there are about one dozen families of half-breeds who make their living principally by hunting, although they make an attempt at farming on a somewhat modified scale; their crops however, generally prove a failure, owing to their limited knowledge of farming and want of proper care. I have no doubt whatever that this locality would be a most excellent farming country if farmed in a proper manner.

It is, I am glad to say, a most law-abiding community, as there has been no crime that I am aware of, amongst those people during the past year. Their general health has been good.

In January last, I ordered Sergeant Hall to proceed to Saddle Lake, as the Indians were reported at that place and at Whitefish Lake to have been killing cattle. Upon Sergeant Hall's arrival at Saddle Lake, he found the report to be true, and he and his men at once left for Whitefish Lake to interview Chief Pakan, who informed him that the Indians were killing their cattle against his express wishes, and asked Sergeant Hall if he would speak to his councillors; this Sergeant Hall agreed to do, and held two meetings; at both of which the Indians promised him that no more cattle would be killed without permission from their agent. While on this subject, and for the benefit of the uninitiated, I beg to state that the government, some years ago, gave the Indians a few head of cattle each. Year by year their cattle have increased; but the Indian although he claims these cattle as his own, has no right (by the laws of the department) to kill or dispose of them in any way, unless permission is given him to do so by the Indian Department through their agent. This is a most wise proviso, as if it had not been for this judicious restraint, the wily redman, every time he felt that his system required fresh meat, would have promptly killed an animal. On Sergeant Hall's return to Saddle Lake, some of the headmen of the band asked him to speak to the Indians on this reserve. A meeting was called, at which the Indians promised in future to be guided by their agent. At each of these meetings, the Indian agent and the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen were present: and I am glad to say that not a single instance of cattle killing has occurred since, and the Indians have all worked to the entire satisfaction of their agent.

There has been no crime amongst these Indians during the past year; the only arrest being a case of assault for which the accused was sentenced and received one month's hard labour.

The health of these Indians has been good. There are about 700 in this agency.

At Frog and Moose Lakes there are about 100 Indians who make their living by hunting. They have done well during the last year; game of all sorts being very plentiful, and their catch of fur being far in excess of former years.

At Long Lake the Indian Department keep their herd of cattle, some 600 head. This is a fine hay country, and well adapted for cattle raising. The cattle which the Indian Department have there are a fine lot and in a most excellent condition. The grass in this locality seems most nutritious, and all animals that feed upon it are rolling in fat.

At Cold Lake (Chippewyan Reserve) there are about 175 Indians who make their living entirely by hunting. These Indians are fairly well off, having some 250 head of

cattle, and 50 head of horses entirely their own property. They have done well by the catch of fur during the last season; and this lake also abounds with fish of the most excellent quality, resembling in appearance and taste the salmon trout which are taken in the northern rivers of New Brunswick. The fish are of immense size.

These Indians receive no assistance from the government, and are thrifty, law-abiding, honest and peaceable.

The Island Lake Indians are a small band of some 60, who make their living exclusively by hunting. They receive no government assistance, but have done wonderfully well in their catch of fur during the last season. These Indians are also a peaceable, honest and hardworking set.

On the Onion Lake reserve, there are about 400 Indians. They do considerable farming, and raise nearly enough grain for their own support. Their attempt at farming is most excellent and their crops are equal to, if not better, than any in the district.

During the winter months they get out logs and having a grist and saw mill, are able to supply lumber for local demand. They receive rations from the Government, and are paid treaty.

There has been no crime amongst them, and their health is excellent.

Sergeant Hall with his men keeps a constant patrol about this reserve, and at once takes notice of any trivial trouble that may arise among them. I should like here to mention, sir, to you, the excellent service which has been rendered the department in this district. Staff Sergeant Hall has been stationed at Onion Lake for a number of years and by his honest, manly and straightforward dealing, has gained the confidence and appreciation of the entire population of the district, and especially that of the Indians.

There have been numerous prairie fires through the district during the year, caused, I fear, in many instances, from the Indians hunting; they using the old muzzle-loading gun and placing over the powder either old rag or dried grass, so that when the gun is discharged the grass or rag becomes ignited and falling upon the dry prairie a fire frequently ensues.

In conclusion I would give you a short statement of the cattle and horses in the Onion Lake district:—

	Cattle.	Horses.
Indian Department.....	1,323	50
Francis Dufresne.....	40	20
J. R. Simpson.....	20	20

Sergeant Hall and his men are treated with the greatest kindness and respect by all the Indians in this great lone land and the constant visits of this intelligent non-commissioned officer and his men amongst the numerous Indian bands, has the desired effect of keeping down crime, and affords the Indians the means of having any little difficulty adjusted when occasion requires.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

This has been rendered when called for. A non-commissioned officer and three men were sent to Saskatoon during the month to bring up the Indian treaty money and upon the arrival of this money at Battleford, I forwarded the portion for treaty payments at Onion Lake for that district under the charge of a non-commissioned officer. Staff Sergeant Hall furnished an escort and accompanied the agent through all his payments. I also furnished an escort to the Indian agent for payments in this district. This escort accompanied him to all the reserves and remained on duty until all the payments were completed. Everything passed off quietly and the Indians seemed contented and well satisfied.

The following is a short summary of a report furnished by Corporal Smith, D.B., the non-commissioned officer who was in charge of the escort, and who accompanied Mr. Williams, Indian Agent, during the treaty payments. Corpl. Smith's report is as follows:—

Acting on instructions I left this post on the 6th instant in charge of escort accompanying the Indian Agent to the various reserves while paying treaty money. All these payments at the various reserves passed off quietly, and I heard no complaints whatever, made to the agent by the Indians.

The Stoney Reserve to which we first went is situated some 20 miles from Battleford, and comprises three bands. 1st, the "Mosquito" Band, numbering 53 souls; 2nd, "Bears Head," numbering 20 souls; 3rd, "Lean Man's," numbering 4.

The Cree Indians Reserve are divided as follows:—1st, "Red Pheasants," situated 20 miles south, and numbering 128 souls; 2nd, "Sweet Grasses," some 20 miles west of Battleford, numbering 132 souls; 3rd, "Little Pine Reserve," numbering 105; 4th, "Luckyman's Band," 12; 5th, "Poundmaker's," 113. (These are all practically one reserve, and are situated 40 miles west of Battleford on the Battle River); 6th, "Thunderchild's" Reserve, numbering 166 souls, situated 20 miles north-west of Battleford on the Saskatchewan River; 7th, "Moosomin's," 111 souls, situated 11 miles from Battleford on the Saskatchewan River.

The Indian Department have 1,323 head of cattle divided among the different reserves; about 250 of these animals are work cattle.

Owing to the scarcity of hay Poundmaker's and Little Pine's Indians are taking their cattle to Turtle Lake for the winter, and the Indians on Thunderchild's and Moosomin's reserve are taking their bands of cattle to Round Hill, an excellent hay district. The remainder will be wintered on the different reserves. Mr. Indian Agent Williams has expressed to me his entire satisfaction with the manner in which Corpl. Smith and the party under his charge carried out the duties of escort.

#### CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The following is a summary of punishments of the past year:—

Man dismissed.....	1
Sentenced to imprisonment and dismissed .....	4
Sentenced to imprisonment.....	5
Fines inflicted.....	31
Confined to barracks without fines .....	6
N. C. officer reduced .....	1
	—
Total .....	48

The number of offences in this division are greater than last year, the fines having been \$207.

With the exception of these punishments the conduct of the men and the discipline of the divisions have been most excellent.

#### LIQUOR LAWS.

There have been no cases of drunkenness amongst the Indians throughout the year, and only one case of giving intoxicants to Indians, in which case a man named Alfred Smith was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Judging by the general state of the district, the present liquor law, so far as it affects the white population, is a most satisfactory one; but with regard to the half-breed community I can only reiterate my statement of last year, and I must again strongly urge that the North Saskatchewan be placed as a northern boundary of the licensed district. My reasons for asking for this, are, that there are so many half-breeds and non-treaty Indians north of this boundary, who appear to have an inborn fondness for spirituous liquor which seems to be inbred in them so deeply, that I think all the temperance lectures in the world would not cure them of their desire to consume spirituous drink.

## PATROLS.

The undermentioned detachments have been supplied from this post :—

Name.	Officers.	Staff-Sergts.	Sergts.	Corporals.	Constables.	Horses.
Onion Lake .....		1			4	6
Jackfish Lake .....				1	1	2
Macfarlane's .....					2	2
Henrietta .....					2	2

All reports that I have had regarding the conduct of the men of this division, while on patrol duty, have been to their credit.

The patrols during the past season were commenced in the early spring, and continued up until the present, during which time the Indian reserves, and all small settlements together with the Jackfish Lake and the Bresaylor settlement have been regularly patrolled and visited.

An inspector from this post has visited monthly the detachment at Onion Lake, and at periods he visited the Cold Lake and Egg Lake districts.

## DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Drill, both mounted and dismounted, has been regularly carried on, and instructions were forwarded to Staff Sergeant Hall (in charge of Onion Lake detachment) to drill the men on his detachment as often as possible.

I held two divisional parades a week, but in order to get the winter post supply of wood cut, I was obliged to discontinue these parades of late.

Target practice with the Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver has been gone through most thoroughly with the division; and the greatest interest was manifested by the non-commissioned officers, and men of the division, in this practice. The badges which the honourable the minister has so kindly granted have been a great incentive to members of this division, and were the means of making them use their utmost endeavour to show up well on the score sheet. I would venture to suggest, however, that it is almost impossible to make really good shooting with our present weapon, as the Winchester carbine which we have at present is not by any means what it should be. The members of the division, in my opinion, should be allowed ammunition for the purpose of practice, and I would go further and would have the men sent to the range under a competent sergeant instructor at different periods ranging over the summer and spring months, on which occasions the men could be instructed in a practical way, in the various allowances to be made for wind, light, etc. This would be followed by the annual shooting, and for the competition for the marksmen's badges.

## PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The physique of the members of this division is very good; and the men are able to perform all duties they may be called upon to execute. I forward herewith Asst.-Surgeon Paré's report on the health of the men by which you will see that with the exception of an epidemic of la grippe, which attacked the division in the early spring, and also an accident met with by Reg. No. 1261, Sergeant Jones, by which this non-commissioned officer lost a finger of his right hand, the division has been free from sickness of any serious nature.

## RATIONS.

The rations supplied by the contractors throughout the year have been excellent, and no complaints have been made. With regard to butter; this action by the honourable the minister has been looked upon by all members of the division, as a great boon.

I would venture to suggest that the extra one-quarter allowed to patrol parties, is not sufficient, and, if possible, I would suggest that the old system, giving a ration and a half be again allowed, as men in the fresh air and travelling especially are blessed with a good appetite, and which I know in some cases exceeds the ration and a-half, and consequently they cannot be satisfied with the ration and quarter allowed.

#### KIT AND CLOTHING.

The kit and clothing are of excellent quality, but the yellow badges on the fur caps of the present issue are not as neat looking as the old. The present issue appears to be made of flannel while the old was made of cloth.

The present issue of fur coats are not by any means durable; the seams are continually giving away and require constant mending, and the fur rubs and comes off in patches leaving the coat in places bereft of fur and in appearance resembling a dog which has just recovered from the mange; and are anything but sightly.

I would also recommend that the fore and after cap now in use by the force be done away with, and in lieu of same, that members of this division be furnished with a light felt hat with a soft brim.

#### DESERTERS.

There have been no deserters from this division.

#### ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

The Winchester carbines in this post are very old, and a good many of the barrels are badly honeycombed. They are, however, in good working order and fit for service. The Enfield revolvers are in good working order.

The present artillery equipment at this post consists of the following armanent:—

One 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifle gun of 800 pounds weight with carriage complete.

Two 7-pounder bronze muzzle-loading rifle guns with carriages complete.

We have harness for the 9-pounder, and as the 7-pounder gun carriages are fitted up with a pole, they can be manœuvred by our ordinary police harness, the driver sitting on the limber box.

I have formed a squad for the 9-pounder and drilled them in ordinary field battery drill, and, as the 7-pounders are without axle-tree boxes and no room on limber for the conveyance of men, I have formed two squads for these guns and extemporize the horse artillery drill for the purpose, thus the whole of the detachment (with the exception of No. 8, who is a driver), are mounted on horses.

I have had some practice with the 9-pounder and 7-pounder guns. The ammunition generally is good, but I am afraid some of the 10 second boxers wood time fuses have become deteriorated, as this ammunition has been at the various posts in the force since 1873, a period of 21 years. My reason for making this statement regarding the 10 second fuses, is, that at practice last week when used with shrapnell shell, two of these fuses failed to act; consequently the shells did not burst.

All the filled cartridges in the metal lined cases, both 7 and 9-pounder ammunition, are in excellent condition, and are fit for service and all other ammunition so far as I can ascertain is in first class condition.

#### SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.

So far as my knowledge extends there have been no deposits in the government savings bank in this division during the past year, and it is a matter of great regret that the post office in this town is not made a branch of the savings bank. I can only urge the advisability of having this accommodation afforded.

#### STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

To perform all the work efficiently which I have been called upon to execute, has been made somewhat difficult by the fact that I have been rather shorthanded during the past season, and the addition of 10 men to the establishment, who arrived here on

the 16th of the month has made a most desirable and much needed increase to the division.

The following table shows present distribution of "C" division :

Posts and Detachments.	Officers.	N.-C. O.'s	Constables.
Battleford.....	4	11	45
Onion Lake.....		1	4
Jackfish Lake.....		1	1
Macfarlanes.....			2
Henrietta.....			2

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by Assistant Commissioner McIlree in May last.

The detachments are inspected once a month.

A barrack inspection is held once a week.

HORSES.

Most of the horses in this division are in excellent condition, and fit for work. Some few, however, through age and other causes are now unfit for further service, and will have to be cast.

The remounts which were received during the year have turned out well.

I would very much like that four heavy draught horses suitable for artillery work be furnished, as at present I have no horses in the division suitable for this purpose.

The following is the present distribution in my command :—

Post and Detachments.	Saddle.	Team.
Battleford.....	33	18
Onion Lake.....	4	2
Jackfish Lake.....	2	
Macfarlanes.....	2	
Henrietta.....	2	
Total.....	43	20

The total number of miles travelled is 49,371.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We have in the division the following amount of harness :—

Cart harness.....	8 sets.
Lead, light.....	1 "
Lead, heavy.....	4 "
Single.....	2 "
Wheel, heavy.....	8 "
" light.....	2 "
Saddles—double cincha.....	12 saddles
" single.....	56 "
Total.....	68

The harness and saddlery are in excellent condition. Numnahs however (previously requisitioned for) are much required.

## IMPROVEMENTS TO BARRACKS.

During the past year I have had an old building standing in the middle of the square pulled down. This building was known as the old blacksmith shop; and its removal does away with a very old eyesore, and adds greatly to the appearance of the barracks. There has been an addition added to Inspector Bégin's quarters, at a cost of \$250, which makes this building excellent quarters for a married officer.

## CANTEEN.

The canteen which I was permitted to start in this division is a great boon to the men, enabling them to purchase goods of all kinds at a reasonably low figure, and I am justified in expecting that by the end of the winter we shall be making a profit which can be used for the benefit of the division. At present we are making headway against invested capital.

## FIRE PROTECTION.

I consider that this post has a thorough system of fire protection. We have an excellent fire engine with a sufficient quantity of hose to reach any building in the barracks. We have 3 tanks; each holding 130 barrels of water. We have a tankhouse erected over two of them, the third being constructed in the paint shop, so that small fires can be kept up during the winter months to prevent any possibility of the water freezing.

I have had the men of the division formed up into a fire brigade, previously detailed as to their places, if a fire should occur, in which case I think we would be competent to cope with it.

## TRANSPORT.

The transport of this division consists as follows:—

Heavy wagons.....	9
Double buckboards.....	3
Single do.....	3
Patrol wagons.....	2
Water cart.....	1
Spring wagons.....	4
Sleighs, light.....	4
do heavy.....	3
Jumpers.....	7

All the transport is in good condition, though old. I have had it thoroughly overhauled during the past season, and we shall want nothing in the way of transport during the ensuing year.

## FORAGE.

The forage received on contract is of excellent quality; and the hay is as good as it was last year.

## STABLES.

The stables at this post are in good condition, and will meet all our requirements. A good sick stable (as I asked for last year), however, is much needed.

## BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barrack rooms in the post are very comfortable indeed. I have had cots made for all the men and neatly painted, these cots taking the places of the old bed trestles. They look very neat, and the men find them very comfortable. I also have had tables



made for each barrack-room and covered with green baize. I also have purchased twelve arm chairs for each barrack-room, and have discarded the old, unsightly and uncomfortable benches. I have had yellow cloth spring blinds put on all the barrack windows; the fine fund paying for all these improvements and comforts.

#### RECREATION-ROOM.

The recreation-room of this post is well fitted up and is most complete. In addition to this we have a most excellent library, supported entirely by the division. Each officer, non-commissioned officer and constable contributes 25 cents per month. The secretary deals directly with Charles Musson, and this company furnishes us with all the newest books. The way in which I procure books for the division is as follows: A blank list is left on the recreation-room table, and any member of the division who wishes for a certain book, places his name on the list with the name of the book required opposite his name. At the end of each week, the secretary closes this list and brings it before the library committee, who, if the funds permit, and if the books are in no way objectionable, instruct the secretary to order them, and upon their arrival by mail they are placed on the list of library books.

#### FUEL.

Wood is still used as the fuel in this post.

The whole of the wood of last year's contract has been cut up by the men of this division, they using a horse power, which is rented at the cost of \$5 per month.

#### PUMP.

I beg to draw your attention to the fact that this post is still without a pump which can be used. We are in possession of a pump but it is absolutely useless owing to its make and the depth of the well. It is impossible to work it for any length of time without its breaking down.

#### TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

No changes have been made with the above during the year, there being one line passing through, which is the government telegraph line.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The water used in this post we are compelled to draw from the Saskatchewan River.

The new well in the post which was finished last May, has still 25 feet of water in it; but, as we have no pump, we are unable to utilize it.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The bridges between here and Saskatchewan during the past year have been in a most disgraceful condition, and entirely out of repair. During the last month, however, most of them have been put in tolerable order.

#### FERRIES.

The steam ferry on the Saskatchewan is a great success, and a great convenience, enabling the settlers of Jackfish Lake and Round Hill to dispose of their produce during the summer months. The cable ferry at Onion Lake was in good order during the summer months.

#### SETTLERS.

There has been no addition to the number of settlers during the last year to this district. The want of railway communication is one great drawback to this.

The prospects of the settlers seem to be fairly good, although the crops have not been all that could be desired or expected. There have been no cases of complete failure where the ground was properly cultivated.

## GAME.

Game of all kinds has been very plentiful during the past season, more especially the rabbits; they are more plentiful this year than I have ever seen them, and afford the halfbreeds many a toothsome morsel. You can imagine how plentiful they are when I tell you that myself and a friend, killed over sixty-eight in the space of two hours in an afternoon. Geese have also been very plentiful this year and prairie chickens were very numerous. Antelope and deer were also very plentiful.

## FISH.

Jackfish Lake and Turtle Lake abound with whitefish, and great numbers are taken from there during the season.

## HALFBREEDS.

Since the discretionary order granting me power to help the destitute halfbreed by giving him rations, I have only had occasion to help one woman, who was temporarily deprived of her means of livelihood, in the shape of fishing in the Jackfish Lake, by instructions given to the fishery guardian; this order, however, has been rescinded, and the woman has been allowed to fish.

The halfbreeds throughout the district during the year have been most orderly and quiet; most of them appear to be getting along fairly well. Of course, I have no doubt that some cases of destitution will be brought to my notice during the coming winter, but those, if any, to whom I grant aid in the way of rations, I shall make perform necessary work in compensation for provisions given.

## INDIANS.

The Indian reserves in this district are of the following strength.

1st. The Cree Indians are divided as follows:—

Red Pheasant's, numbering	128
Sweet Grass " "	132
Little Pine's " "	105
Lucky Man's " "	12
Poundmaker's " "	113
Thunderchild's " "	166
Moosomin's " "	111
Total	<u>767</u>

2nd. Stony Indians:—

Mosquito, numbering	53
Bear's Head " "	20
Lean Man's " "	4
Total	<u>77</u>

In the district of the detachment at Onion Lake, the following is the distribution of the Indians:—

Saddle Lake, numbering	700
Frog and Moose Lakes, numbering	100
Cold Lake, numbering	(Chippewayan) 175
Island " "	60
Onion " "	400
Total	<u>1,435</u>

The above Indians have been very orderly throughout the year.

There has been a change made on the Red Pheasant Reserve in the way of instructors. Farm Instructor Mr. Price, of that reserve, has been removed to Duck Lake, and Mr. Wilson, instructor of that place, has been brought in to relieve him.

Beside the above statement showing the number of Indians there are quite a number of non-treaty Indians who roam about the country north of the Saskatchewan, who obtain their living entirely by hunting. They are a law-abiding and harmless set, and cause little trouble.

#### PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been a number of prairie fires in this district during the year and in all cases I have sent out men who have worked well; and have nearly always succeeded in extinguishing the fire. One fire, however, got in amongst the bush which lies to the S. E. of Battleford, and continued for miles to the S. W.; and when a fire does get into a bush such as this, it is almost impossible for men to put it out, so the efforts of the men were confined to protecting the farmers, ranches and reserves. With regard to these prairie fires, the police, I fear, suffer more abuse from the unthinking settler than about any of their other numerous duties, which they are called upon to perform, some of these thoughtless settlers seemingly forget that the police at the best of times are not innumerable and that they have various other duties to perform of which fighting prairie fires is but one.

I am given to understand that complaint has been made about the loss of hay on the reserves. I do not know one reserve which is not surrounded by timber or brushwood and when a fire does get amongst this bush with the high winds which constantly prevail in this district during the summer and fall months, sparks from this burning bush are carried from 300 to 500 yards, and these sparks will easily ignite stacks of hay.

#### RANCHING.

I am enabled to report as favourably as in former years upon the success of the stock breeders in this district. There have been purchased since my last report by Mr. MacFarlane two pedigreed Clydesdale stallions and some mares. In the cattle line Mr. Cooper, of Jackfish Lake, brought in some thoroughbred Durham bulls. Messrs. Gordon & Ironside purchased from the cattle owners of this district 300 head of cattle for exportation, and Messrs. Rose & Skelton took with them 150 head to Montreal on the 29th of last month, selling 41 at Montreal for fair prices and shipping the remainder to Bristol, England, Mr. Skelton going with them. I have not heard of the final result of the speculation, but if it turns out well, it will be a grand thing for this district and will encourage young ranchers to go in more exclusively for stock, having in view the exportation of the same for the English market. On the whole I consider Battleford district has a grand future in view as a cattle country for the smaller kind of ranchers, who will put up a small quantity of hay each year to winter cattle through any severe weather; as the feed is so excellent all through this northern country, the cattle buyers say that the beef raised here is much superior to the beef raised on the sterile plains of the south.

#### CREAMERY.

That portion along the creek at Jackfish at the north end of Jackfish Lake, for about ten or twelve miles north, is settled by French Canadians, some of whom are doing very well, especially since a creamery has been started by Mr. N. Pomerleau.

These families have from 12 to 16 cows each, and they supply milk to the creamery at 70 cents per 100 pounds. A settler, milking 12 to 16 cows per day, can make from \$1.70 to \$2.50 per day together with the skim milk, which they are allowed to take away and feed to the calves. They expect to milk more cows next summer.

The butter is most excellent and sells for 25 and 30 cents per pound. Mr. Pomerleau has been able to export large quantities, for which he has obtained most excellent prices, the demand for it being great.

A creamery run on the above mentioned plan is a great boon to the settlers near it, as it enables them to obtain ready money for milk which they otherwise would most likely have to waste.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

During the past year the services of "C" Division were called upon to put out two fires at the industrial school, one in the earlier part of the summer, when the carpenters' shop of that institution was burnt to the ground, and the other about 3 months later, when a large importation of coal, which had been stored in the cellars of this institution, was discovered to be on fire. The cause of both these fires are merely surmises, the carpenter's shop fire is an entire mystery. With regard to the coal, it is imagined that it was caused by spontaneous combustion. This may or may not have been so; however, our men worked well, removed the coal and saved the building from destruction. A great quantity of coal had to be removed and the heat was very great, and I cannot too highly praise the non-commissioned officers and men for the manner in which they worked.

In conclusion I would beg to bring to your notice the assistance which I have received from Inspectors Moodie and Bégin, and Asst. Surgeon Paré, in carrying out the work of this district; and I cannot praise too highly the assistance which I have received from all the non-commissioned officers and constables of this division. All work which they have been called upon to do, has been carried out with alacrity and cheerfulness, and all through a feeling of esprit de corps seems to exist.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE, *Supt.*

The Commissioner,  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

The following list shows the principal Stock-owners in the Battleford District:—

Name.	Residence.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Paynter, McCready & Fields	Bresaylor	25	150	
E. Spence	do	10	25	
G. Spence	do	8	25	
R. Spence	do	13	30	
S. Taylor	do	25	25	
H. Taylor	do	5	7	
D. Taylor	do	35	35	
— Chisholm	do	15	20	
L. Copplette	do	8	15	
H. Sayers & Sons	do	30	55	
J. Bremner & Sons	do	15	50	
J. Lambert	do	8	23	
E. Bourrassa	do	15	80	
J. Dandelin	Jackfish	18	175	175
M. L. Heureux	do	14	40	
J. Poitras	do	7	58	
J. Duhainne	do	8	40	
Bourré & Son	do	14	100	
M. Côteau	do	11	100	
A. Arcand	do	4	90	
A. Savard	do	5	100	
H. Couture	do	15	250	
S. Lajoie	do	4	75	
A. & T. Duhainne	do	4	100	
Héon & Sons	do	10	160	

Stock-owners in the Battleford District.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
J. M. Pomerleau	Jackfish	15	75	
F. Bellevance	do	10	45	
George Ness	do	60	15	10
Charette & Son	do	6	50	
E. Nault	do	4	15	
A. Boulanger	do	5	15	
Parenteau & Son	do	12	15	
J. Amirault	do	6	10	
A. Mannix	do	5	10	
C. Smith	do	1	2	
L. Fiddler	do	6	16	
D. Villebrandt	do	6	35	
J. Villeneuve	do	4	10	
C. Delorine	do	9	15	
D. Finlayson	Round Hill	7	40	20
D. Cooper	do	5	75	
M. McDonald	do	6	5	
Rose & Son	do	4	300	5
S. Ballendine	Battleford	21		
C. M. Dannais	do	40	130	
Béliveau	do		65	
Price & Taggart	Red Pheasant	13	13	
M. Thibeau	Battleford	20	50	
J. Bird	Eagle Hills	30	15	
Prongua	do	14	47	
D. Arcand	Battleford		100	
J. M. Skelton	do	50		
Barker's estate	do	2	90	
W. Dannais	do		45	
Mahaffy & Clinskill	do	30	50	
Thomas Dewan	do	130	8	
Richard Bros	Lizard Lake	30	90	
M. Young	Battleford		25	
P. G. Laurie	do	7	15	
R. C. Laurie	do	9	27	
J. Ballendine	do	17		
V. Rivord	do	18		
Mrs. Dill	do		45	
H. Par er	do		42	
R. Latimer	do		30	
Mrs. Morin	do		30	
R. G. Speers	Eagle Hills	30	120	
R. H. Speers	do	8	35	
Prince Bros	Turtle Creek	20	50	
J. Arcand	Jackfish	4	30	
H. Richardson	do		30	
Mrs. Callaghan	do	9	70	
Alex. McKenzie	Battleford	38	18	
Robert McKenzie	do	2	15	
D. F. Orr	Forty-Mile Lake			800
Latta	Lizard Lake			450
Indian Department				14

## APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT JOHN COTTON, COMMANDING  
" F " DIVISION.

PRINCE ALBERT, 10th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for 1894.

## INDIANS.

As the conduct of the Indians, treaty or non-treaty, is of much importance to the well-being of a police district, I shall commence my report by noting that, on the whole, the Indians in this district have given the police little trouble. I am satisfied that the Indian Department officials take great and earnest interest in their work, and, furthermore, that the general condition of the Indians on the different reserves is annually improving.

The Indian reserves in the Prince Albert district are as follows :—

John Smith's Reserve,	on South Saskatchewan River.			
Edward Smith's	do			
One Arrow's	do	Near Batoche.		
Beardy's	do	Duck Lake.		
Muskeg Lake	do	West of Prince Albert.		
Sandy	do	do	do	do
Sturgeon	do	North	do	do
Fort à la Corne	do	East of	do	do
Moose Woods (Sioux)	do	About 18 miles south of Saskatoon.		
Snake Plains	do			

With the exception of the Indians at Moose Woods, who are Sioux, all the above reserves are those of the Cree nation. For the past two years we have, as you are aware, had a detachment of police at Cumberland House, on the North Saskatchewan River. In the Cumberland district there are Indian reserves and settlements at various points: Cumberland House itself, the Pas, Cedar and Moose Lake, Pelican Narrows, Grand Rapids, etc. These Indians are under the supervision of an Indian agent. This gentleman has at different times obtained the services of our men from Cumberland. He has borne testimony to the efficient manner in which such service has been performed.

In the early part of this year, you deemed it necessary that I should visit the Cumberland district. I did so, travelling almost the entire district by dog-train. It was an arduous trip, tiresome in the extreme, and one that must always be accompanied with severe hardships. At the different Hudson Bay posts I received all possible assistance, and the most generous hospitality was extended to me.

I shall always remember the kindness of senior chief Factor McFarlane. On my return to Prince Albert, I furnished you with a report of my trip, from which I take the following :—

"I proceeded to Cumberland on the 22nd February, 1894, to inspect the detachment stationed at that point. As the result of my inspection and personal inquiry, I am satisfied that Reg. No. 2010, Corporal J. A. Connor, and Reg. No. 2127, Constable S. Carter have performed their duties faithfully and efficiently.

They appear to be thoroughly respected by all the residents of the district. Both men have become good dog drivers and efficient canoe men as well.

The missionaries, Hudson Bay Company officers, and others, express the belief that the presence of a police detachment at Cumberland has been beneficial. Indians

and half-breeds, who from time to time gave considerable trouble, are now reported as realizing that the law of the land is all powerful, even in out of the way places.

Corporal Connor informed me that Mr. Reader, Indian agent, and Mr. McCall, inspector of Indian agencies, have expressed themselves as more than pleased with the result of the police work.

The following are the Indian reserves in the district, showing population of each:—

Grand rapids.....	103
Chemawawin .....	127
Moose Lake .....	121
The Pas .....	380
Pas Mountain.....	158
Cumberland .....	151
Total.....	<u>1040</u>

There is also quite a large half-breed population, some of them are half-breed proper and others Indians, who have been permitted to withdraw for treaty.

One of the detachment patrols from time to time to the winter quarters of the Indians at Pine Bluff and Sturgeon River, also the half-breed settlements at Budd's Point, Birch River and Pas Mountain. Constable Carter, last month, (February, 1894) accompanied the Indian agent and visited the different camps of hunters at the mountain. He reports two large camps of Saulteaux Indians from Fort Pelly, hunting and trapping in the district. Corporal Connor, and Chief Factor Macfarlane, of the Hudson Bay Company, inform me that these patrols have had a good effect on the Indians and half-breed population, who now see that the police can go anywhere and everywhere either by dog train or canoe. The Pas is generally visited once a month, in summer by canoe, and in winter by dog train.

Corporal Connor says that he believes that, were it not for the presence of the police, at times liquor would be brought from Prince Albert, and improperly sold. I need not here point out how easy it is for half-breeds to obtain liquor when they have the money and pay for it.

Many of the Indians have had a hard time of it this winter owing to the fact that last year autumn fishing was a failure; and it is at that time that the Indians put up fish for winter use. At present it is impossible to catch fish in any large quantity. I might here say that from personal observation I am satisfied it would be impossible, and certainly cruel, to enforce the fishing regulations amongst these Indians unless daily rations are issued during winter months.

Fur-bearing animals are reported not to be as numerous this year as last, fortunately rabbits have been fairly plentiful and have formed the principal article of Indian diet during the past season.

I may say also that la grippe has been prevalent throughout the district, several deaths having been reported.

As to the advisability of stationing men at Grand Rapids I understand that the Indian agent is of opinion that a detachment should be placed there as well as at the Pas, this is also the opinion of Chief Factor McFarlane of the Hudson Bay Company. It is pointed out that there are four fishing companies, all of which fish towards the north end of Lake Winnipeg, making their headquarters about Grand Rapids and Horse Island. These companies employ over three hundred men, the majority of whom remain there working for about four months in the year, while some remain all winter getting fish from the Indians. All of these companies have steamers plying between Grand Rapids and Selkirk, and there is, no doubt, constant opportunity to bring in liquor which might at any time be improperly used; though from close inquiry I could not learn that there had been any disturbances during the past year. I should have said that some of the fishing companies employ men in the winter to cut ice and put up wood. One company put up this winter 3,500 tons of ice and 1,000 cords of wood. If detachments were stationed at Grand Rapids and the Pas during the coming summer I consider that two men at each point would suffice. Mr. McFarlane, on behalf of the

Hudson Bay Company, says that police stationed at the above mentioned points could have quarters and board with the company's employees on the same terms, or possibly somewhat less than we now pay at Cumberland, viz., \$20.00 per month per man. This is a much less cost than if we attempted to ship in stores and ration our own men; then again, the services of the men employed would be always available promptly without our being forced to consider the advisability of temporarily abandoning permanent camps.

As to the arrangements made with the Hudson Bay Co. for billeting our men at Cumberland; as I stated above, we pay the company \$20.00 per month per man, this includes quarters, light and fuel.

When the men visit the Hudson Bay Company outpost on patrol, no extra charge is made for food, and accommodation supplied; a very favourable arrangement often allowing our men to travel light in summer and winter.

The prices at Cumberland are very high, owing to freight rates, etc., but our men are liberally dealt with when they desire to purchase any articles for their own use.

The dog train purchased from the Hudson Bay Company is an excellent one, the four dogs are strong, serviceable animals, the carriole and harness also serviceable. In winter when a flat sled is required, in lieu of carriole, no charge is made for the use thereof.

The price paid for the dog train complete was \$100.00, certainly a very moderate charge.

The Peterboro' canoe which we have, though a well built boat, is too large for extended trips; we require a smaller one in addition. The price of such canoe I will obtain and submit to you before navigation opens.

I find that the long sheep-skin coats are not suitable for winter use in Cumberland district, as they are altogether too heavy to use when driving dogs. I would recommend that two reindeer skin coats be purchased, such coats could be made at Cumberland and would cost when made up not more than \$14 or \$15. While at Cumberland I had a deer-skin coat weighed, it was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., while the long sheepskin coat weighed  $10\frac{3}{16}$  lbs. I would also recommend the purchase of one reindeer skin robe, which would cost about \$10, such robe would be very light, yet exceedingly warm. Our men complain that the ordinary regulation blanket is not in itself warm enough.

Corpl. Connor recommends the permanent employment of a half-breed boatman, this would cost \$30 or \$35 per month. I do not think a man need be constantly employed, though it certainly will be necessary to employ one when making extended trips say from Cumberland to the Pas. Wages would be about \$1 or \$1.25 per diem and rations. The rivers, lakes, and different swampy outlets require the services of a thoroughly posted man so that the canoe can be safely moved from one point to another.

I have to state that I inspected the arms and stores in possession of this detachment and found them in good order.

I brought Constable Carter into Prince Albert with me, and by him sent back kit due Corporal Connor and himself, also some small stores required. It was necessary that this should be done before winter roads broke up.

The usual police escorts have been furnished the Indian agents during the annual treaty payments. I have their assurances that the work devolving on our non-com. officers and men was most satisfactorily and efficiently performed.

In a previous annual report I alluded to a small band of American Sioux Indians located on the north side of the Saskatchewan, nearly opposite the town of Prince Albert.

These Indians are with few exceptions of good character. They earn their own living by doing odd jobs about town. Many of the men have learned to make themselves useful during the harvest season and command good wages. These Indians or rather their ancestors came over from the United States many years ago, and as a matter of fact have no claim on the Canadian Government. Nevertheless a small reserve has been allotted to them at a place known as Round Plain, about eight miles north of the North Saskatchewan River. This was done only last summer, but already very considerable improvements have been made. And I have no doubt that next year will,



through their own efforts, see them in more comfortable circumstances. One of the missionary societies has established a good school among these Indians, whose children are markedly intelligent and the results to be anticipated cannot be other than most beneficial. These Indians have been placed under the general supervision of a very capable farm instructor stationed at Sturgeon Lake.

#### HALF-BREEDS.

The general condition of the half-breeds in the district has, on the whole, been good. These people have in the great majority of cases worked hard, and I notice that they year by year obtain a better knowledge of farming. From time to time a few exceptional cases have come to the notice of the police, in these government aid has been forthcoming. Whenever absolute destitution existed free relief has been given, in other cases relief for work performed. Up to the present time the number of applicants for government aid has never been so small, still it must be remembered that a long winter has yet to be faced. Times are hard, the price of wheat and oats low, and it may—and probably will—be that many deserving people will be forced to ask for assistance ere spring sets in.

As I previously pointed out, the advancement of civilization, or in other words increase of white population, increases the competition of labour and thus makes the earning of a livelihood for the poorer classes of half-breeds a more difficult task than that experienced a few years ago. The advent of a railway almost entirely does away with freighting, thus the native pony and Red River cart are no longer important factors as wage earners.

#### RANCHING.

Ranching proper, as is known in Alberta, and in the western states, south of the boundary line, is not carried on here. I cannot, I think, do better than make the following extract from a former report of my own :

“The ranching prospects of the district are particularly good ; both horses and cattle do well. The losses never represent more than an average death rate from natural causes. Many of the native horses winter out without any hay being supplied to them, and as a rule are in good condition in the spring. Generally speaking, however, the practice is to put up hay for winter feed. This can be done at a very small cost, as good hay abounds in all sections of the district, unlike the southern portion of the territories, there are no large cattle companies here, and no individual is the possessor of an enormous herd ; thus stock raising, though universal, is in no single case engaged in upon a large scale. It is maintained in conjunction with farming—in my opinion, the safest way. A fairly large number of thorough-bred cattle are to be found in the country, particularly in the Carrot River district. The importation of some thorough-bred stallions would materially improve the horse-breeding industry.”

