

**NORTH-WEST
MOUNTED
POLICE**

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

1896

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REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE
1896

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1897

[No. 16—1897.]

*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 1896.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,

President of the Council.

DECEMBER 31, 1896.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
COMMISSIONER L. W. HERCHMER

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1896.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, 10th December, 1896.

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, 1896, together with the annual reports of the following officers, for the same period:—

Superintendent Steele.

“ Perry, with reports of Inspectors Starnes, Macdonell, Gilpin-Brown and McGibbon.

“ Deane.

“ Griesbach.

“ Moffatt.

“ Howe, with report of Inspector Harper.

“ Cotton.

Inspector White-Fraser.

Inspector Constantine.

The assistant surgeons and acting assistant surgeons.

The veterinary and assistant veterinary surgeons, and the veterinary non-commissioned officers.

PATROLS.

We have endeavoured to keep up our patrol system to the best of our ability, but in some sections, owing to our reduced strength, we were unable to cover as much ground as formerly. Frequent patrols have been kept moving all over the country in which “Almighty Voice” is supposed to be in hiding, and although every effort has been made to get information *re* this criminal, since the day he shot Sergeant Colebrook in 1895, nothing has been heard of him, and neither Indians nor half-breeds appear to know anything about him. We are still scouring the country in all directions.

The murders committed by “Charcoal” near Macleod, gave “D” division a great amount of trying work, which both men and horses performed in a most satisfactory manner.

The enormous increase in American cattle turned loose near the line were a constant source of trouble to our patrols all summer, particularly between Coutts

and Wood Mountain, where, in spite of our incessantly driving them back, they continued to pour over, to the great detriment of our own settlers. This subject has been fully dealt with under the head of "Quarantine".

Early in the year it was decided to issue seed grain to settlers requiring it in the Edmonton and Prince Albert districts, this duty was entrusted to the police, and occasioned some very heavy trips among the settlers at the time the roads were breaking up in order to obtain the necessary information as to who really required seed.

Our system of patrols is now pretty thorough, and the men quite understand their duties, and carry them out with considerable discretion.

INDIANS.

Nearly all the reserves have made considerable progress, and the Indians are increasing their herds of cattle very rapidly, seeing the great advantage derived from the sale of them. A great many Indians are working, putting up and selling hay, even the Blackfeet, and the Bloods, have commenced to buy mowers, and hay rakes, and take contracts for putting up hay for the ranchers, in addition to the quantity required by them-selves. The Blackfeet are mining considerable coal, and the Bloods have the contract for hauling part of the coal required at the Macleod detachments. Very few blankets are now worn, and white men's clothes are generally used by the men. Every year the treaty money is expended on more useful articles, such as stoves, wagons, mowers, rakes, even furniture being freely bought.

During the pursuit of "Charcoal", a Blood, wanted for the murder of another Indian, we received very great assistance from all the Bloods, except his immediate relations, and after the shooting of Sergeant Wilde by the same Indian, his own relations assisted us, and actually captured him, and all the chiefs attended Sergeant Wilde's funeral. Considering that the murdered Indian is reported to have grievously wronged "Charcoal," their assistance is more than creditable.

We have employed more Indians, as scouts, than usual in the west, as we were so short of constables, and they have performed their duties well. These specials arresting other Indians, when required, without any favour, and I hope that the Indian Department will see their way to employing a number as Indian police. It has been found very advantageous in the states, and will, I am sure, be so here.

If sufficient money could be furnished the police to keep up the strength of 750, as well as some 50 Indians scouts, it would greatly expedite our work, but it is not safe to engage Indians at the expense of a corresponding loss of white constables.

Over four hundred refugee Crees have been returned to their reserves from the United States, and so far have given no trouble.

The solution of the Indian problem in my opinion is to find them work at fair wages, with prompt pay. The working of the coal mines on their reserves, the breeding and sale of cattle, freighting, and putting up hay, which with the Crow's Nest Pass Railway running, could be baled, and shipped into British Columbia, are the most suitable employments for the south-western Indians.

LIQUOR.

It is reported that considerable liquor is supplied Indians in the far north, by traders. This will be looked after this winter.

The supplying of Indians with liquor in the territories has prevailed to some extent, but all such cases are closely attended to, and the guilty parties have been punished, but not as severely, as, in my opinion, they should be. In this direction we have found the Indian scouts most valuable.

The North-west ordinances *re* the sale of liquor are, in most of the towns, very imperfectly carried out. The matter rests with the inspectors appointed under the ordinances, who apparently make very little effort to carry out their provisions.

HORSES.

Our horses have had very severe work during the past year, particularly in "D" division, while hunting "Charcoal," but by turning out stale horses for a run, we have saved a number that would otherwise have broken down irreparably.

During the year we have bought 91 re-mounts, all young, and sound, generally by thorough-bred stallions, the average price being \$60. As in previous years, we have had difficulty in getting the number of horses required. Horses strong enough to carry our men, and with enough breeding for the work, are very scarce in any country. The ranchers say that we do not pay enough to make it worth while to break them in for us, but as we pay more than they can get elsewhere, and very few suitable horses have gone out of the territory, I do not think this is the cause. Ranchers, with very few exceptions, are not breeding saddle horses, finding it easier to raise a heavy horse, they being less liable to accident, and more generally salable.

The Quorn Ranch, of which Mr. E. J. Swann is manager, has supplied most of our re-mounts, many of these being by "Eagles' Plume" by "Scottish Chief." The Bow River Horse Ranch manager, Mr. Goddard, and Mr. Franklin, of Macleod, also sold us a few good horses.

Two carloads of horses have been shipped direct to Belgium by Messrs. Knox and Hooper, of Calgary, for military purposes. I did not see them, but understand that they were a good lot, most of them being adapted for artillery purposes, and too heavy for police. They certainly did not net the owners more than \$60 each at Calgary.

We have had great difficulty in disposing of cast horses, but by exchanging them for hay, oats, etc., we have managed to work off most of them.

RETURN of horses purchased from 1st December, 1895, to 30th November, 1896.

From whom purchased.	Place.	No.	Price.		Total.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Quorn Ranch Co.	Calgary	47	60	00	2,820	00
J. Franklin	Macleod	13	60	00	780	00
G. E. Goddard	Calgary	5	60	00	300	00
Leeds & Elliott	New Oxley	1	60	00	60	00
C. Sharples	do	3	70	00	210	00
Bell Bros.	Pincher Creek	2	60	00	120	00
J. Smith	Standoff	4	60	00	240	00
Mrs. Gilchrist	Fort Qu'Appelle	1	65	00	65	00
R. Todd	Fort Saskatchewan	1	65	00	65	00
W. Bell Irving	Mitford	1	60	00	60	00
Fred. Ings	High River	1	60	00	60	00
D. Gillespie	Regina	1	105	00	105	00
J. Owens	Calgary	1	40	00	40	00
do	do	1	60	00	60	00
O. Critchley	do	2	60	00	120	00
R. Patterson	Macleod	2	60	00	120	00
W. H. Moore	do	1	50	00	50	00
W. A. Douglas	Maple Creek	1	55	00	55	00
R. H. Williams	Regina	1	60	00	60	00
A. Monkas	Dewdney	2	60	00	120	00
		91			5,510	00

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

STATEMENT of horses "cast and sold," between 1st December, 1895, and 30th November, 1896, and struck off the strength of the Force.

Division.	Registered No.	Total.	Place.	Date.	Amount per Horse.	Total Amount.
				1896.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
A	7	3	Maple Creek	Feb. 19	0 50	30 50
A	1497		do	Sept. 29	10 00	
A	1732		do	do 29	20 00	
C	262	6	Battleford.	Jan. 9	20 00	107 50
C	632		do	do 9	15 00	
C	939		do	do 9	15 00	
C	1109		do	do 9	20 00	
C	884		do	July 15	18 75	
C	1972		do	do 15	18 75	
D	542	14	Macleod.	Nov. 9	16 00	236 00
D	555		do	do 9	18 00	
D	594		do	do 9	10 00	
D	1265		do	do 9	16 00	
D	1531		do	do 9	15 00	
D	823		do	do 9	17 00	
D	1890		do	do 9	12 00	
D	1312		do	1896.		
D	1153		do	July 23	20 00	
D	1936		do	do 23	19 00	
D	705		do	do 23	20 50	
D	834		do	do 23	20 00	
D	834		do	do 23	12 00	
D	759		do	do 23	15 50	
D	1555	do	1895.			
			May 9	25 00		
Depot	1021	10	Regina.	1896.		198 00
do	1036		do	April 24	16 00	
do	1151		do	do 24	15 00	
do	1810		do	do 24	10 00	
do	1799		do	June 8	25 00	
do	2016		do	do 12	25 00	
do	1478		do	do 29	15 00	
do	558		do	July 28	25 00	
do	582		do	do 31	25 00	
do	1424		do	do 31	25 00	
			do	Oct. 26	17 00	
E	873	3	Calgary	1895.		65 00
E	1438		do	Sept. 28	20 00	
E	1949		do	do 28	20 00	
F	784	19	Prince Albert	1896.		501 98
F	605		do	Feb. 20	25 00	
F	393		do	1895.		
F	628		do	Sept. 11	25 00	
F	984		do	Nov. 13	16 00	
F	995		do	Sept. 11	13 28	
F	595		do	do 11	13 28	
F	1577		do	do 11	40 00	
F	1910		do	do 11	40 00	
F	386		do	do 11	25 00	
F	597		do	do 11	25 16	
F	801		do	do 11	25 04	
F	1296		do	1896.		
F	1584		do	May 27	23 40	
F	1667	do	do 27	18 00		
F	1727	do	do 27	13 50		
F	1553	do	do 27	26 10		
F	1665	do	do 27	31 50		
F	2094	do	do 27	32 40		
			do	do 27	34 20	
			do	do 27	35 12	
			do	Sept. 6	30 00	
			do	do 6	30 00	
			do	July 22	35 00	

STATEMENT of horses "cast and sold," between 1st December, 1895, and 30th November, 1896, and struck off the strength of the Force—*Concluded.*

Division.	Registered No.	Total.	Place.	Date.	Amount per Horse.	Total Amount.
				1895.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
K	181	4	Macleod.....	Nov. 9.....	18 00	74 00
K	1219		do	do 9	25 00	
K	176		do	do 9	10 00	
K	1216		do	do 9	21 00	
						1,212 98

In addition to the above, 43 horses have been condemned and cast as being unfit for police service. These will be disposed of as opportunity offers.

LIST of horses which have died or have been destroyed between 1st December, 1895, and 30th November, 1896.

Reg. No.	Division	Age.	Date.	Cause.	Remarks.
			1896.		
1156	Dp.	15	Feb. 7	Hypertrophy of the heart.....	
1161	do	15	do 14..	Inflammation of the bowels.....	
1933	C	8	Jan. 1..	Acute pneumonia.....	
1639	G	13	Feb. 25..	Nasal gleet.....	
2209	D	6	Mar. 28..	Broncho pneumonia.....	
1541	Dp.	12	do 31..	Died on herd.....	
2183	do	6	April 24..	Inflammation of the bowels and uterus.....	
2210	D	4	May 8..	Broken bones in forehead.....	Destroyed.
1385	E	14	June 19..	Rheumatism and navicular disease.....	do
1744	A	10	do 22..	Broken leg.....	do
1238	F	16	July 8..	Articular rheumatism.....	do
2193	A	8	Aug. 31..	Inflammation of the bowels.....	
1912	F	9	Oct. 9..	Broken neck.....	
1103	C	15	do 10..	Urinic poisoning.....	

FORAGE.

Both hay and oats have been generally cheap, and of a good quality. The closest attention has been paid to economy, by keeping a considerable number of spare horses on herd, and changing them frequently. In this way, we have been able to save considerable forage, without interfering with efficiency. If we had large pasture fields, as at Macleod, in all divisions, a still greater saving could be effected.

There is considerable timothy hay now grown in some districts, but at the price of wild hay we find the latter most economical, particularly as we very seldom use straw for bedding, the refuse from the wild hay answering the purpose, and the horses do quite as well as when using the best timothy.

Oats will be dearer next year at some posts, notably at Macleod and Regina, but there will be a great reduction at Battleford, where sufficient were grown, locally, for our use.

Owing to the low price of oats, and the small amount of fall ploughing done, most farmers failed to put in many this year, their time being fully occupied with sowing wheat. This has raised the value of oats, and taken in connection with the great rise in wheat, has been very advantageous to the farmers.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We are now making all our own harness with satisfactory results, and all divisions are very well supplied.

We have exchanged a number of old and worn out saddles for new ones on very favourable terms, and I propose to continue this from time to time, as opportunity offers. The new ones are all double cincha, and are made in the territories, being superior to those we formerly got from San Francisco.

THE TRANSPORT.

We have only purchased some six wagons during the year, but have almost re-built a number of very old ones. At Edmonton we purchased three, made by a local wagon builder, according to our specifications. He had previously built wagons for us that had given great satisfaction, and so far the new ones answer our requirements.

Very little new transport will be required this year, and I propose, with your consent, to buy it locally, when it can be inspected during construction.

ARMS.

Our Winchester carbines are in about the same condition as last year; by providing new barrels and parts worn out, they will last for some time, and for short ranges, up to 400 yards, they are well adapted for our work, beyond this range, the Lee-Metfords are very much more accurate, in fact, beyond 500 yards, the Winchesters are of little use. The sighting of the Winchester carbines is most defective, they nearly all shoot too low, and paper, or some other substance has to be placed under the back-sight to ensure any accuracy at target practice. We used American Winchester ammunition entirely, and it was of good quality.

The Canadian ammunition used in the Enfield revolvers was fairly good, but some failed to go off. The English ammunition is much more reliable, but not so pleasant to shoot, as the powder being stronger, and the bullet much harder, the recoil is much greater, and the revolvers throw very high in consequence.

We received two Maxim guns, complete, but so far have not had time or opportunity to try them. One gun has been retained here, and the other sent to Macleod.

BARRACKS.

Very little improvement has been made at Regina. A few buildings, including the riding school and hospital, have been painted by the prisoners, and the ordinary repairs made.

The old portable buildings are deteriorating rapidly, and one building which we contemplated making considerable repairs to, for inspectors' quarters, was, on examination found in such a bad shape, that it was decided not to repair it. All the others are in a bad state, leaking considerably, and without a very large extra consumption of fuel, are impossible to heat. The headquarters and commissioner's office are, as reported last year, not fit to work in, and there is still no protection for our records.

At Maple Creek, the appearance of the post has been greatly improved, and necessary repairs have been made. An addition of one bed room was built by police labour to the inspectors' quarters. We propose to enlarge the guard room, and improve the recreation room with material brought from the old fort at Medicine Hat.

At Lethbridge some repairs and painting have been done, but the whole post must be painted and repaired thoroughly next year.

At Macleod, the superintendent's quarters have been re-floored and papered, and all the other repairs required have been done. A sick stable is urgently

required, when the present one can be used to store baled hay in. Some repairs are required at the outposts, and a new outpost is urgently needed, with inspector's quarters, opposite Cardston, and if the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad goes on, a new outpost will be required there early in the spring.

At Calgary, repairs and painting have been completed, but a magazine is urgently required. As reported last year, this post should be made headquarters, as it is in the centre of most of the work. Every year it is becoming more so, and I find it extremely difficult to keep up with the work. I should be in the west most of the time, but cannot get away from the office long enough to spend sufficient time there. If not thought desirable to move the depot from Regina, the headquarters office could certainly be moved with advantage.

At Fort Saskatchewan, considerable painting and repairs have been done by our own men, and a contract was let to raise the mess room, and build a new kitchen, which were urgently required. We have logs on hand, sufficient for the erection of a new guard room, which is much wanted, owing to the absence of a jail in the district, and the great increase of population, many of whom are foreigners, who are not very well acquainted with free institutions.

The usual repairs have been done at Prince Albert and Battleford, at the former place a small hospital is needed.

Iron cots are still urgently required, only three posts being supplied with them, so far.

PHYSIQUE.

Our physique is about the same as it was last year, and it cannot very well be improved without getting the men too heavy for mounted work.

There are still a few men in the force whose sight is indifferent, and these, I am gradually discharging.

DISCIPLINE.

On the whole, discipline has been remarkably good this year, and there has been no serious breaches, except at Calgary, where the safe robbery was the result.

The offences committed were generally caused by carelessness, and there have been fewer cases of drunkenness than usual.

DRILL.

The force, generally, is not as well drilled as formerly, and while every opportunity has been taken, the police and other duties have been so arduous, that it was impossible to find time to drill, and in many cases the detachments have only had arm drill and target practice, as we had no men available to relieve them while they came to headquarters. This has a bad effect, and I have no hesitation in reporting that a lowering of our standard from a disciplinary point is imminent, and is impossible to avert unless the men are well drilled, as continual detachment work is very trying to the best men.

The force is now so reduced in strength that it is more than ever necessary that every member should reach a very high standard.

PAY.

In the last two annual reports I have reported on the scale of pay.

I am still of the opinion that officers should get increased pay after a certain number of years' service, as under the present system an officer just promoted draws the same pay as an officer of the same rank with long service. Promotion is very slow, and there is very little to look forward to.

I would again 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 ten years after promotion 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.

Our rations have been generally good during the year, and there has been a great improvement in the butter now supplied almost entirely by creameries. We have been able to get better tea at the same price than formerly.

We are still employing civilian cooks, as I am unable to engage sufficient constables to do the duties.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Winter set in this year early in November, and has been very severe so far, necessitating a great increase at all our posts in the consumption of fuel. Hitherto we have not used much coal at Fort Saskatchewan, but we are gradually burning more, and as it can be bought at Edmonton at \$1.75 per ton, delivered, we use it there altogether.