Since the above was written a large number of thorough-bred stallions have been imported, mostly of the heavy work class. Sheep are kept by farmers generally in small number. The largest sheep rancher in the district is Mr. McArthur, who, I am told is well satisfied with his venture, and he has now been the business for some years.

The principal cash sale of cattle has been made to eastern buyers, and the cattle (in some cases for shipment to England) transported by rail. Some horse breeders of Southern Alberta have driven horses across the country and traded them for cattle raised in the Saskatchewan District.

#### IMMIGRATION.

But a limited number of settlers have come in during the year to Prince Albert district proper. Still, those who have come have, as a rule, been of a good class, men of more or less means, who have taken up land and brought stock in with them. In proportion to their size, Duck Lake and Rusthern have had their populations more in-

creased by incoming settlers than other points. The German settlement at the last named place is in a particularly flourishing condition.

Many delegates from the United States and other countries, as well as from the eastern provinces, visited this district during the summer. At different times police aid was asked for by the Department of the Interior and the Prince Albert board of trade. Such aid was invariably supplied as far as it was possible to do so, and, at the same time, consistently perform the police duties constantly demanded.

#### CROPS.

The crops have been good, wheat in places quite up to the average, in others the average per acre has been lighter than last year. Barley very good. The yield of oats has been of good quality, but the quantity has been surpassed in former years. Root crops have been up to the average. This, I think, is a favourable showing, considering the almost universal drought which was experienced throughout the west. In fact, I know of no district that has this year been blessed with more bountiful crops than has Saskatchewan from end to end.

It is unfortunate for the farmer that the price of wheat still remains low. I understand the highest cash price, so far, paid here, has been 38 cents per bushel. I know that one of the mills here has purchased up to date some 25,000 bushels, a large amount for a single firm to purchase at this early date, particularly when it is borne in mind that there has been no sleighing as yet, and farmers at a distance do not care to move wheat in wagons. Then, again, a considerable quantity of wheat is always shipped eastward from here and intermediate points via the Regina and Prince Albert Railway. I might, perhaps, mention that the garden produce, grain, grasses, etc., sent from here on exhibition created a most favourable impression throughout the eastern provinces, the comments of the agricultural press being very flattering.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE PROTECTION.

As regards these, no improvements have been made during the year.

I can do nothing more than again quote my previously made recommendations, and, at the same time, express the earnest hope that you may find yourself in a position to entertain them:

"There are at this post two wells within the barrack inclosure—one in the immediate vicinity of the guard-room, and the other east of the main barrack building.

"In connection with the latter is a tank in which a reserve of water is always kept.

"As I have previously reported, the capacity of both wells is limited, and the water obtainable is not drinkable, except for horses.

For drinking and culinary purposes we have to haul water from the river, which lies about one mile north of the barracks.

"This involves a large amount of labour, and the constant employment of one stable and two horses.

"A well should be sunk near the eastern boundary of the reserve, where no percolation of filth could take place.

"I would recommend that tenders be called for the digging of a really good well, the contractor to be paid at the rate of so much per foot, on distinct condition that he undertakes to hand over a well containing an ample supply of water.

"If this is not done we are liable to expend a considerable sum of money without satisfactory return.

"Our facilities for fire protection are represented by a hand fire engine, and a supply of babcock fire extinguishers.

"Fire parades are held frequently, at which every man in the division has a standing post.

"Detail regulations for fire drill have been drawn up."

## ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The post is lighted by electric light. The cost of this light is undoubtedly more expensive than that of coal oil, but on the other hand it is safer and reduces the chances of loss by fire. The service given by the local company here is fairly good, though it certainly should be an all night one (it is now shut off at 1 a.m.) and so be available at early morning stables.

## BARRACK FURNITURE.

We still use boards and trestles for beds in the barrack rooms. The purchase of iron beds has been recommended annually for some time past. Such a purchase would add to the men's comfort and materially improve the appearance of the rooms.

## MESSING AND COOKING.

A special constable is now employed in the men's mess. He is a good cook and caterer, and has so far given satisfaction. I can safely say that the messing has never been on a more satisfactory footing.

The daily rations are used economically, and the extras the men procure, are obtained without much expense being incurred. The men hold a mess meeting monthly (oftener if necessary) the proceedings of which are submitted to me by the sergeant-major. The daily issue of a ration of butter (obtained by a local contract) supplies a long felt want and is much appreciated by all ranks.

## DRILL AND TRAINING.

The usual spring drills were gone through in as thorough a manner as police duty would permit of. Weekly foot parades have been held regularly, and whenever possible mounted ones as well. During last winter a class of instruction for non-commissioned officers was formed. In addition to this, the division was divided into squads and drills carried on regularly. Owing to the severe winter the different squads and classes had to be paraded under cover (in the recreation room). This plan of utilizing the winter months for drill instruction has proved satisfactory, and I propose repeating it again this year.

## TRANSPORT.

The transport of the division is in good order and serviceable condition. One of the light spring wagons has been in use for many years and will, in the ordinary course of events, require to be replaced ere long.

An additional single buckboard and a light single sleigh are required.

## HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The division is well supplied with harness and saddlery. Weekly inspections are held and the various articles kept in repair by our own saddler. One of the light sets is somewhat old, but it may be that another year's work can be got out of it.

## DESERTIONS.

There have been no desertions from the division during the year. In fact I think it is something like eight years since a desertion has taken place.

## HEALTH.

Up to a comparatively recent date, I could have reported the health of the division as being good. In the month of September an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out, and in all thirteen men were laid up with it. Some of the cases were terribly severe ones, and taking this into consideration it is fortunate that there is not more than one death

from this disease to report. Reg. No. 2878, Constable McIntosh, died of typhoid while on detachment at Stoney Creek. One civilian prisoner, also, died in our hospital here.

On the 27th November, Reg. No. 1483, Constable E. Moran, was sent in from Duck Lake suffering with inflammation of the lungs. He died on the 3rd December. The acting assistant surgeon will of course deal with these cases in his annual report. I trust too that he will point out how urgently an hospital is required at this post.

As you are aware, we have at present but a single barrack-room, which must take the place of surgery, storeroom, and hospital ward. During the fever epidemic a second barrack-room had to be made use of as an additional ward.

Nothing could have exceeded the care and attention of the surgeon, hospital stewards and constables, employed as nurses. I certainly think some extra remuneration should be allowed the stewards and nurses.

#### ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

The roads, bridges and ferries in the district are kept in good order. The repairs to the roads and bridges are made under the directions of the different representatives, in the North-west Assembly.

There are quite a number of ferries on both the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River. Those most in use being Prince Albert town ferry, St. Laurent, Batoche, Carlton, Mack's, McKenzie's and Isbester's crossings. All now have fairly good cables. The scows used are generally speaking kept in very fair order, though in some cases difficulty was experienced in crossing late in the summer owing to the water rising and falling in an unusual manner.

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

The whole division was put through the annual target practice. The shooting, both rifle and revolver, mounted and dismounted, was on an average good, the sighting of the Winchester carbines is in very many cases defective. So much so in fact that it is in my opinion impossible to obtain in each individual case a proper order of merit.

The best rifle shot in the division for the year is Reg. No. 2287 Constable Barron. The best revolver shot, Reg. No. 2145, Constable Lattimore. N.C.O. and men of this division take much interest in the rifle shooting, and a large percentage of them are members of the district rifle association. At the annual prize meeting our men succeeded in winning a large number of the prizes offered. This rifle association competed in the Dominion league match and carried off one of the principal prizes, the successful team was largely composed of our men.

#### OUTPOSTS.

The permanent outposts are (with the exception of Cumberland House) under the immediate supervision of Inspector Strickland, who is stationed at Duck Lake.

As Duck Lake and Saskatoon have become important points, (both are on the Regina & Prince Albert Railway). I deem it advisable to make extracts from special reports furnished me by Inspector Strickland and the non-com. officer in charge at Saskatoon:—

"The Duck Lake and Batoche districts are in a very prosperous condition. In Duck Lake a number of buildings have been erected, amongst others the R. C. Industrial school, and a large brick store for Stobart & Co's.

"A great deal of much needed work has been done on the roads in this vicinity, and thereby keeping a number of half-breeds and settlers in steady work. Large numbers of cattle have been sold and exported during the year.

"Emigrants of various classes and nationalities have settled here in large numbers. In the Rosthern district a large number of very desirable Mennonite settlers have located.

## OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

At Duck Lake are stationed: 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 5 men and 5 horses.

At Batoche are stationed: 1 non-commissioned officer, 3 men and 4 horses.

The detachment formerly stationed at Muskeg Lake has been withdrawn.

The following patrols have been regularly carried on during the summer:—

*Weekly.*—To Carlton, Rosthern, St. Laurent, One Arrow's, Beardy's and Okamossis.

*Fortnightly.*—To Muskeg Lake, Wingard, Fish Creek and St. Louis de Langevin.

*Monthly.*—To Snake Plains.

## HEALTH.

The health of this detachment has been very good during the year, no serious cases of illness having occurred in Duck Lake.

At Batoche, Constable Proux was seriously ill with typhoid fever. I am glad to state that he has quite recovered under the unremitting attention shown him by acting assistant surgeon Stewart.

## RATIONS.

The rations for Duck Lake and Batoche detachments are procured from Messrs. Stobart & Co., under contract.

The quality of the various articles obtained is exceedingly good.

## FUEL.

The only obtainable fuel in this district is poplar wood. It is burned in both cooking and heating stoves. We had hitherto purchased by the load, but last year a contract was given which proves much more satisfactory.

## FORAGE.

These detachments are supplied with oats by contract with the surrounding farmers. Hay is obtained in the same manner, and, together with the oats, has always been of good quality.

## QUARTERS AND BARRACKS.

The officers' quarters as well as the barracks, at both Duck Lake and Batoche are rented buildings. They are very warm and comfortable.

The Duck Lake barracks were completely renovated during the summer, a stone foundation being placed under them, and the buildings rough cast. The stables are hardly large enough at the present time, and in the event of more horses being sent, they would be entirely too small.

## CONDUCT, DISCIPLINE AND DRILLS.

The general conduct of the men has been very satisfactory, only one case of drunkenness having occurred.

In this case, a fine was awarded.

Arm drill has been performed every week.

## PRAIRIE FIRES.

Very few fires of any consequence, have taken place in this district this year.

Very little damage to crops and property was caused by them.

I attribute the immunity from fires in this district, to the fact, that as far as our resources allow us, constant patrols are kept on the roads, and the constables of these detachments lose no opportunity of warning the incoming settlers and emigrants of the consequences of allowing prairie fires to escape them.

## LIQUOR LAWS.

The license ordinance is well carried out, in this part of the country. Drunkenness is very much on the decrease among the half-breeds. One hotel and one wholesale house carry on the trade for the whole district. No infractions of the laws, have come under my notice this year.

## EMIGRATION.

Emigration, though very steady, has not been brisk. Mennonites are coming in large numbers to the settlement at Rosthern. They are a law-abiding, hard working and very intelligent class of people.

## INDIANS.

The Indian reserves in this district have been regularly patrolled by the police. No complaints have been made. A conviction was procured against a half-breed for selling liquor to Indians, a sentence of six months imprisonment being imposed on him, I think that this had a very salutary effect. The new Roman Catholic industrial school is in a flourishing condition, about twenty-two children being instructed there.

## GENERAL.

A lock-up or jail is badly required on Duck Lake. At present there is absolutely no place, except the barracks, where the prisoners can be kept. In my opinion it is extremely inadvisable that prisoners should be kept in the same rooms that are occupied by the police. The experience of the past summer, tends to show, that, owing to the various class of prisoners arrested, and kept a night or two in barracks, it is impossible to keep the rooms free from vermin. A lock-up would save the expense of sending to Prince Albert, prisoners who are or who could be sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, such as a week or ten days." I quite agree with inspector Strickland that a small lock-up is required at Duck Lake, and I trust one will be built, but not before the location of permanent barracks at that point is settled on.

## SASKATOON.

Extracts from special report of non-commissioned officer in charge.

## CRIME.

There has been little or no crime in this sub-district during the past year. Only one case came before the magistrates for hearing, being a case under the liquor licence and ordinance, and it was dismissed, there not being sufficient evidence to sustain a conviction.

## HEALTH.

There has been no illness in detachment during past year.

## PATROLS.

Regular patrols were kept up during the summer to the Sioux Reserves, and the ranches at Dundurn southward, and to Clark's crossing eastward. Irregular patrols were also made to every portion of the district.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Every effort was made to prevent the spread of prairie fires, and I am glad to say that the settlers suffered no damage from fires during the past season. We have had to turn out frequently and extinguish fires which were invariably started by the train, and we always succeeded in beating it out before any damage was done.

INDIANS.

The only Indians permanently located in the district, are the Sioux at Moose Woods. These Indians are in a thriving condition. They do very little farming, the soil not being suitable for growing grain, but they have a great quantity of hay, and a large band of cattle whose numbers are steadily increasing, so that, in the course of a very few years these Indians will be able to get on without any assistance from the government.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are no half-breeds permanently located in this district. Some few camp here during the summer months, and obtain employment from the farmers, while others visit the place frequently for the purpose of marketing furs and seneca root.

SETTLERS.

No new settlers have been added to the district since last report.

STOCK RANCHERS.

The ranching business in the district is steadily increasing, and is at present in a prosperous condition. The settlers are taking more interest in the class of cattle they raise.

Some fine thoroughbreds have been imported, and the herds are becoming well graded up. The principal ranchers are located on Brightwater Lake, near Dundurn Station, where there seems to be almost unlimited quantities of hay, and there is also good shelter for stock. There are at present in that section about 2,000 head of cattle, divided according to the subjoined schedule.

Honourable H. A. aCourt.....	700	head of cattle.
G. Guigen.....	125	do
George Wilson.....	125	do
R. Wilson.....	125	do
Capt. C. W. Mayne, R. N.....	100	do
J. Morson.....	100	do
Jas. Leslie.....	100	do
R. McCordick.....	60	do
M. Fergusson.....	100	do
F. Clark.....	100	do
T. Richardson.....	60	do
Woolbridge.....	100	sheep.
Brown Bros.....	100	cattle.
Indians.....	100	do

NEW BUILDINGS AT SASKATOON.

New buildings have been rented on specified conditions for the use of the detachment at Saskatoon. The proposed site will be much more convenient than the old one. The crossing and recrossing of the river will be done away with, which with the wretched ferry at Saskatoon was a source of much annoyance and delay, particularly to detachments coming in from Battleford.

As soon as the new buildings are ready I will furnish you with a full report.

## FORAGE.

The forage supplied (by local purchase on contract) is of good quality and the rates reasonable.

The greatest care is exercised in inspecting, prior to forage being accepted. The average price of hay is \$6.80 a ton; oats, 37c. a bushel; bran, \$10 a ton.

## PATROLS.

In addition to the patrols carried on from detachment headquarters, flying patrols were constantly sent out from this place.

As far as possible a roster was kept so that non-commissioned officers and constables went out in turn.

The written reports dealing with the work done on such patrols were forwarded to you from time to time.

## GAME.

The larger game such as deer, moose and elk, are still to be had in fairly large numbers, particularly in unsettled portions of the country laying north of Prince Albert. The killing of these animals out of season by the Indians is already sadly diminishing their numbers. The feathered game continues plentiful, ducks, geese, prairie chickens, and ruffed grouse, are the principal game birds, though there are small game birds such as plover, snipe, etc.

## FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

It is too early to make an estimate of what the annual return of furs will be. But considering the time of the year a large quantity have already been brought in for sale and shipment.

Fur buyers and traders express themselves as confident that the yield will be a good one.

## GLANDERS AND VETERINARY INSPECTION.

During the year several cases of glanders were reported to me as existing in the district. I informed you of this, the result being that the North-west government sent Mr. Creamer, V.S., to make a thorough inspection. This that gentleman did, destroying all animals he found suffering from the disease.

On the occasion of Mr. Creamer's visit, he applied to me for assistance in various ways. I did everything I possibly could to aid him, and so render the result of his work as beneficial as possible to the territories.

## VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor General visited Prince Albert this year, arriving by special train on the 8th of October. Although the time at His Excellency's disposal was short, he nevertheless visited the various points of interest and expressed himself as much pleased with his visit.

The loyal and hearty manner in which the people received His Excellency showed unmistakably how greatly the visit was appreciated. Police escorts were furnished as directed by you, and His Excellency was good enough to thank the division in flattering terms for such service as we had been enabled to render.

## PAINTING OF BARRACKS.

As you are aware, a limited sum was set aside for the painting of the buildings comprising this post.

The work was to be performed by police labour.



Considering the limited number of men at my command, particularly during the fever epidemic, much work was done. The main building, in which are our barrack rooms, mess room, kitchen, and hospital, was finished, and presents a very neat appearance. The roofs of the other buildings in barrack square have been painted. It was found impossible to paint the stables.

Before the work is completed a great deal remains to be done, but this I hope to be able to do in the spring when the fine weather sets in.

#### PRAIRIE FIRES.

The danger of prairie fires is the cause of much anxiety annually.

In dry seasons more or less damage by fire seems to be inevitable.

The early summer and autumn are the most dangerous seasons.

In the first place, I must note that some settlers are, in many cases, most careless about letting out fires. In the spring, grazing grounds are frequently burnt over with criminal recklessness.

The settlers so doing, though perfectly conversant with the law, realize how difficult it is to bring about a conviction.

Considering that the season was much drier than usual in some portions of the district, the damage done by prairie fires was not great. The exception being the Stoney Creek and La Corne country.

At the former place, considerable damage was done, and a large quantity of hay burnt. Special parties of police and police patrols were constantly employed fighting prairie fires. Fire guardians were posted at different points, and did excellent service, though I regret to say that the fire guardians did not always receive such aid and support as was to be expected the settlers would be but too anxious to give. This, not only in turning out to fight the fires, but also in endeavoring to bring about convictions. In one case, a justice of the peace, who was prompt enough in asking for police assistance, virtually refused, at all events, did not take, an information offered by one of our men, who was then forced to travel a distance of seven miles to the nearest justice of the peace.

Not enough attention is given to fire guards, and burning around bluffs and swamps.

As to the loss by prairie fire in the Stoney Creek district, I might with advantage here quote a communication I am in receipt of from Mr. R. Beatty, one of the oldest settlers in that district.

Mr. Beatty says:—

“You will be pleased to hear that the fires have much abated in our vicinity, and that at the present time there is no immediate danger to be apprehended from them.

“Though a large quantity of hay was burned, it has been replaced, and a still larger amount has been cut, and is now nearly all stacked.

“The only settler that lost heavily was a Mr. F. Grainger from Manitoba, he losing everything, owing chiefly to his place being surrounded by brush. He is, however, by no means destitute, having a fine herd of cattle, and plenty of hay stacked to winter them, and he is now engaged in replacing the buildings.

“The patrols sent out have been doing good service, in checking small fires which are constantly springing up, the ground being on fire in many places, the only trouble being the large extent of country they have to cover, they being thirty (30) miles apart, if I might suggest the establishing of two more fire guardians, one between Melfort and Carrot River, and one in Buck Hills, this would make a chain of four within easy distance of one another.

“In my own vicinity, Melfort, we have had the driest season ever known, and Melfort Creek has stopped running for the first time; still, there is a large quantity of country not burned, chiefly to the south, and it will need great care and constant inspection to save it.

“In spite of small rains lately the peaty swamps are still burning and of course “when reaching the edge of the grass, away it goes and it would do endless damage if “not checked at once.”

" During the height of the fires I wrote the Mayor of Pringe Albert for assistance " as both settlers and teams were worn out ploughing fire breaks. I mentioned that " heavy teams were most urgently needed and at the same time asked him to lay the " matter before you and Mr. McDowall, and in this connection, I must thank you in the " name of the settlement, for your prompt efforts in sending out all your spare men to " our assistance, and also for the locating of fire guardians in the district."

A large fire was put out by one of our patrols in the vicinity of La Corne.

With the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Angus McKay, of the H. B. Company, some thirty Indians were turned out and after fighting the fire an entire night it was extinguished.

This fire, when first noticed, was burning fiercely under a heavy wind in the direction of the Butler settlement.

While fully recognising that the police can do much towards the keeping down of prairie fires it is nevertheless impossible to station men at every point from which demands come at times.

In fact it would be impossible even if three hundred (300) men were stationed here.

#### HORSES.

The horses of the division are in good condition. We are well rid of those that were cast and sold during the past season.

Remounts supplied from Regina are a fine lot of animals and will, I am satisfied, prove serviceable. The establishment of a winter herd will, I think, be accompanied with beneficial results as well as effecting a considerable saving in forage.

We have had no deaths among the horses during the past year. The report of the veterinary sergeant, which accompanies this, will afford further detailed information.

#### RATIONS.

The rations supplied are of good quality. Complaints are constantly made that the baking powder furnished is of very inferior quality.

#### UNIFORM AND KIT.

The uniform and kit supplied are on the whole good and serviceable.

Exception is taken to the inferior material of which the stable trousers are made. I would point out that the men purchase on re-payment large numbers of these trousers.

The following is a summary of the cases tried during the year; this is for the whole district, Prince Albert, Duck Lake, Batoche, Saskatoon and Cumberland House:

Assault . . . . .	6
Burglary . . . . .	2
Creating a disturbance . . . . .	1
Conspiring to defraud . . . . .	1
Cattle stealing . . . . .	2
Drunkenness . . . . .	7
Giving liquor to Indians . . . . .	4
Horse stealing . . . . .	2
House breaking . . . . .	1
Indecent behaviour . . . . .	1
Larceny . . . . .	16
Setting out prairie fire . . . . .	11
Keeping a house of ill-fame . . . . .	2
Receiving stolen goods . . . . .	2
Robbery . . . . .	3

Cases tried during the year in Prince Albert, Duck Lake, Batoche, &c.—*Concluded.*

Refusing to turn out to prairie fire.....	1
Attempt to defraud.....	1
Infringement of Fisheries Act.....	1
Taking a wagon with intent to defraud.....	1
Wilful damage to property . . . . .	3
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	1
Illegal practice of medicine.....	1
Setting out poison without a license.....	1
Infraction of Election Ordinance.....	1
Violation of Masters' and Servants' Act.....	1
Illegally having a horse in possession.....	1

I inclose herewith the annual report of the acting assistant surgeon and veterinary sergeant, also return of cases tried.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

JOHN COTTON,  
*Supdt., Commanding " F " Division.*

## APPENDIX J.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR Z. T. WOOD, 1894.

N. W. M. POLICE, "E" DIVISION,  
CALGARY, 1st December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of "E" division for the year ended the 30th November, 1894. As I was present with the division for only five months of the year, the greater part of this report is gathered from official data and not from my own knowledge of the facts.

## GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT AND CRIME.

While the district during the past year has not been entirely free from crime, only a few cases of a serious nature have occurred.

In December last one Arthur Roberts attempted to shoot his employer, after a dispute about wages; he was promptly arrested and sentenced to three months' hard labour on a charge of assault.

On the 16th December, a still more serious crime was committed. An Indian was beaten to death near the Roman Catholic mission here, by a half-breed named Bruneau. The latter was arrested on the 17th, committed for trial on the 18th, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, by Mr. Justice Rouleau, on the 20th. A man named Gibbs was sent down for ten years for attempted abortion, another for three years for forgery, two for housebreaking, and one is awaiting trial for having counterfeiting tools in his possession.

On the night of July 5th last, a man named Wilson took his effects from a Canadian Pacific Railway car and started north without going through the usual form of paying the freight thereon. He was caught, brought back and committed for trial. A good deal of trouble arises in this district through half-breeds supplying liquor to Indians. There are at the present time five half-breeds in the guard room, undergoing imprisonment with hard labour for this offence. In each case the full penalty the law allows has been inflicted, but I am confident they will do the same thing over again as soon as they get out. In my opinion the term of imprisonment for this offence will have to be much increased before we can hope to put a stop to it. I think also that the half-breeds ought to be on the same footing as the Indians with regard to procuring liquor, or having it in their possession.

## PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The district has been thoroughly patrolled during the past year. Not only is a flying patrol sent out from the division headquarters daily, but from each of the eleven detachments men start out every day to ride over the adjacent country and visit the settlers. Special patrols have also been sent out to the Rosebud and Red Deer Rivers.

In October last special patrols were asked for by the Indian Department to visit the Sarcee Reserve, and in accordance with instructions from you, the reserve is patrolled now at least three times each week.

In May last, owing to complaints about the number of Indians wandering about the neighbourhood, a constable was stationed at the Messrs. Ings' ranch, on the north fork of High River, 25 miles west of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway (Macleod branch); in October it became necessary to send an additional man to this point owing to complaints of cattle killing by the Indians. The latter gather in the vicinity to hunt, and when sport is poor, are given to killing a stray steer or two for food. Owing to the broken nature of the country, right in the foot hills of the Rockies, it is impossible to catch the guilty parties.

There are now ten permanent and one summer outposts in the district, viz. : Banff, Anthracite, Canmore, Gleichen, Morley, Olds, Dewdney, High River, Newsoms, Ings', and Lake Louise. The latter is a summer detachment only, and the constable stationed there has been withdrawn for the winter. The constable at Dewdney was in February last moved from the ranch where he had been stationed to the hotel where he is better located in the centre of the settlement.

If the recommendation of the late Supt. Jarvis, that detachment buildings of our own be put up at Gleichen and High River, was carried out, I am sure a great saving of expense would be effected.

#### PATROL MAP.

But few alterations have been made in the map and these became necessary only through the changing of police detachments, and the opening of new post offices.

#### ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

No assistance was required by the Indian Department during the past year, except the extra patrols to Sarcee Reserve (before mentioned) and on the occasions of the annual treaty payments when the usual escorts were provided.

#### INDIANS.

The Indians on the different reserves in this district have been very quiet. There have been complaints of their killing cattle in the foot hills of the mountains, and with reason too, but with this exception they have given us no serious trouble. There has been a good deal of drunkenness among them whenever they came into town, and a large number have been arrested and punished, but I cannot help thinking the half-breeds and the few white people who sell them liquor are more to blame than the Indians themselves.

The Blackfeet worked well on the irrigation ditch on their reserve, the Sarcees got the contract for putting up some of our hay, and the Stonies went on with their farms.

That some Indians at least appreciate law and order is shown by the following instance :

While engaged in trying a man for being drunk the other day, the door of the room set apart for magisterial work was suddenly opened and an Indian was literally thrown in. Several other Indians followed and explained that they wanted him tried and punished for getting drunk the night before and knocking a child into the camp fire. Needless to say, I complied with their request and they went off quite satisfied.

#### ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS AND RAILWAYS.

Neither of the above departments has called upon us for assistance during the past year.

#### DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

With very few exceptions the members of this division have behaved in a manner which reflects credit on both themselves and the force generally. The men of this command are more subject to temptations than those of any other troop, but have borne themselves very well. Three men have been dismissed, two of them for allowing a prisoner to escape, and the other for drunkenness and general bad conduct. Besides the above only three men have been imprisoned.

#### DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Setting up drill commenced on the 13th March. This was followed by dismounted drills, and by the 26th April the whole division had been put through the usual spring drill. From that time on, mounted and dismounted drills were held weekly during the summer and autumn months.

On the 18th June two 7 pdr. M.L.R. guns were received at the post, and artillery drill, both with and without horses, was carried on from that date. By the 26th April our men had finished laying out the new rifle range on the north side of the Bow River, about two miles from barracks, and carbine practice was at once commenced. As the division had two years practice to go through (owing to there being no range available last year) it was late in November before both carbine and revolver firing was completed.

#### PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The men of the command are of fine physique and above the average height.

The general health has been excellent. Although diphtheria was at one time epidemic in Calgary and a number of deaths occurred, there was not a single case in barracks. I think I may say that with the exception of one case of typhoid fever, one of rheumatism and one of painter's colic, we have had nothing but a few cases of grippe and feverish colds. From serious accidents, we have been singularly free.

#### RECRUITS.

A large number of men have applied to engage particularly as winter approached, but owing to the contemplated reduction of the force nearly all have been refused.

Three ex-members, who had been out of the force for a year or more, applied to re-engage and were taken on again.

#### RATIONS.

The rations supplied are first rate quality and sufficient in quantity. A supply of ice, 30 tons, was cut and stored by our own men during January last.

#### CANTEENS.

The canteen at this post has been running successfully. Though the profits are not large, owing to our proximity to the city, grants have been made to the different messes and to the cricket and football clubs.

#### KIT AND CLOTHING.

The quality of the kit and clothing supplied is good, but in many articles the supply has not been equal to the demand, and consequently several issues are overdue.

#### ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

The sights are defective and the barrels honey-combed in many of the carbines. The revolvers are in good order. The artillery, two 7 pdr. M.L.R. guns, with limbers, harness, etc., is in good order with the exception of the gun carriages which are affected, especially in regard to the wheels, by our dry climate. The spokes are always loose and resetting the tires does not seem to improve matters.

#### AMMUNITION.

The Winchester ammunition of Dominion make proved, I might say, useless. Of 45,000 cartridges tried in different carbines here, only 760 would enter the bore without being forced in. We had to wait for a supply of American cartridges before commencing target practice. Of artillery ammunition we have only a small quantity.

In this connection I might say that a magazine is very much needed here to keep our ammunition and powder in. The former is divided up between the Q. M. store and an old hen-house, where also we have to keep the latter.

DESERTIONS.

There has been but one desertion during the past year, that of Regt. No. 2,514, Constable Brown, who left Anthracite suddenly, presumably for the coast.

DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS.

The following changes have occurred in the strength of the division :—

Discharged, time expired.....	5
Re-engaged.....	19
Purchased discharge.....	7
Dismissed.....	1
Died.....	1
Invalided.....	0

Transferred from division : 1 inspector, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 6 constables.  
do to do 1 do 2 do 2 do 15 do

SAVINGS BANKS.

The amount banked by members of the division in the Government Savings Bank during the past year was \$250. Of course the savings bank branches of the post-office and of local banks are patronized by the men so no idea of the total amount saved can be obtained.

DISTRIBUTION State of Officers, Non-Com. Officers, Men and Horses, ending 30th November, 1894.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Horses.
Calgary.....		2	1	5	3	5	45	31
Banff.....		1			1		8	8
Gleichen.....					1		3	6
High River.....					1		2	4
Newson's.....							2	2
Morley.....							1	1
Dewdney.....							1	1
Olds.....							1	1
Anthracite.....							1	
Canmore.....						1	1	1
Ing's.....							2	2
Lake Louise.....							*1	
Special Constables.....							3	
Herd.....								19
On Leave.....							1	
Total.....		3	1	5	6	6	72	76

\* Since withdrawn.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION AND DETACHMENTS.

The division has frequently been inspected by you and by the assistant commissioner. The Q. M. stores and books were inspected by Mr. Fortescue in April and by the acting quarter-master in February. The outposts were inspected monthly by one of the officers of the division.

The horses of the division were inspected by Veterinary Surgeon Burnett on the 30th August.

## HORSES.

Not one of our horses has died during the past year.

Several have been badly cut by barbed wire, one injured in August last, still being unfit for duty. There is altogether too much loose barbed wire lying about, on or near the trails in this section of the country. As most of it is on abandoned homesteads, there is nobody to hold responsible, but some steps should be taken to put a stop to this dangerous nuisance. Six remounts were handed over to the division and have turned out well. There are no horses to be cast.

The total number of miles travelled by the 76 horses is 193,515.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The division is well equipped with saddles and harness, and all are kept in serviceable order by the saddler.

## TRANSPORT.

Three new heavy wagons are badly needed, one of which should be sent to Banff. Another light wagon is also required; only one is now on hand, the other having been condemned as unsafe and beyond repair.

## FORAGE.

There has been some little trouble with the contractors during the past year about the supply of oats, which were often very dusty and mixed with foreign seed. These, of course, have been invariably rejected and there has been friction in consequence. The hay supplied is of good quality but was difficult to obtain owing to the prairie fires. The Sarcee Indians supplied 60 tons—the best delivered.

## BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

On October 3rd the electric light was turned on in the barracks and after a day or two worked satisfactorily. It is a vast improvement on the coal oil lamps both in comfort and safety, and the service will no doubt improve with experience.

In October also the new iron cots were received and taken into use. These cots add materially to the appearance of the barracks rooms, being far ahead of the old boards and trestles.

In June last the barracks were kalsomined under the supervision of the Department of Public Works.

The extension of the water supply, by which it is now supplied direct to No. 1 quarters, the sergeant's mess, guard room and stables, was completed in October and found to work well. The water is now taken inside the buildings named and it is to be hoped that the former difficulties with frozen pipes each winter, will now be avoided.

Next year I hope the water pipes will be carried into the hospital. Should the proposed latrines be built in the spring they will add greatly to the comfort and improve the health of the men.

## STABLES.

The old stables are still in use but cannot last much longer. They are continually in need of repairs.

## GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The articles supplied by the contractors have been on the whole satisfactory. A few articles have been rejected as unserviceable, but have been replaced by others of a better class, so we have not much to complain of.



## FUEL.

Ten tons of coal have been supplied to the Gleichen detachment by the Blackfeet, who have a mine on the reserve. The High River detachment is also supplied from a mine in that vicinity.

The Post is supplied with fuel from the Galt mines in Lethbridge and from the Anthracite mines.

## TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

There has been no change in the telegraph or telephone system during the past year.

A telephone instrument has been asked for to be placed in the new barracks at Banff. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has kindly granted permission to connect with their line, which passes close to the barracks, thus affording communication with the railway station, telegraph office and Canadian Pacific Railway hotel.

## FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER SUPPLIES.

One of the large hydrants, namely, the one near the stables, froze up on the 10th January last and remained in that condition until the beginning of April. The small hydrants were also frozen up for the greater part of the winter. The horses had to be watered at the river and the water cart filled at one of the other hydrants. However I trust we will not have any trouble this winter as the pipes have been relaid and are better protected against frost. We have sufficient hose to reach every part of the barracks from one or other of the above mentioned hydrants

## ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

The roads, bridges and ferries in the district are kept in good order. The ferries, however, are fast becoming a thing of the past, bridges having been built where all main trails cross rivers.

The bridge built over High River in August last is a good substantial structure, and is a great boon to those travelling by trail in that vicinity.

## LIQUOR LAWS.

The license ordinance is well enforced in the district, and appears to be satisfactory to the public. There is far less drunkenness than when the permit system was in force, except, perhaps, among the half-breeds and Indians. The facility with which liquor can be obtained now has been the means and cause of several of the former going regularly into the business of supplying intoxicants to Indians. Just at present we have pretty well put a stop to the traffic about here, as the principal offenders are serving long terms in the guard room.

## SETTLERS.

There has not been such an influx of settlers as there was in previous years, but those that have come seem to be of a superior class and sufficiently well provided with this world's goods to carry them through the winter and enable them to live until their ranches begin to pay. Very few have settled in the immediate neighbourhood of Calgary, nearly all preferring the country north of us. Agricultural delegates and immigration officials have had police teams placed at their disposal as in former years.

## CROPS, RANCHING AND IRRIGATION.

The sharp frosts in June damaged the potato crop, but the grain did not suffer much. Were it not for the early frosts large quantities of vegetables could be raised in the district. Irrigation is working wonders, and once there is a thorough system the crops in this part of the North-west will equal those of any other portion.

Grass was plentiful until the bane of this country, the prairie fires, started, and nearly the whole district was swept. In consequence of this, I am afraid the cattle in some sections are in poor condition to stand a severe winter should we have one. Large quantities of hay, which had been stacked preparatory to being hauled to the different ranches, were burnt, so the ranchmen are not in a position to feed their stock should a heavy snowfall and subsequent cold weather render feeding necessary.

Timber wolves still continue to cause many losses among the young stock in spite of the bounty offered. Large numbers of cattle have been shipped to the eastern markets, and also several carloads of horses from different ranches.

The surveyors laying out the irrigation ditch on Blackfoot Reserve met with some opposition from the Indians at first, as the latter pulled up the stakes as fast as the surveyors placed them. When, however, the benefit they were to derive from the work was explained to them, they offered their services and dug the ditch themselves.

#### GAME AND FISH.

Prairie chicken and partridges have been more than usually numerous this season. Of geese there were also large numbers, but duck seemed scarce.

As reported last year, the Indians, especially the Stonies, play havoc with what little large game (deer) there is in the district.

Fish are plentiful, especially in the upper waters of the rivers.

#### MINES.

The principal mines in the district, those at Canmore and Anthracite, are fully dealt with in Inspector Harper's report herewith.

A small quantity of coal is brought in from the Knce Hill mines, and, as before remarked, seams have been worked at Gleichen and High River, which supply the local demand.

#### PRAIRIE FIRES.

The prairie fires during the past year have been numerous and extensive. Not only has the grass been burnt off in every direction, but haystacks have been destroyed, and, in one instance, a settler lost stable, implements, harness, a few head of young stock, and barely escaped with his life.

The fires started on July 21st, and we were busy fighting them from that date continually until the 27th August.

Of the eleven fires which occurred during that period, the origin of seven could not be discovered, in two cases persons were arrested and tried for letting out the fires, but acquitted, and in the remaining two the guilty parties were caught and fined \$25.00 and costs each.

The settlers have, with one or two exceptions, turned out willingly to fight these fires, and have done all in their power to extinguish them.

#### GUARD ROOM.

The prison accommodation at this post is utterly inadequate. There are only 14 cells, each 8 x 5 x 10, and as many as 33 prisoners have at one time been crowded into them. The cells are poorly ventilated, and during the winter nights, when the windows have to be kept closed, the stench is horrible. During the past year, 165 prisoners, of all sorts and conditions, have been taken charge of; 8 of these were lunatics. There are always one or two prisoners who, for some reason or other, have to be placed in a cell by themselves, thus making it necessary to put three, and even four, in the others.

If a gaol is not to be built at Calgary, and the time has certainly come when one is needed, the accommodation for prisoners in guard-room should most decidedly be increased.

In August last the cells were so overcrowded that some prisoners had to be sent to Regina.

## OCCURRENCES AND INCIDENTS.

His Excellency the Governor General, Lady Aberdeen, and party visited Calgary on October 12th, and met with a hearty reception. An officer's escort and teams were provided, a salute was fired by our artillery detachment from the 7-pounder guns, and a guard of honour was present at the reception held in the evening.

The city was also visited by the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, twice by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories, by the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, by the Honourable Mr. Laurier and party, and by other prominent gentlemen. Police teams were invariably placed at their disposal during their stay in the district.

On January 9th, it was reported that the Prestwick brothers, who live about forty miles north of Gleichen, had been missing for several days, and were supposed to be lost. After three days search, by a patrol specially detailed for that purpose, they were found comfortably settled at home on their ranch. In May last, after the sudden and great heat during the latter part of the month, snow and mud slides were of frequent occurrence in the mountains, and the rivers rose rapidly. The Canadian Pacific Railway track having been destroyed at various points from the above causes, there were no through trains for the last week of the month, and the first days of June. The only damage from high water reported in this district was the breaking of the boom of the Eau Claire Lumber Company, in this city, causing the loss of a large number of saw-logs.

The 10th of May having been proclaimed Arbour Day in the territories, a large party of men went out to the Elbow River and brought in four wagon loads of young spruce trees, which were subsequently planted around the barrack square. A few of these died, but many are doing well.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, C.M.G., an ex-commissioner of the force, died in Calgary on the 5th September, and, as a last token of the great respect all ranks of the force had for him, was buried with full military honours two days later.

The band has lately been re-organized under staff-sergeant Bagley, and though not large in numbers, practises faithfully and already plays very well. I would recommend that a grant be made from the fine fund for the purchase of new instruments and music as an encouragement to the members. Up to the present the bandsmen have paid for music, etc., out of their own pockets.

I forward herewith the annual reports of inspector Harper, assistant surgeon Wills and veterinary staff sergeant Sidebottom together with map of the district and list of cases tried. As you will see from the latter, magisterial duties form no small part of the work of the officers in Calgary and Banff. Surely it is high time a city of Calgary's size and importance had a police magistrate appointed.

I cannot bring this report to a close without trying to express in a few words my deep regret, and that of the division generally, at the loss we sustained by the death, on the 26th of November, of superintendent E. W. Jarvis, who at the time of his demise was in command of the district. In him we lost one who always took a personal interest in the welfare of each and every member of his command, who was every man's friend as well as commanding officer. Thoroughly kind-hearted and just, he never spared himself when there was duty to be done or responsibility to be taken—in fact, he was an officer and a gentleman in every sense the words imply.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD, *Inspector,*  
*Commanding "E" division.*

The Commissioner  
North west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

## APPENDIX K.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. HARPER, N. W. M. P., 1894.

BANFF, ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA.  
8th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

The limits of this sub-district are the same as last year.

## CRIME.

There has been a decrease in crime in this district during the year. Thirty-seven cases having been dealt with, four of which were sent to Calgary for trial, viz. : theft, 1 ; seduction, 1 ; house-breaking, 2. I beg to attach a list of cases tried.

## POSTS AND PATROLS.

The number of outposts in this district is at the present time the same as last year. During part of the summer one constable was stationed at Lake Louis, near Laggan, which is 36 miles west of here, his principal duty being to act as fire guardian. Patrols are kept up throughout the district.

## INSPECTION.

The detachment has been inspected by the commissioner and the officer commanding the division. I visit the Canmore and Anthracite detachments frequently.

## HORSES.

The horses are in good condition, and are fit for another season's work.

## HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Harness is in good condition, also the saddlery, the numnahs and head collars I mentioned in my last report having been supplied.

## TRANSPORT

Is in very fair condition.

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms on issue are all in good condition, a few in store want repairing. The men here have been put through the annual carbine and revolver practice during the year. Some of the Dominion Winchester ammunition I found entirely useless, being too large to go into the barrel of carbines.

## DESERTIONS.

Reg. No. 2514, Constable Brown, while stationed at Anthracite in charge of that detachment deserted on the 21st March.

## HEALTH.

The health of the men stationed on the detachment has been good, several men have been sent here from other posts for treatment and with the exception of one case have received great benefit from the baths. On the 31st of September last, Reg. No. 2265, constable Burke, arrived here from Macleod for treatment, he went into hospital and was operated upon on the 17th September, by Doctors Brett & Macdonald, from which he died on the 20th September, and was buried with military honours on the 22nd.

## RATIONS

Are obtained the same as last year with the exception of butter, which is supplied under contract from Maple Creek, the rations are satisfactory.

## FORAGE

Obtained the same as last year, and is satisfactory.

## FUEL.

The same as last year.

## RECRUITS.

One application has been received during the year which has been refused

## QUARTERS AND BARRACKS.

Since my last report new barracks have been acquired at Banff. On the 8th of August last, from instructions received I took over from the superintendent of the park, the property known as the Moulton Park Hotel property. On the 27th some of our own men commenced to put the buildings in repair. On the 20th of October I was able to move the men into their new quarters, and on the 1st November I was able to move into my quarters. The buildings are very suitable for barracks, as well as being much more comfortable and a much better site than where the old buildings were situated. The only thing required to make the present buildings serviceable for years, is to replace the present tar-paper roof on the men's quarters with shingle roof.

The barracks at Canmore have been fresh plastered during the year, and are in a very serviceable state. At Anthracite we still continue to use a building belonging to the Coal Company.

## DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the detachment has been good.

## FIRES.

The bush fires in the district have not been nearly so bad during the past year as previously; in fact in this immediate vicinity there have been hardly any fires at all.

On the 14th January some buildings, belonging to the H. W. McNeil Company at Canmore, were burnt, loss about \$1,500.

On the 23rd January a fire occurred at the Sanitarium hotel, Banff, causing about \$500 damage: after about two hours' hard fighting it was got under. The men on the detachment worked well at this fire.

## GAME.

The Stony Indians being now under the game laws, and not being allowed to shoot at all within the Park, there will be some chance of the game increasing.

## MINES.

The coal mines at Anthracite and Canmore, conducted by the H. W. McNeil Co., continue to make steady headway, and though the output could easily be increased from what it is now (viz. about 6000 tons per month), the market will not guarantee it. A few minor accidents have occurred in the mines, but none of a fatal nature. The company have erected two large general stores, one at Anthracite and one at Canmore, in connection with the mines, also quite a number of very neat miners' cottages. This company employ between 400 and 500 men.

The mines known as the Cochrane mines situated at Canmore, still remain closed.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway hotel opened on the 15th of May, and closed on the 6th November, 1894, after a fairly good season. Quite a large amount of improvements are being done to the Sanitarium hotel this winter, and a number of new buildings have gone up at Anthracite and Canmore during the year, and I think the district is in a fairly prosperous condition.

The end of May and the beginning of June, 1894, will long be remembered in this district for the high water in the streams that then prevailed. On the night of the 3rd of June the water in Cascade Creek, that runs through Anthracite, rose to a tremendous height, carrying away about a dozen houses in the centre of Anthracite and otherwise damaging the town. I went down with tents and men as soon as I heard of it, to render assistance, and got some of the families into tents. I found a great deal of damage done but no lives lost. This district was cut off from any communication with the outside world for some days, the Canadian Pacific Railway track being washed away in many places.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Manitoba held their annual meeting here on June 13. Banff has received visits from many notable people during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

FRANK HARPER,  
*Inspector.*

The Officer Commanding,  
"E" Division, N.W.M.P.,  
Calgary.

APPENDIX L.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Distribution State of the Force, by Divisions, during the Summer of 1894.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Supernumeraries.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
A	Maple Creek			1	1	1		3		2	32	7	47	50		2	52
	Battle Creek								1	1	5	1	8	9			9
	Bull's Head										2		2	2			2
	East End								1		4		5	7			7
	Farwell									1	2		3	3			3
	Medicine Hat								1		2		3	3			3
	McKay Creek								1		1		2	3			3
	Snake Creek									1	2	1	4	3			3
	Swift Current									1	2		1	1			1
	Willow Creek									1	1		3	3			3
Willow Creek Crossing									1		2	2	5	4			4
B & Depot.	Regina	1	1	2	7	1	1	18	10	15	159	9	224	119			119
	Broadview								1				1	2			2
	Cannington										1		1	1			1
	Estevan				1			1			1		3	4			4
	Fishing Lake									1	1		2	1			1
	Fort Pelly										2		2				2
	Fort Qu'Appelle										1		1	1			1
	Kutawa									1	1		2	2			2
	Moose Jaw									1	1		1	1			1
	Moosomin								1		5		7	5			5
	North Portal								1		2		3	3			3
	Qu'Appelle									1	1		1	2			2
	Souris Valley										2		2	1			1
	Saltcoat				1						3		5	8			8
	Whitewood										1		1	1			1
	Wolseley										1		1	1			1
	Wood Mountain				1	1			2	4	2	20	2	32	35		35
Wood End								1	1	6	1	9	14			14	
Winlaw										1		1	2			2	
Yukon				1				1					2				
C	Battleford			1	2	1		2	6	5	44	2	63	59			59
	Union Lake							1			4		5	6			6
D & H.	Macleod			3	4	1	1	5	6	11	90	8	129	109	6		115
	Big Bend										2		3	3			3
	Boundary Creek										2		2	3	1		4
	Kipp										2		2	2			2
	Kootenai										2		2	2			2
	Leavings								1		3		4	5	1		6
	Lee's Creek									1	2		3	3			2
	Milk River								2		3	2	5	5			5
	Mosquito Creek										3		3	3			3
	Piegan Reserve								1		1		2	2			2
	Pincher Creek				1						6		8	9			9
	Porcupines									1	2		3	3			3
	Standoff				1			1			6	7	15	10	1		11
St. Mary's				1						1		4	7	7	2		9
E	Calgary			1	2	1		5	2	4	45	4	64	49			49
	Banff				1				1	2	9		13	9			9
	Dewdney										1		1	1			1
	Gleichen										4		5	6			6
	High River								1		4		5	6			6

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Distribution State of the Force, &c.—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissi- oner.	Asst. Commis- sioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Sup- ernumeraries.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Totals.
E—Con.	Morley .....										1		1	1			1
	Newson's .....										2		2	2			2
	Olds .....										1		1	1			1
F .....	Prince Albert .....		1	1			3	4	3		34	3	49	47			47
	Batoche .....								1		3		4	4			4
	Cumberland .....								1		1		2				
	Duck Lake .....			1				1			4		6	6			6
Saskatoon .....							1			3		4	4			4	
G .....	Fort Saskatchewan .....		1	1			4	3	4		30	4	47	45			45
	Athabasca Landing .....				1		1				8	2	12				
	Beaver Lake .....										1		1	1			1
	Edmonton .....				1					1	5	2	9	7			7
	Egg Lake .....										1		1	1			1
	Innisfail .....										1		1	1			1
	Lac St. Anne .....										1		1	1			1
	Red Deer .....								1		3		4	5			5
	St. Albert .....								1		1		2	2			2
	South Edmonton .....										1		1	1			1
Wetaskiwin .....										1		1	1			1	
K .....	Lethbridge .....		1	1			3	4	1		44	5	59	36	3		39
	Coutts .....				1						5		7	7			7
	Little Bow .....									1	3		4	5			5
	Milk River Ridge .....									1	5		6	5			5
	Pendant d'Oreille .....								1		5		6	7			7
	St. Mary's .....								1		4		5	6			6
	Writing-on-Stone .....									2	8		10	18			18
	Total strength .....	1	11	31	6	254	59	72	678	63	978	63	978	806	14	2	822



APPENDIX M.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Distribution State of the Force, by Divisions, on 30th November, 1894.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Sergeants.	Vet. Sergeants.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Supernumeraries.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mul-s.	Total.	
A.....	Maple Creek.....			1	1	1		4	1	4	41	6	59	56		1	57	
	East End.....								1		4		5	4			4	
	Farwell.....									1	2		3	3			3	
	Graburn.....									1	2		3	3			3	
	Medicine Hat.....								1		2		3	3			3	
	Medicine Lodge.....									1	2		3	4			6	
	Swift Current.....								1		1		1	1			1	
	Ten Mile.....								1		4	2	7	6			6	
B & Depot..	Regin.....	1	1	2	7	1	1	18	14	14	152	10	221	151			151	
	Broadview.....								1		1		2	2			2	
	Cannington.....										1		1	1			1	
	Carnduff.....									1			1	1			1	
	Estevan.....				1			1			2		4	3			3	
	Fleming.....										1		1	1			1	
	Fort Pelly.....										2		2	1			1	
	Fort Qu'Appelle.....										1		1	1			1	
	Gainsborough.....										1		1	1			1	
	Grenfell.....										1		1	1			1	
	Hednesford.....										1		1	1			1	
	Indian Head.....										1		1	1			1	
	Kutawa.....										1		2	2			2	
	Moosomin.....				1						1	4	6	6			6	
	Moose Jaw.....										1		1	1			1	
	North Portal.....								1			1	2	1			1	
	Oxbow.....										1		1	1			1	
	Percy.....										1		1	1			1	
	Quill Plains.....										1		1	1			1	
	Qu'Appelle.....								1			1	2	2			2	
	Roche Percée.....										1		1	1			1	
	Salteaux.....				1						1		4	6	6			6
	Wapella.....											1	1	1			1	
Whitewood.....											2	2	2			2		
Wolseley.....											2	2	2			2		
Willow Bunch.....										1		2	3			3		
Wood End.....								1			3	4	4			4		
Wood Mountain.....				1	1				1		7	1	11			7		
Yorkton.....											1		1			1		
Yukon.....								1					1					
C.....	Battleford.....			1	2	1		3	4	4	47	2	64	55			55	
	Onion Lake.....							1			4		5	6			6	
	Jackfish.....									1	1		2	2			2	
D. & H.....	Macleod.....			3	4	1	1	8	5	9	79	7	117	109	4		113	
	Big Bend.....										3		4	4	1		5	
	Boundary Creek.....										1		2	3	1		4	
	Kipp.....										2		3	3			3	
	Kootenai.....										1		3	2			2	
	Leavings.....								1		3		4	4	2		6	
	Lee's Creek.....										1		2	2			2	
	Mosquito Creek.....										3		3	3			3	
	Piegan.....									1			1	1			1	
	Pincher Creek.....				1					1		5		7	8	1	9	
	Porcupines.....									1		3		4	4		5	
	Stand Off.....				1			1				5	6	13	8		8	
St. Mary's.....				1					1		6	1	9	8	1		9	

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Distribution State of the Force, &c.—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Support-meries.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
E	Calgary			2	1			5	3	5	47	1	64	50			50
	Banff			1					1	1	10	1	14	9			9
	Dewdney										1		1	1			1
	Gleichen								1		3	1	5	6			6
	High River								1		4		5	6			6
	Morley										1		1	1			1
	New-on's										2		2	2			2
	Olds										1		1	1			1
F	Prince Albert			1	1			3	4	3	35	4	51	45			45
	Batoche								1		3		4	4			4
	Cumberland									1	1		2				2
	Duck Lake				1				1		4		6	5			5
	Saskatoon									1	3		4	4			4
G	Fort Saskatchewan			1	2			5	4	4	39	5	60	46			46
	Edmonton				1				1		6	2	10	8			8
	Duhamel										1		1	1			1
	Innisfail										1		1	1			1
	Lac St. Anne										1		1	1			1
	Red Deer								1		3		4	5			5
	South Edmonton										1		1	1			1
	St. Albert									1	1		2	2			2
	Wetaskiwin										1		1	1			1
	K	Lethbridge			1	1			3	5	2	44	5	61	44	1	
Coutts					1					1	6		8	8			8
Little Bow											3		4	4			4
Milk River Ridge										1	4		5	7			7
Pendant d'Oreille									1		4		5	5	1		6
St. Mary's										1	4		5	6			6
Writing-on-Stone											4		4	9	1		10
Totals			1	1	10	31	6	2	56	59	69	658	54	947	794	14	1

## APPENDIX N.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON P. AYLEN, 1894.

The Commissioner  
N.W.M. Police.

REGINA, December 4, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

In reviewing the monthly sick reports, I find very little of importance has occurred during the past year.

Reg. No. 2,964, Const. Chenny, of Depot Division, was admitted to hospital on Sept. 7th, with a severe attack of typhoid fever. He recovered and was returned to duty on Nov. 3rd. This patient has not regained his strength; from Nov. 3rd to 21st he was acting hospital orderly, when I received instructions from you to take him into hospital and report when he was strong enough to be invalided. This is the only case of typhoid fever that appeared at this post.

Reg. No. 3,065, Const. Parker, of Depot Division, reported at the hospital on Aug. 18th, suffering from inguinal hernia, which he claims was received on the ride. I fitted him with a truss and returned him to all duties with the exception of riding.

Reg. No. 3,055, Const. Goggs, was admitted to hospital on Sept. 3rd, suffering from a bullet wound through the thigh. The bullet entered in front in the middle third, passed downwards to the back of the knee-joint and then tore a small piece out of calf of leg. This man made an excellent recovery and was returned to duty on Oct. 3rd.

Reg. No. 2,524, Const. Ouimet, arrived from McLeod and was admitted to hospital on Nov. 5th, suffering from an old fracture about the middle of the tibia and fibula of left leg. This man was apparently allowed to exercise it too much in early stage of convalescence. This has caused the leg to take a slight curve inwards. The leg is now straight and put up in plaster of paris and will be kept thus for a month or six weeks, at which time I expect the recovery to be complete.

The sanitary condition of this post is excellent. Weekly inspections are made, and report thereof submitted to you.

I am happy to state that no deaths have occurred at this post during the year.

The supply of drugs on hand at present is small, but as contracts have been entered into with R. Martin and Dumble & Co., it is not required to keep on hand the large supply found necessary with prior arrangements. What hospital furniture we have is in good condition and the instruments and appliances are in good order.

The hospital building is in a dilapidated condition, the holes and cracks were filled with plaster, but nothing else was done. The woodwork and floors require painting very badly. It is absolutely necessary that proper invalid's chairs be supplied the hospital; Lyman & Sons made a very fair offer to supply them, which offer I recommended to you.

Staff-Sgt. Bates, who is in charge of the headquarters' medical office, has performed his duties creditably and to my entire satisfaction.

Staff-Sgt. McNamara, who is in charge of the hospital working under me for the past three months, is a thoroughly competent and reliable man. He is a graduate of Toronto University. I am sorry to learn that I will lose him as he is to be put in charge of Saltcoats sub-district.

The hospital cook and orderly have performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

I inclose herewith appendix of diseases treated in this hospital during the current year.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

P. AYLEN,  
*Assistant Surgeon.*

## ANNUAL Sick Report for Regina, for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Atomy of bladder . . . . .	1	31	31	From Ft. Saskatchewan; invalided 1st May.
Abrasion of cornea . . . . .	1	10	10	Recovered; returned to duty.
Albuminuria . . . . .	1	40	40	do do
Abscess . . . . .	9	50	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	One still under treatment.
Acne . . . . .	2	2	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Alcoholism . . . . .	4	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Biliousness . . . . .	43	52	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Bronchitis . . . . .	2	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Bullet wound . . . . .	1	30	30	do do
Cephalalgia . . . . .	21	21	1	do do
Colic . . . . .	21	23	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Coryza . . . . .	57	63	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Constipation . . . . .	9	13	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Conjunctivitis . . . . .	16	81	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	do do
Cirrhosis of liver . . . . .	2	3	3	From Ft. Saskatchewan; Invalided 23 Aug.
Dyspepsia . . . . .	2	2	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Diarrhoea . . . . .	88	114	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	do do
Debility . . . . .	8	47	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	Two invalided—one May 7, one June 9; one under treatment.
Erysipelas . . . . .	1	26	26	Recovered; returned to duty.
Fractures . . . . .	2	38	19	One still under treatment.
Fissure in ano . . . . .	1	11	11	Recovered; returned to duty.
Hæmorrhoids . . . . .	3	8	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Hydrocele . . . . .	1	36	36	do do
Hæmoptysis . . . . .	1	32	32	do do
Hiccoughs . . . . .	1	4	4	do do
Hepatitis . . . . .	1	1	1	do do
Hernia inguinal . . . . .	1	13	13	Requires to be invalided.
Influenza . . . . .	10	75	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered; returned to duty.
Lumbago . . . . .	19	23	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Lymphangitis . . . . .	1	12	12	do do
Laryngitis . . . . .	7	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Minor surgery . . . . .	275	1297	4 $\frac{3}{5}$	do do
Myalgia . . . . .	27	43	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Neuralgia . . . . .	17	27	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Pleurodynia . . . . .	2	22	11	do do
Psoriasis . . . . .	1	30	30	do do
Rheumatism . . . . .	46	267	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	One invalided Oct. 23.
Synovitis . . . . .	4	53	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered; returned to duty.
Syncope . . . . .	4	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Secondary syphilis . . . . .	1	14	14	do do
Sciatica . . . . .	1	56	56	do do
Tonsilitis . . . . .	23	56	2	do do
Typhoid fever . . . . .	1	57	57	do do
Varicocele . . . . .	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Varicose veins . . . . .	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	One invalided Nov. 19.
Vertigo . . . . .	6	10	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Recovered; returned to duty.

P. AYLEN,  
Assistant Surgeon.

## APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON L. A. PARÉ, 1894.  
"C" DIVISION NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

BATTLEFORD, 1st December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

The general health of the division has been very good, and, although we have seldom been without patients in the hospital during the year, the diseases, with one exception, have not been of a serious nature.

No death has occurred in the post this year, and it is gratifying to be able to say that it is now the fourth year without any case terminating fatally.

I reported fully at the time on the visitation of "la grippe" in December and January last; the men got over it very well, and there were only two or three short relapses.

There have been a few cases of fever in town, but, although we had a continued very high temperature for several days in succession in the case of Constable Patterson, there were no enteric symptoms whatever.

The latrines have been regularly and carefully disinfected, during the summer and autumn, once, and, during very hot weather, twice a week. It is a pity that the latrine for non-commissioned officers and constables is so very far from their rooms, especially on rough winter nights.

The want of an air closet is much felt in the ward during the winter, I would like to draw your attention to my remarks on this subject in my last year's report.

The barrack rooms and quarters generally are very comfortable, and of ample size, and although the system of heating is somewhat primitive, and not quite in accordance with modern hygienic ideas, the men are well warmed, and keep healthy.

We urgently need a set of table utensils in the hospital. At present Constable Reed has to go to the mess and borrow knives, plates, etc., whenever a patient is placed in the hospital. A few pairs of felt slippers, and some night dresses, would also be required for the use of the patients, and new oilcloth for the tables would greatly add to the appearance and neatness of the ward.

I much regret the reappearance of gonorrhœa on our sick list, but, as these cases make our average for the last three years only  $1\frac{1}{3}$  per year, I think we may congratulate ourselves on so small a number.

The canteen which was opened a month or two ago is, I believe, a boon to the men in many ways, as it affords them an opportunity of getting fruits, vegetables, and other little delicacies, which constitute a very desirable change in their diet.

Of surgical cases the only two worth mentioning are, the amputations of Sergeant Jones' finger, and Constable Megaffin's toe.

I have already reported fully on Sergeant Jones' accident; as to Constable Megaffin's foot, the operation was rendered necessary by a troublesome and painful condition brought on by an accident previous to his joining the force. The operation has had the desired result, and Constable Megaffin pronounces himself quite satisfied and grateful.

I cannot close this report without reverting to a subject to which I have repeatedly drawn your attention during the last few months, *i.e.* the perfectly satisfactory manner in which Reg. No. 2406, Constable Reed, has for over a year filled all the duties of orderly, cook and hospital steward, he certainly well deserves an appreciation of his services. I have several times recommended him for promotion, which, if not absolutely necessary for the perfect carrying out of all instructions is certainly a great help in that

direction, giving him a certain authority over the men which greatly facilitates the discharge of the said duties and avoids all unpleasantness, thus favouring the cause of perfect discipline which is so desirable, and is such a distinctive feature of this post and of the force generally.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,  
Asst. Surgeon.

To the Commissioner,  
N. W. M. P., Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report, Battleford, for the Year ending 30th November, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Adenitis.....	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Amputations.....	2	133	66½	do do
Boils.....	3	15	5	do do
Burns.....	2	4	2	do do
Cold and coughs and "La Grippe"	112	324	2½	do do
Constipation.....	11	11	1	do do
Conjunctivitis.....	5	8	1½	do do
Corns.....	1	3	3	do do
Cracked and sore lips.....	2	9	4½	do do
Cramps and gastric disturbance.....	35	46	1¼	do do
Cuts, bruises and excoriations.....	30	185	6¼	One under treatment.
Diarrhoea.....	52	65	1¼	Recovered and returned to duty.
Diseased and ingrowing toe nail.....	2	16	8	do do
Earache.....	1	1	1	do do
Fracture "Trochanter major".....	1	35	35	From last year.
Frostbites.....	4	13	3¼	Recovered and returned to duty.
Gonorrhoea and gonorrhoeal orchitis.....	4	69	17¼	One under treatment.
Headache.....	7	7	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Heart trouble.....	1	28	28	do do
Hemorrhoids.....	2	2	1	do do
Insomnia.....	1	1	1	do do
Kick from horse.....	1	1	1	From last year.
Laryngitis.....	2	7	3½	Recovered and returned to duty.
Lumbago.....	8	51	6¾	do do
Myalgia.....	1	1	1	do do
Neuralgia (civilian).....	1	99	99	Sent to Medicine Hat hospital.
do (M.P.).....	2	2	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Odontalgia.....	2	2	1	do do
Orchitis (traumatic).....	1	5	5	Still under treatment.
Pneumonia.....	1	37	37	Recovered and returned to duty.
Pyrexia.....	1	67	67	do do
Relaxed extensor of foot.....	1	76	76	Ex wearing boots.
Rheumatism.....	9	27	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sciatica.....	3	63	21	do do
Stye on eye.....	1	1	1	do do
Sore feet.....	2	2	1	do do
Sprains and contusions.....	40	149	3¾	do do
Toenia.....	1	3	3	do do
Tonsillitis.....	10	22	2¼	do do
Toothache.....	6	7	1¼	Twelve extracted.
Typhlitis.....	1	6	6	Recovered and returned to duty.

L. A. PARÉ,  
Surgeon.

## APPENDIX P.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON S. M. FRASER, 1894.

MAPLE CREEK, NOV. 30, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the annual report for "A" Division, Maple Creek, for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

The general health of the men has been good and the same may also be said of the sanitary condition of the post, regular weekly inspections of which have been made and a report of the same sent to the Officer Commanding. The following men were sent to Regina where they were invalided :—

Reg. No. 2849, Const. Grout, for epilepsy ; Reg. No. 2717, Const. Young, chronic eczema ; Reg. No. 2262, Constable Ambrose, phthisis pulmonatis ; Reg. No. 785, Staff-Sergt. White was sent to Regina to be invalided, but was permitted to return for special duty.

## SPECIAL CASES.

Reg. No. 785, Staff-Sergt. White was taken ill shortly after his return from leave, with pleuritis accompanied by effusion. The case being complicated by chronic nephritis, which I found to have existed for some time, he made a slow but good recovery from the former, and has since enjoyed fair health.

Reg. No. 2262. Const. Ambrose, was taken into hospital for a mild bronchitis, accompanied by general debility, the latter being the result of over use of tobacco and stimulants. I found him to be in the first stage of phthisis, and as there was no hope of his being fit for duty, at least, for some time, I recommended that he be sent to Regina to be invalided, which was afterwards done.

Reg. No. 2717, Const. Young's case, requires no special comment as he was invalided for other reasons besides his complaint chronic eczema, which up to the time of his leaving made marked improvement.

Reg. No. 2978, Staff-Sergt. Flindt, while out riding had his horse stumble and roll over him. I saw him a few minutes later and found him semi-unconscious from concussion of the brain, he had also a fracture of radius (upper third) and was generally more or less bruised. He made a good recovery.

Reg. No. 2849, Const. Grout, had two epileptic fits in the guard room while undergoing sentence for desertion, each lasting about forty-five minutes, inquiry developed a previous history of the same. He was sent to Regina and invalided.

I regret to have to report the death of Reg. No. 2477, Const. MacIntosh, from typhoid fever. The case from the first showed marked enteric symptoms and the pyrexia ran a continuous course. He was in a very weak condition at the latter end of his illness, but hopes were entertained for his recovery which were dissipated when symptoms of perforation of the bowels were noticed, which was on the morning of the 16th day and he died the same evening. In connection with this case special mention is due to Const's. Bell and Lindsay for the careful attention they gave the above, taking day about nursing him. Sp'l. Const. Maringer was also of great assistance.

The other cases of fever occurring at this post were of a mild type lasting from four to eight or ten days.

There has been practically no sickness among the men at Medicine Hat, which detachment is now under my charge.

In my report of last year I mentioned the difficulty in heating the guard room in severe weather, this has been corrected as much as was possible with the present size of

the building and its arrangement inside. I consider the size of the building insufficient, it being overcrowded on two or three occasions this year. Appended is a list of diseases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER,  
*Assistant Surgeon.*

The Commissioner, N.W.M.P.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "A" Division, Maple Creek, for the Year ended 30th November, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Surgical.</i>				
Abscess.....	2	10	5	Returned to duty.
Blistered feet.....	1	13	13	Induced from carelessness; 12½ cents a day stopped.
Burned hand, 1st degree.....	1	3	3	
Chafe.....	4	20	5	Returned to duty.
Contusions.....	12	84	7	do
Conjunctivitis.....	2	24	12	do
Sprains and strains.....	29	104	3½	do
Odontalgia.....	9	9	1	Extraction and duty.
Wounded foot.....	1	10	10	Returned to duty.
do hand.....	1	8	8	do
do scalp.....	1	7	7	do
Fracture radius.....	1	44	44	do
do metacarpal.....	1	18	18	do
Ulcer palate and pharynx (specific).....	1	21	21	do
<i>Medical.</i>				
Adenitis, axilla.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Biliousness.....	9	27	3	Returned to duty.
Catarrh, nasal.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Cold, bronchial.....	30	125	4	Returned to duty.
Constipation, acute.....	1	4	4	do
do chronic.....	1	13	13	do
Diarrhoea.....	15	20	1¼	do
do dysenteric.....	1	8	8	do
Eczema, etc.....	1	12	12	Sent to Regina and invalided.
Impacted cerumen.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Epilepsy.....	1	5	5	Sent to Regina and invalided.
Febricula.....	3	21	7	Returned to duty.
Feverish cold.....	2	8	4	do
Cephalalgia.....	1	1	1	do
Lumbago.....	3	3	1	do
Nervous exhaustion.....	1	7	7	do
Neuralgia.....	3	6	2	do
Pharyngitis.....	1	4	4	do
Phthisis pulmonatis.....	1	36	36	Sent to Regina and invalided.
Rheumatism.....	5	25	5	Returned to duty.
Tonsilitis.....	2	10	5	do
Typhoid fever.....	1	16	16	Died 21st November, 1894, of perforation of the bowel.
Pleuritis with effusion and chronic nephritis.....	1	82	82	Returned to duty.

S. M. FRASER,  
*Assistant Surgeon.*



## APPENDIX Q.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN—1894.

FORT MACLEOD, December 3, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual sick report of "D" and "H" Divisions for the year ended November 30th.

I arrived at this post on June 2nd and took over the medical duties from Assistant Surgeon Aylen.

The general health of the men in this command appears to have been very good. In looking over the monthly sick reports, I find that there have been no cases of continued fever. There have, however, been several fractures and accidents of some severity.

Regt. No. 2524, Const. Ouimet, was admitted to hospital on February 6th with fracture of both bones of the leg. At the time of my arrival he was cooking at the Kootenai detachment, but has since been transferred to Regina. On May 5th two cases of fracture were admitted, one of collarbone, Corporal Stewart, the other Const. Cudlip with two ribs broken. Both these cases made a good recovery.

I regret having to record the deaths of two members of this command, viz., Regt. No. 2364, Const. Dillon, of "H" Division, on February 17th, and Regt. No. 2365, and Constable Burke, who died at Banff on Sept. 20th. Reports have been forwarded to you upon the illness and death of these two constables by Doctors Aylen and Brett, respectively, in whose care they were.

I have visited the detachments in this district and found them in good sanitary condition and well-equipped for the comfort of the men.

On 28th August I visited Lethbridge to hold a medical board upon Const. Donaldson.

On 22nd November I left by trail for Calgary to consult with Assistant Surgeon Wills in connection with the illness of the late Superintendent Jarvis, returning from there on 1st December.

The addition to the guard room which has been built this fall will be of great advantage with the large number of prisoners confined here.

I wish to put on record that I have found Staff-Sergeant Heap reliable and attentive to his duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. HAULTAIN.

*Asst. Surgeon.*

The Commissioner,  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

## ANNUAL Sick Report for Macleod, for the Year ended 30th November, 1894.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of days on Sick Report.	Average duration on Sick Report.	Remarks.
<i>Surgical.</i>				
Abrasion .....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Abscess, alveolar .....	3	3	3	do
Adenitis .....	6	88	14 $\frac{2}{3}$	Recovered, returned to duty.
Boils .....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Bruises .....	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered, returned to duty.
Bullet wound .....	1	28	28	do do
Bursitis .....	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Chafes .....	4	4	1	Medicine and duty.
Circumcision .....	1	16	16	Recovered, returned to duty.
Corns .....	4	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Disease of bladder .....	1	125	125	Died at Banff.
Ext. dentis .....	4	4	1	Returned to duty.
Fistula .....	1	17	17	do
Flesh wounds .....	9	19	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Fractures .....	3	149	49 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
do old .....	1	33	33	Transferred to Regina.
Frost bites .....	2	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Gonorrhœa and gleet .....	8	91	11 $\frac{1}{3}$	7 returned to duty, 1 in hospital.
Hæmorrhoids .....	7	23	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Hernia .....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Impacted cerumen .....	1	1	1	do
Inflammation of scalp .....	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Injury to back .....	1	34	34	do
Odontalgia .....	6	7	1 $\frac{1}{6}$	do
Orchitis .....	1	12	12	do
Scalp wound .....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Sprains and strains .....	17	37	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Sore feet .....	4	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Synovitis .....	2	6	3	do
Syphilis .....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Ulcers .....	3	25	8 $\frac{1}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Varix .....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
<i>Medical.</i>				
Alcoholism .....	1	7	7	Returned to duty.
Asthma .....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Balanitis .....	2	6	3	Returned to duty.
Biliousness .....	7	7	1	Medicine and duty.
Blistered ears .....	1	1	1	do
Catarrh .....	3	3	1	do
Colds and coughs .....	23	29	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Colic .....	5	6	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	do
Constipation .....	3	3	1	do
Deafness .....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Dermatitis .....	1	1	1	do
Diarrhœa .....	18	19	1 $\frac{1}{9}$	Returned to duty.
Eczema .....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Enlarged gland .....	1	1	1	do
Fever .....	3	45	15	Returned to duty.
Hemiplegia (partial) .....	1	45	45	Discharged.
Indigestion .....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Influenza .....	3	11	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Laryngitis .....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Lumbago .....	4	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Returned to duty.
Neuralgia .....	4	8	2	do
Neurosis .....	1	6	6	do
Pyrexia (simple) .....	2	12	6	do
Rheumatism .....	4	8	2	do
do muscular .....	10	17	1 $\frac{7}{10}$	do
Sciatica .....	5	40	8	do
Scrofula .....	1	53	53	Died 17th February.
Sore lips .....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
do throats .....	13	13	1	do
Tonsillitis .....	3	15	5	Returned to duty.
Typhlitis .....	1	21	21	do

## APPENDIX R.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON A. E. WILLS, 1894.

CALGARY, November 30th, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending November 30th, 1894.

## HEALTH.

The general health of the division during the past year has been extremely good, no serious accident has occurred. Forty-seven patients were admitted to the hospital, of these the greater part was suffering from feverish colds and follicular tonsillitis. This last named disease is very common in Calgary, and requires hospital treatment as it is always accompanied by acute febrile symptoms at its outset.

An epidemic of diphtheria prevailed throughout the town during the summer months, but I am happy to state that no cases of it occurred in barracks. General cleanliness and a liberal use of disinfectants, I have no doubt, warded off this dread disease.

## SPECIAL CASES.

It is my painful duty to report the death of our late commanding officer, Superintendent Jarvis. He was taken suddenly and seriously ill on the evening of Wednesday, November 14th, with an extensive cellulitis of the neck. Active measures were adopted and he apparently improved for some days, but on Thursday, 22nd, the symptoms became alarming, and Dr. Hautain was sent for. Dr. Brett was also called, but our combined efforts proved ineffectual. Coma set in on the 25th, followed by death on the morning of the 26th.

Reg. No. 1577, Sgt. Whitehead, entered hospital on June 15th, suffering from typhoid fever. This case, though showing no severe symptoms, followed a rather long and tedious course, but recovery took place in forty days.

Reg. No. 2463, Corpl. Crosthwait, was admitted to the hospital February 22nd, suffering from a very severe attack of rheumatism. Both knees were very much affected, and I feared that permanent lameness might result, but after 70 days he recovered sufficiently to proceed to Banff Hot Springs, where he made a truly remarkable recovery in a short time. He has been able to do full duty since July last and has had no return of the disease.

Early on the morning of August 7th Reg. No. 2532, Const. Rea, entered hospital suffering from a violent colic, due to using white lead in painting. Obstinate vomiting and constipation set in, causing considerable prostration, but after 20 days he was able to resume his duties.

## GUARDROOM, PRISONERS, ETC.

The guardroom at this post is certainly inadequate for the number of prisoners. During the winter months it is impossible to procure proper ventilation, and the stench from the cells, especially at night, is most abominable. This condition could be remedied to a certain extent by having proper sanitary night pails instead of the filthy old iron pails which are at present used. The number of prisoners confined in the guardroom was 165. Of these eight were lunatics. The attendances of prisoners at sick parade numbered 246, besides it was necessary for me to see a large number of cases in the guardroom at other times. I mention this to show that the amount of sickness in the guardroom has been disproportionately large when compared with sickness in barracks.

## HOSPITAL, DRUGS, ETC.

The hospital has been greatly improved in appearance during the past summer, the walls having been kalsomined and the ceilings whitewashed. In winter it is rather

difficult to keep the rooms warm, and I beg to suggest that next summer the walls be banked the same as the barrack building and guardroom. If this were done I think the waterworks could be introduced into the hospital without danger of pipes freezing. As the water would be a great convenience I hope this suggestion may meet with your approval.