At Fort Saskatchewan coal is not mined to any great extent, and is somewhat dearer, but if we had suitable stoves, I should encourage mining in the vicinity. Our wood stoves are gradually wearing out, and I do not propose to buy any new ones.

Electric light has been put in at Regina, and is a great success; it is dearer than coal oil, but reduces the danger of fire. It is rather difficult, at first, to get people to practise economy by only burning lights actually required, but after a time this will be remedied.

CANTEENS.

All the canteens are doing a good business, and their management being now better understood will result in their being more economically run. In some divisions too many grants were made, and stock on hand valued too highly, but this has been corrected.

The safe robbery at Calgary caused the loss of some \$300 belonging to that canteen, but even if it is not recovered, good management, in a short time, will meet this loss.

Nearly all the members of the force deal at these canteens, and the profits spent in the men's comforts and amusements are a great help.

In most of the canteens arrangements are made with wholesale merchants, which give us the benefit of carload freight rates.

CRIME AND PRISONS.

There has been some crime during the year, the most serious being a case of manslaughter, near Island Lake, north-west of Edmonton, two half-breeds have been sentenced to ten years each for the offence; and the murder of Blood Indian "Pipe Stem," Sergeant Wilde, and the attempted shooting of two other police, and an Indian farm instructor, by an Indian named "Charcoal," who is now committed for trial at Macleod. It took several weeks to capture this Indian, involving the united efforts of the police, settlers and Indians. The Indians behaved remarkably well, but the whole affair demonstrated the necessity of keeping a large force of police in that

district, as if the Indians had generally taken sides with the murderer, his capture would have necessitated the presence of a very large number of police, and more than I could have found for the service without neglecting duties in other districts.

There has been a good deal of cattle killing by whites, and some by Indians, and although we imagined we had worked up clear cases against the accused, I regret to report that in some instances they got off, and in others got very much lighter sentences than the general public believed and hoped they would get. This is an enormous territory to watch, and in ranching countries it is generally expected that cattle and horse thieves, when found guilty, will get heavy sentences.

There has been a very large influx of tramps this fall, and on one occasion five freight cars were burned, supposed to be by them, five were arrested, but there was not sufficient evidence to convict. Every effort has been made to stop this evil which is likely, at any time, to result in train robbery and outrage, and all that could be found have been arrested and punished, as far as the law will admit. Most of them steal rides on railway trains, for which 10 days' imprisonment is the penalty, unless it can be proved that they come under the Vagrant Act. I do not consider that ten days is deterrent; this, and the extraordinary number of tramps and vagrants that are allowed to hang around Manitoba with comparative impunity, are the main reasons for the number we have to deal with. Our vigilance so far has prevented any very serious crimes, but in Manitoba they have given a good deal more trouble, particularly near Winnipeg. Next year with the great prospective increase in mining population in British Columbia, I look forward to hosts of tramps. While some of these people are evidently respectable, and more or less out of cash, the large majority are a very low class, and have every appearance of being ex-jail birds. All those that are committed to police guard rooms, which, as there is only one jail in the territories, receive the largest proportion, are kept at work and closely watched. Some of them do very useful work, painting, etc.

The great increase in settlement near Edmonton necessitates a new guard room at Fort Saskatchewan, as there is no jail in this district.

It is reported that the jail at Prince Albert is to be re-built, but it is hardly a necessity there, as there are seldom any prisoners, and one is much more required at Calgary, where our guard room is, as formerly, frequently over-crowded. A jail there would take the surplus prisoners from Macleod, Calgary and Edmonton guard rooms, while at Prince Albert any surplus prisoners can easily be sent to Regina jail.

Our guard rooms are not suitable for women, or for lunatics, as we have no facilities for their decent detention, pending final action in their cases.

I regret to report that the safe in the orderly room at Calgary was opened, without forcing, during the night of November 12th, and some \$650 stolen. A very searching investigation took place, but without fixing the responsibility of the theft on any individual. All the papers have been sent you for your consideration. One thing is certain, the money should not have been in the safe, and if orders had been carried out, it would not have been stolen.

A detailed criminal statement is attached to this report, from which it will be seen that we have had a good deal of work during the last year.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

I have nothing new to report on the above subjects. A bridge is still urgently required at Edmonton, and in a lesser degree at Kipp and Stand-Off, and the bridges in existence are not kept painted and repaired as they should be.

Many old travelled trails are being rapidly fenced up, and the distances between places will be greatly increased to the great inconvenience of the public.

In the well settled parts grading machines have been employed to great advantage in grading up the road allowances, thus providing fair roads in wet seasons. These roads are a considerable assistance in subduing prairie fires, and would be of still greater assistance, if the rank growth of weeds which spring up on those not used as roads could be kept down. It is waste of labour grading them, unless they are well travelled afterwards.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have had no fires during the year, although we very nearly had a serious one at Calgary in the latter part of November. It was fortunately discovered by the picquet before much damage was done.

Our engines and bubcocks are all in serviceable condition, and the various tanks all kept full and ready for use.

EQUIPMENT.

We are fairly well supplied with tents, robes and horse blankets, and have a good supply of fur coats on hand. Our belts and holsters are all in good order.

The manufacture of our own tinware is a great saving, and we have only had one single complaint since we started making it ourselves.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

During the year we have taken over the telegraph line between Macleod and Lethbridge, which was in very bad shape. This line has been thoroughly repaired at an expense of \$800, and is now in good order. It has been brought into our detachment at Kipp, and also into Macleod and Lethbridge barracks, which will be most convenient when we can get instruments and operators.

The telephone line between Maple Creek and the barracks has been put in good working order, and that between Lethbridge and St. Mary's is working well, but the line between Duck Lake and Batoche is still working very indifferently.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

Beyond promptly arresting all tramps, and parties stealing rides, we have not been called upon to assist the railroads. A strike among the operators assumed a threatening attitude at one time, but wiser councils prevailed, and the dispute was amicably settled. In any event we were quite prepared to defend the interests of the country if the strike had proceeded.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Some most disastrous fires occurred last autumn. A large number of settlers lost grain, stacks, and a few their houses and stables. While the parties by whose negligence these fires started have been, in many cases, convicted; with very few exceptions the fines inflicted have been small.

Many fires started a long distance from settlement, and rolled down on to the occupied country, and it was impossible to place the responsibility on anyone. The grass, this year, was extraordinarily long, and consequently fires were more than usually hard to cope with.

The reports from all districts where we had police acting as fire guardians speak in the highest praise of the energy and ability in organizing parties to put out fires displayed by our men, and it is generally conceded that if we could occupy more fire stations, it would be greatly to the advantage of the settlements. The people are, generally, quite willing to work (when there is danger to themselves, but are very careless about their neighbours' interests) but require direction, as they will not take orders from each other.

I regret to report that several disastrous fires occurred before I was able to get fire guardians on the spot, and the settlers concerned complained bitterly; while it was impossible to avoid this, owing to the men being employed on other duties, the complaints of the settlers clearly show how our services are valued.

The extreme growth of grass, and the awfully high winds prevailing, caused ordinarily effective fire breaks to be useless, in some cases one hundred feet of

ploughing failed to save stacks; still a great many farmers lost heavily through carelessness in making fire guards, which if properly ploughed, and a little judgment had been used, might have saved their property. Threshing machines destroyed quite a number of stacks, and a good many fires were attributed to railroads, although, I think, fewer than usual were occasioned from this cause, the Canadian Pacific Railway having taken precautions to reduce the danger early in the season.

The attached reports from officers commanding divisions give full particulars on the subject of prairie fires.

RANCHES.

There were not as many fat steers shipped out this year as formerly, there not being as many four year old steers to sell, a great number of the three year olds having been sold last year, and although they were not as fat as usual, the prices were a trifle better.

A considerable demand for fat cows has sprung up for the Kootenai, which is rapidly increasing, owing to the immense development of the mines, and as these cows were not required in the east the demand is a great boon to ranchers. If the Crow's Nest Pass Railway is built, fat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, oats, hay, butter and eggs can be sold in British Columbia, where a ready cash market is waiting for our produce. One firm is already killing four hundred cattle a month for use in that country, many of them from the territories, and if mining continues to flourish as it promises at present, in a short time all our cattle will be required there. Some hay and oats have been shipped in this year, together with other produce, but the difficulties of transport, high freight rates, and the better facilities of transportation with Spokane, U. S., prevent our reaping the advantages we are entitled to. With the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad running, and charging fair rates, we could dispose of thousands of tons of wild hay now left to burn, and it would pay farmers generally to use irrigation to grow brome grass and timothy, of which, at least one shipment has already been made from Calgary at a remunerative price.