The drugs, etc., received from Druggist Maclean, have so far been satisfactory, although at times some delay is occasioned through his not having some of the drugs mentioned in the contract in stock.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

A. E. WILLS,  
*Assistant Surgeon.*

The Commissioner,  
North-west Mounted Police, Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report for Calgary for Year ended 30th November, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average of Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess.....	2	7	3½	Returned to duty.
Adenitis.....	5	115	23	do
Biliousness.....	4	9	2¼	1 medicine and duty; 3 returned to duty.
Bronchoecosis.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Burns.....	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Cardialgia.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Cellulitis.....	1	11	11	Death.
Cold (bronchial).....	14	18	1½	5 medicine and duty; 9 returned to duty.
do (feverish).....	11	34	3¼	Returned to duty.
Conjunctivitis.....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Cracked lips.....	2	5	2½	Excused bugling.
Cuts and bruises.....	29	75	2½	6 medicine and duty; 23 returned to duty.
Debility (nervous).....	2	10	5	Returned to duty.
Diarrhœa.....	21	29	1¾	18 medicine and duty; 3 returned to duty.
Dyspepsia.....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Eczema (face).....	3	3	1	Excused church parades.
Excoriations.....	2	4	2	1 medicine and duty; 1 returned to duty.
Foreign body in eye.....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Fractures.....	1	13	13	Returned to duty.
Furuncles.....	2	16	8	do
Gonorrhœa.....	2	15	7½	do
Hæmorrhoids.....	4	16	4	2 medicine and duty; 2 returned to duty.
Headache.....	12	12	1	11 do 1 excused drill.
Intestinal colic.....	8	9	1¼	7 do 1 returned to duty.
do impaction.....	1	20	20	Returned to duty.
do weakness.....	1	2	2	Excused drills.
Neuralgia.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Nephritis.....	1	7	7	Returned to duty.
Orchitis.....	1	25	25	do
Paraphymosis.....	1	2	2	do
Pleuritic pains.....	3	14	4½	1 medicine and duty; 2 returned to duty.
Pyresia.....	4	8	2	Returned to duty.
Rheumatism.....	3	81	27	1 sent to Banff and recovered; 2 returned to duty.
do muscular.....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Sore throat (simple).....	10	10	1	do
Sprains and strains.....	16	106	6½	3 medicine and duty; 13 returned to duty.
Synovitis.....	2	20	10	1 do 1 do
Toothache.....	5	5	1	Medicine and duty.
Tonsillitis (follicular).....	15	45	3	Returned to duty.
Typhoid fever.....	1	40	40	Went on sick leave, and returned to duty.
Ulcers.....	2	4	2	Returned to duty.
Urticaria.....	6	19	3½	1 medicine and duty; 5 returned to duty.
Varicocele.....	1	9	9	Returned to duty.
Venereal warts.....	1	5	5	do
Wound, punctured.....	1	7	7	do

## APPENDIX S.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. P. BELL, 1894.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, 1st December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of the Wood Mountain detachment, "B" Division, for the year ended November 30th, 1894.

I arrived at Wood Mountain on the 15th of June last, relieving Staff-Sergeant McNamara, M.D., on his being recalled to Regina.

The health of the men during the year has been excellent, and the sanitary condition of the post satisfactory.

Five men have been examined for re-engagement.

About the middle of November, two half-breeds, man and wife, who had recently arrived at Willow Bunch from the United States, were found to be suffering from enteric fever; I am pleased, however, to say no fresh cases have occurred up to the present time.

Subjoined is a list of diseases which have been treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,

*Assistant Surgeon.*

The Commissioner,  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

## ANNUAL Sick Report of Detachment, "B" Division, stationed at Wood Mountain, for the year ended November 30th, 1894.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Acute pharyngitis .....	1	4	Recovered; returned to duty.
Cold .....	5	14	do
Conjunctivitis .....	2	3½	do
Constipation .....	1	1	do
Debility .....	3	1	do
Diarrhoea .....	8	2¾	do
Dislocation of shoulder .....	1	19	Doing light duty.
Dyspepsia .....	1	10	Recovered; returned to duty.
Eczema .....	2	1	do
Gastric catarrh .....	1	18	do
Gleet .....	1	5	do
Gonorrhoea .....	1	23	do
Hemorrhoids .....	1	1	do
Indigestion .....	1	1	do
Inflamed corn .....	1	6	do
Myalgia .....	2	1	do
Neuralgia .....	2	1½	do
Rheumatism .....	1	31	do
Sore throat .....	1	1	do
Sprain of shoulder .....	1	1	do
Tonsillitis .....	1	1	do
Ulcer .....	1	1	do
Wounds, contused .....	2	7½	do
do incised .....	3	3	do

G. PEARSON BELL.

*Assistant Surgeon.*

WOOD MOUNTAIN, Dec. 1st, 1894.

## APPENDIX T.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON H. M. BAIN—1894.

PRINCE ALBERT,

10th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of this post, for the year ending the 30th November last.

The immunity from serious illness which this post has so long enjoyed, has at last been broken and I regret this year to have to report much more than the usual amount of sickness.

The number of cases treated was 221 ; the average number on daily sick list was 4·04 ; average number off duty, ·95 ; number of men in hospital, 32 ; average time in hospital,  $20\frac{1}{10}$  days ; number of deaths, 2.

Eleven men were examined for re-engagement or admission into the force. Two men were recommended to be invalided, and were both afterwards invalided at Regina.

During the first nine months of the year we had only the usual amount of sickness.

In September, however, typhoid fever broke out, the first case in hospital being one of the civilian prisoners confined in the police guard room. This case was quickly followed by others, until we had in all nine of the police and four civilian prisoners down with the disease, and as often predicted the want of a proper hospital here greatly added to our work, and interfered with the treatment, and more especially the comfort of the patients. In time, by using two barrack rooms, and by being allowed to get the cook of the sergeants' mess to act also for the hospital, and by being given full permission by yourself to purchase all necessary drugs, supplies, &c., I was able to make our temporary hospital a fairly comfortable one.

Amongst the eight police in hospital, although some of the cases were very severe, we were fortunate enough to have no deaths ; of the four civilian prisoners, one man died on the 18th day of his illness. Reg. No. 2878, Const. MacIntosh, also died of typhoid, at Stony Creek. This man got ill when out on detachment. As soon as the case was reported here, I went out to see him (80 miles), and remained with him as long as possible, and left two very competent nurses with him. His case did very well for some time, and he was reported as convalescing when symptoms of perforation of the bowels set in, and he died very suddenly in the fourth week of the attack.

I am quite unable to explain the cause of this outbreak. When the disease broke out at the barracks there had been but one other case in town, and there was certainly no connection between this patient and the barracks. During the outbreak at the post, six other cases were reported in different parts of the town. The sanitary surroundings of the post were as favorable as possible. I carefully inquired into the water and food supply, but with negative results as already reported. The guard room, which furnished us with our first patient, was certainly over-crowded, but this could be nothing more than a predisposing cause. It is beyond question that the great bulk of typhoid infection arises from previous cases, and it is still held likely by the majority of medical men, that it is invariably so spread ; yet outbreaks such as this, and also the history of other sporadic cases that I have noted here, occurring suddenly in a comparatively isolated community, such as this is, where it is less difficult to enquire into and investigate the undisputed causes of the disease incline me rather to accept a theory now having many adherents, that under exceptional conditions of which we know little or nothing, the non-specific bacillus of the bowels (the *bacillus coli comennuis*) may become by evolution the specific *ebertl* bacillus of typhoid.

It seems now almost superfluous to report, as I have done year after year, upon the necessity of a small hospital here ; but I respectfully submit that until this is done, great injustice is being practised upon both the men and the surgeon responsible for their health.

The abominable system of pit closets has on my advice been done away with here, and we now have proper earth closets.

I regret to have to report, at the end of the year, another death, viz., that of Reg. No. 1483, Constable Moran. This man was sent in very ill with inflammation of the lungs from Duck Lake on the 27th ultimo, and died here on the 3rd instant.

Most of the drug supply was obtained locally, and has been fairly satisfactory.

A great deal of extra work has devolved upon the hospital staff during the year. Staff-Sergeant West and Staff-Sergeant Macnamara, who was sent from Regina during the outbreak of typhoid, both gave me every assistance, and I have already recommended that they, as well as the hospital orderlies, be given some extra pay for their services.

I inclose detailed statement of all the more serious cases treated here during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

HUGH M. BAIN, M.D.,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon.*

Commissioner Herchmer,  
Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report, Prince Albert, for the Year ended 30th November, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Biliousness .....	25	58	2 $\frac{2}{5}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Bruises .....	12	40	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Chafe .....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Colds .....	64	192	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Conjunctivitis .....	1	2	2	do do
Congestion of kidneys .....	1	4	4	do do
Convulsions (epileptic) .....	1	5	5	do do
Debility .....	1	3	3	Civilian prisoner; sent to Regina.
Diarrhoea .....	22	33	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Earache .....	3	3	1	do do
Eczema .....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Frostbites .....	6	12	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Inflammation of lungs .....	1	3	3	In hospital.
Lumbago .....	5	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Neuralgia .....	6	10	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Paronychia .....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Pharyngitis .....	8	29	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Pleurisy .....	2	18	9	do do
Rheumatism (acute) .....	3	80	26 $\frac{2}{3}$	One invalided; two returned to duty.
do (muscular) .....	3	3	1	Medicine and duty.
Ringworm .....	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Strains (muscular) .....	13	39	3	do do
Swollen testicle .....	1	1	1	do do
Tonsillitis .....	2	20	10	do do
Typhoid fever .....	13	655	50 $\frac{1}{3}$	Of these cases four were civilian prisoners; one constable died at Stony Creek; one civilian prisoner died in hospital; ten recovered; one civilian prisoner "off work" convalescing.
Wounds (contused) .....	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
do (incised) .....	4	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do

HUGH M. BAIN, M.D.,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon.*

## APPENDIX U.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON F. H. MEWBURN,  
1894.

LETHBRIDGE, 16th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual medical report of "K" Division, North-west Mounted Police, for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

During the year fifty-six cases have been treated in hospital, with an average residence of a little over ten days per case, these cases are shown in the attached classification.

No deaths have occurred.

Nineteen men have been examined for re-engagement.

One man has been invalided. The drug supply has been ample and quite satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

F. H. MEWBURN,  
*Acting Asst. Surgeon.*

The Commissioner,  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

## ESTIMATE of Drugs for use in "K" Division for 1895.

Ac. Carbohc, crude.....	5 galls.	Pepsin (Kyacks).....	4 ozs.
do xtls.....	5 do	Pil quinine (2 grains).....	100 ozs.
Ac. Hyrodlor C. P.....	1 do	Pil cath. imp.....	200 ozs.
Alcohol.....	1½ do	Potass acct.....	2 ozs.
Alum Sulph.....	5 do	Pot. bromide.....	2 ozs.
Antipyrin.....	6 ozs.	Pot. chlor.....	2 ozs.
Calc. Chlorin.....	200 do	Pot. iodid.....	2 ozs.
Camphor Gum.....	6 do	Pot. permang.....	1 oz.
Chlorodyne B. P.....	1 do	Pulv. seidlitz boxes.....	3 doz.
Chloroform D. and F.....	1 do	Quinine.....	1 oz.
Emp. Adhesive Meads.....	4 yds.	do et Ferri cit.....	3 ozs.
do Belladon.....	4 do	Sap. Castile Alba.....	4 ozs.
Isinglass muslin.....	1 do	Soda Bicarb Hds.....	2 ozs.
Sinapis.....	3 do	do Salicylate.....	1 oz.
Ex. Beef, Johnson's, 2 oz.....	1 gross.	Sulp. (roll).....	100 ozs.
Ex. Pruni Verg.....	2 do	Syrup Ferri Iodid.....	2 ozs.
Ex. Senegal.....	1 do	Tinc Guaiaaci Amde.....	2 ozs.
Ex. Zingib.....	1 do	Fld. Ext. Zingiber.....	1 oz.
Ferri et Quin et Strych cit.....	4 ozs.	Vaseline.....	5 ozs.
Glycerine, com.....	5 ozs.	Zinc oxide.....	8 ozs.
Iodoform.....	4 ozs.	Camel hair pencils.....	2 doz.
Lime juice.....	50 galls.	Corks asst.....	3 gross.
Lini Farina.....	10 do	Cott'n absorbant.....	3 do
Lin. Sap. Co.....	4 do	do batting.....	10 rolls.
Lint.....	2 do	do unbleached.....	36 yds.
Liq. Ammon fort.....	3 do	Cheese cloth.....	36 do
Liq. Arsenicalis.....	4 ozs.	Gauze, antiseptic.....	50 do
Magnes. cit. efferv.....	5 ozs.	Suspensories.....	3 doz.
do sulph.....	15 ozs.	Thermometers (clin).....	2 do
Ol morhuc.....	5 ozs.	Bottles Rx. 2 oz.....	2 doz.
Ol ricini.....	5 ozs.	do 4 oz.....	6 doz.



ANNUAL Sick Report for "K" Division, Lethbridge, for Year ended 30th November, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average duration.	Remarks.
<i>Medical.</i>				
Bronchitis (sub-acute).....	1	4	.....	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Coryza (acute).....	13	41	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Cephalalgia.....	1	2	.....	do do
Constipation.....	1	4	.....	do do
Debility.....	1	2	.....	do do
Dyspepsia.....	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Eczema of hands.....	1	30	.....	do do
Furuncle.....	1	1	.....	do do
Intestinal colic.....	4	30	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Lumbago.....	2	14	7	do do
Lymphyngitis.....	1	27	.....	do do
Neuralgia.....	3	24	8	do do
Pharyngitis.....	1	5	.....	do do
Phlebitis.....	1	15	.....	do do
Rheumatism.....	1	4	.....	do do
Syphilis tert.....	1	85	.....	Invalided.
Tonsillitis.....	3	15	5	1 Still under treatment. 2 Recovered ; returned to duty.
Urethritis.....	1	2	.....	do do
<i>Surgical.</i>				
Burn.....	1	8	.....	Still under treatment.
Contusions, wounds, sprains, &c.....	18	245	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Cellulitis.....	2	47	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Chafed lips.....	1	8	.....	do do
Nasal catarrh.....	4	8	.....	do do
Odontalgia.....	4	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Varicocele.....	1	26	.....	do do

F. H. MEWBURN,  
Acting Assist. Surgeon.

## APPENDIX V.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF HOSPITAL SERGEANT L. WATSON, M.D., 1894.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30th, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith annual medical report of this division for the year ending 30th November, 1894. I am pleased to be able to report that during the year the general health of the division has been good; no epidemics have occurred, and only one fatality, that of Reg. No. 2390, Const. Penelton, who was accidentally killed March 30th, 1894.

There has been treated during the year 206 cases, 157 of which were medical and 49 surgical; 34 cases have been admitted into hospital and averaged  $10\frac{1}{2}$  days each.

Exclusive of this there were 73 civilian prisoners treated during the year, 61 of the cases being medical and 12 surgical. During the year three civilian prisoners were admitted into hospital and averaged  $16\frac{2}{3}$  days each.

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that during the summer the guardroom was overcrowded, and would suggest that if possible steps be taken to remedy this before next summer, or we may have an epidemic of jail fever in spite of all precautions.

The new hospital was moved into in May last and is a very comfortable building. Situated in a pleasant location, commanding a beautiful view of the river, when finished it will be all that is required, though at present the want of a kitchen is much felt.

I would also most respectfully suggest that, in the early spring, new latrines be built if possible, as the old ones are unfit for further use.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.,

*H. S. Sergeant.*

The Officer Commanding  
"G" Division,  
N. W. M. Police.

MEDICAL cases treated at North-west Mounted Police Hospital, Fort Saskatchewan.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
			Days.	
Biliousness.....	7	10	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Returned to duty.
Bronchitis.....	1	21	21	do
Colds.....	52	155	3	do
Cramps.....	8	16	2	do
Cephalalgia.....	5	10	2	do
Constipation.....	6	6	1	do
Colic.....	1	2	2	do
Cirrhosis of liver.....	1	.....	.....	Transferred to H Qrs. for invaliding.
Diarrhoea.....	30	49	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Dysentery.....	1	2	2	do
Gastroalgia.....	1	49	49	do
do relapse of.....	1	33	33	do
Indigestion.....	2	2	1	do
Influenza.....	10	56	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Laryngitis.....	6	12	2	do
Lumbago.....	8	36	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	One transferred to H Qrs. for invaliding, remainder returned to duty.
Nephritis.....	2	26	13	Returned to duty.
Neuralgia.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Pleurisy.....	2	16	8	do
Pneumonia.....	1	50	50	do
Rheumatic pains.....	5	15	3	do
Stomatitis.....	1	1	1	do
Tonsilitis acuta coll.....	3	12	4	do
do interstitial.....	1	4	4	do
Obstruction of bowels.....	1	8	.....	Still off duty.

L. WATSON, M.D.C.M.,  
Hospital Staff-Sergeant.

SURGICAL Cases treated at N. W. M. Police Hospital, Fort Saskatchewan, 1893-94.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess of parotid.....	1	21	21	Returned to duty.
Blistered feet.....	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Contusions.....	21	61	3	do
Concussion of brain.....	1	.....	.....	Const. Penelton, accidentally killed, 30th March, 1894.
Dislocation of elbow.....	1	19	19	Returned to duty.
Hæmorrhoids.....	1	3	3	do
Synovitis.....	2	30	15	do
Odontalgia.....	6	5	1	do
Varicose veins.....	1	60	60	Transferred to headquarters for invaliding.
Wounds, lacerated.....	2	2	1	Returned to duty.
do punctured.....	3	3	1	do
Bursitis.....	1	13	13	do
Wounds, incised.....	1	2	2	do
Sprains.....	5	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	do
Total No. of surgical cases..	48			

Certified correct.

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.,  
Hospital Staff Sergeant.

SURGICAL cases of civilian prisoners treated at North-west Mounted Police Hospital,  
Fort Saskatchewan, 1893-1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Contusions.....	3	7	2½	Returned to work.
Corns.....	1	1	1	do
Frozen foot.....	1	32	32	In hospital, amputated great toe of right foot.
Gonorrhœa and bubo.....	1	58	58	Eight days in hospital.
Frozen toe.....	1	5	5	Dressed and returned to work.
Necrosis.....	1	8	8	Operated on, removed bone from finger.
Odontalgia.....	2	2	1	Returned to work.
Sprains.....	1	1	1	do
Wounds, incised.....	1	12	12	Dressed.

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.  
*Hospital Sergeant*

MEDICAL cases of civilian prisoners treated at North-west Mounted Police Hospital  
Fort Saskatchewan, 1893-94.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Biliousness.....	1	1	1	Returned to work.
Aortic stenoses.....	1	10	10	do in hospital 10 days.
Cephalalgia.....	6	8	1½	do
Cramps.....	2	2	1	do
Cold.....	9	10	1½	do
Conjunctivitis.....	1	3	3	do
Comedones.....	1	1	1	do
Diarrhœa.....	25	29	1¼	do
Disordered stomach.....	1	1	1	do
Earache.....	1	1	1	do
Epilepsy.....	1	6	6	do
Hordealum.....	1	1	1	do
Indigestion.....	3	4	1¼	do
Inflamed eye.....	1	1	1	do
Rheumatic pains.....	5	20	4	do
Scabies.....	2	16	8	do
Total number of cases.....	61	114	1¾	

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.  
*Hospital Sergeant.*

## APPENDIX W.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON JOHN BURNETT, 1894.

REGINA, 24th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

Apart from the ordinary accidents and diseases, the general health and condition of the horses of the force has been exceptionally good.

This statement will also apply to the ranch stock throughout the territories, an occasional case of glanders and anthrax being the most serious that came under my notice. These cases having received prompt attention, the loss was trifling.

Several cases of influenza were reported, but the disease was of such a mild type it was scarcely necessary to put the affected animals off duty.

During the year I visited all the division headquarters, with the exception of Battleford, at each of which I found everything in connection with the veterinary department satisfactory. At several points new infirmary stables would prove a great convenience, but as I have in a previous communication reported upon this matter, I will not go into it again.

There has been a gratifying decrease in the death rate this year, there being only nine cases to report, this being the lowest in the history of the force. Of this number three were due to accident, two were drowned in the Kootenai River, and one strangled while being branded, one horse suffering from tuberculosis was destroyed, two died from enteritis, and one each from obstruction of the bowels, diabetes, and pyæmia. When taking into consideration the work performed by police horses, this is an exceedingly good showing.

A number of old horses have been brought into the depot for work in the school, and have been found to answer that purpose well, the majority having improved in condition and appearance. A week or two in the infirmary, and from two to four hours a day in the soak tub worked wonders in some of these old horses.

The usual plan of running a summer herd at this post was adhered to this year, horses requiring a rest were given a run on grass.

Sixty-one horses of Depot and "B" divisions were turned out for the winter, a ranch in the Qu'Appelle valley being the spot chosen for herding.

In the latter part of August I visited the Estevan Quarantine ground, for the purpose of investigating a reported outbreak of anthrax among some settlers' cattle, which had just arrived from Beaver City, Nebraska. On the 8th of November, and again on the 5th of December, I visited the Estevan Quarantine ground for the purpose of testing settlers' cattle for tuberculosis, reports of work done have already been made.

With one or two exceptions, all the remounts purchased this year have turned out first class. The exceptions, I have no doubt, will also be found serviceable horses when again put to work.

Hay and oats supplied this year I have found to be of good quality.

Drugs and appliances supplied the veterinary department this year have been up to the standard.

Before closing I must thank Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton and the different veterinary staff sergeants for the care and attention they have given horses placed in their charge.

Attached will be found a list of cases treated at this post.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, *Inspector,*  
*Veterinary Surgeon.*

The Commissioner,  
N. W. M. Police,  
Regina.

VETERINARY CASES treated at Regina from 1st December, 1893, to 30th November, 1894.

Div.	Disease.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.	Div.	Disease.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
Depôt	Azoturia. ....	1	Returned to duty.	Depôt	Tuberculosis ....	1	Destroyed.
do	Boils .....	2	do	do	Tumor .....	1	Returned to duty.
do	Burnt by prairie fire	2	do	do	Wounds, contused.	33	do
do	Colic .....	7	do	do	do lacerated.	7	do
do	Corns .....	3	do	do	do punctured	2	do
do	Curbs .....	2	do	B	Abscess, serous.	1	do
do	Debility .....	13	do	B	Colic .....	3	do
do	Eczema .....	1	do	B	Corns .....	1	do
do	Enteritis .....	1	Dead.	B	Debility .....	4	do
do	Influenza .....	1	Returned to duty.	B	Enteritis .....	1	Dead.
do	Injury to mouth.	1	do	B	Influenza .....	1	Returned to duty.
do	Lame .....	35	do	B	Lame .....	20	do
do	Megrims .....	1	do	B	Rope burns .....	4	do
do	Phthiriasis .....	2	do	B	Scratches .....	1	do
do	Rope burns .....	9	do	B	Wounds, contused.	9	do
do	Sitfast .....	1	do	B	do lacerated	2	do
do	Splints .....	3	do				

JNO. F. BURNETT,  
Veterinary Surgeon.

## APPENDIX X.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON  
WROUGHTON, 1894.

FORT MACLEOD, Nov. 30th, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will forward for the information of the Commissioner, this my report for the year ending this day.

During the past year I have been in veterinary charge of the horses of three divisions "D," "H," and "K." I have constantly visited the horses both at the divisional headquarters and at the various detachments.

I am glad to report that no infectious or contagious disease exists amongst police horses in this district at the present time, nor do I know of any cases amongst civilian horses.

It is worthy of notice that no cases of "glanders" have occurred during the present year. In 1891 we had two cases in "D" Division; in 1892 one case in "D" Division, and one case in "H" Division; in 1893 one case in "H" Division. Horses have been carefully watched, especially the older ones, and if any doubtful symptoms showed themselves, the animal was at once removed, and the temperature carefully and regularly taken, this being one of the best and most useful guides to a correct diagnosis. In this connection I would strongly urge that a certain limited quantity of "mallein" be supplied to this post, where the disease is more or less latent.

In all outbreaks, steps were taken to trace the origin, but without any very marked success; our own stables being thoroughly cleansed and disinfected on the manifestation of the slightest symptom of the disease. By following this rule out carefully, and the prompt and early isolation of any suspected case has in a great measure, I think, led to the present immunity.

That this disease is one that will seriously interfere with the horse breeding interests of the country unless prompt and decisive measures are taken, is apparent to all; and that it is prevalent is clearly shown by Inspector Burnett's report of 1892, and again of 1893, and by the reports of other veterinary surgeons.

It a well known fact that when the "glanders bacillus" effects a lodgement in the system, it goes on increasing more or less slowly until some exciting cause, such as exposure, hardship, etc. produces a condition of health favorable to the manifestation of the disease. That this may go on for an indefinite period has been clinically proved over and over again, and herein lies the great danger. Fortunately the present discovery of "mallein" has minimized this danger, and although not infallible it has been sufficiently tested to prove a wonderful aid to a correct diagnosis.

Only two deaths have resulted in the three divisions from natural causes. One, Reg. No. 2008, when on detachment at Big Bend, from malignant carbuncle, and the other, Reg. No. 931, from obstruction of the bowels by a large fatty tumor "Lipomata," almost obliterating the lumen of the bowels.

Two horses, however, were unfortunately drowned in the Kootenai River, Reg. Nos. 2067 and 1698, both of "D" Division.

Nineteen remounts were posted to the three divisions of this district, viz., seven to "D," and six each to "H" and "K." They have all done well with the exception of Reg. No. 2077, in "D." This horse went suddenly lame from a bad splint high up and close to the knee which developed itself soon after the animal was put to work; he was put under a course of treatment for it, and finally sent on herd where he is at present doing well and showing no signs of lameness. I intend to let him run during the winter, and have no doubt but that he will be a good serviceable horse in the spring. Reg. No. 2061 of "K" Division has not done particularly well but is improving and will no doubt show better form next year.

In connection with remounts, I would like to endorse Inspector Burnett's suggestion that the young horses should be thoroughly broken and fully developed before being put to patrol and outpost duty, and to accomplish this satisfactorily they should certainly be sent to some depôt to be trained and schooled before being posted to divisions. Young horses posted in the ordinary way for regular duty, are often called upon to perform services which their youth and lack of training render them unable to perform satisfactorily. Commanding officers certainly try to save their young horses as much as possible, still they count on the efficient strength of the establishment, and if they cannot do their share of the work, it means that other horses have to do more than their share.

During the past year eleven horses were cast and ten sold, viz., three in "D," four in "H" and four in "K."

Horse Reg. No. 766 of "K" was not sold, but sent to McLeod for special treatment, he is doing well and working at present in a team; but I think he will have to go next spring as unfit for a further term of service.

The prices realized at the public sales were not as good as usual. In all three divisions several horses will have to be cast during the coming year as unfit for further police service, mostly on account of old age and its accompaniments.

The shoeing has been very satisfactory, there being very few cases of lameness, the result of pricks and bad fitting. The shoes and nails supplied continue to give satisfaction.

During the present summer a pasture field has been fenced in which has proved of great service in many ways, besides effecting a great saving in the quantity of hay used.

Many of the detachments also have fenced in pastures, and I believe it is the intention to supply them all with this necessary adjunct.

The horses have been worked constantly and hard, and on the whole have done well. Fencing and improvements in and around detachments necessitated a certain amount of extra work, which, however, was well performed.

I visited "K" Division Detachments twice during the year and found the horses in good order, a few cases of temporary ailments, but nothing of a serious nature with the exception of horse Reg. No. 538, this horse had his knee badly injured, and although going soundly at present, owing to his age and the unsightly blemish which still remains. I think it will be found necessary to cast him in the spring; at present he is at duty.

I would again beg to draw your attention to an extract from my last year's report with regard to the building of a new infirmary stable. "The old log building at present in use for this purpose, is totally unfit for winter use on account of the impossibility of keeping it up to the proper temperature. There is no means of procuring hot water at all times necessary for fomentations, etc., and poultices become entirely inoperative through freezing, frequent instances of which could be cited."

As usual the horses not required for use in the post or on the detachment during the winter have been sent to the permanent herd detachment about six miles away, and are visited daily either by the orderly officer or myself. This herd is of great assistance as it keeps our horses from becoming totally worn out for want of a little timely rest, and thus prolongs their usefulness in the force.

A large number of horses are now on detachment duty, and are frequently seen by myself, and although hard worked are in good condition.

Before closing my report I would like to draw attention to the satisfactory manner in which Reg. No. 1766, Corporal Aske, has performed his duties at this post as Veterinary Corporal.

I inclose an appendix of diseases from 30th Nov., 1893, to 30th Nov., 1894.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, *D.F.S.*,

*Asst. Vet. Surgeon.*

To Officer Commanding  
Macleod District.



“ D ” DIVISION.

VETERINARY CASES, 30th November, 1893, to 30th November, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Days of Duty.	Average of Duration.	Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess . . . . .	2	29	14½	Returned to duty.
Bruised foot . . . . .	4	24	6	do
Bite . . . . .	1	10	10	do
Colonitis . . . . .	1	7	7	do
Corns . . . . .	5	24	4½	do
Colic . . . . .	1	3	3	do
Debility . . . . .	2	6	3	do
Diarrhea . . . . .	1	5	5	do
Fistulous withers . . . . .	1			Still under treatment.
Foreign body in foot . . . . .	2	8	4	Returned to duty.
Galls, collar . . . . .	2	14	7	do
do saddle . . . . .	1	7	7	do
Kick . . . . .	1	20	20	do
Pumiced sole . . . . .	1	6	6	do
Pruritis . . . . .	1	8	8	do
Pricked by nail . . . . .	1	5	5	do
Quarter crack . . . . .	1	4	4	do
Ringbone . . . . .	2	82	41	do
Rope burn . . . . .	1	5	5	do
Scratches . . . . .	1	15	15	do
Sprained fetlock . . . . .	4	65	16½	do
do tendons . . . . .	3	12	4	do
do suspensory ligament . . . . .	2	26	13	do
Splints . . . . .	3	51	17	do
Sore neck . . . . .	2	12	6	do
Sesamoiditis . . . . .	1	21	21	do
Tumors . . . . .	1	10	10	do
Wounds, lacerated . . . . .	2	104	52	do

“ H ” DIVISION.

Arthritis navicular . . . . .	1	24	24	Returned to duty.
Abscess . . . . .	1	19	19	do
Anasarca . . . . .	1	5	5	do
Bruised foot . . . . .	2	9	4½	do
Corn . . . . .	1	8	8	do
Colic . . . . .	2	8	8	do
Cuts . . . . .	1	9	9	do
Corns . . . . .	5	20	4	do
Debility . . . . .	4	28	7	do
Enlarged fetlock . . . . .	2	46	23	do
False quarter . . . . .	1	12	12	do
Galls, collar . . . . .	4	42	10½	do
do saddle . . . . .	1	7	7	do
Injury to shoulder . . . . .	1	18	18	Cast and sold.
Kick . . . . .	2	6	3	Returned to duty.
Megrims . . . . .	1	8	8	do
Pricked by nail . . . . .	2	18	9	do
Ringbone . . . . .	1	19	19	do
Polynria . . . . .	1	11	11	do
Sore withers . . . . .	2	18	9	do
Splint . . . . .	2	42	21	do
Strained back tendons . . . . .	2	21	10½	do
do hock . . . . .	1	6	6	do
do suspensory ligament . . . . .	2	26	13	do
Wounds, lacerated . . . . .	3	42	14	do

T. A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.,  
Asst. Veterinary Surgeon.

## APPENDIX Y.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT J. L. POETT.

MAPLE CREEK, November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for your information that the general health and condition of the horses under your command during the past year has been good. The young horses taken over as remounts for the use of this division, are certainly above the average troop horse, both as to breeding and general conformation. The class of animals shown up here for purchase as troopers, were of a most inferior breed and were altogether unfitted for the work they would eventually be called upon to perform, if purchased. Some few aged horses of this division, which are suffering from incurable diseases, it will, in my opinion, be advisable to cast. I would therefore most respectfully suggest that the above animals be brought before the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police for the purpose.

A case of fracture of the distal portion, of the ulnar bone, occurred in horse, Reg. No. 2006. The animal in question made a good recovery and was returned to duty.

I would further respectfully add that the horses of this division were attacked with a mild type of influenza during the latter week of August and beginning of September. They were at once placed under a proper course of veterinary medical treatment and no casualties occurred. The cause of the outbreak of catarrhal influenza, was, in my opinion, attributable to climatic changes, viz., from excessively hot weather to cold and chilly rains, which fell about that time. The complaint seemed to be general, as horses upon the different ranges were similarly affected. The cattle quarantine established at Crane Lake, by special instructions was visited by me at stated intervals. One hundred and forty-three head of cattle, the property of the C. A. C. Co., and a number of others belonging to different ranchers in the neighbourhood, making in all 217 head, were carefully inspected by me, and after the usual detention of 90 days, they were released from quarantine by order of district superintendent of the North-west Mounted Police.

The quarantine station at the Ten Mile crossing was also visited by me at intervals, as 39 head of dairy stock were under surveillance at the above named place. At my inspections of these animals, I carefully took their temperature thermometrically, which I found normal. They were released from quarantine in good condition after being detained 90 days.

I am pleased to inform you that chronic glanders, which prevailed to an alarming extent, amongst the horses on Mr. Ozerart's range during the summer of 1893 is completely stamped out. Only one case has been reported, which belonged to a Mr. F. St. Denis, south of Medicine Hat and which was destroyed by me. Another horse belonging to the same man was reported to me as having died of this disease, but upon strict inquiry I am of opinion that the horse in question died of acute dysentery.

Owing to the very stringent measures taken with all animals affected with glanders, I am satisfied as to results, viz., the complete eradication of this disease from this section of the North-west Territories.

I would also respectfully add that all duties pertaining to scab in sheep, which I had heretofore performed under instructions from the Department of Agriculture, were handed over by me to Veterinary Surgeon Evans, quarantine inspector; about the beginning of November, 1893. Therefore, I am released from all professional responsibility.

No deaths have occurred amongst the horses of this division during the past year. I would most respectfully request that a post-mortem case, and a pocket case of veterinary instruments be supplied me.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. POETT,

*Vet. Staff Sergeant.*

APPENDIX Z.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT J. PRINGLE, 1894.

BATTLEFORD, 1st December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

The only loss by death during the year was mare, Reg. No. 316, from general debility, on the 17th February.

An epidemic of influenza attacked a limited number in July, contracted from a horse from the Onion Lake detachment. Three out of the five cases looked very serious, and left the horses in a weakened condition, a number died in the district from the same disease.

I beg again to draw your earnest attention to the necessity of an infirmary stable, if we had had one the outbreak could probably have been limited to one or two animals.

We require a new surgery with kitchen attached for boiling feed, heating water, &c., close to stable.

A grain crusher would be a valuable investment especially for our old horses.

At least seven horses will require to be cast as unfit for further service, boards have been held on three out of that number, Reg. Nos. 309, 1746 and 1750.

Hay and oats supplied have been excellent and up to the standard.

Glanders is almost completely eradicated from the district.

All our horses, with one or two exceptions, are in good condition.

I beg to thank you for the prompt manner in which you have acceded to my suggestions in *re* the health of our division horses, and also in regard to my duties as inspector for this district under the North West Ordinance.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. PRINGLE, *Vet. Staff-Sergeant.*

The  
Officer Commanding "C" Division.

LIST of cases, "C" Division, Battleford, under treatment for year ended 30th November, 1894.

Disease.	No. of cases.	No. of days.	Average duration.	Remarks.
General debility. ....	2	93	46½	Mare, regtl.No.316; died 17th Feb., 1894.
Ophthalmia. ....	2	20	10	
Sore shoulder. ....	4	62	15½	
Bursal enlargement. ....	1	9	9	
Wound on coronet. ....	2	18	9	
Sprains. ....	6	52	8¾	
Bruises. ....	4	30	7½	
Wounds. ....	4	88	22	
Quarter crack. ....	1	30	30	
Influenza. ....	4	99	24¾	
Phthuriasis. ....	1	56	56	
Coronitis. ....	1	36	36	
Saddle galls. ....	2	35	17½	
Ulcer. ....	1	36	36	

J. PRINGLE,  
*Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.*

## APPENDIX AA.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY-STAFF SERGEANT C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE.

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 8th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1894, and also attach table of cases under treatment during the year.

I am pleased to be able to state that the general health of the horses in this division has been exceptionally good, as we have had no outbreak of disease of any description, but, of course, there has always been a number of cases under treatment of accidental injuries and minor disease which it is almost impossible to prevent, as some animals are so much more susceptible to disease than others.

No deaths have occurred and the horses are all in good condition, considering the work they have had during the past nine months.

Two horses were cast and sold, being quite unfit and unable to perform the work required of them, and several more of the old horses should be replaced by younger and sound animals.

The remounts sent here this spring are doing well, as they have been very carefully broken and handled. One remount received rather a severe injury to the spine from being thrown, but he has now quite recovered.

Several of our horses have been turned out to grass this summer, and I think it is advisable to give as many as possible a short run in the early summer before the flies get very troublesome and when the grass is fresh and green.

The stable accommodation is not yet just what it should be, though we have one new stable which is a very great improvement on our old building.

I have always been well supplied with drugs and articles for the treatment and care of the sick, and the forage supply has been of an exceptionally good quality.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE,

The Officer Commanding

North-west Mounted Police, Fort Saskatchewan.

*Vet. Staff Sergeant.*

## ANNUAL Veterinary Report of "G" Division for Year ended 30th November, 1894.

No.	Disease.	Average Dur- ation.	Remarks.
		Days.	
1	Fracture of jaw . . . . .	50	Partial recovery.
1	Megrims . . . . .	14	Cast and sold.
2	Quarter cracks . . . . .	21	Recovered.
2	Splints . . . . .	30	do
2	Azoturia . . . . .	7	do
3	Shoulder lameness . . . . .	18	do
3	Wounds . . . . .	14	do
1	Injury to spine . . . . .	60	do
4	Collar galls . . . . .	7	do
1	Cyst. in back . . . . .	14	do
6	Catarrh . . . . .	10	do
1	Constipation . . . . .	5	do
3	Colic . . . . .	1	do
1	Worms . . . . .	4	do
6	Sprain, fore leg . . . . .	24	do
10	Punctured wounds in feet . . . . .	7	do
1	Sit fast . . . . .	6	do
3	Low condition . . . . .	35	do
1	Navicular disease . . . . .	90	Still lame.

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, V.S.,

*Vet. Staff-Sergt.*

## APPENDIX BB.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT P. K. SIDEBOTTOM, V.S., 1894.

CALGARY, December 3rd, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report for the year ended November 30th, 1894.

I have had charge of the veterinary department of this division since October, 1893, during that time no case of contagious disease, except influenza, has shown itself amongst the horses.

The general health and condition of the horses of the division is good; two or three cases, although at present not fit for duty, can be made so by spring, I think.

During the summer I treated quite a few sore backs and mouths, I think the cause of this was too much changing of men and saddles, and I would recommend that the same men ride the same horses as much as possible.

Horse, Reg. No. 1508, was transferred north last spring, he was heavy in the body with light legs and subject to lameness from corns. There is not at present a horse with corns, feet being in good condition, heels strong.

I don't think we shall require any remounts this coming spring, and none I would recommend to be cast.

The hay delivered this fall is on the whole, of good quality, some contains old bottom, but is sweet and dry.

The oats were of good quality and clean. I inclose report of cases treated during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

P. K. SIDEBOTTOM,

*Vet. Staff-Sergeant.*

The Officer Commanding  
North-west Mounted Police, Calgary.

## NUMBER of Cases treated during Year ended November 30, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Disease.	Number of Cases.
Corns	3	Sore back	8
Sprained tendon	5	Fibrous growth	1
Influenza	4	Quarter crack	3
Calks	4	Wire fence cut	3
Colic	4	Ring bone	1
Grease	1	Laminitis	1
Lame	7	Nail in foot	5
Torn quarter	1	Diarrhoea	1
Bruised leg	2	Cut on face	2
Cracked heels	2	Cinch gall	2
Caries of jaw	4	Fever	1
Acute indigestion	2	Splint	1
Impaction (colon)	2	Fistulous jaw	1
Cut on knee	1	Sore mouth	5
Lymphangitis	1	Sore eyes	1
Navicular	1	Cough (chron)	2

P. K. SIDEBOTTOM, V.S.,  
*Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.*

## APPENDIX CC.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT T. BARRY, 1894.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
PRINCE ALBERT, 5th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose the annual report of the veterinary department of this division for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

On my arrival here from Regina I took over the duties of veterinary sergeant from Staff-Sergeant Mitchell on the 21st March, 1894, and found everything in good order.

Shortly after my arrival at this post I was informed that glanders was present in this district. I was ordered to examine those reported to be suffering from the above disease.

On examination I found several horses suffering from the above named disease, and reported the matter to you in writing.

I gave all the assistance I could to Mr. Creamer, V.S., District Veterinary Inspector, in stamping this malady out, which, I think, we succeeded in doing.

The general health of the horses of this division is excellent. I am pleased to report that no infectious or contagious disease exists among the police horses in this district.

This, I think, is chiefly due to the prompt measures taken by you in having orders published regarding police horses entering civilian stables. I am satisfied that the teamsters and mounted men carried these orders out to the letter.

I am also pleased that there are no deaths to be reported for the past year.

I would recommend that a small pasture be fenced in close to the sick stable, as it would be of great benefit to the sick in summer time.

The forage delivered by contractors is of good quality.

The horses belonging to the various detachments have been seen and examined by myself.

Have at present eleven horses on herd, which I visit frequently; they are in good health and condition.

Proper supplies of veterinary medicine and instructions in their uses have been furnished the different detachments, also to parties leaving this post on duty.

The stock of drugs is full and satisfactory.

I enclose a list of sick and lame horses treated during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. BARRY,

*Vet. Sergeant.*

The Officer Commanding "F" Division,  
North-west Mounted Police, Prince Albert.

## " F " DIVISION.

ANNUAL Sick Report of Horses for year ended 30th November, 1894.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Remarks.
Abscess.....	1	Returned to duty.
Azoturia.....	1	do
Burnt heels.....	3	do
Calks.....	4	do
Coughs.....	1	do
Collar galls.....	1	do
Debility.....	6	do
Diuresis.....	2	do
Injuries and wounds.....	5	do
Lameness.....	9	do
Lousy.....	1	do
Mange.....	1	do
Ophthalmia.....	1	do
Quarter cracks.....	1	do
Quitter.....	1	do
Sprains.....	9	do
Splints.....	3	do

T. BARRY,  
*Veterinary Sergeant.*

APPENDIX DD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY CORPORAL F. S. MACDONALD, 1894.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
WOOD MOUNTAIN, 30th November. 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual veterinary report of horses of "B" division stationed at Wood Mountain, for the year ending November 30th, 1894.

There were 7 horses stationed at this post and 3 at Willow Bunch detachment, during the winter months. They wintered well and were in first class condition in the spring. Horse, Reg. No. 1891, was sent into Regina early in the spring. 22 horses came here from Regina in May, they were in poor condition. Horse, Reg. No. 1864, arrived suffering from "shoulder slip" and did next to nothing in consequence all summer. Quite a number of the horses sent here were affected with chronic lameness in different forms. Two horses were sent here from Estevan, Reg. Nos. 1918, 1605, both lame. If we had *sound* animals here, the work could be gone through with fewer of them. There has not been a single case of constitutional disease. The horses were allowed to run on day herd and improved much in condition. The majority of the saddle horses were shod in front only, but found it necessary to shoe some of them all round, owing to the hard roads they went a little tender. Both stables were mudded this fall and feed boxes placed in the large stable, this is quite an improvement on the old method of feeding from nose bags. Veterinary Surgeon Burnett inspected the horses on the 16th October last. Appended is a list of cases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,

FRED. S. MACDONALD, F.S.,  
*Sergeant.*

The Officer Commanding "D" Division, Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report of Horses of "B" Division stationed at Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch, for Year ended 30th Nov., 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess .....	2	16	Returned to duty.
Wounds, punctured .....	2	11	do
do lacerated .....	1	15	do
Bruised foot .....	4	12	do
Strain, tendon .....	5	13	do
Injury to hock .....	2	16	do
Shoulder slip .....	2	60	do
Navicular disease .....	1	25	do
Curb .....	1	30	do
Tumour .....	1	28	do

FRED. S. MACDONALD, V S.,  
*Sergeant.*



## APPENDIX EE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT W. MITCHELL,  
V. S., 1894.

WOOD END, Nov. 30, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this the second annual report of the Estevan Quarantine station for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

The season's operations commenced on the 21st April, with the arrival of a small herd of United States cattle followed at varying intervals by other usually small herds till the 30th September, when a total of one hundred and eighty-one head, chiefly cows and young heifers had been received. The accompanying tabulated statement will furnish full particulars with reference to ownership, destination, etc.

As compared with last season, it will be seen that a considerable falling off in the number of animals quarantined has resulted. Aware this season in most cases that a ninety days quarantine was imposed against their cattle, the settlers in many instances preferred disposing of their stock for such prices as they could realize, replacing them by Canadian animals rather than subject themselves to the inconvenience incidental to the quarantine detention. While this arrangement has lessened to a considerable extent the number of animals brought into the country, on the other hand it has secured to the quarantine officials a class of cattle better adapted to quarantine purposes. The total absence of oxen and steers in this season's herds has secured to the cows and younger animals immunity from a vast amount of jostling about and abuse while corralled, to which they would otherwise have been subjected. As a result no loss or injury has been sustained this season from this cause, and, unlike last year, the owners in every instance thus far have expressed themselves as well satisfied with the condition of their cattle.

With the exception of a herd of Nebraska cattle, numbering thirty-seven animals, chiefly cows, the health of the stock has been uniformly good. In this particular herd and it might be here stated that they were received in a state of great emaciation, within two weeks after their arrival sickness broke out amongst them and during the space of five days thereafter of twelve affected animals, five cases had terminated fatally. At first it was supposed that the trouble was owing to the extreme heat which prevailed at the time, but the fact that these animals had been grazing from morn till night in the vicinity of excellent water and ample shade coupled with the fact that the aged cows of which there were several in the herd on the one hand, and the calves on the other, betrayed no symptoms of illness, pointed to the conclusion that other causes must be assigned. It soon became evident from the character of the animals affected, the rapidity with which the malady ran its course, the symptoms presented and post mortem lesions, that the mortality was due to an outbreak of splenic fever. A timely change in the surroundings, the weather becoming cooler, limited the outbreak to those already affected and assisted by St.-Sergt. Joyce in caring for the sick animals, under the directions of Inspector Burnett, who arrived from Regina, they all gradually gained convalescence. With the exception of one other cow, also belonging to this herd, that died during the month of October from natural causes, the result of extreme age, no loss has been sustained this season.

Recently a new feature of quarantine work has been introduced, viz., testing the cattle with Koch's tuberculin for tuberculosis. These tests were commenced on the evening of the 9th November, and conducted for some time under the supervision of Inspector Burnett. Subsequently the work was assigned to the quarantine staff, by whom it is being pushed to completion as speedily as surrounding circumstances will permit.

The lateness of the season and absence of stabling in connection with the corrals necessitates the removal of the animals to be operated on to a small stable some distance

away. Here they are allowed to remain for the space of twenty-four hours till the excitement incident to their altered surroundings becomes allayed, during which time their temperature is recorded usually three or four times. After this the tuberculin is injected, the quantity per animal varying from four or five drs. for a calf, to eight or nine for an adult animal, diluted to nine times its volume with a one per cent carbolic solution. The injection is made into the areolar tissue behind the shoulder, previous to which the hair has been removed and the part dressed with a four per cent creoline solution. Following the injection for the space of at least twenty-four hours their temperatures are recorded at intervals of three or four hours, the theory being that tuberculous animals at some period during this interval will show a well marked rise in temperature.

At the time of writing, these tests are still in progress and the final result not known, but already several animals have been isolated as suspects. Throughout, the utmost care is exercised to avoid causing them unnecessary excitement, their water being supplied to them in the stable where they are allowed to remain from start to finish as tranquil as it is possible to have them. It will be evident that in subjecting animals in many instances, unaccustomed to handling, to these operations, a considerable amount of laborious work is implied, and at the same time of a character requiring the utmost exactness and care.

With the exception of one month during which a herd occupied one of last season's corrals about three miles distant, the cattle this season have been confined to the winter corrals at Wood End. Owing to the situation of at least three of these corrals and the peculiarly favourable character of the approaches thereto, three herds can be accommodated at the same time; ample pasture range being afforded for that purpose, and at the same time complete security as far as isolation is concerned. By this means not only is greater economy secured; one herder being able under ordinary circumstances to exercise sufficient oversight over another's herd while absent at meals, but at the same time more roomy corrals are secured to the cattle than those constructed for last season's use.

In view of the great risk to which the pasture was subjected last season from prairie fires coming in as they do at this point from all directions over a wide extending prairie, a team and man was set apart for a considerable time during the early season constructing a series of fire guards. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, during the month of July, the quarantine property was imperilled by a fire started by lightning in the immediate vicinity, and but for the prompt and united efforts of police and quarantine men serious loss must have resulted.

The hay stacks carried over from last season have had their tops repaired from time to time as occasion required, and are at present in good shape.

During the early part of August the quarantine was visited by an official from Ottawa, later in the same month by the Commissioner, in addition to which, it has had the constant oversight of Inspector Wilson.

In conclusion it might be of interest to those who are interested in the preservation of the game of this country to know that a numerous colony of beavers are pursuing their ancient habits unmolestedly on the reserve in the immediate vicinity of the Wood End quarters.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. MITCHELL, V.S.,

*Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.*

Officer Commanding Estevan.

Brand	Where branded.	Owners' Name and late Residence.	Present Residence.	Date of Entry.	Number entered.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total released.	Remaining in Quarantine.
					Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	
	Right rib.....	Peter Bafter, Annandale, Minn.	Wetaskiwin, Albt.	April 21	2	.....	.....	2	
	Right shoulder	A. Pfetscher, Enderlin, N.D.	Edmonton, Albt..	April 21	5	.....	.....	5	
	Right hip....	John J. Nelson, Austin, Minn.	Leduc, Albt.....	April 23	6	.....	.....	6	
	Right thigh...	R. V. Campbell, Scotland, S.D.	Wetaskiwin, Albt.	April 25	4	.....	.....	4	
	Right thigh...	A. C. Campbell, Scotland, S.D.	Wetaskiwin, Albt.	April 25	14	.....	.....	14	
	Right neck...	John Mashern, Marshall, Minn.	Olds, Albt.....	April 30	3	1	.....	4	
	Left shoulder..	F. S. Grue, Windell, Minn.	Edmonton, Albt..	May 21	7	2	..	9	
	Left neck....	Fidel Cornur, Lincoln, Wis.	Wolseley, Assa...	May 27	3	.....	.....	3	
	Left rib.....	Peter F. Olsen, Lambertton, Minn.	Penhold, Albt....	May 27	12	3	.....	15	
	Left croup....	J. P. Strong, Ewing, Holt Co., Neb.	Olds, Albt.....	June 27	21	4	.....	25	
	Left thigh....	William Miller, Orient, S.D.	Edmonton, Albt..	June 29	16	1	.....	17	
—	Right croup...	E. A. Dawes, C. V. Thomas, F. M. Ramsey, Beaver City, Neb.	Lacombe, Albt....	Aug. 15	37	4	6	.....	35
—	Right rib.....	J. H. Lovering, Oakdale, Neb.	Edmonton, Albt..	Sept. 12	18	1	...	.....	19
—	Right shoulder	O. J. Lovering, Oakdale, Neb.	Edmonton, Albt..	Sept. 12	18	.....	.....	.....	18
—	Right neck....	Samuel Larson, Delhi, Minn.	Red Deer, Albt. .	Sept. 25	7	.....	.....	.....	7
—	Right thigh...	Herman Dillberner, Lenard, N.D.	Wetaskiwin, Albt.	Sept. 25	2	.....	.....	.....	2
—	Left shoulder..	Hugh R. McDougall, Redwood Falls, Minn.	Penhold, Albt...	Sept. 30	6	.....	.....	.....	

APPENDIX FF.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, from 1st December, 1893, to 30th November, 1894.

Date of Summons of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1893.				1893.	5 Yes	Judge Richardson.	5 years' penitentiary.	Regina.	Charged with murder, but verdict of manslaughter brought in by jury and recommended to mercy. Entered into recognizances of \$200 to appear when called upon. do
Oct. 30	Queen	J. Macdonald.	Manslaughter	Dec. 5	Yes	Judge Richardson.	5 years' penitentiary.	Regina.	
Aug. 12	do	G. Wentworth.	Keeping gaming house.	Jan. 12	No.	do	Sentence deferred.	do	
do 12	do	J. Miller.	do	do 12	"	do	do	do	
Dec. 1	Fair.	McMillan	Theft of coat and quilt	Dec. 1	"	H. Gisborne	14 days' hard labour	Qu'Appelle.	Dismissed.
do 1	do	Robinette	do	do 1	"	do	do	do	
do 1	Carroll	McMillan	do and horse blankets.	do 1	"	do	14 days' hard labour	do	
do 7	Queen	Russell	Theft of coat.	do 7	"	Green and Porter, J.P's.	90 do	Moosejaw	
do 8	W. T. Crisp	C. Bowering	Dog in possession, killing sheep.	do 11	"	G. F. Dunn, J. P.	To kill dog or pay \$20 and cost of court.	Moosomin	Paid.
do 11	D. Newton	J. Fletcher	Nonpayment of wages.	do 12	"	S. Green, J. P.	Judgment for plaintiff.	Moosejaw.	
do 11	J. Newton	do	do	do 12	"	do	do	do	
do 11	Cricks	do	do	do 12	"	do	do	do	
do 12	H. P. Campbell.	J. F. Reed	Trespassing	do 15	"	Sharp and Bolton.	Fined \$50 and cost.	Saltcoats.	
do 12	do	T. Maxwell	do	do 15	"	do	do	do	
do 12	do	J. H. Brown	do	do 15	"	do	do	do	
do 15	J. Bradshaw	S. Partridge	Suit for wages	do 18	"	J. A. McGibbon.	To pay wages and costs of court.	do	Paid.
do 22	C. S. Hiltgen.	L. Ebel	Stealing cattle.	do 23	"	do		Sheho Lake.	Committed for trial; afterwards dismissed. do
do 22	do	F. Ebel	do	do 23	"	do		do	do
do 22	Gordon	Robinette.	Theft of wood.	do 23	"	Doolittle and Broley, J.P's.	Fined \$1 and costs.	Qu'Appelle.	
do 26	Queen	E. Harley	Embezzlement.	do 28	"				Handed over to the Manitoba authorities.

Year	Date	Name	Offence	Age	Place	Magistrate	Term	Remarks
1894.	Jan. 3	Gonville	Supplying liquor to Indians.	3		Guernsey and North, J.P.s.	1 month hard labour.	Ft. Qu'Appelle.
	do	School Trustees	Refusing to give up books, papers & monies	3		J. Sumner, J.P.	Fined \$27 and costs.	Sumner.
	do	Weisler	Theft.	5		W. Logan	Fined \$1 and costs	Wapella
	do	Coston	do	5		do	do	do
	do	Leader	do	6		Guernsey and North	6 months' hard labour.	Ft. Qu'Appelle.
	do	J. Zinkan	do	6		do	do	do
	do	Queen	Forgery	16		Judge Richardson	Sentenced 2 years in penitentiary.	Regina
	do	Hughes	Rape	8		Elkington & Proctor		Ft. Qu'Appelle.
	do	Ketchemonia	Liquor in his possession	7		W. E. Jones, J.P.		Côté.
	do	A. Allen	Vagrancy	11		Hodson and Graham	90 days' hard labour	Broadview
	do	J. Nixon	Contravention of liquor ordinance.	11		J. A. McGibbon	Fined \$50 and costs.	Saltcoats
	do	W. Walmsley	Theft.	13		Hodson and Graham	5 months' hard labour.	Broadview
	do	C. James	do	12		Phillips and Scott		Estevan
	do	T. Montgomery	Illegal possession of books.	15		T. Cope, J.P.		Oxbow.
	do	Katowens	Liquor in possession.	16		J. B. Lash	1 month hard labour.	Pasquas Reserve
	do	We-a-a-taple	do	16		do	do	do
	do	Ma-ta-keppe	do	16		do	do	do
	do	J. E. Rinderwicht	Stealing cattle.	17		J. A. McGibbon	1 do	Sheho Lake
	do	J. Marsden	do	17		Judge Richardson	1 month hard labour.	Regina
	do	F. Pits	do	22		Elkington and Proctor	Fined \$50 and costs.	Ft. Qu'Appelle.
	do	R. S. Smith	Selling liquor to Indians	18		do	do	do
	do	P. Klyne	do	18		Constantine	1 month hard labour.	do
	do	G. Hay	Selling liquor out of hours.	19		do and do	\$50 and costs.	Moosomin
	do	W. Robinette	Theft.	20		Dunn, J.P.s.	do	Qu'Appelle.
	do	Frank Gardner	do	20		Doollittle and Booley	60 days' hard labour.	Regina
	do	F. Baker	do	2		Judge Richardson	6 months' hard labour.	do
	do	J. W. Reynolds	do	2		do	do	do
	do	J. Spire	Illegally carrying a revolver.	27		Dr. Scott, J.P.		Estevan
	do	E. Beech	Selling lottery tickets.	26		Gibson, J.P.		Alameda
1893.	June 26	A. D'Ejideo	Murder	10	Yes	Judge Wetmore	1 hung May 10 at Regina	Grenfell
1894.	Feb. 1	A. Lucianto	do	10	"	do	1 sentenced to life imprisonment.	
	do	J. Beggan	Threatening to shoot.	10	No.	C. Troyer, J.P.		North Portal
	do	W. Rogers	Suit for wages	7				Dismissed.
	do	A. Perry						Settled out of court.

Committed for trial afterwards dismissed by Judge.  
Released on suspended sentence.

Dismissed.  
do

do

Sentence deferred.  
do

Dismissed.

Dismissed.  
Settled out of court.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1864.				1864.					
Feb. 7	Queen.....	W. Daniels.....	Supplying liquor to Indians.	Feb. 5	No.	J. B. Lash.....	3 months' hard labour.	Reserve.....	
do 7	do	W. Tetlock.....	do	do 12	"	J. A. Mc Gillibon.....		Yorkton.....	Dismissed.
do 8	do	D. Neigerball.....	Perjury.....	Mar. 28	Yes	Judge Wetmore.....		Grenfell.....	Acquitted.
do 8	do	K. Beecher.....	do	do 28	"	do		do	do
do 8	do	D. Ludwig.....	do	do 28	"	do		do	do
do 9	J. S. Adams.....	A. Young.....	Vagrancy.....	Feb. 10	No.	J. A. Mc Gillibon.....	Fined costs of court.	Saltcoats.....	
do 16	Queen.....	T. Barber.....	Drunk and disorderly.	do 21	"	Corrigan and Hart.....	Fined \$2 and costs.	Whitewood.....	
do 22	J. P. Chamberlain.....	Jos. Lindsay.....	Suit for wages.	do 24	"	G. F. Dunn.....		Moosemin.....	Dismissed.
do 22	Queen.....	G. Bishop.....	Forgery.....	do 24	"	Hesslip and Troyer.....		Oxbow.....	do
do 23	do	A. Young.....	Illegal detention of books.	do 23	"	do		do	do
do 23	do	G. Barber.....	Interfering with constable in execution of his duty.	do 23	"	Hart and Corrigan.....		Whitewood.....	do
do 27	J. Aldous.....	F. Aldous.....	Insane.....	Feb. 27	No.	A. Sutherland, J. P.....	Committed to Regina jail as insane.	Wolseley.....	
Mar. 2	Queen.....	J. O. Pever.....	Unlawful connection with Ahna & Landon	Mar. 3	"	Motherwell & Bouy.....	Committed for trial and afterwards dismissed	Checkney.....	
do 3	do	S. Goldberg.....	Hawking without license	do 4	"	Phipps, J. P.....		do	
do 3	Norman & Best.....	O. J. Hutchinson.....	Suit for wages.	do 8	"	C. Troyer, J. P.....		Estevan.....	Withdrawn.
do 3	H. Kitchie.....	J. Booth.....	Theft.....	do 5	"	do	Ordered to pay.	Oxbow.....	
do 7	Duncan.....	Nelson.....	Assault.....	do 7	"	S. Green, J. P.....	Case dropped, property returned.	do	
do 9	Queen.....	Royce.....	Horse shooting.	do 9	"	do	\$5 and costs	Moose Jaw.....	
do 9	do	C. H. Coles.....	Vagrancy.....	do 9	"	Fitzgerald & Hyde.....	Dismissed	do	
do 12	J. Wrightman.....	W. A. McCorkel.....	Assault.....	do 16	"	N. G. McCullum.....	5 months' hard labour	Grenfell.....	
do 12	do	W. Carmichael.....	do	do 16	"	do	Dismissed	do	
do 12	Queen.....	J. T. Bell.....	do	do 13	"	Wilson and Phipps, J. P.....	\$1 and costs	do	
do 12	do	W. Sear, jr.....	do	do 13	"	do	\$10 and costs	Estevan.....	
do 12	do	O. J. Hutchinson.....	Suit for wages.	do 13	"	Insp. Wilson, J. P.....	Dismissed	do	
do 12	W. Morrison.....	A. Riddle.....	Insane.....	do 13	"	C. Troyer, J. P.....	Ordered to pay.	Oxbow.....	
do 13	O. E. Hughes.....	M. J. Hughes.....	Insane.....	do 13	"	do	Fined \$5 and costs.	do	Paid.
do 16	Boyle.....	W. Fox.....	Theft.....	do 15	"	C. Constantine, J. P.....	Committed to Regina jail as insane.	Moosemin.....	
						Fraser & Doolittle.....	Dismissed	Qu'Appelle.....	



RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	It tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.					
April 26	Queen	D. J. Macdonald	Refusing to turn out to fire.	April 27	No.	Hart and Hawkes.		Whitewood	Dismissed.
do	Constable Bates.	J. Morden	Setting prairie fire.	do	26	C. S. Willis.	\$10 and costs.	do	
do	Const. McCargar	J. P. Campbell	do	do	30	J. Sumner	\$10 do	Summer	
do	do	G. Pringle	do	do	30	do	\$10 do	do	
do	W. H. Baker	P. Koyrosky	Defamatory libel.	do	30	Phipps, J. P.	Settled out of court.	Estevan	
do	Queen	Lung Chung	Stealing.	May 12	"	Judge Richardson.	3 years' Manitoba Penitentiary.	Regina	
do	do	Boo Louis	do	April 30	"	H. Lejeune, J. P.	do	do	do
do	do	Tom Lee	do	do	30	do	do	do	do
do	T. Walker	D. J. O'Keefe	Setting prairie fire	May 1	"	T. McNutt.	\$10 and costs	Saltcoats	
do	Constable Bates.	M. Hansen.	do	April 30	"	C. S. Willis, J. P.	\$10 do	Theodore.	
do	R. Seeman.	A. Spanner.	Theft.	do	30	do		do	
May 1	Const. McCargar	D. J. O'Keefe.	Setting prairie fire	May 8	No.	J. A. McGibbon, J. P.		Saltcoats	Case withdrawn.
do	do	T. B. Willey	do	do	8	do		do	do
do	do	T. Walker	do	May 8	No.	C. S. Willis, J. P.	\$10 and costs.	Theodore.	Dismissed.
do	do	G. Pringle	do	do	2	Gilchrist.	Fined \$3 and costs	Ft. Qu'Appelle.	Case withdrawn.
do	Corpl. Davis	W. Walton	Pollution of stream.	do	2	do	Committed for trial.	Estevan.	Afterward settled out of court.
do	Dept. Fisheries	C. F. Poulin.	Theft.	do	4	Phipps, J. P.			Conviction afterwards quashed.
do	Queen	A. McLachlin.	Obtaining money under false pretences.	do	17	J. A. McGibbon and F. Bolton.	1 month.	Saltcoats	
do	McGillvray	W. H. Adams	Setting fire to a wagon	do	7	A. Sutherland, J. P.	Dismissed	Wolsley	
do	Fleming	Armstrong	do	do	7	do	do	do	
do	do	Hewitt	Setting prairie fire	do	5	E. Field	Fined \$10 and costs	Fishing Lake	
do	Constable Bates.	J. Jussou.	Theft of timber.	do	9	C. S. Willis.	Fined \$20 and costs	Theodore	
do	Corpl. Davis	C. Frickson.	do	do	9	do	Fined \$5 and costs	do	
do	do	N. C. Frickson.	do	do	4	Judge Richardson.	Allowed to go to appear when called upon.	Regina	
April 13	do	R. Cullen.	Theft.	do	4	do			
do	Neil Gilmour.	B. Striped Back.	do	do	2	A. B. Parry, J. P.	Dismissed	Regina Bks.	
do	do	J. Cook	do	do	9	do	do	do	
May 11	Queen	J. Smith.	Insane.	do	11	S. Green, J. P.	Committed to Regina jail.	Moosejaw	
do	T. McNutt.	W. H. Adams	Permitting swine and sheep to run at large in town.	do	12	J. A. McGibbon.	Fined \$2 and costs.	Saltcoats	



do	13	John Ely	Herbert Morris	Obtaining money by fraud.	do	13	T. McNutt and J. A. McGibbon	1 months' hard labour.	do
do	13	J. S. Adams	A. Brown	Stealing watch and chain.	do	28	J. Shark, McNutt & Bolton, J.P.s	Dismissed	do
do	17	J. Lowe	Bainbridge	Suit for wages	do	17	S. Green, J.P.	do	Moosejaw
do	21	E. Catford	A. Bull	Assault	do	22	do	Fined costs of court.	do
do	21	A. Bull	E. Catford	do	do	22	do	Fined 25c. and costs.	do
do	21	H. Loveless	J. K. Loveless	Insane	do	21	W. Hodson, J.P.	Committed to Regina jail.	Broadview
do	23	Const. Hildyard	D. Wurtz	Setting prairie fire	do	24	W. H. Hopkins	Dismissed	Yorkton
do	25	Corpl. Jones	R. Hamilton	do	do	26	do	Fined \$2 and costs	do
do	25	Queen	C. Gregory	Drunk and disorderly	do	26	S. Green, J.P.	Fined \$15 and costs.	Moosejaw
do	25	do	C. Street	do	do	28	Hawkes & Corrigan, J.P.s	Fined \$2 and costs.	Whitewood
do	25	do	C. Peters	do	do	28	Henderson, Burke & Saddler, J.P.s	Fined \$2 and costs	Gainsboro'
do	26	do	A. Richardson	Theft	do	28	do	Dismissed	do
do	26	do	do	Neglect to provide for family.	do	28	do	do	do
do	31	A. McMillan	E. Minch	Pointing a gun...	do	31	Hopkins and Nelson, J.P.s	Prosecutor did not appear.	Yorkton
do	31	do	M. Pahan	Theft	do	31	do	Case dismissed	do
do	31	D. J. O'Keefe	Mary Tarbolton	Making false affidavit.	June	2	E. Bolton, J.P.	Case withdrawn.	Saltcoats
do	31	do	H. G. Binksworth	Making an improper transfer of property	do	2	do	Case dismissed.	do
do	31	do	M. Tarbolton	do	do	2	do	do	do
June	3	R. Smith	Jacob Lindall	Theft	do	4	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	Contd. for trial, gave bail and dismissed.	Churchbridge
do	4	T. Weatherald	F. Weatherald	Insane	do	6	S. Page, J.P.	Contd. to Regina jail.	Cannington
do	4	Queen	W. Gilson	Cruelty to animals	do	7	Henderson, Burke & Saddler	Fined \$1 and costs	Gainsboro
do	6	do	A. Northgreen	Vagrancy	do	7	Chappell & McCallum	30 days' hard labour	Moosomin
do	6	G. Gaddie	W. Gaddie	Assault	do	6	W. Hodson, J.P.	Case dismissed	Broadview
do	6	W. Major	W. Lang	Suit for wages	do	6	E. Bolton	To pay wages and costs	Saltcoats
do	8	Queen	D. Heard	Setting prairie fire	do	11	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	Fined \$1 and costs	Moosomin
do	11	do	E. Johnston	do	do	15	do	To come up when called upon.	do
do	15	do	J. Hogg	Insane	do	16	Hart & Corrigan	Contd. to Regina jail.	Whitewood
do	14	do	T. D. Munro	Setting fire to prairie	do	14	S. Page, J.P.	Fined \$10 and costs.	Cannington
do	14	do	A. Campbell	do	do	14	do	do	do
do	14	do	J. Stephen	do	do	14	do	do	do
do	14	do	A. Gilchrist	do	do	14	do	do	do
do	16	do	F. Davis	Theft.	do	25	Phipps and Wilson, J.P.s	2 months' hard labour.	Estevan
do	19	do	N. Gow	do	do	30	Major Phipps	Case dismissed.	do
do	20	W. Taylor	H. Fans	Assault	do	21	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	Fined \$2.50 and costs.	Moosomin
do	21	J. Tarkon	F. Tennant	Injury to property	do	21	S. Page, J.P.	To pay costs of damage.	Cannington
do	21	T. Pallister	Mrs. T. Pallister	Insane	do	22	G. F. Guernsey, J.P.	Contd. to Regina jail.	Ft. Qu'Appelle
do	22	P. Teaser	D. Pahan	Assault	do	20	C. Neilson, J.P.	Fined \$2 and costs	Yorkton

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.					
June 23	Overseer of statute labour.	J. Schottenleik.	Refusing to perform statute labour.	June 23	No.	C. Neilson, J.P.	Fined \$2 and cost.	Yorkton.	
do 25	W. Taylor.	H. Fans.	Suit for wages.	do 26	"	Dunn & Daniels, J.P.	Judgment for plaintiff and costs.	Moosomin.	
do 26	Queen.	A. Davis.	Theft.	do 26	"	Thompson and McLean, J.P.'s	Case committed for trial.	Indian Head.	Afterwards released.
do 26	Karklock.	Spreeman.	Illicit carnal knowledge with girl aged 10 yrs.	do 26	"	W. H. Hopkins.	Case dismissed.	Yorkton.	
do 27	J. Delaney.	J. Galbraith.	Assault.	July 3	"	Dunn & Daniels.	Fined \$2.50 and costs.	Moosomin.	Acquitted.
do 28	Const. Harris.	Eugene Neul.	Insanity.	June 28	"	A. B. Ferry, J.P.	Contd. to Regina jail.	Regina Barracks	
do 28	Queen.	McFarlane.	do	do 28	"	Dunn & Daniels.	Fined \$2 and costs.	Moosomin.	
do 27	J. Delaney.	J. Galbraith.	Assault.	July 3	"	Beauchamp, J.P.	Dismissed.	do	
do 28	Queen.	A. Parrisot.	Horse stealing.	do 18	"	Judge Wetmore.	Fined \$100 and costs.	do	
do 30	A. J. Hamilton.	F. Perrin.	Disposing of glandered horses.	do 9	"	G. F. Dunn.	To pay costs and price of whisky.	Ft. Qu'Appelle.	
July 2	Queen.	W. Poleson.	Stealing bottle whisky.	do 4	"	Guernsey & North.	Remanded for 8 days and contd. for trial on July 10th, 1894.	Regina.	
do 2	do	J. Webber.	Aggravated assault.	do 2	"	A. B. Ferry, J.P.	Sectd out of court 2 months' hard labour.	Whitewood.	
do 3	D. McKenzie.	D. McLean.	Unlawfully holding impounded horses.	do 13	"	H. E. Jones, J.P.	Settled out of court.	Cote.	
do 6	C. McVicker.	T. Severnigt.	Attempting criminal assault.	do 7	"	Gasborne & Boyce.	Settled out of court to repair damages.	Qu'Appelle.	
do 9	A. Deans.	M. McArthur.	Unlawful possession.	do 14	"	Phipps & Wilson.	Case dismissed.	do	
do 10	C. McLean.	C. Crasoner.	Injury to property.	do 16	"	do	Convicted.	do	
do 10	Queen.	Hirschenharn.	Theft.	do 17	"	do	6 months' hard labour.	do	
do 10	do	do	do	do 17	"	do	Dismissed.	do	
do 10	do	J. Mizzele.	do	do 17	"	do	do	do	
do 10	do	L. do	do	do 17	"	do	do	do	
do 14	Beecher.	R. Shore.	House breaking.	do 14	"	F. Proctor.	Fined \$5 & \$6.10 costs.	Ft. Qu'Appelle.	
do 14	Queen.	do	Drunk and disorderly.	do 14	"	Proctor & North.	Contd. to Regina jail.	do	
do 14	E. Galvaneau.	T. Galvaneau.	Insane.	do 14	"	E. Field, J.P.	Dismissed.	Fishing Lake.	
do 4	License Inspector.	J. Howson.	Allowing liquor to be consumed on wholesale premises.	do 4	"	H. LeJeune, J.P.	Dismissed.	Regina.	
do 16	Queen.	H. Fulmer.	Theft.	do 18	"	Dunn & Daniels.	2 months' hard labour.	Moosomin.	

do	16	do	S. Goldberg	do	do	23	"	Phipps and Wilson, J.P's.	do	do	Estevan	Released on bail, \$1000; afterwards acquitted.
do	17	do	S. Kearns	Stealing ballot-paper.	do	24	"	Hayward and North	Committed for trial.	do	Ft. Qu'Appelle.	
do	19	do	F. Driscott	Theft	do	19	"	Dunn and Daniels	3 months' hard labour.	do	Moosomin	
do	21	do	J. Thompson	Drunk and disorderly.	do	21	"	R. Chapelle	Fined costs of court.	do	do	
do	21	do	F. Shaughton	Assault	do	23	"	S. DeP. Green	Fined \$10 and \$6.50 costs.	do	Moosejaw	
do	21	do	H. Bedford	do	do	23	"	do		do	do	Dismissed; no evidence.
do	21	R. Heneault.	T. Canty	do	do	21	"	W. Hodson	Fined \$2 and costs.	Broadview	Broadview	Committed for trial and released on bail.
do	24	Queen.	McPhee	Forgery	do	31	"	Hart, Sumner and Corrigan, J.P's.		Whitewood	Whitewood	Committed for trial and released on bail.
do	25	Repton	J. M. Currie	Suit for wages	do	31	"	G. F. Dunn	Fined \$30 and costs.	Moosomin	Moosomin	Committed to Regina jail.
do	24	J. Howden	J. H. Lee	Insane	do	24	"	Beauchamp & Broley		Qu'Appelle Stn.	Qu'Appelle Stn.	Committed to Regina jail.
do	27	S. H. Field	R. Ince	Cutting hay without permit.	Aug.	11	"	Hodson and Powell		Broadview	Broadview	Case dismissed.
do	27	do	W. Barratt	do	do	11	"	do		do	do	do
do	30	Queen.	C. Lapiere	Theft	do	11	"	Proctor and North	1 month's hard labour	do	Ft. Qu'Appelle.	
do	30	do	E. F. Tydall	Setting practice fire	Aug.	9	"	North and Guernsey	Fined \$10 and costs.	do	do	
do	30	do	Darruch	Indecent assault	July	31	"	Cornell, Burke and Young.		do	Gainsboro'	Committed for trial and afterwards dismissed.
do	30	Potter	Steenburgh	Theft of hay	Aug.	2	"	Dunn and Daniels		do	Moosomin	Case dismissed.
do	31	G. P. Rowland	W. H. Adams	Assault	do	1	"	J. A. McEibbon, J.P.		do	Saltcoats	do
do	31	do	J. S. Adams	do	do	1	"	do		do	do	Case withdrawn.
do	31	Const. McCargar	P. Cahill	Setting prairie fire	do	6	"	do		do	do	Case dismissed.
Aug.	2	J. Thompson	J. R. Good	Assault	do	9	"	Gisborne, Boyce and Beauchamp.		do	Qu'Appelle	do
do	2	L. Battersby	Visnan Bros.	Theft	do	2	"	J. Hollis, J.P.	Committed for trial to Regina jail, where one was sentenced to 2 months' hard labour and 2 were sentenced to 4 months' hard labour each.	do	Kutawa	do
do	2	do	do	do	do	2	"	do		do	do	do
do	3	Queen.	J. Little	do	do	4	"	Phipps & Scott, J.P's.		do	Estevan	Case dismissed.
do	4	D. J. O'Keefe.	D. Berger	Unlawful possession of a horse.	do	5	"	E. Bolton, J.P.		do	Saltcoats	do
do	4	do	A. O. Berger	do	do	5	"	do		do	do	do
do	6	Const. McCargar	W. H. Meadows.	Insulting language	do	7	"	Bolton and Sharp, J.P's.		do	do	do
do	6	W. B. Smithett.	W. Horan	do	do	13	"	Bolton and McGibbon, J.P's.	15 days' hard labour.	do	do	do
do	6	Queen.	W. J. Fisher	Obtaining by fraud.	do	8	"	Henderson, Young and Sadder, J.P's.		do	Gainsboro'	Committed for trial and afterwards dismissed by judge.
do	8	Dr. Allingham	R. McKenzie	Insane	do	24	"	Wm. Hodson, J.P.		do	Broadview	Committed to Regina jail.