Owing to the very low price of sheep in Montana, it is impossible to send mutton to British Columbia. Several shipments have been made to England, but common sheep are very low. It is only a question of time, however, and improved sheep (as the number of people going out of the business in Montana, owing to the exhausting of the ranges) will shortly increase the price of mutton, and with cold storage to cheapen the transportation, we can compete with Montana.

Horses are still low, and there is a good demand, at fair prices, for really good heavy horses. Two carloads of horses, said to be fit for artillery and cavalry, have been sold to Belgium, and more are to follow, but I find it very difficult to get sufficient horses for the police, in the whole country.

The interests of the ranchers require the appointment of stock inspectors, who should be detailed to inspect all cattle when being loaded, and see that only those properly sold are shipped, and no cattle should be loaded after dark. All cattle collected by American round-up parties should also be carefully examined by the inspectors, to see that no Canadian cattle are in their drive. A tax of 25 cents on all cattle shipped would be sufficient to pay the necessary inspectors.

The North-west Council have lately amended the hide ordinance, in which inspectors are appointed, and all hides must be inspected and marked before the beef can be sold, this will greatly reduce the number of cattle illegally slaughtered, but an amendment is required to the Criminal Code that a brand on an animal is *prima facie* evidence of ownership, in order to ensure conviction.

Early in November a very heavy fall of snow occurred all over the territories, which at one time threatened enormous loss to the ranchers, particularly in the south-west, where the snow was over four feet deep for a considerable time; unfortunately the snow came earlier than usual, and the cattle were not generally rounded up for the winter, consequently numbers were out on the prairie, and could not be driven home to feed. Those that could get into river bottoms maintained themselves on browse, and thus saved themselves. Those cattle that could be fed,

ate up most of the hay required for the whole winter, and unless we have an open season, there will be still further loss. Pincher Creek and south of Belly River were the sections that suffered most. A few cattle died in Lethbridge district, but the rest of the country did not suffer beyond the loss of a few very old cows and bulls. Maple Creek district did not suffer at all, and the cattle there are in excellent condition. The "Chinook" came just in time, and this snow storm will be a useful warning to all concerned.

The small owners, who keep their cattle close at home, did not suffer, but they used up more hay than they could afford at such an early season.

A good many cattle were killed on the Calgary and Macleod Railway, as they crowded on the track, and would not get off into the deep snow.

A number of cattle, all over the country were drowned while standing round on rivers looking for water, the owners having neglected to open holes, and the ice giving way under them.

SETTLERS.

Very few new settlers have taken up land during the year, being generally scattered over the territories. About 460 settled in the Edmonton district; 150 were Galicians, who, I consider, are a very undesirable class, as they generally arrive here with very little money, and are very ignorant. Most of them are clothed in sheepskins, and are several centuries behind the age. Many of them will have to be fed before spring, and most of them assisted to seed, cattle, etc. They have all settled 25 miles east of Fort Saskatchewan, near Edna P. O.

The settlers who arrived at Red Deer, Innisfail, and elsewhere on the Calgary and Edmonton Branch, were a good class, and came chiefly from Ontario and England; they had some stock and means.

The Mormon settlement at and near Cardston now numbers over 1,000, owning some 9,000 cattle, 2,000 horses and 3,500 sheep. They are, apparently, well satisfied with the country, although their crops were light. They are going as fast as possible into stock, and with irrigation for crops will do well, as they are hard working, and careful. They still continue to respect our laws, and give no trouble, and if they have any hard-up people we hear nothing about them, their own people taking care of them.

MINING.

The Saskatchewan River from a point some fifty miles above Edmonton, almost to Fort Pitt, has been worked this year for gold, and a large quantity has been obtained. Late in the season new machinery was introduced, with which it is proposed to work on the banks of the river, where fine gold is known to exist in considerable quantities, this being the source of the annual supply found in the river, the banks being gradually washed away by high water. While the work is severe, the wages are very fair (from \$1 to \$2 a day being realized). This is a great assistance to the settlers, as it affords them work at slack times, and many of them take advantage of the opportunity.

Owing to the early winter there has been a good demand for coal, and in addition to the large mines now producing more than ever, a number of small local ones are worked to good advantage. The coal in a mine on Sheep Creek, south of Calgary, having been found to be good for coking, a company is now being formed to develop it, if successful, it should be a great assistance to the welfare of the western territories, as local smelters will be more easily started. Most of the coke at present used in the few smelters in British Columbia is brought from England, and on this account, to a great measure, must be ascribed the quantity of ore taken into the United States for smelting.

The proposed early completion of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway into Kootenai will give a great impetus to mining, as it will open up a vast mining country, and enable the Sheep Creek coke, if satisfactory, to come into competition with the

English, when undoubtedly numerous smelters will be erected in the vicinity of the mines.

The Canadian public appear to be just realizing the value of these mineral resources, and capital, hitherto very shy of Canadian mines, is now forthcoming in considerable quantities for development, the scarcity of capital having been the main cause for many years of the poor result.

While no actual gold and silver mining has been done in the territories during the year (outside the operations on the Saskatchewan) splendid prospects have been found along the Rockies, and considerable capital is awaiting the arrival of spring to develop them.

About \$60,000 has been taken out of the Saskatchewan during the last year.

GENERAL.

The prevalence of destructive fires, traffic in liquor and the alleged wholesale setting out of poison by white trappers in the Athabasca district, led you to issue instructions for a small party, under an inspector, to proceed north as far as Fort Resolution, to look into these and other matters. I have accordingly selected Inspector Routledge for this duty, and he has been ready for some time, the delay being caused by the difficulty in getting trained dogs. I hope, however, he will leave Fort Saskatchewan on January 1st. The Hudson's Bay Company have extended him every courtesy in their power, and I have no doubt the information he gathers will be extremely valuable. He has been made a J. P. and game guardian, and his presence in that country is sure to have a good effect.

RECRUITS.

Recruits joined during the year at their own expense, they were generally a very intelligent lot of men, some of them a little below our average physique, but with drill and steady work most of them have developed into good men.

The system of taking them on two months' trial works well, and I propose, with your consent, to continue the practice. At present we have 750 men on the pay roll, but 70 of these are Indians, half-breeds and whitemen who have been taken on as "specials."

QUARANTINE.

Cattle have only been received in quarantine at Estevan and Macleod, during the year, at the former all domestic cattle, and at the latter the majority were range cattle. The domestic cattle were carefully herded, frequently inspected by our veterinary surgeon, and were delivered to their owners at expiration of their ninety days' quarantine, free of all expense.

The range cattle were herded by their owners under police supervision, and as far as any sign of disease was manifested, the enforcement of the quarantine was useless, and I consider that as far as relates to cattle imported by bona fide settlers and Canadians, the quarantine might be advantageously done away with; all cattle, however, being carefully inspected by competent veterinary surgeons. I fear, however, if the quarantine was done away with altogether, a large number of United States cattlemen would pay duty on a certain number of their cattle, and then graze a very much larger number in Canada (as it would be impossible to distinguish them) to the great detriment of our own people. Already a number have registered their brands on our side, and have stated that if the quarantine was raised they would pay duty on their cattle, and graze them on this side. Nearly all the cattle they propose to place here are steers, many of them from Texas, and apart from every other consideration, these steers are a source of great trouble to ranchers who are raising stock, as they drive off the younger bulls, and abuse the cows and heifers. The United States interpretation of their customs laws favours this practice, as cattle grazed in Canada can at any time return to the United States free of duty. Thus, an animal driven over as a calf, and paying customs duty here, can, after being raised at our expense for four years, be returned to the States free of duty, all the rancher having paid for four years' feed being the trivial customs

duty on a calf valued at \$5, or about one dollar. If the quarantine is raised, Americans should not be allowed to graze cattle in the North-west Territories, unless they actually purchase land to range them on, in proportion to their numbers, otherwise the whole range country will be overrun with hordes of Texas cattle. There will only be enough, well watered, range country available for our own cattle, if the present rate of increase continues, in four years, and the Government should protect our own interests. Of course there are large tracts of good grazing country which cattle cannot now occupy, except in very wet years, which in course of time can be used by running an irrigation ditch through them to provide water, but at present these lands are not available in ordinary years.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

During the year we have done a great deal of arduous work in this direction. We purchased and issued last spring all the seed grain required by destitute settlers in Alberta and Saskatchewan. This work occupied a number of men, at various periods, for several weeks, and occasioned a great deal of clerical work. As far as we can learn, the settlers were generally well satisfied with the distribution, both as to quantity and quality received, and the whole transaction has been closed between the Interior Department and the Police. In selecting most of the samples, we had the valuable services of Mr. McKay, superintendent of Experimental Farm, Indian Head. The Canadian Pacific Railway afforded us every facility for transporting the grain, and gave greatly reduced rates. The wheat was all purchased by tender, at Indian Head, Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, the oats being purchased at Edmonton, Brandon and Regina, and the barley all in Manitoba, by tender. I regret to report that the barley was inferior to the other grains, but was the best we could obtain.