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1894.									
Aug. 12	Queen	Birt Pife	Horse-stealing	Aug. 13	No.	S. DeP. Green, J.P.		Moosejaw	Committed for trial at Regina.
do 10	G. A. Smithett	Wm. Horan	Assault	do 11	"	Bolton & McTibbott, J.P's.	Fined costs of court.	Saltcoats	Warrant issued but not served; accused away
do 14	N. Gillmour	Esau Thunder	Theft	do 17	"	Dunn and Beaton, Insp. Wilson, J.P.		Moosomin	Dismissed with a caution.
do 16	A. G. Hamilton	C. A. Campbell	Obstructing bailiff	Sept. 7	"	Bolton & McTibbott, J.P's.		Moosomin	Dismissed.
do 15	Queen	P. Nevis	Drunk and disorderly	Aug. 16	"	Bolton & McTibbott, J.P's.		Estevan	Dismissed.
do 16	do	W. J. Fisher	Theft	do 17	"	Bolton & McTibbott, J.P's.		Gainsboro'	do
do 16	do	R. Rogers	do	do 17	"	Bolton & McTibbott, J.P's.		do	do
do 16	Reve Page	A. LeRocque	Assault	do 16	"	North and Guernsey	Fined \$1 and costs.	Pt. Qu'Appelle.	
do 18	W. Sitter	T. Grayson	Suit for wages	do 24	"	G. F. Dunn	Fined \$12 and costs.	Moosomin	
do 27	J. Carrick	J. M. Currie	do	do 31	"	do		do	
do 27	Queen	W. Hamilton	Theft	Sept. 13	"	Humphreys & Page, J.P's.	Dismissed	Cannington Manor.	Dismissed; complainant did not appear.
do 28	A. L. Holmes	T. Howden	Drunk and disorderly	Aug. 29	"	Beauchamp & Boley	Fined \$1 and costs.	Qu'Appelle Stn.	Dealt with under First Offenders' Act.
do 29	Const. Brennan	W. Purvis	Resisting arrest.	do 30	"	Bolton & McTibbott, J.P's.	1 hour's imprisonment at Saltcoats	Saltcoats	
do 29	T. McNutt	do	Contempt of court	do 29	"	McNutt & Westman	Ordered to be arrested and taken out of court	do	Case dismissed
do 29	License Inspector	W. Kumble	Selling liquor without license.	do 29	"	do		do	
do 24	Queen	S. Cook	Setting prairie fire	do 27	"	J. F. Bole, J. P.	Fined \$10 and costs.	Sterling	
Sept. 4	J. Gravy	A. McDonald	Drunk and disorderly	Sept. 4	"	Taylor, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs.	Grenfell	Committed for trial and dismissed.
do 4	J. Mitchell	Karl Erickson	Theft of cattle	do 12	"	Insinger and Willis, J.P's.		Theodore	do
do 4	do	do	Aggravated assault.	do 12	"	do		do	Case dismissed.
do 5	J. C. Campbell	J. F. Reed	Misappropriating books and papers.	do 27	"	Bolton and Sharp		Saltcoats	
do 5	do	T. Maxwell	do	do 27	"	do		do	do
do 5	W. Schwandt	B. Horsefold	Illegal detention of horse.	do 5	"	J. Hollis, J.P.		Kutawa	Committed for trial at Regina and convicted.
do 5	do	B. Gordon	do	do 5	"	do		do	do
do 12	Sgt. Dee	W. S. Asptial	Setting prairie fire	do 15	"	Taylor & Fitzgerald	Fined \$2.50 and costs.	Grenfell.	

do	12	A. Berger	D. J. O'Keefe	Threatening language.	do	14	"	E. H. Meadows	Fined \$1 and costs	Langenburg	Committed for trial.
do	19	Queen	J. Cochrane	Drunk and disorderly.	do	20	"	E. Phipps, J. P.	do	Estevan	do
do	19	T. G. Herrler	R. L. Brennan	Suit for wages	do	22	"	Hodson, J. P.	do	Broadview	Settled out of court.
do	21	A. L. Holmes	C. Bushie	Vagrancy	do	22	"	Beauchamp & Broley	30 days' hard labour.	Qu'Appelle Stn.	do
do	25	J. Taillier	C. Bird	Not taking away a stallion.	do	25	"	"	"	Broadview	Settled out of court.
do	27	J. Gravy	W. J. Lacleles	Refusing to turn out to prairie fire.	do	28	"	Taylor, J. P.	"	Grenfell	Dismissed.
do	28	Queen	J. Smith	Refusing to fight prairie fire.	Oct.	1	"	Henderson & Saddler	Fined \$1 and costs	Gainsboro'	do
Oct.	1	T. Carlton	G. Partridge	Theft of horse under lawful seizure.	Oct.	1	"	Bolton & McGibbon	"	Saltcoats	Dismissed.
do	1	Queen	J. Bunck	Drunk and disorderly.	do	5	"	M. C. Corrigan, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs	Whitewood	do
do	3	J. Wismer	G. Edwards	Theft.	do	5	"	Broley and Besau-champ.	2 months' hard labour.	Qu'Appelle Stn.	do
do	3	do	C. Cunnings	do	do	5	"	do	do	do	do
do	4	G. Partridge	F. F. Forbes	Profanation of sabbath.	do	4	"	Bolton and Sumner, J. P.'s.	"	Saltcoats	do
Aug.	18	Queen	H. P. Crump	Stealing	Aug.	22	"	Judge Richardson	Sentence deferred	Regina	do
Sept.	3	do	A. Leach	Drunk and disorderly.	Sept.	4	"	R. Martin, J. P.	\$5 and costs	do	do
do	27	do	M. Miskay	Attempted suicide	do	27	"	H. Lecloune	Discharged with a caution.	do	do
Oct.	4	H. D. Saxby	D. Wilkie	Assault	Oct.	5	"	A. Neville	Fined \$10 and costs.	Lumsden	do
do	4	do	J. Bott	do	do	5	"	do	do	do	do
do	4	do	E. Courts	do	do	5	"	do	do	do	do
do	4	do	G. Kiunon	do	do	5	"	do	do	do	do
do	4	do	G. Mitchell	do	do	5	"	do	do	do	do
do	6	S. Atkinson	J. Bradley	do	do	12	"	S. Gagnon, J. P.	Fined \$5 and costs.	Regina	do
do	8	Queen	—	Drunk and disorderly.	do	6	"	Proctor and Elking-ton.	do 5 do	Fort Qu'Appelle.	do
do	8	do	W. Long	do	do	9	"	Humphreys, J. P.	do 6.50 do	Cannington	Dismissed.
do	9	do	R. Shore	do	do	16	"	Proctor & Elking-ton.	"	Fort Qu'Appelle.	do
do	11	S. Reid	S. Reid	Assault	do	15	"	C. Constantine, J. P.	Committed for trial.	Moosomin	Released on bail.
do	13	N. W. M. P.	J. Lamont	Drunk and disorderly.	do	13	"	Corrigan and Mann, J. P.'s	Fined \$1 and costs	Whitewood	do
do	13	do	D. McLean	do	do	13	"	do	do	do	do
do	13	do	J. McLean	do	do	13	"	do	do	do	do
do	13	do	A. McArthur	do	do	13	"	do	do	do	do
do	13	do	J. Read	do	do	13	"	do	do	do	do
do	13	do	R. McGaw	do	do	13	"	do	do	do	do
do	15	License Inspector	J. Hilliard	Selling liquor without a license.	do	15	"	J. A. McGillvray	"	Regina	Dismissed.
do	18	Queen	W. J. Richardson	Stealing	Nov.	3	"	Connell and Young	"	Camduff	do
do	19	N. W. M. P.	H. Walker	do	Oct.	19	"	R. Martin, J. P.	do	Regina	do
do	19	do	My. Ann Gopher	do	do	19	"	do	do	do	do
do	20	A. Bell	F. Driscott	Theft.	do	20	"	Chappell and Hart	6 months' hard labour.	Moosomin	Discharged.
do	23	N. W. M. P.	J. Downey	Drunk and incapable	do	25	"	J. Humphrey, J. P.	Fined \$2.50.	Cannington	do
do	23	do	W. Hamilton	do	do	25	"	do	do	do	do
do	23	C. B. Peters	A. Butler	Theft.	do	23	"	Mann and Corrigan	"	Whitewood	Dismissed.

Return of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1864.				1864.					
Oct. 25	J. K. McInnis.	D. McDonald.	Assault	Oct. 25	No. 1	H. LeJeune.	Fined costs.	Regina.	
do	N. W. M. P.	Chow Chow.	Intoxication	do 27	"	R. Martin, J.P.	1 month hard labour.	do	
do	do	do	Assaulting a squaw	do 27	"	do	do	do	
do	25 H. McMichael	J. Battell.	Suit for wages.	do 30	"	S. Green, J.P.	To pay wages and costs.	Moosomin.	
do	27 W. Greedy	J. Killustrick	Fraud.	Nov. 3	"	G. F. Dunn.	Moosomin.	do	Dismissed.
do	27 N. W. M. P.	T. B. Wright	Drunk and disorderly.	Oct. 27	"	R. Martin, J.P.	15 days' hard labour	Regina.	
do	29 Queen	— Laing.	Peddling without a license.	do 29	"	C. Troyer, J.P.	\$10 and costs.	Oxbow	Paid.
do	29 N. W. M. P.	S. Parisien.	(giving liquor to Indians.	Nov. 5	"	Hayward and North, J.P.'s.	3 months' hard labour.	Fort Qu'Appelle.	
do	do	J. Baptiste.	Having liquor in possession.	do 5	"	do	do	do	
do	29 do	B. Okyna.	Drunk and disorderly.	do 5	"	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	do	F. Webber	do	Oct. 29	"	E. Bolton, J.P.	\$5 and costs.	Saltcoats.	do
do	do	W. Horan.	Theft.	do 29	"	do		do	Turned over to Manitoba police.
do	31 Queen	F. Slater.	Suit for wages	Nov. 7	"	R. Chappell.	To pay 3 months' wages and costs.	Moosomin	
Nov. 2	W. Bailey	J. Day	Theft.	do 3	"	Sutherland and Bray, J.P.'s.		Wolseley.	Dismissed.
do	T. S. Corneil	J. Dale.	Assault	do 7	"	J. A. McGibbon.		Saltcoats.	do
do	3 F. Kirkham	J. Nixon	Theft.	do 22	"	M. C. Corrigan.	\$10 and costs	Whitewood	do
do	5 A. G. Hamilton.	C. Baldwin	Setting prairie fire.	Nov. 6	"	A. Sutherland		Wolseley	Dismissed.
do	6 N. W. M. P.	J. Lenay	Selling liquor without license.	do 6	"	R. Martin		Regina	
do	License Inspector	J. Wilson	Supplying intoxicants to Indians.	do 20	"	J. A. McGibbon and E. Bolton, J.P.'s.	Fined \$50 and costs.	Yorkton	
do	7 N. W. M. P.	A. Taylor	Discharging firearms in town limits.	do 8	"	A. Sutherland		Wolseley	Dismissed.
do	do	J. Fraser.	Theft of hay.	do 12	"	— Corrigan, J.P.		Whitewood	do
do	8 A. Bailey	E. Gibson	Assault	do 16	"	A. Sutherland	Fined costs \$2.50	Wolseley	do
do	12 O. Cret.	A. Maltcot.	Theft.	do 17	"	J. Humphrey		Cannington	do
do	12 N. W. M. P.	S. Oakesha.	Theft.	do 13	"	— Phipps, J.P.		Estevan	do
do	19 Queen	W. Carley	Drunk and disorderly.	do 20	"	do	Fined \$1 and costs	do	
do	do	J. Gusserson	Theft	do 20	"	North and Elkington.	Censured	Fort Qu'Appelle	
do	20 A. E. Iredale	J. Gingras		do 20	"				

do	23	Queen	W. Weldon	Selling meat unfit for food.	do	28	"	C. Troyer, J.P.	Committed	Oxbow	Not yet tried.
do	23	N.W.M.P.	J. Lamont	Insulting language.	do	23	"	M. C. Corrigan	\$5 and costs.	Whitewood	
do	24	Queen	W. Rutherford.	Horse robbing	do	30	"	S. Green, J.P.	Committed for trial.	Moosejaw.	Released on bail.
do	26	N.W.M.P.	W. Chambers	Profanation of the Sabbath.	do	26	"	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	\$2 and costs.	Saltcoats	
do	27	do	W. J. French	Stealing	do	27	"	R. Martin, J.P.	Committed for trial.	Regina	Sentenced to 3 years penitentiary, Dec. 21st, 1894.
do	28	E. Cahill	W. C. Middleton	Endangering life	do	29	"	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	Prosecution withdrawn	Saltcoats.	Paid.
do	29	Town of Moosemin.	J. Armstrong	Drunk and disorderly	do	30	"	Constantine & Hart, J.P.'s	Fined \$5 and costs.	Moosomin	
		Regina.	John Martin	Theft.	Aug. 20		"	Judge Richardson	4 months imprisonment with hard labour.	Regina.	
		C. A. Corniel	Lo v e l a c e R. Johnson.	Allowing fire to run at large on prairie.	Sept. 21		"	S. Gagmon, J.P.	\$15 or 15 days imprisonment with hard labour	do	Half fine paid to informant.
		Regina	Alex. Bone	Theft.	Oct. 13		"	Judge Richardson	Sentence deferred.	do	
		do	Julia Cote	do	do	19	"	do	Discharged at request of Indian commissioner.	do	
		1893.				1893.					
		Nov. 30	Queen	John Shea	Drunk and disorderly.	Dec. 1	"	Supt. Deane and Insp. Macdonell.	\$2 and costs.	Lethbridge.	Fine paid.
		do	do	Wm. Lockwood	do	do	1	do	do	do	do
		do	do	A. C. Burns	Indecent assault.	Jan. 18	"	Judge Macleod.	\$2 do	do	do
		Dec. 3	do	Thomas Clancy	Highway robbery.	do	17	do	3 mos. with hard labour	do	Case dismissed.
		do	do	Chas. Johnson.	Mischief	Dec. 4	"	Supt. Deane	\$2 and costs	do	Fine paid.
		do	do	John Kelly	Drunk and disorderly.	do	4	Supt. Deane and Insp. Macdonell.	\$2 do	do	do
		do	do	J. Bolog	Unlawful wounding	Jan. 17	"	Judge Macleod	3 mos. with hard labour	do	
		do	do	Lev. Purcel	Manslaughter	Feb. 19	Yes	do	3 yrs. with hard labour	do	
		do	do	Bayriate Adams	Drunk and disorderly.	Dec. 12	No.	Supt. Deane and Insp. Macdonell.	\$1 and costs	do	Fine paid.
		do	do	E. Eckerd	Vagrancy	do	15	Supt. Deane	\$2 and costs.	do	Case dismissed.
		do	do	John Soder	Drunk and disorderly.	do	18	H. Martin, J.P.		do	Fine paid.
		do	do	Steve Turhan	do	do	18	do	\$2 do	do	do
		do	do	John Smith	do	do	19	do	\$2 do	do	do
		do	do	Jona. Davenport	do	do	19	do	\$4 do	do	do
		do	do	Mike Monic	Assault	do	19	Supt. Deane	\$5 do	do	do
		do	do	W. Soper	Larceny	do	19	Supt. Deane and H. Martin, J.P.	1 day and costs	do	Costs paid.
		do	do	Chas. Gardner	Drunk and disorderly.	do	20	do	\$2 and costs	do	Fine paid.





1893.	Dec. 15	do	Dan McIntosh..	Theft.	do	20	"	Judge Macleod.....	6 mos. with hard labour	do	
	1894.	Jan. 21	Joe Rogers.....	Drunk and disorderly..	do	22	"	Supt. Deane and Insp. Macdonnell.	\$2 and costs.....	do	Fine paid.
		do 21	Peter Milne.....	do	do	22	"	do	\$2 do	do	do
		do 21	Adam Morris.....	do	do	22	"	do	\$2 do	do	do
		do 21	Mike Bratski.....	do	do	22	"	do	\$2 do	do	do
		do 21	Steve Fegetty.....	do	do	22	"	do	\$2 do	do	do
		do 21	N. Wallwork.....	do	do	25	"	do	\$2 do	do	do
		do 21	Ed. Holmes.....	Crul. y to animals.....	Feb 1		"	Sup. Deane & Insp. McDonell.	\$10 and costs.....	do	Fine paid.
		do 21	John Potter.....	Arson	June 26		"	Judge Macleod.....	To come up for judgment when called upon.	do	
		do 28	John Fisher.....	Drunk and disorderly..	Jan. 29		"	Supt. Deane & Insp. McDonell.	\$2 and costs.....	do	do
		do 28	John Curriock.....	do	Jan. 31		"	do	do	do	do
		do 28	John Vojila.....	Aggravated assault.....	Jan. 31		"	do	\$25 do	do	do
		do 28	Mike Bratski.....	Rescuing a prisoner from custody.	Feb. 13		"	Judge Macleod.....	4 months imprisonment at hard labour.	do	
		do 28	Mike Mori.....	do	do	13	"	do	do	do	
		Feb. 1	J. Schoonover alias Hill.....	Theft.....	do	6	"	Supt. Deane & Insp. McDonell.	do	do	
		do 18	James Preimo.....	Drunk and disorderly..	do	27	"	do	\$2 and costs.....	do	Fine paid.
		do 18	George Galsey.....	do	do	27	"	do	do	do	do
		do 18	Mike Book.....	do	do	27	"	do	do	do	do
		do 18	Mike Moetto.....	do	do	27	"	do	do	do	do
		do 27	Steve Salatch.....	Mischief.....	do	28	"	Supt. Leane.....	To pay damages and costs	do	do
		do 28	"Sugar".....	Intoxicated.....	do	28	"	do	\$5 and costs.....	do	do
		do 28	Wm. Patterson.....	Assault.....	Mar. 1		"	do	\$2.50 and costs.....	do	do
		do 28	Thos. Elliott.....	Theft.....	do	6	"	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J.P.	To come up for judgment when called upon.	do	
		Mar. 5	George Blackledge.....	Threatening language..	do	6	"	Supt. Deane.....	Bound over to keep the peace.	do	
		do 6	James Mulvaney.....	Drunk and disorderly..	do	7	"	Supt. Deane & Insp. McDonell.	\$1 and costs.....	do	Fine paid.
		do 11	John Rosaine.....	do	do	12	"	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J.P.	do	do	do
		do 11	A. Lindquist.....	do	do	12	"	do	do	do	do
		do 11	T. C. West.....	Obtaining money under false pretences.	do	12	"	Supt. Deane.....	do	do	Case dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where tried.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.				Lethbridge.	
Mar. 20	do	James Pearce.	Indecent exposure.	Mar. 21	No.	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J.P.	\$1 and costs		Fine paid.
do 26	do	James Harvott.	Drunk and disorderly.	do 27	"	do	do	do	do
do 26	do	Joseph Marlow	do	do 27	"	do	do	do	do
do 26	do	Alex Graft	Assault	do 27	"	Supt. Deane	do	do	Case dismissed.
do 26	do	Frank David	Unlawful wounding.	do 27	"	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J.P.	6 months imprisonment at hard labour.	do	
do 26	do	John Harvott	Obstructing the police.	do 27	"	do	do	do	Fine paid.
do 26	do	Mike Sparrow	Drunk and disorderly.	do 28	"	do	\$1 and costs	do	do
do 27	do	Mike Elbor.	Assault	do 28	"	do	50c. and costs	do	do
do 27	do	Peter Spear	Obstructing the police.	do 28	"	do	\$6 and costs.	do	do
do 27	do	George Gaidos	do	do 28	"	do	do	do	do
April 16	do	J. H. Spencer.	Theft.	April 19	"	Supt. Deane	do	do	Case dismissed.
do 23	do	James Van.	Assault	do 24	"	do	50c. and costs	do	Fine paid.
do 23	do	do	Assault his wife.	do 24	"	do	\$3 and costs.	do	do
do 21	do	Joseph Delorme.	Killing cattle.	June 26	"	Judge Macleod	do	do	Case dismissed.
do 21	do	Wm. Belcourt	do	do 26	"	do	do	do	do
do 21	do	John Sayers	do	do 26	"	do	do	do	do
May 4	do	Alfred Johnson	Causing grievous bodily harm.	May 12	"	do	1 month's imprisonment at hard labour.	do	do
do 24	do	George Masmer.	Assault.	do 25	"	Supt. Deane	\$1 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do 30	do	Steve. C. Cleveland.	Selling liquor without a license.	June 2	"	do	\$50 and costs	do	do
do 9	do	W. Colquhoun.	Assault.	do 20	"	do	\$2 and costs	do	do
June 20	do	Chas. G. Hardy, alias Green.	Obtaining board and lodging under false pretences.	do 21	"	Supt. Deane & Insp. McDonnell.	4 months imprisonment at hard labour.	do	do
do 21	do	M. Deymut	Theft.	do 26	"	Judge Macleod	1 do	do	do
July 11	do	James Perry	do	Aug. 10	"	do	To come up for judgment when called upon.	do	do

do	21	do	James Pearce	Perjury	do	10	do	Insp. McDonell.	\$10 and costs	do	Case dismissed.
Aug	16	do	John Turner	Assault	do	16	do	Supt. Deane	\$5 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do	27	do	Chas. Elliott	Theft.	Sept. 13	27	do	F. Champlainess, J.P.	1 month imprisonment at hard labour.	do	do
Sept	12	do	Claren e France								
15	Oct.	3	David Wood	Leaving employment without leave.	Oct.	3	do	Supt. Deane	\$10 and costs.	do	do
14	do	6	Ronald McKay	do	do	6	do	do	\$1 and costs	do	do
do	18	Queen	James Macpherson	Assault	do	18	do	do	do	do	do
do	17	do	D. J. Whitney	Theft.	do	19	do	do	do	do	do
do	27	do	John Potter	Assault	do	29	do	do	\$5 and costs	do	Committed for trial.
do	27	do	do	do	do	29	do	do	do	do	do
do	20	H. Bentley	John Evander	Abs nt himself from his proper employment without leave.	do	30	do	do	\$2 and costs	do	do
do	29	do	Martin Peterson.	Assault	do	30	do	do	do	do	do
do	18	Queen	Jas. McPherson	do	do	18	do	do	\$1 and costs	do	do
Nov.	5	do	Wm. Arnold, sr. and Wm. Arnold, jr.	Theft	Nov.	5	do	do	do	do	Committed for trial.
do	4	do	Thos. Elliott	Unlawful wounding	do	6	do	do	do	do	do
do	7	do	"Chalk	Intoxica ed.	do	10	do	do	3 weeks imprisonment at hard labour.	do	do
do	8	do	M. E. Roy	Selling liquor to a person under 18 years of age.	do	8	do	do	\$25 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do	15	do	Wm. Wood	Exhibiting beef for sale without showing the hide.	do	15	do	do	To come up for judgment when called upon.	do	do
1893.											
Dec.	11	N.W.M.P.	C. S. Wood	Drunk and incapable	Dec.	12	No.	Finlay and Reynolds, J. P. s.	Fined \$2 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	Medicine Hat.	Fine and costs paid.
do	15	do	Mrs. Smith	Selling intoxicating liquor to Indians.	do	16	"	do	Fined \$100 and costs or 3 months' hard labour.	do	Went to prison.
do	15	do	R. Kelly	Giving intoxicating liquor to Indians.	do	16	"	do	Fined \$90 and costs or month hard labour.	do	do
do	22	And'w Patterson	Wm. Sanders	Assault	do	22	"	W. G. Knight, J. P.	Fined \$15 and costs.	Swift Current.	Fine and costs paid.
1894.											
Jan.	3	John Stewart	Percy Johnston (agent for Jas. Fleming)	Did allow liquor to be drunk in Commercial Hotel in prohibited hours.	Jan.	6	"	Supt. Moffatt and Insp. Wood, J. P. s.	do	Maple Creek.	Case dismissed.
1893.											
Dec.	30	Mary Fisher	Celestine St. Denis	Assault	do	9	"	Supt. Moffatt, J. P. s.	Fined \$2 and costs or 30 days' hard labour.	do	Fine and costs paid.
do	30	N.W.M.P.	Sidney Harrison.	Theft	do	1	"	Finlay and Reynolds, J. P. s.	1 month hard labour.	Medicine Hat.	do

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1894.									
Feb. 1	N. W. M. P.	R. Wisted	Supplying intoxicating liquor to Indians.	1894.	5 No.	Finlay and Reynolds, J.P.'s.	Medicine Hat.	Medicine Hat.	Case dismissed.
do 13	do	C. G. Hardy	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	do 14	"	W. T. Finlay, J.P.	Committed for trial.	do	Tried by Judge Macleod on Feb. 20, 1894, and sentenced to 3 months' hard labour in Regina jail.
Mar. 7	Leonard Rankin	Wm. Sinclair	Theft.	Mar. 8	"	Supt. Moffatt, J.P.	30 days' hard labour.	Maple Creek	Settled out of court, defendant paying full claim.
do 10	R. Strong	Edgerton Walton	Non-payment of wages.	do 10	"	Finlay and Reynolds, J.P.'s.	do	Medicine Hat.	Case dismissed.
do 10	S. Earle	B. Guarduopy	Setting out poison contrary to law.	do 10	"	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
April 10	N. W. M. Police	W. Dixon, John Dixon, M. Elliott and J. Harvey.	Allowing prairie fire under their charge to run at large.	April 11	No.	Insp. Wood, J.P.	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month each.	Maple Creek	Fines and costs paid.
do 11	do	David Kearns	Allowing prairie fire under his charge to run at large.	do 12	"	do	Adjourned until 20th April.	do	Case dismissed.
do 20	do	John Condon	Did kindle a fire and allow it to run at large.	do 21	"	do	Adjourned until 23rd April.	do	do
do 20	do	Joseph Light	do	do	do	do	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month's hard labour.	do	do
do 20	do	James Morris	do	do	do	do	Fined \$2 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do	Went to prison.
Mar. 31	do	Joseph Keid	Drunk and disorderly.	Mar. 31	No.	Finlay and Reynolds, J.P.'s.	Fined \$15 and costs or 1 month's hard labour.	Medicine Hat.	Fine and costs paid.
April 17	do	Donald Pruden	Allowing a fire under his control to run at large.	April 18	"	do	Costs of Court.	do	do
do 4	Peterson	Geo. Kuefe	Injury to property.	do 4	"	W. G. Knight, J.P.	Swift Current.	Swift Current.	Costs paid.
do 30	N. W. M. Police	J. Adams	Vagrancy.	May 1	"	Finlay and Reynolds, J.P.'s.	Ordered to leave town in 24 hours.	Medicine Hat.	do
May 9	do	J. F. Smith	Insanity.	do 10	"	W. T. Finlay, J.P.	do	do	Dismissed.



RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	Tried by Jury.	By whom tried.	Penalty.	Where tried.	Remarks.
1884.				1884.					
July 30	N. W. M. P.	John McGregor	Drunk and disorderly.	July 30	No.	Finlay and Middle-	Fined \$2 and costs or 14	Medicine Hat.	Fine and costs paid.
Aug. 4	do	Wesley Kells	Allowing a prairie fire to run at large under his charge.	Aug. 6	"	ton, J. P's. Insp. White-Fraser, J. P.	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month.	do	do
do 9	do	Pete O'Hare	Kindling a fire and allowing it to run at large.	do 9	"	do	do	do	do
do 15	do	J. O. Beasley	Not turning out to prairie fire when warned.	do 16	"	do	Fined \$5 and costs	do	do
do 15	do	J. H. Martin	do	do 16	"	do	do	do	do
do 22	do	Charles Shaw	Setting out a prairie fire and allowing same to run at large.	do 22	"	P. J. Reynolds, J. P.	Fined \$10 and costs	Medicine Hat.	do
do 21	Mary Clark	Louis Clark	Common assault.	do 23	"	Finlay and Reynolds, J. P's.	Costs of court.	do	Costs paid.
do 26	N. W. M. P.	P. Whiffen	Drunk and disorderly.	do 27	"	do	Fined \$3 and costs or 1 month.	do	Fine and costs paid.
do 27	do	R. O'Brien	Wilful damage to property.	Nov. 12	"	Judge Rouleau.	Sentenced to 6 months at hard labour.	do	Prisoner committed for trial by W. T. Finlay, J. P., 28th Nov., '94.
do 27	do	Oscar Stearns	Setting out a prairie fire and allowing it to run at large.	Sept. 3	"	A. Middleton, J. P.	Fined \$10 and costs.	do	Fine and costs paid.
do 27	do	Wm. Bruce	Wilful damage to property.	Nov. 12	"	Judge Rouleau.	Charge withdrawn by Crown Prosecutor.	do	Prisoner committed for trial by W. T. Finlay, J. P., 28th Nov., '94.
Sept. 3	do	Louis Clark	Assault and battery.	Sept. 3	"	Finlay and Reynolds, J. P's.	Fined \$3 and costs	do	Fine and costs paid.
do 3	do	Tinney	Setting out a fire on the prairie not inside a legal fire guard.	do 5	"	A. Middleton, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs	do	do
do 3	Oscar Stearns	Aloris Good	Non-payment of wages.	do 5	"	do	Ordered to pay amount of wages claimed (\$40) and costs (\$11.70).	do	Wages and costs paid.

do	3	N. W. M. P.	Wyman	Setting out a fire on the prairie not inside a legal fire guard.	do	10	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs	do	Fine and costs paid.
do	7	do	Indian (Thunder Bear.)	Drunk and disorderly.	do	10	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month's hard labour.	do	Went to prison.
Sept.	7	N. W. M. P.	Boniface Koch-blave.	Furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians.	Sept.	10	Finlay and Reynolds, J. P's.	do	Fined \$60 and costs or 3 months' hard labour.	Mr. dicine Hat.	Went to prison.
do	9	Jean Clanstre	Christopher Wren.	Theft.	do	10	A. O. Kell, J. P.	Maple Creek	do	Maple Creek	Case dismissed, not sufficient evidence.
do	15	Joe La Plante	do	Furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians.	do	16	Insp. White Fraser, J. P.	do	do	do	Case dismissed, prosecutor failed to appear.
do	17	N. W. M. P.	D. Calder.	Selling intoxicating liquor contrary to law.	do	17	Finlay and Reynolds, J. P's.	Medicine Hat	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	do	Fine and costs paid.
do	17	do	A. Hughes.	do	do	17	do	do	do	do	do
do	17	do	James Ferguson.	Selling intoxicating liquor without a license.	do	17	do	do	Fined \$75 and costs or 3 months' hard labour.	do	do
do	17	do	James Carver.	Theft of horse, saddle and bridle.	do	19	do	do	do	do	Dismissed with a caution, father of boy being held responsible for future conduct.
Oct.	6	do	S. Decker	Furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians.	Oct.	6	do	do	Fined \$100 and costs or 3 months' hard labour.	do	Went to prison.
do	6	do	Cree Squaw.	Drunk	do	6	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	do	do
do	20	do	Thomas Graham	Drunk and disorderly.	do	22	do	do	Fined \$2 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do	Fine and costs paid.
do	23	do	"Sugar" (a Cree Indian).	Drunk and fighting	do	24	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
do	23	do	Joseph Lammie.	do	do	24	do	do	Fined \$2 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do	Fine and costs paid.
do	23	do	Philip Whitford.	Drunk and disorderly.	do	24	do	do	do	do	do
do	23	do	do	Supplying intoxicating liquor to Indians.	do	24	do	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	do	do
Nov.	1	do	Eli Adams.	Drunk and disorderly.	Nov.	2	F. J. Reynolds, J. P.	do	Released on suspended sentence to appear when called for.	do	Dismissed, each paying their own costs.
do	8	William Simms.	Aloris Good and one Wyman.	Injury to land claimed to be homestead of prosecutor.	do	8	A. Middleton, J. P.	do	do	do	do
do	14	N. W. M. P.	Charlie Tanner an Indian and Wapaseose a halfbreed.	Theft.	do	17	Supt. Moffatt and Insp. White Fraser, J. P's.	Maple Creek	do	Maple Creek	Property being returned, case dismissed.
do	14	do	Charlie Tanner (Indian).	Drunk	do	24	do	do	Sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.	do	do

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom tried.	Penalty.	Where tried.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.					
Nov. 19	John Stewart, License Inspector	Joe Reno	Selling intoxicating liquor in prohibited hours.	Nov. 20	No.	Supt. Moffatt and Insp. White-Fraser	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months' imprisonment.	Maple Creek...	Fine and costs paid.
do 19	do	James Fleming, Isaac Fleming, Myles Fleming, R. McInyre, Dave Burgess and "Charlie" Sheldon.	Gambling in bar-room of Commercial Hotel by playing at dice contrary to Liquor License Ordinance.	do 21	"	do	James Fleming, Myles Fleming, R. McInyre and Dave Burgess each fined \$20 and costs or 1 month's imprisonment.	do	Fine and costs paid. Case against Isaac Fleming and Charlie Sheldon dismissed.
do 19	do	James Fleming.	As keeper of bar-room of Commercial Hotel allowing gambling in said bar-room contrary to Liquor License Ordinance.	do 21	"	do	Fined \$20 and costs or one month's imprisonment.	do	Fine and costs paid.



RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offences.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
Regina.....	G. Mesmer.....	Creating a disturbance by being drunk	1893. Dec.	S. B. Steele and G. E. Sanders.	Fined \$5 and costs.....	Macleod.....	Fine paid.
do .....	J. Weir .....	Shouting and swearing on the streets.	do 6	do	\$1 and costs or 5 days' imprisonment with hard labour.	do .....	do
do .....	J. B. Lane.....	Creating a disturbance by being drunk.	do 6	do	\$5 and costs or 10 days' imprisonment.	do	do
do .....	Bob Tail Woman.....	Drunk.....	do 8	S. B. Steele .....	\$20 and costs and 30 days' or in default 30 days' more.	do .....	
do .....	McGee.....	Vagrancy.....	do 11	S. B. Steele and G. E. Sanders.	Released on suspended sentence for 3 days.	do	
do .....	J. B. Smith. . . .	Selling liquor to Indians.....	do 14	G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson.	\$50 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	do ..	Fine paid to Insp. Sanders; half paid to informer.
do .....	A. Smith (Piegan).....	Drunk.....	do 16	S. B. Steele.....	Fined \$30 and costs and 1 month hard labour, in default 30 days' imprisonment.	do ..	
do .....	Jane Quinn.....	Giving liquor to Indians.....	do 19	S. B. Steele and H. S. Casey.	Dismissed .....	do .....	
do .....	Red Wings (Piegan).....	Drunk.....	do 23	S. B. Steele.....	\$30 and costs .....	do	Fine paid.
do .....	Iron Shield (Blood).....	do .....	do 29	do .....	\$30 and costs and 1 month imprisonment, or in default 30 days' imprisonment.	do .....	
do .....	do .....	Liquor in his possession.....	do 29	S. B. Steele and G. E. Sanders.	3 months' hard labour to run concurrently.	do .....	
do .....	Sam. Flavell.....	Causing disturbance by being drunk	1894. Jan.	S. B. Steele and H. J. Davidson.	\$5 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do .....	
do .....	Geo. E. Watson.....	Larceny, neck-yoke.....	do 3	S. B. Steele.....	Dismissed; neck-yoke returned to government.	do .....	
do .....	C. E. Denny .....	Selling liquor to Indians.....	do 10	G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed .....	do .....	

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
Regina.	Arthur Brooks	Vagrancy.	1894.	S. B. Steele and A. M. Jarvis.	3 months' hard labour.	Macleod.	
do	Thomas Myles	do	do	do	1 do	do	
do	Jas. Carruthers	Larceny.	do	do	do	do	
do	Arthur Jackson	Vagrancy.	do	do	Dismissed	do	
do	Charles Thomson.	do	do	do	do	do	
do	Wenzel White Buf. falo (Blood).	Giving liquor to Indians.	do	do	6 months' hard labour and \$100, in default 3 mos. additional hard labour.	do	
do	E. Peters	Selling	do	G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed	do	
do	T. E. Jay-Cox and F. M. Osbourne.	On suspicion of holding up Northern Pacific Ry., September, 1893.	do	H. J. Davidson	Discharged on authority of telegram from Samuel Jackson, sheriff, Fergus Co., Montana.	do	
do	J. A. Burke.	Vagrancy	do	F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed	do	
do	L. Epinosa.	do	do	do	do	do	
do	Jeff. Burgess.	Causing disturbance by being drunk.	do	G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson.	\$1 and costs or 3 days' hard labour.	do	
do	do	do	do	F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	\$5 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do	
do	C. O. Card.	Unprotected well.	do	E. G. O. Hopkins and — Ashe.	\$5 and costs.	do	
do	Richard Pillings.	Throwing offal in river.	do	— Ashe.	\$10 do	do	
do	Different persons (Blood).	Horse stealing.	Feb.	A. M. Jarvis.	Dismissed	do	By Judge Macleod, 23rd Feb., 1894.
do	M. Maloney	Driving off horses (N. W. Ordinances).	do	S. B. Steele.	do	do	
do	Thomas Hanley.	Not keeping hides for inspection	do	H. J. Davidson.	do	do	
do	Calf Tail, (Black-foot).	Assaulting police in execution of duty.	do	S. B. Steele and G. E. Sanders.	6 months hard labour at Calgary.	do	
do	Black Deer, (Cree)	Drunk.	do	H. J. Davidson.	14 days' imprisonment and 7 days for not telling where he got the liquor.	do	

do	Iron Shirt (Blood).	Cattle killing.	do	8 A. R. Macdonell	Committed for trial before Supreme court. Released by Judge Macleod, March 3, 1894.	do
do	N. Macdougall.	Having Government property in possession.	do	8 F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed. Surrenders snider rifle.	do
do	Lone Man (Cree halfbreed).	Selling liquor to Indians.	do	8 S. B. Steele and A. M. Jarvis.	6 mos. hard labour and \$300 or in default 3 mos. hard labour.	do
do	Mike (Blood).	Intoxicants to Indians.	do	8 S. B. Steele and H. S. Casey.	3 months hard labour.	do
do	Magnus Whitford.	Selling liquor to Indians.	do	8	6 mos. hard labour and \$300 or in default 3 mos. hard labour.	do
do	A. F. Willis.	Smuggling horse in Canada.	do	16 Ashe and Harper.	\$50 or 1 month hard labour	do
do	J. A. Burke.	Larceny.	do	16 H. J. Davidson.	Committed for trial. Dismissed by Judge Macleod, Feb. 23, 1894.	do
do	N. Macdougall.	Horse stealing.	do	20 do	Dismissed	do
do	Wolf sitting on Hill (Blood).	Larceny.	do	20 A. M. Jarvis.	do	do
do	Night Old Woman (Blood).	do	do	20 do	do	do
do	Nice Woman (Blood).	do	do	20 do	do	do
do	John Pochan.	Setting out poison. (N. W. Ordinances).	do	26 H. J. Davidson.	do	do
do	Jumping towards the Door (Blood)	Cattle killing.	do	26 A. M. Jarvis.	Committed for trial. 6 mos. in Regina and 4 years in the Industrial school at Elk Horn.	do
do	Looking very Dark (Blood)	do	do	26 do	do	do
do	Robert Macdonald	Assaulting Sarah J. Lake	do	28 H. S. Casey.	Dismissed.	do
do	Turkey Legs (Blood).	Prostitution.	Mar.	6 F. Norman.	Ordered to leave town at once.	do
do	W. Bishop.	Creating disturbance by being drunk.	do	7 H. J. Davidson.	\$5 or 7 days' hard labour	do
do	W. McJee.	Assault on Mary Henderson.	do	9 P. R. Neale.	1 month hard labour	do
do	John Wagner.	Liquor in possession on Blood Reserve.	do	14 S. B. Steele and J. Wilson.	Dismissed	do
do	W. Bishop.	Vagrancy.	do	16 H. J. Davidson and A. M. Jarvis.	1 month hard labour.	do
do	H. Glass.	Breaking into a stable.	do	19 G. F. Sanders and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed with a caution	do
do	A. Shear.	do	do	19 do	do	do
do	A. F. Willis.	Attempting to obtain money under false pretences.	do	20 H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed	do
do	A. F. Willis.	Attempting to obtain goods under false pretences.	do	24 do	do	do

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom tried.	Penalty.	Where tried.	Remarks.
Regina.....	R. Macdonald.....	Assault on S. K. Wells.....	1894.				
do .....	Ghost Breast (Blood).....	Skinning dead cattle.....	Mar. 30	G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed.....	Macleod .....	
do .....	Scrubby Nose.....	do .....	April 2	A. M. Jarvis.....	1 month imprisonment..	do .....	
Municipality of Macleod	Archie Rouleau.....	Drunk and disorderly (under town by-laws).....	do 2	do .....	do .....	do .....	Fine paid.
Regina.....	Nanette (Half-breed woman).....	Skinning dead cattle.....	do 3	F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	\$10 and costs or 21 days' imprisonment.	do .....	
do .....	John Lane.....	Possession of stolen property.....	do 9	F. Norman.....	Dismissed.....	do .....	
do .....	Napoleon Carrier.....	Swearing on the streets.....	do 16	H. J. Davidson.....	do .....	do .....	
do .....	John Bruneau.....	Drunk and swearing.....	do 16	F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed with a caution	do .....	
do .....	Little Man (Cree Indian).....	Drunk.....	do 16	do .....	\$10 or 1 month hard labour.	do .....	
do .....	Arthur Sheppard.....	Setting out fire. (N.-W. Ordinances).....	do 16	G. E. Sanders.....	1 month hard labour.....	do .....	
do .....	Sam Lassifer.....	Creating a disturbance by being drunk.....	do 16	G. E. Sanders.....	Dismissed with a caution	do .....	
do .....	Arthur Shear.....	Carrying firearms.....	do 23	F. Norman and G. E. Sanders.	\$5 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do .....	Fine paid.
do .....	Percy Thom.....	do .....	do 23	F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	\$5 and costs or 10 days' imprisonment.	do .....	Fine paid.
do .....	Eagle Tail Collar (Blackfoot).....	Horse stealing.....	do 24	A. M. Jarvis.....	Dismissed with a caution	do .....	
do .....	Sandy Henderson.....	Creating a disturbance by being drunk.....	May 1	F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	Committed for trial. Released by Judge Macleod May 12, 1894.	do .....	
do .....	Thomas Mills.....	Assault on Anthony Miles.....	do 5	G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson.	\$5 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do .....	
do .....	Bear's Ghost (Blood).....	Skinning dead cattle.....	do 10	A. M. Jarvis.....	2 months hard labour...	do .....	
do .....	Sings in the Night (Blood).....	do .....	do 10	do .....	1 month hard labour.....	do .....	

do	W. Brady	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	10 F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	\$5 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do
do	White Bull Back Fat (Blood).	Intoxicants in his possession.	do	do	1 month hard labour	do
do	John Wagner.	Giving intoxicants to Indians.	do	do	3 months hard labour.	do
do	Chas. Delaney	do	do	do	Dismissed	do
do	Dog Child (Blood).	Drunk	do	do	14 days' hard labour	do
do	Elk facing the wind (Blood).	do	do	do	do	do
do	E. Southey..	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	17 S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonell,	Dismissed with a caution. First offence.	do
do	C. Ewing	do	do	23 A. R. Macdonell and F. Norman.	\$5 and costs	do
do	John Clancy	Government property in his possession.	do	30 F. Norman and G. E. Sanders.	\$1. 60 and costs or 7 days' hard labour.	do
do	Crooked Tail (Blood)	Rape on Run Away	June	H. J. Davidson	Dismissed	do
do	Joe Smith (Piegan)	Assault on Patton Grier	do	5 G. E. Sanders and H. S. Casey	Judgment reserved. To appear when called upon	do
do	do	Drunk	do	5 G. E. Sanders	1 month imprisonment.	do
do	do	Stealing beer	do	5 G. E. Sanders and H. S. Casey	2 mos' hard labour, concurrently with above sentence.	do
do	Hitting Before (Blood).	Drunk	do	5 G. E. Sanders	2 weeks' imprisonment	do
do	do	Stealing beer	do	5 G. E. Sanders and H. S. Casey.	1 month hard labour to run concurrently with present sentence.	do
do	W. Findlay	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	11 F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed with a caution	do
do	Dan Horan	do	do	do	\$2 or 7 days' hard labour.	do
do	Sunk Woman (Cree Squaw).	Intoxicants in possession	do	12 H. J. Davidson	Dismissed	do
J. Clancy	A. Brooks	Poisoned loaded gun at prosecutor	do	29 A. R. Macdonell and F. Norman.	\$20 and costs or 30 days' hard labour.	do
Regina	Stephen Fletcher	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	July	5 H. S. Casey and G. E. Sanders.	5 days' hard labour.	do
do	Larkin, E.	do	do	12 F. Norman and G. E. Sanders.	\$1 and costs or 7 days' hard labour.	do
do	Henaute, G.	do	do	do	do	do
do	Lambert, A.	Vagrancy	do	19 S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonell.	Dismissed	do
do	Spencey, C	do	do	do	do	do
do	Craig, C	Stolen property in his possession	do	23 S. B. Steele and E. G. Hopkins.	\$1 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do
do	Swingle, C	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	do	30 P. R. Neale and G. E. Sanders.	Dismissed	do

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom tried.	Sentence.	Where tried.	Remarks.
Regina.....	Burgess, Jeff. ....	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	1894. July 30	P. R. Neule add G. E. Sanders.	\$2 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	Macleod.....	
do .....	Henderson, A.....	do .....	Aug. 3	H. S. Casey and E. G. Hopkins.	\$5 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do .....	
do .....	McRae, Robt.....	Refusing to work at fire (town by-laws).	do .....	S. B. Steele.....	Dismissed .....	do .....	
do .....	Simons, John.....	do .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	do .....	
do .....	Ferguson, A.....	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do .....	F. Norman and H. T. Davidson.	\$1 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do .....	
do .....	Grouse, Louis.....	do .....	do 10	do .....	\$10 and costs or 1 month' hard labour.	do .....	
do .....	Sharpe, S.....	do .....	do 11	do .....	do .....	do .....	
do .....	Burgess, Jeff.....	Drunk and swearing .....	do 14	A. R. Macdonell and F. Norman.	do .....	do .....	
do .....	Anderton, A.....	Giving liquor to Indians .....	do 15	do .....	\$50 and costs and 3 mos. hard labour, or in default 3 mos. additional hard labour.	do .....	
do .....	Baptiste, Adam.....	Destroying property.....	do 22	F. Norman.....	To pay \$20 to owner of personal property in question.	do .....	
do .....	Abram, Isaac.....	Larceny of hay.....	do 23	E. G. Hopkins and A. M. Jarvis.	Committed for trial.....	do .....	
do .....	Abram, Abram.....	do .....	do 23	do .....	do .....	do .....	
do .....	Clancey, John.....	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do 29	G. F. Sanders and H. S. Casey.	\$10 and costs or 15 days' hard labour.	do .....	
do .....	She'll Woman (Blood).	Insane.....	do 29	L. Wilson .....	Committed for safe keeping; left for Regina 29 August as ordered by telegram from Lieut. Governor.	do .....	do
do .....	Never Ties His Shoe Lace.	Cattle killing.....	July 17	A. M. Jarvis.....	Committed .....	do .....	
do .....	Big Forehead.	do .....	do 17	do .....	do .....	do .....	
do .....	Wolf Child.	do .....	do 18	do .....	do .....	do .....	
do .....	Low Man.....	do .....	do 30	do .....	do .....	do .....	



## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom tried.	Sentence.	Where tried.	Remarks.
Regina.....	Benson, Carrie.....	Keeper house of ill-faune	1894.				
do	Wagner, John.....	Trespassing on the Blood Reserve.	Aug. do	S. H. Casey and G. E. Sanders.	\$ and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	Macleod	
do	Reid, John.....	Cattle-stealing.	do	9 J. Wilson.....	30 days' imprisonment at Macleod.	do	
do	Steele, George.....	Refusing to help to put out a prairie fire.	do	10 H. S. Casey.....	Case withdrawn.	do	
do	Burgess, Jeff.....	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	12 A. M. Jarvis.....	\$5 and costs or 30 days' imprisonment.	do	
do	Spence, Charles.....	Causing a disturbance by being drunk (town by-laws).	do	14 H. J. Davidson and H. S. Casey.	\$10 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	do	
do	Baptiste, L.....	do	do	19 F. Norman.....	\$5 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do	
do	Breauno, Jno.....	do	do	21 F. Norman and H. S. Casey.	\$10 and costs or 25 days' hard labour.	do	
Town of Macleod.	Henderson, Jas.....	Keeper of disorderly house	do	do	do	do	
do	Alex. Henderson.....	Inmate of disorderly house.	do	do	do	do	
Johnson, C. R.....	W. Long.....	Riding horse without owner's authority	Sept. 21	F. Norman and H. S. Casey.	Defendant a minor; case dismissed.	do	
Town of Macleod.	C. Whitford.....	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	24 A. R. Macdonell.....	\$2 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do	Fine paid.
Regina.....	A. Creighton.....	do	do	24 F. Norman.....	\$5 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do	
do	P. R. Neale.....	Embezzlement	do	24 A. R. Macdonell and F. Norman.	\$5 and costs or 15 days' hard labour.	do	
Rouleau, A.....	Patton (Grier)	Assault	Oct. do	6 H. S. Casey.....	\$5 or 10 days' hard labour	do	
Town of Macleod.	Joseph Pochu.....	Frequenting disorderly house (town by-laws.)	do	6 F. Norman.....	\$2 do	do	
Wilson, James.....	Calf Tail (Blood)	Assault	do	6 H. S. Casey.....	Sentence reserved.	do	
Regina.....	Boar's Chest do	do	do	6 A. M. Jarvis.....	\$1	do	
do	Patton (Grier)	do	do	8 H. S. Casey and A. M. Jarvis.	Sentence reserved.	do	
do	do	Causing a disturbance by being drunk (town by-laws.)	do	do	\$5 or 10 days' hard labour	do	



do	Terry Whitford	Assault	do	10	H. S. Casey	Committed for trial; sentenced to 2 mos', hard labour by Judge Rouleau, 30th Oct., 1894.	do
do	Southey	Causing a disturbance by being drunk (town by-laws.)	do	10	G. F. Sanders and H. S. Casey	do	do
do	S. Henderson	Riding off a horse without permission.	do	10	G. F. Sanders	do	do
Stanfield, Thomas, Regina	do	Refusing to perform just duties	do	10	do	\$1 or 3 days' do	do
	Running Funny (Blood)	Drunk	do	10	A. M. Jarvis	1 month and 14 days and \$15.	do
	Takes Two Guns (Blood)	do	do	10	do	do	do
Dougherty	Dougherty	Non-support of wife and children.	do	11	S. B. Steele	Settled by deed of separation.	do
Regina	Joseph Poeha	Attempts to assist prisoner to escape.	do	15	G. F. Sanders	Dismissed	do
do	John Bruno	Removing horse without permission.	do	15	do	do	do
do	Colin Whitford	Causing a disturbance by being drunk (town by-laws.)	do	16	do	and H. S. Casey	do
Steinhoff	Brawley	Selling liquor without license	do	17	G. F. Sanders and H. S. Casey	\$5 or 10 days' hard labour.	do
Regina	Takes two guns two different ways.	Cattle killing	do	17	A. M. Jarvis	\$50 or 2 months' do	do
do	B. Bainbridge	Indecent exposure of person	do	17	G. F. Sanders and H. S. Casey	Committed; 1 month hard labour by Justice Rouleau at Macleod, 24th October, 1894.	do
Mathews, R. G.	F. W. Harris	Assault	do	23	F. Norman and H. T. Davidson	Committed for trial.	do
do	do	do	do	23	do	do	do
Regina	S. McCullough	Vagrancy	do	24	A. R. Macdonell and F. Norman	Given 48 hours to leave town.	do
Town of Macleod	J. Cummings	Creating a disturbance by being drunk (town by-laws.)	do	27	F. Norman	\$5 or 10 days' hard labour	do
Pollinger, F.	Patton Grier	Improper dismissal from service	do	27	do	Dismissed	do
Regina	J. Wilson	Vagrancy	do	30	A. R. Macdonell and F. Norman	Given 48 hours to leave town.	do
do	Scott Marlon	Insane	do	17	F. Norman	Committed to prison; sent to Regina, 7th Nov, 1894, by order of the Lieut.-Gov. of the N.-W.T.	do
Regina	J. R. Hallam	Offence under Section 189.	do	30	S. B. Steele	Dismissed	do
do	Gilnour and E. W. Harris	Fighting in the streets.	do	30	H. J. Davidson and H. S. Casey	\$2 or 3 days' hard labour.	do
Gilnour	F. W. Harris and C. F. Harris	Assault	do	30	H. S. Casey	Dismissed	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom tried.	Sentence.	Where tried.	Remarks.
Regina	R. Gilmour	Fighting in the streets	1894.	31 H. J. Davidson and H. S. Casey.	\$5	Macleod	
do	T. Carruthers	Vagrancy	Nov.	1 F. Norman	\$10 or 30 days' hard labour	do	
do	New Married Man	Drunk	do	6 S. B. Steele	15 days' imprisonment	do	
do	Little Leaf (Piegan)	do	do	do	30 days' imprisonment and \$5 hard costs or 30 days additional.	do	Fine paid.
do	Light in the Centre (Blood)	do	do	do	15 days' imprisonment	do	
do	John Simons	Liquor to Indians	do	6 F. Norman and G. E. Sanders.	\$50 or 2 mos. hard labour.	do	
do	John Wheatley	do	do	do	do	do	
do	Charles Delaney	do	do	do	do	do	
do	Charles Delaney	do	do	do	do	do	
do	Takes a Gun in the Night (Blood)	Intoxicants in his possession	do	8 S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonell.	3 mos. hard labour from expiration of present sentence.	do	
do	Kidney (Piegan)	Drunk	do	do	\$15 and 30 days' imprisonment, or in default, 30 days additional.	do	
do	Plain Eagle	do	do	do	Dismissed	do	
do	One Crow	do	do	do	do	do	
do	Black Forehead (Blood)	do	do	do	\$15 and 30 days' imprisonment, or in default, 15 days additional.	do	
do	Elk facing the Wind (Blood)	do	do	do	\$15 and 15 days' imprisonment, or in default, 15 days additional.	do	
do	One Crow (Piegan)	(giving liquor to Indians)	do	9 S. B. Steele and A. M. Jarvis.	\$15 or in default 1 month's imprisonment.	do	
do	A. Creighton	do	do	9 S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonell.	2 months' hard labour	do	
do	James Ross	Cattle stealing	do	17 H. S. Casey.	do	do	
					Dismissed	do	

do	Joseph Potts	Selling intoxicants to Indians.	do	17 H. S. Casey and H. J. Davidson.	do	do
do	John Wagner	Giving liquor to Indians.	do	24 G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson	do	do
do	George Legassy	Selling liquor to an interdicted person.	do	24 do	do	do
15	McLeod, F. S.	Non-payment of wages.	do	24 H. S. Casey.	To pay \$31 to plaintiff.	do
5	Regina	Causing a disturbance by being drunk (town by-laws).	do	27 S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonell.	\$1 or 5 days' hard labour.	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	Where Tried.	Conviction or Dismissal.	Penalty.	Remarks.
			1893.					
Queen	M. Hebert.	Fishing out of season.	Nov. 4	A. Ross Cuthbert.	Pincher Creek.	Dismissed		
do	J. McDougall.	do	4	do	do	do		
do	J. Elliott.	Drunk and disorderly.	do	A. Ross Cuthbert and A. M. Morden.	do	Convicted	Fined \$5 or 1 week's imprisonment with hard labour.	Fine paid.
do	M. Riordan.	do	4	do	do	do		
do	J. Easton.	Selling liquor without license.	Dec. 20	do	do	Dismissed		
do	S. Holmes.	Assault.	do	A. M. Morden.	do	Convicted	Fined \$1.	Fine paid.
			1894.					
do	M. Brouillette.	Proceedings for interdiction.	Jan. 18	A. M. Morden and A. Ross Cuthbert.	do	J. P.'s dis-agreed.		No order made.
do	E. London.	Pollution of stream.	April 30	A. Ross Cuthbert.	do	Convicted	Released on suspended sentence.	Released.
do	J. Daly.	Creating disturbance.	May 5	A. Ross Cuthbert and A. M. Morden.	do	J. P.'s dis-agreed.		
do	M. S. Wilson.	do	do	do	do	Convicted	To pay costs.	Costs paid.
do	C. Smith.	Drunk	June 9	A. Ross Cuthbert.	do	do	No prosecution.	Released.
do	M. S. Wilson.	Theft (less \$10, summarily).	do	A. Ross Cuthbert and A. M. Morden.	do	Convicted	7 days' imprisonment.	Appealed — appeal dismissed.
do	S. Garnham.	Non-payment of wages.	do	A. Ross Cuthbert.	do	do		Settled out of court
do	"Mike"	Drunk (Piegan Indian).	July 5	do	do	Convicted	2 weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.	
do	E. London.	Giving liquor to Indian.	do	A. Ross Cuthbert and H. Nash.	do	Dismissed		
do	J. Miller.	Not keeping hide intact for 30 days.	do	A. Ross Cuthbert.	do	do		
do	J. Coulter.	Cutting hay without permit.	Aug. 8	do	do		No prosecution (by instructions Land Dept.)	
do	"Mike"	Horse stealing.	Sept. 8	do	do		Committed for trial.	Died before trial.
do	P. Whitford.	Drunk and disorderly.	do	A. Ross Cuthbert and A. M. Morden.	do	Convicted	Fined \$2 or 7 days' imprisonment with hard labour.	Fine paid.
do	J. Brouillette.	Horse breaking and theft.	do	A. Ross Cuthbert.	do		Committed for trial.	Tried at Macleod & sentenced to 2 yrs. hard labour.
do	J. Brouillette.	Theft.	do	do	do		do	do
do	S. Favel.	Theft (less \$10, summarily).	do	A. Ross Cuthbert and A. M. Morden.	do	Dismissed		do

do	" Jack " Nez Percé	Receiving stolen property (less \$10, summarily).	do	26	do	do	do	do	1 month imprisonment with hard labour.
do	" Pete " Nez Percé	Theft (less \$10, summarily).	do	26	do	do	do	do	do
do	A. Brouillette.	Horse stealing.	Oct.	3	A. Ross	Cuthbert.	do	Dismissed	Released on suspended sentence.
do	P. Brabant.	Cruelty to animals.	do	12	A. Ross	Cuthbert and J. Garnett.	do	Convicted	Released on suspended sentence.
do	W. Nicoll	Allowing sawdust to drift in stream.	Nov.	1	A. Ross	Cuthbert	do	Dismissed	
do	F. Butler	Theft (less \$10, summarily)	do	1	A. Ross	Cuthbert and A. M. Morden.	do	Convicted	1 month imprisonment with hard labour.
do	" Pete " Nez Percé	Malicious injury to property.	do	7	A. Ross	Cuthbert.	do	do	7 days in which to pay damage or 2 months' hard labour.
do	C. Jonas.	do do	do	7	do	do	do	do	do
do	" Chickey "	Drunk (Pigan Indian).	do	14	do	do	do	do	1 month imprisonment with hard labour.
do	" Chickey "	Theft (less \$10, summarily).	do	15	A. Ross	Cuthbert and A. M. Morden.	do	do	3 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial.	By whom tried.	Where tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1893.				1893.				
Dec. 4	Regina	V. Rabasqua	Supplying liquor to Indians.	Dec. 4	Supdt. Jarvis and Insp. White Fraser.	Calgary	Fined \$300 and costs or 6 months' hard labour.	Served time.
do 4	do	Mrs. Griffin	do	do 4	do	do	3 months' hard labour.	
do 4	do	Josephine	Drunk	do 4	Insp. White Fraser	do	7 days hard labour	
do 4	do	Marguerite	do	do 4	do	do	do	
do 4	do	Wilson	do	do 4	do	do	do	
do 7	Bruneau	St. Pierre	Assault	do 7	do	do	Dismissed with costs.	
				1894.				
do 7	Regina	Arthur Roberts	Intent to murder	Mar. 1	Mr. Justice Rouleau	do	3 months' hard labour.	
				1893.				
do 4	do	F. W. Terry	Lunacy	Dec. 4	E. W. Jarvis	do	Regina Gaol	Sent to London, Ont., 8 h Dec., 1893, authority from Lt. Governor
do 15	do	Thomas Lindsay	Theft.	do 15	Supdt. Jarvis and Insp. White Fraser.	do	Dismissed	Informant gave himself up and charged himself. Dismissed for want of evidence.
do 15	do	do	Vagrancy	do 15	do	do	1 month's hard labour	
do 18	do	P. Bruneau	Manslaughter	do 20	Mr. Justice Rouleau	do	10 years' hard labour, Stony Mountain.	
Oct. 7	do	John Butcher	Escaping custody.	Dec. 20	do	Calgary	24 hours hard labour.	
Dec. 31	do	C. Spence	Lunacy	do 30	Geo. Murdoch	do	do	Sent to Regina, Jan. 2, 1894.
do 30	do	N. Nichols	Vagrancy	do 30	G. W. West and G. P. Freat.	do	2 months' hard labour.	
1894.				1894.				
Jan. 8	F. J. Taylor	B. Madden	Improper dismissal from employment.	Jan. 9	Insp. White-Fraser.	do	To pay plaintiff for Nov. and Dec. \$40, less \$4 advanced.	Paid \$36 as quitance.
do 9	Regina	S. Zetizle	Vagrancy	do 9	Insp. Harper and L. C. Palmer.	do	30 days' hard labour.	

do	26	G. Ordoyno	C. Erb.	Assault	do	26	F. J. Boswell.	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 7 days' hard labour.	Served time.
do	27	Regina	J. Hynes.	Stealing	do	27	do	do	do	Dismissed, Feb. 3, 1894.
do	29	do	S. Zeritzle	Lunacy.	do	29	Insp. White-Fraser	do	do	Sent to Brandon, Feb. 7, 1894.
Feb.	2	do	J. Anderson	Drunk.	Feb.	2	Geo. Murdoch	do	Fined \$20 or 1 month's hard labour.	Served time.
do	2	do	T. Lindsay.	do	do	2	do	do	do	do
do	4	do	H. B. Holland	Lunacy	do	4	Insp. White-Fraser.	do	do	Sent to Brandon, Feb. 7, 1894.
do	6	do	"Calf Sun"	Assault	do	6	Supt. Steele and Insp. Sanders.	do	6 months' hard labour.	
do	8	do	Geo. Payne	Vagrancy.	do	8	W. E. Holmes	do	15 days' hard labour.	
do	12	do	W. Johnston	Breaking into a sealed C. P. R. y. car.	do	28	Mr. Justice Rouleau	do	Discharged.	
do	12	do	W. Smith	do	do	28	do	do	do	
do	12	do	T. Kelley	do	do	28	do	do	do	
do	17	Regina.	S. Brunson	Vagrancy.	Feb.	17	F. J. Boswell	Calgary.	10 days' hard labour.	
do	17	do	J. Griggart	do	do	17	do	do	do	
do	19	do	P. Hurlbutt	Stealing	April	24	Judge Macleod	do	Dismissed	
do	26	First-lookng woman.	Many Shields	Assault.	Feb.	26	J. T. Lunn and N. Beau- trac.	do	30 days' hard labour.	
do	25	Regina.	Toney	Liquor in possession.	do	28	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. White-Fraser.	do	To come up for sentence when called upon.	Released.
Mar.	10	do	W. Atkins.	Vagrancy.	Mar.	10	W. E. Holmes	do	30 days' hard labour.	March 22, 1894.
do	22	do	Ouseau.	Drunk	do	22	Insp. White-Fraser	do	Dismissed	Released on bail March 22, 1894.
do	22	do	A. Miles.	Causing liquor to be supplied to Indians.	do	22	Insp. White-Fraser and F. J. Boswell.	do	Fined \$50 and costs, \$11.20, or 45 days' hard labour.	Appealed to Supreme Court; conviction sustained by Judge Rouleau, April 30, 1894. Fine paid, May 4, 1894.
do	22	do	J. Healy.	do	do	22	do	do	do	Out on bail March 22 to April 30, 1894. Ap- pealed to Supreme Court; conviction sus- tained by Judge Rou- leau, April 30, 1894. Fine paid, May 4, 1894.
do	21	do	Josephine.	Drunk.	do	21	Insp. White-Fraser	do	30 days' hard labour.	
do	21	do	Marguerite.	do	do	21	do	do	do	
do	21	do	Sophie.	do	do	21	do	do	do	
do	27	do	Thos. Campbell	Vagrancy	do	27	F. J. Boswell and G. Murdoch.	do	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	Fine and costs paid Mar. 29, 1894.
do	29	L. Cardinal.	M. Malette	Assault.	do	29	G. W. West and J. Simp- son.	do	1 month hard labour.	
April	6	M. Robinson.	Jno. Robinson.	do	April	7	Insp. White-Fraser.	do	Fined \$5 and costs, and bound over to keep the peace for 6 months.	Fine paid.

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	Where Tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.				
April 18	Jos. Wood	Ed. Wood	Assault	April 18	Insp. White-Fraser	Calgary	14 days' hard labour, and to find two \$300 sureties to keep the peace.	
do 18	L. FINDER	Jim Healy	do	do 18	do	do	1 month's hard labour.	
do 21	Regina	F. Williams	Vagrancy	do 21	W. E. Holmes	do	do	Sent to Regina 28th April, 1894.
do 14	A. Graham	L. M. Sage	Assault	do 23	Judge Rouleau	do	do	Appealed; fine and costs paid 4th Aug., 1894.
do 4	Regina	A. Campbell	Practising medicine without being a registered practitioner.	May 5	Insp. Harper	do	Fined \$25 and costs	
May 10	do	T. Billington	Vagrancy	do 10	J. T. Lunn and V. Beaupre	do	30 days' hard labour	
do 10	do	A. McLeod	do	do 10	do	do	2 months' hard labour	
do 12	do	N. Brown	Drunk	do 12	J. Creagh	do	15 days' hard labour	
do 5	Gillett	McCandlish	Non-payment of wages	do 14	Insp. Harper	do	To pay \$31.80 and costs	Appealed 7th May, 1894.
do 14	Regina	J. Fisher	Breach of prairie fire ordinance.	do 15	Insp. White-Fraser and A. C. Newson	do	Fined \$10 and \$2.50 costs	Paid.
do 15	do	A. McLeod	Supplying an intoxicant to Indians.	do 15	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. White-Fraser	do	2 months' hard labour	To commence at expiration of present term of imprisonment.
do 14	do	Bear Woman	Drunk	do 15	Insp. White-Fraser	do	10 days' hard labour	
do 17	do	Alie	do	do 15	do	do	4 days' hard labour	
do 17	do	Mrs. Kimley	Vagrancy	do 18	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. White-Fraser	do	Fined \$15 and costs	Paid.
do 17	do	Eli Brown	do	do 18	do	do	24 hours' hard labour	
do 17	do	Christie Moyers	do	do 18	do	do	11 do	Fine paid.
do 17	do	W. Burns	do	do 18	do	do	Fined \$10 and costs	To come up for sentence when called upon.
do 17	do	Joe Makette	do	do 18	do	do	do	Served time.
do 18	do	do	Supplying liquor to Indians.	do 19	do	do	Fined \$50 and costs, or 2 months' hard labour.	Fine paid.
do 18	W. H. Story	Schaak	Killing game out of season.	do 19	Insp. White-Fraser	do	Fined \$2 and costs	
do 18	Regina	G. W. Spence	Vagrancy	do 19	do	do	Given 10 days to find work.	At work within given time.
do 26	do	T. Chiniquy	Stealing	do 31	do	do	Dismitted	



do	do	F. Gibbs.	Attempted abortion.	July 10	Judge Rouleau.	do	do	9 years and 6 months in penitentiary.	Sent to penitentiary 22nd July, 1894.
do	do	do	Stealing	do	do	do	do	6 months in penitentiary.	
do	do	T. Chiniquy.	Driving off cattle.	May 31	Insp. White-Fraser.	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs	Fine paid.
do	do	Fred Wilde.	Supplying liquor to a constable on duty.	June 4	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. White-Fraser.	do	do	Dismissed with a caution	
do	do	N. Gubbins.	Stealing	do	do	do	do	30 days' hard labour.	
do	do	Jas. Cook.	Vagrancy	do	do	do	do	do	
do	do	Deerfoot.	Assault	do	do	do	do	2 months' hard labour.	
do	do	J. Cupp	Vagrancy	do	do	do	do	10 days' hard labour.	
do	do	J. E. Jacques.	Infringement of Postal Act.	do	do	do	do	Fined \$10 and costs.	Fine paid.
do	do	L. T. Bachman.	Stealing	do	do	do	do	30 days' hard labour.	Sent to Regina, July 22, 1894.
do	do	E. Holmes	Housebreaking	July 3	Judge Rouleau.	do	do	2 years' hard labour.	
do	do	M. McIld.	do	June 29	do	do	do	Discharged; no evidence.	
do	do	A. C. Foster	Stealing	July 11	do	do	do	6 months' hard labour.	Sent to Regina, Aug. 1, 1894.
do	do	A. Vance.	Vagrancy	June 20	W. E. Holmes and R. A. Begg.	do	do	1 do	
do	do	Jno. McGregor.	do	do	do	do	do	1 do	
do	do	P. Fraser.	Stealing	do	do	do	do	3 do	To run concurrently. Sent to Regina, Aug. 1, 1894.
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	3 do	
do	do	W. T. Jones	do	do	do	do	do	3 do	Sent to Regina, July 22, 1894.
do	do	Geo. Griffin.	do	June 23	F. J. Boswell.	do	do	6 months' hard labour.	Released by order of Gov. Genl, Aug. 3, '94
do	do	J. A. Patterson.	Supplying liquor to Indians.	do	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood.	do	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months' hard labour.	Fine paid, July 27, 1894, and Patterson released
do	do	White Pup.	Drunk.	July 4	Insp. Wood.	do	do	Fined \$5 or 1 months' hard labour.	Fine paid, July 6, 1894.
do	do	Hair Lip.	do	do	do	do	do	1 months' hard labour.	
do	do	S. Bruneau.	Vagrancy.	do	do	do	do	3 do	
do	do	N. Brown.	do	do	do	do	do	4 do	
do	do	J. Malette, sen.	do	do	do	do	do	4 do	
do	do	A. Shepherd	do	do	do	do	do	4 do	
do	do	H. Gerold	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 months' hard labour.	Fine paid, July 6, 1894.
do	do	J. Ryne.	do	do	do	do	do	30 do	
do	do	B. Mason.	do	do	do	do	do	30 do	
do	do	Crow Collar	Assault.	do	do	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	
do	do	J. Ringold alias Hanson	Prostitution	do	do	do	do	Sentence suspended during good behaviour.	
do	do	W. Brundrette.	Housebreaking.	do	do	do	do	12 months' imprisonment	Sent to Regina, Aug. 1, 1894.
do	do	Geo. Swatson.	do	do	do	do	do	2 years' hard labour.	do
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	2 do	do

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial	By whom Tried.	Where Tried	Penalty.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.				
July 14	Regina	L. I. Bakeman	Assisting prisoner to escape.	July 16	Insp. Wood.	Calgary	Dismissed	Released, July 17, 1894.
do 14	do	J. Hyland	do	do 16	do	do	do	do
do 14	do	P. Johnson	do	do 16	do	do	do	Returned to guard room.
do 14	do	F. Holmes	do	do 16	do	do	do	Released on bail by order of Judge Rouleau,
do 13	do	J. C. Wilson	Stealing	do 16	do	do	do	Aug. 11, 1894
do 15	do	W. T. Jones	Escaping custody	do 17	Judge Rouleau	do	6 months' hard labour to commence at expiration 1894.	Sent to Regina, July 22, 1894.
June 20	do	P. Fraser	Stealing	do 5	Insp. Harper and L. C. Fulmer.	do	6 months' hard labour to commence at expiration of present sentence.	Sent to Regina, Aug. 1, 1894.
July 23	do	S. Lloyd	Setting fire to prairie.	do 24	Insp. Wood.	do	Dismissed	
do 9	do	P. Brundrette	Vagrancy	do 13	F. J. Boswell and Geo. Murdoch.	do	6 months' hard labour	Tried on July 13, 1894, and given 6 days to leave town, re-arrested on July 26, and given 6 months to date from 13th; sent to Regina, Aug. 1, 1894.
do 25	do	Col. Raymond	Stealing	do 26	F. J. Boswell	do	Dismissed	To commence at expiration of present sentence
do 29	do	Crow tail Feathers, etc.	Drunk	do 31	Insp. Wood.	do	1 months' imprisonment.	
do 29	do	do	Liquor in possession.	do 31	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood.	do	3 do	
do 29	do	J. Pambrun	Giving liquor to Indians	Aug. 3	do	do	9 do	
Aug. 2	do	J. Cruse	Setting fire to prairie.	do 2	Insp. Wood.	do	Fined \$25 and costs or 2 months' hard labour.	Fine paid, Aug. 5, 1894.
do 6	W. Hart	S. Lloyd	Nonpayment of wages.	do 6	do	do	Wages and costs to be paid before 6 p.m.	Wages and costs paid, Aug. 6, 1894.
do 7	Geo. Short	M. Dowker	Assault	do 7	do	do	Dismissed	Each party to pay own costs and half costs of court; paid Aug. 18, '94

do	7	Regina	do	Driving off horses with- out owners consent.	do	7	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 7 days' hard labour.	7	Case appealed and con- viction quashed by Judge Scott, Nov. 13, 1894. Ordinance <i>ultra</i> <i>vi res.</i>
do	4	do	S. Taylor	Receiving stolen pro- perty.	do	6	Creagh	Dismissed	do	
do	12	do	R. Kearney	Maiming a cow.	Aug. 13	Insp. Wood	do	Dismissed	do	
do	13	do	C. Scott	Stealing	do	13	Holmes and Wallace	1 month's hard labour.	do	Released on bail by Judge's order 16th August, 1894.
do	14	do	N. McNabb	Bigamy	do	do	do	Dismissed	do	Prosecutor to pay costs; Served time.
do	21	do	Geo. Kerr and Glady's Moore	Theft.	Aug. 21	Insp. Wood	do	Dismissed	do	
do	22	do	R. Mensted	Neglected to assist at prairie fire.	do	22	W. E. Holmes	Fined \$10 and costs or 15 days' hard labour.	do	
do	23	do	R. Emerson	Letting out prairie fire.	do	23	Insp. Wood	Fined \$25 and costs or 2 months' hard labour.	do	Fine paid 23rd August, 1894.
do	28	do	J. Ross	Stealing	Nov. 19	Judge Scott	do	4 months' hard labour	do	Released by order of Lt. Governor 11th Oct., '94
Sept.	1	do	E. O'Connor	Insanity	Sept. 1	W. E. Holmes	do	Sentence suspended and goods to be returned.	do	Released.
do	3	do	E. Wood	Stealing	do	3	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood	1 months' hard labour.	do	
do	13	do	C. Scott	do	do	13	W. E. Holmes	Adjudged insane.	do	Committed to Brandon Asylum by Lt.-Gov.'s warrant 30th Oct., 1894
do	14	do	E. Wood	Insanity	do	14	Insp. Wood	do	do	Served time.
do	15	do	Cree Maggie	Drunk	do	17	do	\$5 and costs or 1 month's hard labour.	do	
do	29	Many Pans	Crow Collar	Assault	Oct. 1	do	do	7 days' hard labour	do	
do	29	do	The Cre	do	do	1	do	Dismissed	do	
do	29	Regina	Napsis (Bru- neau)	Giving liquor to Indians	do	1	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood	6 months' hard labour	do	
do	29	do	C. Godin	do	do	1	do	do	do	
Oct.	2	do	A. Campbell	Attempt to procure abortion.	Nov. 23	Judge Scott	do	Dismissed	do	
do	16	do	D. Morrison	Counterfeiting	do	do	do	do	do	Out on bail 22nd Oct. '94
do	18	do	W. Holloway	Stealing	do	do	do	do	do	Sent to Regina 21st Oct., 1894.
do	20	do	T. Dowling	Insanity	do	do	Supt. Jarvis	Adjudged insane.	do	
do	20	do	L. Morenion	Vagrancy	Oct. 22	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood	do	7 days' hard labour.	do	
Nov.	1	E. D. Mackay	A. M. and C. M. Rawlinson	Assault	Nov. 1	Insp. Wood	do	Dismissed	do	Prosecutor to pay costs, \$4.65; paid 2nd Nov. '94
do	2	do	do	Damage to fence	do	2	do	A. M. Rawlinson fined \$5 and costs; C. M. Raw- linson fined \$5 and costs & to pay for damage; 50c	do	Paid 3rd November, 1894
do	1	Regina	Oliver Lynn	Forgery	do	do	do	3 months' hard labour	do	
do	6	do	R. Goodman	Stealing	Nov. 14	Judge Scott	do	do	do	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c. — *Continued.*

Date of Arrest.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial.	By whom tried.	Where tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.				
Nov. 6	Regina	D. Adams	Disorderly on street.	Nov. 7	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood.	Calgary.	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month's hard labour.	Fine paid 8th Nov., 1894
do	do	Christie Myers.	Vagrancy.	do 7	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month's hard labour and to leave town.	do
do	do	Many Horses.	Drunk.	do 9	Insp. Wood.	do	4 months' hard labour.	
do	do	First Cut.	do	do 9	do	do	1 month's hard labour.	
do	do	N. Brown.	Supplying liquor to Indians.	do 9	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood.	do	9 months' hard labour.	
do	do	S. W. Shaw.	Stealing a fence.	do 12	Insp. Wood	do	Dismissed	C.P.R. to pay costs, \$7.65
do	do	S. A. Lloyd.	Infraction of election ordinance.	do 12	do	do	Fined \$10 and costs \$5.30 or 2 mos. imprisonment or 1 month's hard labour.	Fine paid 12th Nov., '94.
do	do	Running Otter.	Drunk.	do 13	do	do	do	
do	do	Jack.	do	do 13	do	do	do	
do	do	Big Bull.	do	do 13	do	do	do	
do	do	Poor Eagle.	do	do 13	do	do	do	
do	do	Kills-on-water.	do	do 13	do	do	do	
do	do	Wolf Head.	Assault	do 13	do	do	do	
do	do	Tinware.	Supplying liquor to Indians.	do 15	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood.	do	2	Serving time.
do	do	Regina.	do	do 15	do	do	Fined \$300 and costs \$14, or 6 mos. hard labour.	
do	do	Jane Reay.	Insanity.	do 16	Fred. S. Brown.	do	Adjudged insane.	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summary or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1893.				1893.					
Dec. 17	Regina.....	John Anderson.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Dec. 19	No.	Inspector Harper and W. B. Heath, J.P.	\$5 and costs or 14 days labour	Cannore	Sent to guard room at Calgary.
do 25	do	Charles Johnson	do	do 26	"	do	\$5 and costs.	do	Fine paid
do 26	do	A. Panna	Theft.	do 27	"	do	6 months hard labour	do	Sent to Calgary.
1894.				1894.					
Jan. 3	G. Hannam.....	W. Jack.....	Assault.....	Jan. 4	"	Inspector Harper		Banff	Dismissed.
do 5	Regina.....	S. Terzie.....	Vagrancy.....	do 9	"	do and C. Fulmer, J.P.	L. 30 days hard labour.	Anthracite.	Sent to Calgary.
do 18	W. Jack.....	J. Sutherland.....	Neglect of duty as school trustee	do 23	"	Inspector Whity-Fraser.	\$10 and costs	Banff	Case appealed. Conviction sustained.
do 20	Regina.....	A. Carlman.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 26	"	Insp. Harper and W. B. Heath, J.P.	\$5 and costs	Cannore	Fine paid.
Feb. 10	D. Keefe.....	P. Hurlbut.....	Theft.....	Feb. 19	"	Inspector Harper	Committed for trial	Anthracite.	Case dismissed at trial
do 20	G. H. Aston.....	S. Zuckarah.....	Peddling without a license	do 21	No.	W. B. Heath, J.P.	Fined \$10 and costs.	Cannore	Fine paid.
do 26	Regina.....	K. Murchison.....	Creating a disturbance by swearing in a public place	do 26	"	Insp. Harper and G. A. Stewart, J.P.	do	Banff	do
Mar. 21	G. H. Aston.....	James Kerr.....	Keeping disorderly house	Mar. 21	"	do and W. B. Heath, J.P.		Cannore	Case dismissed.
do 21	do	do	Failing to admit police to licensed premises.	do 21	"	do	Fined \$20 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
April 2	Regina.....	A. Carlman.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	April 5	"	do	Fined \$5 and costs	do	do
do 21	C. Griffiths.....	Mary Donohue.....	Assault.....	do 25	"	Inspector Harper		Anthracite.	Dismissed.
do 21	do	P. Williamson	do	do 25	"	do	Fined \$1 and costs	do	Fine paid.
May 9	Regina.....	John Osborne.....	Vagrancy.....	May 11	"	do and W. B. Heath, J.P.	30 days hard labour.	Cannore	Sent to Calgary.
do 18	do	Oh. Lee.....	Allowing playing at cards on premises	do 18	"	Insp. Harper	Fined \$50 and costs	Anthracite.	Fine paid.
do 18	do	G. Helmes.....	Seclusion of girl between 14 and 16.	do 21	"	do and W. B. Heath, J.P.	18 months h'd labour	Cannore	Committed for trial.
do 26	do	J. Ryan.....	Insane.....	do 26	No.	Inspector Harper		Banff	Sent to Regina.
do 30	do	J. Pennock.....	Pointing firearms at G. Hannan.	June 12	"	C. Fulmer, J.P.		Anthracite.	Dismissed.