A number of applicants who were down for grain, refused to take it when they found that they had to give security for it, and this left a large surplus on hand. The wheat was easily sold at cost and charges, and the oats were taken over by the police at our contract rates, but there was a loss on the barley, as there was no demand for it.

I trust that it will not be necessary to again issue seed, as it is almost impossible to prevent frauds, particularly when sufficient time is not allowed between application and issue to allow searching inquiries to be made.

The usual assistance has also been given the Indian Department, on the reserves and at treaty payments, and some four hundred (400) refugee Crees, who generally skipped the country in 1885, have been taken over from the United States authorities and safely conducted to the Indian reserves to which they were allotted by the Indian Department. These Indians were in possession of large numbers of ponies. All Indians delivered to us were handed over, with the exception of seven who got away in the night, their families having been left behind, and several who had been illegally gathered by the United States troops, being American citizens, and not Indians under the Act; these, after some correspondence, we released. The Indians were brought to the line in batches by considerable escorts of United States troops, each under an officer, and were taken over in each case by a non-commissioned officer and constable of the mounted police, much to the disgust of the strong United States escorts, who inquired for the escorts to take the Indians over.

During the year we have been in charge of all the cattle quarantines in the territories for the Department of Agriculture, and while the regular established quarantines on the line have not given us a great deal of trouble, as only Estevan and Macleod received any cattle during the year, we have had tremendous work all along in endeavouring to keep hordes of United States range cattle from invading Canada, and eating up the grass to the detriment of our own cattle, to say nothing of the imminent risk of *Texan cattle* mixing with ours.

There is no doubt that thousands of steers are unloaded on the railroad, near the line, and at once headed towards the boundary, in search of feed and water, and when round-up parties from United States come after them, they drive those they

can find easily back to the line, take out the beef, and let the rest go. Lately our large ranchers begin to see the evil of this practice and are complaining, and they will find out that they should have backed us up before, when we have tried to get instructions to remedy the evil. Most of these intruders are steers, and their presence is very injurious to the breeding stock of the settlers, chasing the young bulls off, and worrying the cows and heifers.

Under instructions from the Department of Agriculture, we have lately employed a few line riders to endeavour to keep them back, but until drastic measures are adopted, and United States cattle are rounded up and owners fined, the United States cattle will continue to pour over. Only a very few United States owners, by employing line riders, try to keep their cattle back, there is little or no feed now on United States ranches near the line, and there is good feed on our side. Unless the Government interfere and prevent it, in a few years there will be none on the ranges in Canada. Thousands have been driven across the line by the police, and many of our horses used up in consequence, for which our department gets no compensation, and which occupies the time of my men to the detriment of other work; if we could only keep them out I would not complain, but at present, without enforcing penalties the work is useless. Some years ago, one Spencer, was fined at Lethbridge for allowing his cattle to graze in Canada, and since we have not been troubled with his cattle. It is held by some that it is a mutual convenience to let cattle stray over both sides, but for one Canadian animal in United States territory there are one hundred American in Canada.

During the year we have as usual assisted the customs along the line, and at all points where there was no regular officer of that department, have collected duties and performed their other work, particularly in the Yukon, where large sums of money were collected prior to the appointment of a collector, and remitted to Ottawa, and in addition to regular work we have, in reply to queries from other departments, collected a large amount of information required by them.

In addition to our other varied duties, we now are in charge of the "enforcement of the Contagious Disease Act" re cattle and horses, and all over this enormous country our patrols have to watch for cattle suffering from big jaw, anthrax, and other contagious diseases, glanders and other diseases in horses, and scab in sheep, and take the necessary action to prevent the spread of these diseases, making reports direct to the Department of Agriculture. All this entails a great deal of work and responsibility, for which so far there is no remuneration.

We also look after the arms loaned by the Militia Department to the various rifle associations in the territories, and issue ammunition, when required, on repayment for them.

THE YUKON DETACHMENT.

We still occupy the Yukon with some 20 men including officers, but communication has been so irregular this year, that we know very little about them.

Some miners, in a camp of about 300, working about eighty miles from our post, undertook to run the settlement according to the miner's code, and when remonstrated with, declined to alter their proceedings, but immediately on the arrival of Inspector Strickland and ten constables, they desisted from their high handed actions, and have since behaved remarkably well. The time of our men is up next year, and those wishing to come out will be relieved. Inspector Constantine, in command, has expressed a wish to remain, which greatly simplifies matters, as he is an excellent officer for the work. I expect about half the party will remain for another year.

DAIRYING, ETC.

There has been a good sale for creamery butter during the year, and it is generally all sold at good prices; next year the output will be greatly increased, and a great deal of it will go to the mines in Kootenai, particularly if the Crow's Nest Pass Railway is built. A great deal of inquiry has been made in the Kootenai,

re our trade with that section, and to meet the business the Canadian Pacific have greatly reduced freights. Nine-tenths of the produce going in is still brought in the United States, chiefly at Spokane, which has grown enormously during the last three years on our trade.

PORK PACKING.

There is a much larger supply of hogs, suitable for bacon, in the country than usual, and nearly all the local butchers are curing bacon and hams. The Calgary Company, managed by Mr. Stone, has been re-organized and the capital increased, and cold storage at Calgary, and at some point, probably Golden, B.C., has been arranged for, so that all perishable goods can be sent in. The company doing business at Edmonton have also increased their capital, and are going into the same mixed business.

POULTRY.

The local supply is increasing in most parts of the country, but a great deal is still imported from the east. The best breeds are not usually kept by farmers, and the poultry is badly dressed. Eggs are kept too long in the farmers' hands before being sold to merchants, and are thus poor for shipping.

DEATHS.

I regret to report that, in January, Reg. No. 2091, Constable Murphy, died suddenly of apoplexy, at Maple Creek, where he had performed the duties of head teamster for several years.

In April, Reg. No. 3100, Constable Kern, while endeavouring to cross the river, near Estevan, while on patrol, during extremely high water, was swept from his horse and drowned.

In September, Reg. No. 2831, Constable Cruikshanks, who had arrived at Duck Lake two days before to do some carpenter's work, without any previous warning shot himself; he was a great favourite with all ranks, and a close investigation both by the coroner, and the police, failed to find any reason for his wilfully destroying himself.

On November 10th, while in close pursuit of the Indian murderer "Charcoal," and just as he was about to arrest him, Reg. No. 857, Sergeant Wilde, was shot by him, and on his falling from his horse was deliberately shot a second time, both wounds were mortal. From the evidence of a rancher, in close proximity, Sergeant Wilde had caught up to the murderer, and had stretched out his hand to seize, when the Indian turned in his saddle, and fired the fatal shot. Sergeant Wilde had received positive orders not to risk either himself or his men, and, indeed, had given orders to his party to shoot at 50 yards, unless "Charcoal" threw away his arms; and lost his own life in endeavouring to capture him alive. As this Indian had already killed one man, and endeavoured to shoot three others, Sergeant Wilde should have carried out his instructions, and seeing that the Indian had his carbine drawn, and ready, should have, I think, shot him without attempting to arrest him. Sergeant Colebrook was shot by "Almighty Voice" last year under the same conditions. To the anxiety to capture prisoners alive, and the chances of being tried for manslaughter, are to be attributed the deaths of these two valuable non-commissioned officers.

Sergeant Wilde had served in the police for eleven years, in all parts of the territories, and was an active and intelligent non-commissioned officer, respected by all ranks, and by the public.

ALTERATIONS in strength of the Force by General Orders from 1st December, 1895, and 30th November, 1896.

Men.

Engaged	49
Re-engaged without actually leaving.....	127
Re-engaged after having actually left.....	20
Rejoined from desertion	1
Discharged by purchase.....	24
" as invalids.....	2
" time expired.....	68
" as unfit for service.....	2
Deserted.....	11
Dismissed.....	16
Died.....	4

Horses.

Remounts.....	91
Cast and sold.....	59
Died.....	10
Destroyed.....	4

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,

Commissioner North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT S. B. STEELE, COMMANDING D DIVISION, TOGETHER WITH THOSE OF INSPECTORS G. E. SANDERS, P. C. H. PRIMROSE, A. R. CUTHBERT, H. J. A. DAVIDSON AND Mr. JOHN HERRON.

DISTRICT OFFICE,
FORT MACLEOD, N.W.T., 30th November, 1896.

The Commissioner North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following as my report for the year ending 30th November, 1896, together with reports from Assistant Surgeon Haultain and Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton.

The multifarious duties required of us have been faithfully performed and there is little to add to my last report, except to record the lamentable death of Reg. No. 857, Sergeant Wilde, who was murdered on 10th November, while in the execution of his duty, by a Blood Indian named "Charcoal" alias "Bad-Young-Man," and the pursuit and ultimate capture of that Indian. A full account of this case will be found under the proper heading.