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Date of Sentence or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where tried.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.					
June 5	Regina.....	J. Bone.....	Selling liquor without a license.	June 6	No.	Insp. Harper and W. B. Heath, J.P.		Canmore.....	Dismissed.
do 12	do .....	J. Pennoek .....	Drunk and disorderly.	do 12	"	do and L. C. Fulmer, J.P.	Fined \$2 and costs.	Anthracite..	Fine paid.
do 12	do .....	G. Hannam.....	do	do 12	"	do	do	do	do
do 12	do .....	J. Holmes.....	Housebreaking and theft	do 13	"	Inspector Harper	do	Baiff .....	Committed for trial.
do 12	do .....	M. Megg.....	do	do 13	"	do	do	do	do
do 18	do .....	P. Fraser.....	Theft.	do 20	No.	Inspector Harper and L. C. Fulmer, J.P.	3 months hard labour.	Anthracite..	Sent to Calgary.
do 19	A. D. Wright.	J. Coney.....	Assault.	do 20	"	do	6 months hard labour.	Baiff .....	Dismissed.
July 5	Regina.....	P. Fraser.....	Theft.	July 5	"	Inspector Harper and L. C. Fulmer, J.P.	do	Anthracite..	Sent to Calgary.
Aug. 20	G. H. Aston.....	Angus McLeod..	Setting out bush fire.	Aug. 20	"	W. B. Heath, J.P.	Fined \$5 and costs.	Canmore ..	Fine paid.
do 27	Regina.....	R. Hoy.....	Rape.	do 27	"	Inspector Harper and W. B. Heath, J.P.	do	do	Case dismissed.
do 29	do .....	H. Campbell..	Theft.	do 29	"	Insp. Harper and L. C. Fulmer, J.P.	do	Anthracite..	do
Sept. 11	Sam. Lee.....	A. Simons.....	Assault.	Sept. 12	"	do	do	do	do
do 17	Regina.....	Mike Lynch.....	Drunk and disorderly.	do 18	"	Insp. Harper and W. B. Heath, J.P.	Fined \$5 and costs.	Canmore ..	Fine paid.
do 17	do .....	John McLean..	do	do 18	"	do	do	do	do
do 18	do .....	R. Kennish.....	do	do 20	"	Insp. Harper and L. C. Fulmer, J.P.	do	Anthracite..	do
Oct. 31	G. A. Stewart ..	D. Keefe.....	Keeping a pool table without a license.	Oct. 31	"	Inspector Harper.....	Fined \$10 and costs.	do	do
Nov. 2	do .....	L. Harris.....	Assault.	Nov. 2	"	W. B. Heath, J.P.	do	Canmore ..	Dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
			1893.			
Wm. Piche.	D. Lawrence.	Setting out prairie fire.	Dec. 7	F. Fane, J. P.	\$20 or 1 month hard labour.	Lodged in guardroom.
Regina.	Frank Jones.	Vagrancy.	do	R. McKernan and H. Wilson.	2 months hard labour.	do
do	F. E. Shepherd.	Murder.	do	9 Judge Rouleau.	Imprisonment for life.	Sent to Stony Mountain.
do	James Lang.	House breaking.	do	G. W. West	Committed for trial.	Sent to N.W.M.P. barracks, Calgary.
do	J. Galahan.	Vagrancy.	do	F. F. Tims and A. H. Griesbach.	5 month hard labour.	Lodged in guardroom.
W. W. Clarke.	D. Gregson.	Cruelty to animals.	do	G. Fletcher and P. Talbot.	Dismissed	Lacombe.
D. Gregson.	W. W. Clarke.	Obstructing a peace officer.	do	do	do	do
Regina.	W. Nichols.	Neglecting to support his wife.	do	G. W. West	\$5 or 2 months hard labour.	Sent to Calgary barracks.
do	do	Contempt of court	do	do	Reprimanded.	Innisfail.
F. Jones.	R. Kinney.	Assault	do	H. Wilson.	Dismissed	South Edmonton.
			1894.			
A. Grahane.	L. M. Sage.	do	Jan. 31	G. W. West and J. P. Fream.	do	Innisfail.
O. Pelant.	M. Lepage.	Wrongfully dismissed from employment.	do	A. H. Griesbach.	do	Fort Saskatchewan.
Regina.	F. L. Jolie.	Vagrancy.	Feb. 30	H. Wilson and R. McKernan.	3 months imprisonment.	South Edmonton.
Const. Griffith.	W. Featherstone.	Drunk and incapable	Jan. 30	do	Fined \$1 and costs	do
A. Carey.	G. Ballard.	Creating a disturbance	do	F. Brown.	Dismissed	Prosecutor did not appear.
W. Waghorn	W. W. Clarke.	Using threatening language.	do	G. W. West and J. P. Fream.	Bound over to keep the peace	Red Deer.
L. M. Sage.	A. Grahane.	Assault.	do	do	Dismissed	Innisfail.
Louisa Hill.	John Bull	do	Feb. 24	J. D. Moodie and W. S. Park.	1 month hard labour.	Lodged in guardroom.
C. St. Jean.	E. St. Jean.	do	do	F. F. Tims	Dismissed	Fort Saskatchewan.
do	do	Neglecting to support his wife.	do	do	Settled out of court.	do
Regina.	W. Bibbee	Unlawfully putting out poison.	do	A. H. Griesbach	Dismissed	do
A. Grahane	L. M. Sage.	Using threatening language.	do	A. H. Griesbach and J. A. Simpson	Bound over to keep the peace for 12 months.	Innisfail.
Regina.	do	Attempted murder.	do	A. E. Snyder	Committed for trial.	\$3000 bail accepted.
L. M. Sage.	A. Grahane	Assault and battery	do	F. Brown	do	do
Regina.	John Varty.	Theft.	do	F. Brown and G. W. West.	\$1 and costs	Paid forthwith.
do	Bert Varty.	do	do	do	do	do
Alex. McDonald	W. Carruthers.	Lunacy	do	A. E. Snyder	Sent to Brandon asylum.	Edmonton.
T. H. Stewart	S. Whitney	Assault.	do	H. Wilson.	Fined \$5 and costs.	Paid forthwith.
do	M. Flynn.	do	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs	do

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
			1894.			
Regina.	Eli Legacy.	Theft.	Feb. 10	A. Arcand	Committed for trial	St. Albert.
A. Doyle.	A. Dumont.	Assault.	do 17	J. Cameron and J. A. McDougall.	Sentence suspended.	Edmonton.
A. Doyle.	do	do	do 17	J. Cameron and J. A. McDougall.	\$1 and costs.	Paid forthwith.
L. Moret.	M. Shanhahan.	Unlawfully setting out poison.	Mar. 10	A. H. Griesbach.	\$5 and costs.	do
— Pompot	R. Castle.	do	do 10	do	do	do
Adam House.	G. Leggat	Assault	do 2	A. E. Snyder and C. W. Suter.	do	do
P. Balfour	Jno. Murray.	Seduction under promise of marriage.	do 8	M. McCauley	Dismissed	Edmonton.
Wm. Halliday	Wm. Howie	Assault	do 14	do	Settled out of court.	do
O. Griffin	A. Gainer	do	do 17	W. D. Jarvis.	\$5 and costs	Paid forthwith.
do	T. Hillin	Theft.	do 17	do	do	Defendant paying costs.
do	D. C. Shields	do	do 17	do	do	do
J. A. Monjean	J. Monjean	do	do 17	do	do	Costs divided.
J. Lake	A. Paquette	Having J. D. cattle unlawfully in his possession.	do 22	A. E. Snyder	\$1 and costs	Paid forthwith.
L. Devollen.	J. Dobbela.	Seduction under promise of marriage.	do 28	do	Dismissed	St. Albert.
Regina.	A. Cousineau.	Theft.	do 27	A. E. Snyder and A. Arcand	\$5 or 14 days' hard labour.	Lodged in guard room.
M. Percuit	D. St. Arminel.	Drunk	do 28	A. F. Snyder	\$2 and costs	Paid forthwith.
F. Marioggi.	V. LeBlanc.	Theft.	do 28	do	Dismissed	St. Albert.
	J. Larose.	do	do 30	do	Committed for trial.	Sentenced to 2 months' hard labour by Judge Rouleau on 21st May, 1894.
Regina.	C. Farwell	Drunk	do 2	G. W. West	50c. and costs.	Paid forthwith.
do	T. Branly	Theft.	do 12	do	Prosecution withdrawn	Innisfail.
L. M. Sage	C. Seagram	Assault	do 10	F. Brown.	Dismissed	do
Regina.	M. Bliss	Horsestealing	do 13	G. W. West.	do	do
L. Cardinal	M. Marette	Assault	do 29	G. W. West and J. A. Simpson.	1 month's hard labour.	Sent to Calgary barracks.
A. Courterille.	Alex. Belcourt.	Theft.	do 13	J. Taylor.	Dismissed	Loc. St. Anne.
Regina.	E. W. Shanield.	do	April 3	G. West and J. P. Fream.	do	Innisfail.
do	H. Shanield.	Receiving stolen property	do 3	do	do	do
A. Grebel.	L. M. Sage.	Vagrancy.	do 7	J. A. Simpson and G. West.	15 months' hard labour.	do



Offender	Charge	Date	Name	Details	Outcome	Remarks
R. Dugas	Assault	do	O. Moran		\$2 and bound over to keep the peace.	Fine and costs paid
Const. Reeder	Setting out fire	do	James Graham		50c	do
J. F. Caldwell	Assault	do	A. Coghlan		\$2 50 and costs	do
L. Parsler	do	do	do		\$2	do
F. Rudd	Fraud	May 3	E. Arthur		Dismissed	Edmonton.
E. Dupuis	Assault	April 5	H. W. McKenny		do	Dismissed; want of evidence.
do	do	do	do		Fined \$1 and costs.	Paid forthwith.
Regina	do	do	do		do	do
J. Laderoute	Horse-stealing	do	do		Dismissed	St. Albert.
Regina	Setting out prairie fire	do	do		Fined \$10 and costs	Paid forthwith.
E. Raymond	Assault	do	W. D. Jarvis		do	S. Edmonton paid.
R. McKernan	do	do	do		Dismissed	do
Const. McDonald	Setting out prairie fire	do	do		Fined \$ 1 and costs.	do
do	do	do	do		do	do
do	do	do	do		do	do
F. Brohn	Carrying concealed weapons	do	do		do	do
Regina	Theft	do	E. W. McClellan		Dismissed	Red Deer.
Frank Good	Fraud	May 10	A. E. Snyder		Committed for trial	Dismissed by Judge Rouleau.
W. D. Jarvis	Drunk and disorderly	do	W. D. Jarvis and H. Wilson		6 months' hard labour	Lodged in guardroom.
Chas. Knox	In unlawful possession of a horse	do	W. D. Jarvis and H. Wilson		Dismissed	S. Edmonton, paid.
Geo. Bull	Assault	do	A. E. Snyder		\$2 and costs.	Paid forthwith.
Regina	Horse-stealing	June 18	A. H. Griesbach and F. F. Tims		Committed for trial	Sentenced to 5 years' hard labour by Judge Rouleau, 18th Oct., 1894.
do	Drunk and disorderly	do	G. W. West		Fined 50c. and costs.	Innsfail.
J. Moriarty	Non-payment of wages	do	G. W. West and J. A. Simpson		Defendant ordered to pay \$12 and costs.	do paid.
J. Morrison	Shooting a cow	do	do		Dismissed	do
L. Murray	Using abusive language	do	do		Settled out of court.	do
Regina	Drunk and disorderly	do	W. D. Jarvis and R. McKernan		Fined \$1 and costs	S. Edmonton.
do	Vagrancy	do	W. D. Jarvis and H. Wilson		1 month's hard labour	Died at Edmonton, 14th June, 1894.
do	Setting out prairie fire	do	W. D. Jarvis		Fined \$10 and costs.	S. Edmonton, paid.
R. McKernan	Drunk and disorderly	do	H. Wilson and W. D. Jarvis		do	do
J. Brown	Cruelty to animals	do	do		do	do
J. Marshall	Assault	do	Insp. Snyder		do	do
Regina	Non-payment of wages	do	do		Ordered to pay.	do
do	Murder	do	J. A. McDougall		Committed for trial	Case dropped for present by Crown.
J. Maaron	Unlawful appropriation of property	do	H. W. McKenny and D. Ma-loney		To return property and pay costs.	Property returned and costs paid.
Regina	Indecent exposure	do	do		To pay costs	Paid.
do	Assault	July 20	A. H. Griesbach		Fined \$10 and costs.	Paid, St. Albert.
do	do	do	A. H. Griesbach		2 months' hard labour	Lodged in guardroom.
C. St. Germain	Shooting a dog	June 28	D. M. Howard and W. L. Wood		Paid to St. Germain, \$3	Athabasca Landing.
Regina	Cattle-stealing	July 9	Insp. Snyder		Committed for trial	Sentenced to 1 month's hard labour by Judge Rouleau.
do	Assault	do	M. McCaully		10 months' hard labour	Lodged in guardroom.
do	Drunk	do	A. H. Griesbach and F. F. Tims		\$5 or 1 month's hard labour	Paid.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
Regina.	Rance Williams.	Cattle-stealing.	1894.			
do	J. F. Mott.	Theft.	July 23	A. H. Griesbach	Committed for trial.	2 years' hard labour by Judge Rouleau, 19th Oct., 1894.
do	R. Beaur.	Drunk.	do	A. H. Griesbach and F. F. Tims	6 months' hard labour.	Levied in guardroom.
R. C. Brumpton.	L. Lepante.	Theft.	Aug. 6	do	\$1 and costs.	Fine paid.
do	do	do	July 19	F. Brown and R. W. McLellan.	Dismissed	Red Deer.
Regina.	Brox.	Pointing a shotgun.	do	do	do	do
Williams.	J. Rowland.	Assault.	do	do	Fined \$10 and costs	Paid.
do	A. Merriand.	Theft.	do	do	Dismissed	Edmonton.
do	H. Woolley.	Drunk.	do	do	do	Costs against plaintiff.
E. A. Miller.	J. H. Traubert.	Theft.	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs.	Paid.
J. T. Debridge.	A. Conleut.	Assault.	do	J. A. Simpson.	Dismissed	Prosecutor failed to appear.
Regina.	C. E. Miller.	Obtaining money under false pretences.	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs.	Paid.
J. Logan.	L. Parker.	Assault.	do	26 G. W. West and J. A. Simpson	Dismissed	Innisfail.
do	J. Logan.	do	do	do	do	do
Regina.	L. J. Vellat.	Unlawfully selling liquor.	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs.	Paid.
J. Brunelle.	J. Leemie.	Theft.	Aug. 3	A. H. Griesbach and F. F. Tims	Dismissed	Prosecutor failed to appear.
do	do	do	do	do	Committed	Sentenced to 3 years for theft on 19th Oct., 1894, by Judge
Regina.	C. H. Hubbard.	Drunk.	do	do	do	Rouleau.
do	O. Vercan.	Theft.	do	do	\$1 and costs.	Paid.
do	Eli Vercan.	do	do	do	Dismissed	Fort Saskatchewan.
W. D. Jarvis and H. Wilson.	J. Milne.	Criminal libel.	do	do	do	do
J. Maloney.	A. Doyle.	Improper use of firearms.	do	do	do	Costs against prosecution.
R. V. Vaudin.	J. Leemie.	Theft.	do	22 C. W. Sutter and M. McCauly	do	Edmonton.
do	W. Leemie.	do	do	21 A. E. Snyder.	Committed for trial.	labour by Judge Rouleau, 19th Oct., 1894.
do	A. Courterwille.	do	do	do	do	Discharged by Judge Rouleau, 19th Oct., 1894.
F. Compton.	A. Sutherland.	Assault.	do	21 W. L. Wood and D. M. Howard	Fined \$2 and costs	6 months' hard labour by Judge Rouleau, 19th Oct., 1894.
						Athabasca Landing.

R. E. Dorais	A. Paradis	Insanity	Sept. 19	F. F. Tims	Dismissed	Port Saskatchewan.
V. Paradis	A. Paradis	Assault	do	F. F. Tims and A. H. Griesbach	Bond over to keep peace.	\$300 bond accepted.
Regina	C. Kettleson	Theft.	Oct. 3	F. F. Tims	Sentence suspended.	Juvenile offender.
do	Wm. Coe	do	do	W. D. Jarvis	2 mos. hard labour	Lodged in guard room.
do	do	do	do	do	Dismissed	S. Edmonton.
R. Pardue	T. F. Ellis	Assault with intent to murder.	Sept. 4	A. D. Gregson and R. Simpson	\$100 bail allowed; failed to appear.	Red Deer.
Regina	W. W. Cadley	The t.	do	G. W. West and J. Simpson	do	Bail forfeited; Innisfail.
A. Brown	A. L. Grimer	Overdriving a horse	do	A. E. Snyder and C. W. Stutler	\$2 and costs	Wine and costs paid.
Regina	Lois Ward	Supplying liquor to Indians	do	A. E. Snyder and C. DeCoze	6 mos. and 14 d. hard labour.	Released by order of Governor General, Nov. 27, 1894.
do	F. Brissard	Vagrancy	do	H. W. McKenny	Dismissed	St. Albert.
do	W. H. Fraser	Breach of game ordinance	July 31	W. L. Wood and D. M. Howard	\$5 and costs	Half fine to informer.
do	John Burley	Shooting with intent to do bodily harm.	Oct. 9	J. F. McNamara	Committed for trial.	Discharged by Judge Rouleau, Oct. 18, 1894.
L. Dorval	E. Coley	Theft.	do	A. H. Griesbach and D. M. Howard	Allowed to go on suspended sentence.	Port Saskatchewan.
Regina	do	Breach of ordinance respecting estrays.	do	do	\$5 and costs	Paid forthwith.
do	L. R. Forbes	Drunk and disorderly	do	D. M. Howard	\$1 do	do
do	Al. Adanson	do	do	do	\$1 do	do
do	W. H. Parsons	do	do	do	\$1 do	do
do	Jesse Knox	Ins. ne.	Nov. 2	do	Committed to gaol for safe keeping.	Sent to Regina, Nov. 12, 1894.
do	A. Ruest	Obstructing a peace officer	Oct. 8	W. D. Jarvis and A. E. Snyder	Fined costs of court.	Paid.
do	P. Robertson	Theft.	do	W. D. Jarvis	Dismissed	S. Edmonton.
do	H. Cunningham	Drunk and disorderly	do	H. W. McKenny	Fined \$1 and costs	St. Albert.
do	Wm. Calder	do	do	do	do	do
do	J. Beauchamp	Obstructing a peace officer	do	do	do \$2 do	do
do	P. Fitzgerald	Theft.	do	A. E. Snyder	Dismissed	do
H. W. McKenny	J. Staunton	Assault	do	do	do	do
G. Overy	W. J. Grabane	do	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs	Each party to pay own costs.
S. S. Taylor	J. Ambler	Letting out fire	do	J. McNamara	Dismissed	Paid.
Regina	G. Larose	Drunk and disorderly	do	J. McNamara and C. Schanz	do	Wetskiwin.
do	J. Moriarty	do	do	do	do	do
do	Louis White	Supplying liquor to Indians	Nov. 13	John Cameron and A. E. Snyder	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 mo. hard labour.	do
F. Bonneau	F. Rikauger	Threatening to shoot	do	J. McAmara and C. Schanz	Fined \$15 and costs	do
F. Rikauger	F. Bonneau	Stealing a cow	do	do	Dismissed	do
do	G. J. J. Joyss	do	do	do	do	do
Wm. Reay	Jane Re-y	Insanity	do	F. Brown	Committed to Brandon Asylum	Prosecutor to pay costs.
Sgt. Dunning	J. Reinholdt	Letting out prairie fire	do	do	do	Sent to Calgary, Nov. 16, 1894.
G. J. Clink	Edwin Plumb	Horsestealing	do	R. W. McClellan and A. D. Gregson	Dismissed	Red Deer.
do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Regina	Amos Plumb	do	do	do	do	do
C. Schmidt	A. Rippe	Threatening to shoot	do	C. Stutler, J. P.	Fined costs of court.	Paid forthwith.
Regina	D. McCarhy	Furious driving	do	do	do	Edmonton, paid.
do	A. Ruest	Creating a disturbance	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs	do
do	S. Shining Elbow	Vagrancy	do	C. DeCoze	2 mos. hard labour	Lodged in guard room.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial.	By whom tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
			1894.			
E. Brosseau	L. Chevigny	Voting illegally	Nov. 5	M. McCauley	Prosecutor did not appear	Edmonton.
do	A. Vital	do	5	do	do	do
do	Delorme	do	5	do	do	do
John Staunton	G. Overy	Threatening to do bodily harm	do 9	W. D. Jarvis	Bound over to keep the peace	South Edmonton.
M. Flynn	John Ball	Non-payment of wages	do 17	do	Settled out of court	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Sentence or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom tried.	Penalty.	Where tried.	Remarks.
1893.				1893.					
Dec. 4	Regina	Archie Cameron	Assault.	Dec. 4	No.	Supt. Howe	2 months' hard labour.	Battleford	
do 21	do	P. C. Pambrun	Illegally fishing.	do 21	"	Insp. Moodie	Dismissed	do	
do 23	do	Gab. Poundmaker	Breaking windows of R.C. schoolhouse at reserve.	do 23	"	Supt. Howe & P. J. Williams	14 days' hard labour.	do	
do 28	do	J. Mistenean	Drunk	do 28	"	Insp. Moodie	do	do	
1894.				1894.					
Jan. 2	do	Alfred Smith.	do	Jan. 2	"	Supt. Howe	\$10 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
Feb. 26	do	Wm. Lightfoot	do and disorderly	Feb. 26	"	do & Insp. Begin	\$5 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do	do
do 24	do	John Bull	Assault.	do 24	"	Insp. Moodie	1 month's hard labour.	do	
Mar. 30	do	Mapscheman.	do	Mar. 30	"	Supt. Howe & Insp. Moodie	do	do	
Jan. 23	do	A. M. Parker	Larceny	do 16	"	Judge McGuire	6 months' hard labour.	do	
April 9	do	A. Smith	Assault	April 9	"	Insp. Moodie	do	do	
do 9	do	do	do	do 9	"	do	1 do	do	
do 12	do	do	Larceny	Oct. 16	"	Judge McGuire	6 do	do	To run concurrently, with present sentence.
June 21	do	do	Assault	June 21	"	Insp. Begin	2 do	do	
do 21	do	do	(Giving intoxicants to Indians.	Aug. —	"	do	do	do	
do 22	do	Cyril Bosquett	do	June 22	"	Insp. Moodie and Begin	Dismissed	do	No evidence.
July 10	do	Baptiste Racette	Larceny	Oct. 16	"	Judge McGuire	8 months' hard labour.	do	
Aug. 7	do	Jos. Badger.	do	Aug. 7	"	Insp. Moodie and Begin	Case dismissed	do	Cautioned.
do 6	do	Wm. Gladue.	Fast riding.	do 6	"	do do	\$5 and costs	do	Fine paid.
Sept. 7	do	Jos. Atkinson.	Drunk and disorderly.	Sept. 7	"	Supt. Howe & Insp. Moodie	do	do	do
Oct. 30	do	F. Kieyl (Constable).	Larceny	Oct. 30	"	Insp. Begin	Committed for trial.	do	
Nov. 19	do	R. Y. Black	Illegally disposing of Government property.	Nov. 19	"	do	do	do	
do 21	do	A. F. Fraser	Assault	Nov. 21	"	Supt. Howe	\$5 and costs.	do	do

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom Tried.	Where Tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1893.				1893.				
Dec. 6	Queen	U. S. Urton	Refusing to assist in suppressing prairie fire.	Dec. 6	Chas. Nolin	Prince Albert District.	Fined \$5 and costs	Fine paid.
do 12	do	Howard Stovel	Larceny	Jan. 20	Judge McGuire	do	4 months' imprisonment with hard labour.	
do 30	do	Geo. Stansfield	do	do	Courtney, J. and T. O. Davis	do	Acquitted	
do 14	do	Joseph Wigmore	Creating a disturbance.	do	Supt. Cotton, J. P.	do	Fined \$2 and costs	do
1894.								
Jan. 5	C. Lelandre	C. Boucher	Assault	do	Insp. Strickland	do	Dismissed	
do 20	Queen	Geo. Stansfield	Receiver of stolen property.	do 25	Judge McGuire	do	9 months' imprisonment with hard labour.	Died 4th Oct., 1894.
do 29	Moncy (Sioux squaw)	Tasaroo (Sioux squaw)	Assault	do 29	Supt. Cotton	do	Dismissed	
do 8	Queen	Chas. E. Boucher	do	do 8	Insp. Strickland and Louis Marion	do	Dismissed with costs against defendant.	Costs paid.
do 9	Sergt. Bied	Dr. Gautier	Practising medicine without a license.	do 9	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$10 and costs	Fine paid.
Feb. 7	Queen	C. Schmitt	Larceny	Feb. 7	Insp. Strickland and H. Keith	do	Dismissed	
do 17	do	Chas. Wilmot	do	do	Insp. Strickland and R. S. Mackenzie	do	1 month imprisonment with hard labour.	
do 23	do	John Smith	Cattle stealing	Mar. 1	Judge McGuire	do	2½ years' imprisonment with hard labour.	Prisoner sentenced to Penitentiary, 5th March, 1894.
Mar. 10	do	Stewart Briston	Larceny	do 31	do	do	18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.	
do 19	Ega-too-a (Sioux squaw)	Ta-let-ta	Common assault	do 21	Supt. Cotton and Insp. Allan	do	10 days' imprisonment with hard labour.	
do 21	Norman McKim-zit.	Wm. Gordon	do	do 22	do	do	Fined \$5 and bound over to keep the peace for 6 months in sum of \$100. Himself \$50 and one security \$50.	

do	22	Queen.....	Elzear Patnaude	Drunk and creating a disturbance,	do	23	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days' imprisonment with hard labour.
do	22	do	Peter Badger	do	do	24	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	22	do	Thos. McGee	Willful damage to property.	do	21	Supt. Cotton	do	Fined \$1 and costs and to pay damages.
do	22	do	Chas. McIntosh	do	do	21	do	do	Dismissed
do	22	do	M. McIntosh	do	do	21	do	do	do
do	22	do	F. Cook	do	do	21	do	do	do
do	26	Nap. Ladeux	L. Guacque	Putting out poison	do	30	Insp. Strickland	do	do
May	2	Queen	L. Guesjean	Shooting on Sunday	May	2	do	do	Pay costs
do	5	C. Lafontaine	G. Jucher	Starting a prairie fire	do	5	do	do	Case dismissed
do	14	Queen	Sandy	Assaulting constable	Aug.	25	Judge McEuire	do	Committed as a lunatic
do	17	R. S. Cook	J. McKay	Starting prairie fire	May	19	Supt. Cotton	do	Fined \$1 and costs
June	15	A. Thompson	J. Leclair	Infringing Fisheries Act	June	16	Inspectors Mondie and Strickland	do	Sentenced, 1 month imprisonment at hard labour.
do	16	Queen	N. Carrier	Drunk and disorderly	do	18	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$10 and costs or one month hard labour.
July	18	do	P. O'Meara	Indecent exposure	July	19	R. S. Mackenzie	do	Fined \$10 and costs
do	18	do	A. Howe	Drunk and disorderly	do	19	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$1 and costs
do	18	do	R. Tate	do	do	19	do	do	do
do	18	do	C. Laframboise	do	do	19	do	do	do
do	19	do	N. Arcand	Drunk	do	19	do	do	do
Aug.	8	F. Violette	H. St. Cyr	Burglary	Nov.	22	Judge McEuire	do	Sentenced, 1 year, hard labour.
do	8	E. Boule	do	House-breaking	do	22	do	do	do
do	14	Queen	P. Morin	Assault	Aug.	14	(J. McCrum	do	2 months' hard labour
do	16	S. Sinclair	P. Sinclair	do	do	16	Insp. Strickland and R. S. McKenzie	do	Fined \$2 and costs
do	20	J. Allan	Wm. S. Hall	Receiving stolen property	do	26	Judge McEuire	do	3 yrs. imprisonment hard labour in Regina jail.
do	21	S. McLeod	Wm. Trepanier	False representation with intent to defraud	Nov.	22	do	do	Case dismissed
do	28	Jas. Lengil	New Hay (Stons)	Robbery	do	25	do	do	1 yr. imprisonment hard labour in Regina jail.
do	28	J. B. Allan	F. Smith	Burglary	Aug.	26	do	do	Dismissed
do	29	Queen	A. McKay	Prairie fire	do	29	Insp. Allan	do	1 mo. imprisonment with hard labour or \$40 fine.
do	29	do	Alexanders	Setting prairie fire	do	29	do	do	do
do	29	do	Misoyaknatust	Larceny	do	2	do	do	Dismissed after preliminary trial.
do	21	do	Wm. Erasmus	do	do	28	do	do	do
do	21	do	Mary Bell	Complicity in robbery	do	28	do	do	do
do	22	do	J. Gabriel	do	do	28	do	do	do
do	21	do	J. Pasmus	Larceny	do	28	do	do	do
do	21	do	Rattling Sleeve	Complicity in stealing	do	28	do	do	do
			(Cree Squaw)						

Fine paid to R. S. Cook.

Fine paid.

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RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom Tried.	Where Tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.				
June 25	Queen	T. Bedford	Keeping a house of ill-fame.	June 30	Judge McGuire	Prince Albert District.	Fined \$100 or 6 months imprisonment.	Fine paid.
do 15	do	S. J. Brown	do	do 30	do	do	do	do
Sept. 8	H. J. Montgomery.	J. Ward	Taking a waggon with intention of depriving the owner.	Aug. 13	J. Courtney	do	Dismissed	
do 15	J. McDermott	L. Moran	Leaving his employmt	do 17	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$2 and costs.	Fine paid.
do 15	J. Pucan	Ed. Malfair	Stealing	do 17	do	do	Case dismissed	
do 27	F. Schmitter.	A. Sherret	Stealing a drill.	do 27	Insp. Strickland and L. Marion	do	Dismissed	
Oct. 13	Queen	M. Debois	Starting prairie fire	do 17	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$1 and costs.	Fine paid.
do 13	do	Mary (C. Squaw)	Drunkenness.	Oct. 19	Supt. Cotton and Insp. Allan	do	Fined \$5 or 3 days' imprisonment.	Fine not paid.
do 18	do	F. Gienhon	Giving an Indian woman whiskey.	do 19	do	do	Dismissed	
do 19	do	M. Debois	Starting prairie fire.	do 19	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$5 and costs.	Fine paid.
do 19	do	C. Rosnoble	do	do 20	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs.	do
do 20	do	C. Magloire	Giving an Indian woman whiskey.	do 23	Supt. Cotton and Insp. Allan.	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month imprisonment.	do
do 20	J. Parenteau.	M. Bisson	Taking horse off prairie	do 23	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$10 and costs.	do
Nov. 6	D. Venne.	D. McKenzie	Illegal voting.	Nov. 8	Insp. Strickland and C. Nolin	do	Fined \$35 and costs or 2 months' hard labour.	do
do 6	Queen	P. Foyant	Giving whiskey to an Indian.	do 6	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$100 and costs or 6 months' hard labour.	Fine not paid.
do 7	Wm. McLeod.	J. Thompson	Assault	do 19	do	do	Dismissed	
do 28	Queen	P. Gaudion and A. Case.	Horse stealing.	do 30	T. O. Davis.	do	do	
Sept. 23	do	Garrison	Illegal sale of liquor	Aug. 24	C. W. Mayne and M. Copeland.	do	Dismissed	
do 18	do	J. Robertson	Letting out prairie fire	do 28	R. Hartley	do	do	
do 18	do	W. J. Plant	do	do 28	do	do	do	
do 18	do	F. Graves	do	do 28	do	do	do	
do 18	do	C. Scripture	do	do 28	do	do	do	
do 18	do	N. Nordstean	Refusing to assist in putting out prairie fire	do 28	do	do	do	



RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, etc.—*Concluded.*

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom Tried.	Where Tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.				
Feb. 14	Corpl. Connor . . .	Jean Baptiste la Liberty.	Was under the influence of liquor, contrary to the Indian Act.	Feb. 14	Indian Agent Reader and Geo. McCrum, J.P.	Cumberland House.	and Fined \$5	Treaty Indian of the Cumberland Band.
Mar. 15	Julia Cadotte . . .	Sally Teaboy . . .	Using abusive language	Mar. 15	W. C. King, J.P.	do	Dismissed	
Aug. 14	Corpl. Connor . . .	Pierre Morin . . .	Did create disturbance and abuse his wife.	Aug. 14	(Geo. McCrum, J.P.)	do	Two months' hard labour, police Guard room, Prince Albert.	
Nov. 13	Pierre Morin . . .	Geo. McCrum . . .	Having liquor on Indian Reserve at Cumberland, contrary to Indian Act.			do		Information laid before Sheriff Hughes and A. McBeth, J.P.'s. Case referred to Jas. McKay, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor, Prince Albert.

D.W.W.

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