I have aided all departments of the Government whenever our services have been required and have been assisted in every way by the Indian Department through their agents, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Nash.

No call has been made upon me by these gentlemen for extraordinary assistance, but I have co-operated in every way and our relations are cordial.

During the summer the telephone line between Macleod and Lethbridge, formerly leased by the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, has been repaired.

As you will notice from the inclosed returns, a number of settlers have come in during the season; some have gone north, but the majority have located in the vicinity of the "Mormon" village of Cardston on Lees Creek, which is continuing to increase in numbers and prosperity.

ACCIDENTS.

During the past year several accidental fires have occurred, which were caused in most cases by the carelessness of the persons occupying the buildings destroyed.

At 8.30 p.m. on 27th December, fire was discovered in the storehouse, on the Blood Indian reservation, at the lower agency; the building was burnt to the ground. Two men named Patrick and Wright lived in the building, both were absent at the time of the fire; all their personal effects were destroyed.

Inspector Jarvis, Staff Sergeant Hilliard and three men went to the scene and lent assistance, and by the united efforts of our men and the Indian Department officials, most of the government stores were saved.

On 19th December fire broke out between the ceiling and roof of the kitchen in Inspector Jarvis's quarters at Stand-Off. It was extinguished promptly, the only damage done being, 2 elbows and 6 lengths of stove pipe destroyed, and the linoleum on the floor; the pipes had been cleaned during the previous month and old lengths of pipe replaced by new at the same time.

On 24th January Messrs. McIntyre and Rondeau, who were travelling in the vicinity of Big Bend, lost their way during a storm and would doubtless have been frozen, had they not been found by our patrol.

Reg. No. 1862, Const. Stewart was brought into hospital suffering from severe frost bite, sustained while en route from Macleod to Stand-Off; there was no permanent injury however.

On 15th February, Reg. No. 2775, Const. Leslie was admitted into hospital, he having sustained severe frost bites while en route to the Leavings from Macleod.

On 21st March Reg. No. 1862, Const. Stewart, while on fatigue, bringing baled hay from the railway station to barracks, fell off the load, and fractured his collar bone on the left side.

At about 11 a.m. on 17th April the roof of the detachment building at the Peigan Agency caught fire, but was extinguished before any damage was done; the cause was a defective stove pipe.

On the evening of 13th April, the house of Mr. Ryan in Macleod was totally destroyed by fire. The brigade from barracks with appliances turned out and assisted; by their efforts the neighbouring buildings were saved.

On 6th May, a fire occurred in the house occupied by Mr. Hilliar on the Blood Indian Reservation; no cause could be assigned, the building was totally destroyed.

At about 2 a.m. on 3rd September, an alarm of fire was sounded for a fire in the Maclaren saw-mill, caused by a spark from the chimney which ignited some shavings. The barrack brigade turned out and the fire was extinguished without any damage being done.

On the 20th September, Mr. Rankin of the \approx Round up, while riding near Mosquito Creek, hurt his spine, being unable to proceed further, he was taken into the detachment quarters and nursed there until sufficiently recovered to be moved.

Under this heading I may record the finding of the body, on 7th June, of an unknown man at Pot-Hole. The deceased was about 35 years old, of slight build, 5 ft. 7 in. in height, light hair, was clothed in light blue overalls, miner's boots, and blue cap. The coat had been made by Messrs Connell & Co. of Butte, Montana. The body was very much decomposed, the flesh from the skull, stomach, and back had been eaten away, and the remains had evidently been where they were found for some months. There were no signs of foul play, and no papers or documents of any description, which could lead to identification.

The coroner was notified, but did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest; I therefore ordered the remains to be interred. All possible inquiries were made both here, and by the American authorities, whom I notified, but without result, further than that the body is supposed to be that of one Munre, who left Lethbridge for Montana during the previous winter and had not been heard of since.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

During the past season as heretofore, every assistance in our power has been given to the Indian and Customs Departments.

Transport was placed at the disposal of Capt. Young, inspector of Customs, whenever be required it.

The treaty money for the "Bloods" and "Peigans" arrived here on 28th October, and the payments took place on the following day and passed off quietly. The escort for the money for the "Bloods" was under Reg. No 626, Sergeant Birtles, and that for the "Peigans" under Reg. No 2407, Corporal Grabill.

During the season we have attended to the quarantine for the Department of Agriculture.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, ARTILLERY AND AMMUNITION.

The arms of the division are inspected frequently, and any that require repair are sent to Regina for the purpose.

The division is well supplied with cartridge belts, holsters, bandoliers, and carbine buckets.

Our artillery branch consists of one Maxim gun, two nine-pounder M. L. R. guns and two bronze mortars, which are in serviceable condition.

Permanent gun detachments have been detailed under Insp. Sanders and in order to avoid constant change they have been detailed from the "Staff."

There has not been time this season to give instruction in the "Maxim," but advantage will be taken of the first opportunity.

The ammunition is in charge of Reg. No. 2914, Constable E. Smith, district gunner.

The Winchester carbines which are still on the division books were cleaned and packed away during the summer. I would recommend that a supply of them with ammunition be placed under the charge of each officer commanding a sub-district, so that he might be able to issue them to civilians who might volunteer to assist us should a case of emergency arise.

The Lee-Netford carbines are in good order. Some trouble has been experienced, owing to the fact that too much oil was (in one case particularly) placed on the "striker spring", which, owing to the intense cold, congealed, but this trouble is not likely to occur again.

It would be well however to note, that the Lee-Netford, when issued from the small arms factory, is covered with a thick greasy substance, and to clean the weapon it is necessary that it should be taken completely apart and thoroughly overhauled.

The "striker spring" has to be removed from the inside of the bolt, and that requires the services of an armourer or thoroughly competent man, otherwise the rifle might be damaged.

The Enfield revolvers are in good order.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

As usual all the barrack furniture has been made by our own artisans, and the repairs are also made by them.

At district headquarters the following work has been performed: Hospital painted inside; log stable roof painted; west side of No. 1 stable painted, commanding officer's quarters painted and kalsomined. All the broken and loose plaster in barracks has been removed and freshly put on, and ceiling whitewashed. The roof of Inspector Sanders's quarters has been repaired. Commanding officer's quarters papered and new floor laid. A floor has also been laid in the officers' mess and several small repairs made to the building. The roof of Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton's quarters has been repaired. All the storm windows have been painted and the sidewalks kept in good order.

At the outposts, the following work has been performed.

Kipp. New posts for fence, and latrine removed.

Stand-Off. Buildings painted, bridges built, and irrigation ditch improved.

Big Bend.—New storehouse erected; buildings painted.

Herd Camp.—Buildings painted and hay corral rebuilt.

Pincher Creek. New floors laid in N. C. officers' room and office.

It had been intended to build at the Peigan reservation this autumn; but owing to the pursuit of the Indian "Charcoal" the work could not be carried on before the snow fell, and has been postponed until spring.

With the estimates I include one for a hay shed in which to store the baled hay, 30 feet \times 50 feet \times 10 feet posts, which will cost about \$200.

A roof for the storehouse at Stand-Off is also required, this will cost about \$50.

The building at Pincher Creek requires new sheeting (over paper), this can be done with police labour at cost of \$55.

Certain repairs are also required at Kootenai, which I have included in the estimates.

A new floor, and wire for two sides of the fence is required at Kipp; estimated cost \$50.

New fencing is needed at Stand-Off.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has, during the past year, given entire satisfaction, and has been under the management of Inspector Saunders. A large assortment of goods, including all lines of groceries and other household requisites are kept constantly on hand. The prices are placed as near as possible to actual cost, and the canteen is a complete success, and much appreciated by the men, to whom as usual a portion of the profits revert.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The quality generally has been good, with the exception of long boots, which during the early part of the year were of poor quality and were ultimately condemned and returned.

CRIME.

I inclose a return of the cases brought before the magistrates during the year, and it is with deep regret that I have to record the murder, while in the execution of his duty of Reg. No. 857, Sergeant Wilde, by a Blood Indian named "Charcoal" alias "Bad-Young-Man." This murder was committed on 10th November, and as full particulars of the case are given under the heading "Charcoal" I will not allude to it further at present.

The attached schedule of the cases heard totals 161, *i.e.* 114 whites and 47 Indians, against a total of 149 during the previous season.

During the month of January, I received a warrant for one James Cummings; the warrant was signed by Mr. Morden, J.P., and the charge horse stealing. Cummings was arrested at Red Deer and brought here, and then sent on to Pincher Creek at our expense; a day or two later he again arrived here, having been dismissed by Mr. Morden. The man was destitute, and had no funds to enable him to reach his home in Red Deer, and I was therefore obliged to give him transport back to that place.

Blood Indians "Crane Chief" and the "Glove" were charged before Insp. Jarvis, J. P., with cattle killing and dismissed.

On 20th February Messrs. Carsons and Shore's store in town was broken into and the till robbed of \$3.50.

During the night of 26th February, A. F. Grady's store was entered and robbed of one dollar which was in the till. In both cases, entrance was effected by breaking the glass in the window and then opening the window catch; nothing except the small amount of cash was stolen in either case.

An attempt was also made to enter the Hudson's Bay Co.'s store by a rear window, but after breaking a pane of glass the miscreants decamped.

Another building, *viz.*, one in which the Winder Ranch property was stored, was robbed of a quantity of thread, wool, etc., which was in a case immediately beneath the window. The thief secured it by putting his hand and arm through the window. The stolen property was recovered and for the offence, W. H. Harper was convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. This man was also convicted of selling intoxicants to Indians and sentenced to four months, hard labour. He was also fined \$10 or in default to one month's imprisonment with hard labour on a charge of having a government blanket in his possession. The blanket in question being one that disappeared from one of our barrack rooms.

On 30th April, Blood Indian "Red fringe," was by Insp. Jarvis, J.P., fined \$30 and sentenced to one month's imprisonment for being drunk, and to 15 days' imprisonment for refusing to tell where he obtained his liquor.

During September A. Rouleau was wounded in a drunken brawl by W. H. Dawson and was admitted to hospital for treatment. Dawson was arrested and committed for trial, but the case was subsequently settled out of court.

SCHEDULE of cases tried at Macleod from 1st December, 1895, to 30th November, 1896.

Offence.	Whites.	Indians.	Total.
Assault.....	13	8	21
Attempting to obtain money or property under false pretenses.....	2		2
Blasphemous and profane language.....	2		2
Cattle killing.....		7	7
Cruelty to animals.....	1		1
Drunk.....	23	11	34
Desertion, assisting.....	1		1
Damaging property.....	1	2	3
Disturbance, causing a.....	3		3
Fishery laws, offences against.....	2		2
Fraudulently converting horse to one's own use.....	1		1
Fire ordinance, offences against.....	4		4
Fire-arms, offences in regard to.....	2		2
Funds, misappropriating.....	1		1
Game laws, offences against.....	1	2	3
Gambling laws, offences against.....	10		10
Government property, illegally in possession of.....	1		1
Horse stealing.....	5		5
Hide ordinance, offences against.....	2	7	9
Horses, illegally driving off.....	1		1
Indian Act, offences against (other than drunk).....	4	3	7
Keepers and inmates of houses of ill-fame.....	13		13
Liquor license ordinance, offences against.....	1		1
Murder.....		1	1
Mischief.....	1		1
Non-payment of wages.....	4		4
Rape.....		1	1
Receiving stolen property.....		2	2
Stallion ordinance, offences against.....	1		1
Stolen property, bringing into Canada.....	1		1
Theft and larceny.....	10	3	13
Vagrancy.....	3		3
Totals.....	114	47	161

PURSUIT AND CAPTURE OF "CHARCOAL."

On the 13th October it was reported by Staff-Sergeant Hilliard that the body of Blood Indian "Medicine Pipe Stem" had been found in a cattle shed on the Cochrane Company calf pasture.

Mr. W. S. Anderton (the coronor) was notified and at once went out accompanied by Assistant Surgeon Haultain and Mr. Mackenzie.

The coronor's jury were summoned for the 13th instant, but inquiry was postponed, by the Crown, until 10.30 a.m. of the 15th instant.

On receipt of the information that the body had been found, I sent a despatch to Inspector Jarvis (who was at Big Bend), directing him to go at once to the reserve and investigate. Later in the day it was reported that Farm Instructor McNeil of the Blood reservation has been fired at and wounded.

A Blood Indian named "Little Pine" had told Mr. Jas. Wilson (the Indian agent) that an Indian named "Charcoal" *alias* "Bad-Young-Man" had been to his ("Little Pine's") lodge and confessed having killed "Medicine Pipe Stem," and having fired at and wounded Mr. McNeil, adding, that had an opportunity occurred, it was also his intention to have killed the agent and Chief "Red Crow."

"Little Pine" stated that he wanted to arrest "Charcoal" then and there, but could not do so without assistance. He went out to assemble some of his friends for the purpose, but on his return "Charcoal" had left accompanied by his family, which consisted of four squaws and two children.

Upon this information a party was at once sent in pursuit. Inspector Jarvis, Staff-Sergeant Hilliard, with police and scouts and other Indians searched the brush but without finding any trace of the fugitives.

I notified Major George Steel (the U.S. Indian agent on the Blackfoot Reservation) and received his promise of assistance. I also sent Sergeant Macleod with seven men to assist in the search, and notified Inspector Cuthbert of the case, directing him to have the pass guarded.

On the 15th, I proceeded to Stand-Off, and remained there until the finding of the coroner's jury, which was a verdict of murder against "Charcoal" *alias* "Bad-Young-Man" and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

On my arrival at Stand-Off, I found that Inspector Jarvis and Mr. Wilson had organized two parties of Indians to patrol up the Kootenai and Belly River, it being arranged that both parties should meet at the Spring Hills that night, and continue to patrol at dawn.

After the inquest I proceeded to St. Mary's, to interview the collector of customs on important matters in connection with both departments. Inspector Jarvis in the meantime proceeding west to superintend the pursuit.

After attending to matters at St. Mary's, I went to Lee's Creek and directed Inspector Davidson to patrol west towards the mountains. I then proceeded to Big Bend, where I arrived during the night.

Shortly after my arrival Inspector Jarvis reported, and told me that Staff-Sergeant Hilliard and party had passed up the river, and that the country was being patrolled west.

Believing that in all probability "Charcoal" had taken refuge in the Rocky Mountains in the timber, it was arranged that a party should go to the head of Belly River in the morning.

I had scarcely decided this when a settler named Henderson came in and informed me that while he was loading timber (15 miles from the detachment) an Indian had stolen his overcoat. Mr. Henderson stated that he gave chase, but the Indian outran him, and took refuge in the bush.

The description given by Mr. Henderson of the thief agreed with that of "Charcoal," and Inspector Jarvis and party at once proceeded to the scene in order that they might be on the ground to institute a search at dawn.

Inspector Jarvis's party was re-enforced by Staff-Sergeant Hilliard and his men, accompanied by Mr. Henderson, who volunteered to assist.

Upon reaching the timber the police took off their hats and boots so as to enable them to move as noiselessly as possible, and proceeded in that manner for a distance of five miles, when they located the murderer's tepee in a valley below them, and situated in a thick wood consisting of about 500 acres of dense pine, with under growth six feet high, and the mountains on either side.

The spot was approached with caution, but very unfortunately when the men were quite close to the tepee, the cracking of a dried branch alarmed the fugitive, who was seen as he emerged from his tent, and who fired several shots, one of which almost took effect upon Inspector Jarvis.

The police and Indians fired a volley in return, but were obliged to desist, lest they might kill the squaws and children.

The tepee, ponies, provisions, two squaws and one child were captured, the murderer, two squaws, and one child escaping.

The provisions seized were sufficient to keep the whole party for at least 60 days, and included the carcass of a steer which "Charcoal" had recently killed.

Inspector Jarvis immediately surrounded the wood, and while doing so he noticed that Inspector Davidson and party had arrived at the head of the valley from the direction of Chief Mountain—thus the Indian's escape during daylight was practically cut off—and orders were given that every man should do his utmost to prevent an escape by night.

It was arranged that the search on foot should be continued at an early hour in the morning, and Inspector Davidson was informed of the time at which it should

begin; the sentries outside having been cautioned not to fire in to the brush lest they might shoot their comrades.

The next despatch I received was to the effect that Inspector Davidson finding that his horses were in the way while he was moving about on foot had sent them down to Bright's ranch (six miles distant) and put them in the stable for the night, later, when he sent a man to attend to the horses he discovered that two of them had been stolen.

Bright's ranch was unoccupied at the time.

Trailers were at once sent down to the ranch, and they informed Inspector Davidson that the horses had been taken back to the timber. I did not think such could be the case, at the time, and was proved to be correct when later in the day I received a despatch from Inspector Sanders informing me that "Charcoal" had been located at Legrandeur's (45 miles from the timber) and that the horses had been recovered.

As soon as I heard that "Charcoal" had eluded capture, I sent word to Mr. Wilson, asking him to send me 30 reliable Indians, and also sent word to Inspector Sanders at Macleod to send more men, arms and ammunition, and also blankets and heavy underclothing for the men who were with me. I also sent a despatch to Major Geo. Steel, the United States Indian agent at Blackfoot reservation. The bearer of this despatch travelled 120 miles without resting, and I instructed Inspector Davidson to hold himself in readiness to cross the frontier with a non-commissioned officer, interpreter and two scouts if there appeared to be any reasonable grounds to suppose that "Charcoal" had gone in that direction. The despatch to Macleod and to Mr. Wilson left me at 4 p.m., and the Indians and men with all supplies asked for were on the ground at 7 o'clock the following morning, great promptness having been displayed, the distance covered was 90 miles or 45 miles each way.

Shortly after "Charcoal" had left Legrandeur's, Reg. No. 1773, Constable Kerrigan, arrived there, he was en route to Macleod from Pincher Creek. Madame Legrandeur told him of the circumstances, and he returned to Pincher Creek (8 miles distant) to inform Inspector Cuthbert, but meeting a Peigan Indian named "Joe" en route, sent the information on by him to that officer, who at once proceeded to the scene, followed by Constables Maylor and Ambrose, and upon his arrival at Legrandeur's, organized a band of Peigan Indians, and proceeded to search the brush when they found the horses and took possession of them—he also sent word into Macleod, and Inspector Sanders sent a despatch out to me at Big Bend.

Upon receipt of Inspector Sanders's despatch I moved to Legrandeur's where I arrived on the afternoon of the same day, my party consisting of 16 police and 16 scouts. On my arrival, I found that Inspector Cuthbert and party and Inspector Primrose and party had already searched the brush along the Old Man's River without success, and that Mr. Nash and his party of Indians, who had also been searching, could find no trace of the murderer.

I camped that night at Legrandeur's, and had patrols out on both sides of the river.

Indians were sent up towards the agency to patrol that vicinity, and Inspector Cuthbert returned to Pincher Creek to warn the settlers, strengthen patrols in the pass and do anything else necessary for the object in view. Towards morning Constable Lott arrived and reported that a Peigan Indian named "Commodore" had been fired at by an Indian, supposed to be "Charcoal" who was endeavouring to steal his (Commodore's) horse, which was tied to a hay rack near the house. Constable Lott and "Commodore" had searched for "Charcoal" in the brush, but did not succeed in finding him. As soon as possible after daybreak I sent a party under Inspectors Primrose and Jarvis to proceed to Peigan Agency and search for the murderer.

On the following morning we were re-enforced by a party of civilians from Pincher Creek under Mr. Herron, an ex-member of the force.

I proceeded to Macleod to get more men and arms, and wired to you for authority to employ Indians to assist us at 50 cents per day.

I also wired you recommending that a reward of \$200 be offered, as doing so would prove a great incentive to those who were aiding us in the pursuit.

On my arrival at Macleod, I ascertained that Inspector Sanders had notified the officers commanding at Calgary, Gleichen and Lethbridge and had sent men to the Blackfoot Crossing.

I sent Inspector Sanders with six men and A. V. S. Wroughton with four men to assist in the search.

I then proceeded to the Peigan Agency where the search was going and on my arrival ascertained that "Charcoal's" other boy had been arrested in the camp, and that he had informed the agent that "Charcoal" and two squaws were in the Porcupine Hills, where they had gone after leaving Legrandeur's, and that "Charcoal" had ridden down during the previous night, with the child on the horse behind him, for the purpose of stealing a horse, he had hidden the boy in the brush and had gone off to steal a horse, presently the boy heard a shot fired, and thought that "Charcoal" had been shot; he therefore run away from where he had been concealed. After a great deal of persuasion the boy promised to lead the way to the camp, and did so, two Indians being sent ahead with him and the police under Sergeant Camies kept in the background.

Inspector Cuthbert with men from Pincher Creek followed in the trail of Sergeant Camies's party.

The search was kept up continually at all points under Inspectors Primrose, Jarvis and Mr. Nash, searching the brush in the valley of the Old Man's River, which extends for miles, and Inspector Sanders with his party searching in the Porcupine Hills.

Towards evening I found out that a half brother of "Charcoal's," named "Long Mane," who lived on the reserve, was, owing to his being short of clothing, &c., suspected of having supplied "Charcoal" with some during the previous night. As it was likely that he would render him further assistance I ordered his immediate arrest, and that of his relatives.

I also received word from Mr. Jeff Davis who is employed on the Walronde Ranch, that another brother of "Charcoal's," named "Red Horse," who was also employed on the Walronde had left them, stating that he was going to assist "Charcoal," a close watch was therefore kept on this Indian, but it was found that the report was untrue.

Nothing having been heard of the men who had been sent up to the timber, I concluded that they must have got on the trail of "Charcoal" and the squaws, and I directed a party under Sergeant Major Spicer to proceed in the same direction.

The next morning the several parties returned and reported that in spite of the precautions taken the fugitives had evidently perceived them coming and had decamped, their trail was followed for some distance, but was finally lost in the timber.

During the forenoon the search had been continued in the valley but without success, and some 25 Indians who had joined us were sent with different parties of police to look up the trail.

I was obliged to return to Macleod, leaving Inspector Sanders in charge of the pursuit.

On the 23rd inst., it was reported that "Charcoal" had been seen in Olsen's Coulee, but the men sent there to look for him could find no trace and the story was proved to be without foundation.

On the 24th, I instructed Inspector Davidson to be careful to cause the former hiding place at the head of Belly River to be watched, lest the Indian thinking we would not look there again might go back and seek refuge. In the afternoon I received word that "Charcoal" had been met with near the scene of the murder on the Blood Reserve with 3 of his horses, 30 miles south of the Peigan Reserve, and 40 miles south of where he was last known to be. I sent a despatch to Inspector Sanders, who was then on the Peigan Reservation to hand over all government property to Inspector Primrose, and accompanied by Inspector Jarvis to move south with his party to the Cochrane Ranch without delay and investigate. Inspector Primrose being left at the Peigan to see that patrols, etc., in that vicinity were kept up.

On the 24th I sent Sergeant Major Spicer with Blood Indians "White Top Knot," "Whiteman Sleeping," "Never-ties-his-shoe-laces" and "Bear's Shin Bone," to patrol and search at the head of Trout Creek.

On the 25th Scout O'Keefe reported having seen "Charcoal" on the Blood Reservation north of Bull Horn Coulee heading towards the rationhouse, but upon further investigation and close inquiries being made, O'Keefe said that he was not sure as the night was very dark, and he was not closer than 100 yards to the Indian he saw; it is not probable that it was "Charcoal" as later reports proved that he was at that time on the north fork of the Kootenay where he killed a steer belonging to Mr. Hatfield. Sergeant Wilde hearing this latter report, asked Mr. Herron, of Pincher Creek, for assistance, and that gentleman with Mr. G. J. B. Jonas at once volunteered their services and started out for the North Fork before daylight on the 26th inst., and remained out for two days with Inspector Jarvis's party, whom they met. A great deal of credit is due to Mr. Herron and his party, who on several occasions turned out when they thought that they could be of any assistance.

On the 26th I sent word to Inspector Davidson, who was then near Big Bend to move down towards "Red Crow's" camp on the Blood Reserve and see that proper watch was being kept there, and I caused "Charcoal's" boy who was in custody at the Peigan Reserve to be brought in to Macleod and placed in the guard room. I this day received a report to the effect that Inspectors Sanders and Jarvis were on "Charcoal's" trail leading south from a point on the north fork of the Kootenai. This trail was subsequently lost but in the mean time I sent 4 pack ponies with aparejos, ropes, etc., complete to Kootenai, to be at the disposal of Inspector Sanders should they be required, and I also sent Constables Hatfield and Wilson to Fort Steel, B.C., via the Crow's Nest Pass, to again notify the British Columbia authorities, and at the same time to look out for the murderer.

On the 27th I sent 6 days' rations and forage for the horses at Kootenai, and sent word to Inspector Jarvis that if he at any time required assistance, to call upon Inspector Davidson. At midnight Inspector Jarvis reported that he had again found the trail leading towards the Kootenai Lakes and which he was then following. I warned Davidson and cautioned him to keep a sharp lookout as the trail had been struck, and there was no chance of "Charcoal's" getting back without eluding large parties under Inspectors Sanders, Cuthbert, Jarvis and Mr. Herron. I decided to withdraw the men from the Peigan Reserve, with exception of one man whom I placed at the disposal of the agent, and sent the remainder elsewhere.

I also asked Mr. Na-h to assist me in preventing the Indian from taking refuge again in the Porcupine Hills, and received his promise to do so.

I sent a despatch to Inspector Davidson notifying him that the trail had been found, and directing him to open communication with Inspector Jarvis.

On the 28th I arranged with Mr. Wilson to send five more Indians to join Inspector Sanders. The Indian treaty payment took place on the 29th, and during the several days following a number of Indians camped on the island opposite the town, in order that they might have the opportunity to trade during the day time.

On the night of the 30th inst., it was reported by one Joe Potts, that "Charcoal" had visited that camp during the early morning and that he was expected back there on the following night; some of the Indians were under the impression that he was still then in hiding. I therefore engaged some of them to watch and also sent all the available men in barracks to search the camp, and keep a lookout. Mr. Nash, who happened to be in town at the time, very kindly volunteered his services and also went over. The watch was kept up until all the Indians had returned to the reserve, but no trace of the murderer could be obtained.

On the 30th I was informed that "Charcoal" had been seen on the Blood Reserve during the night, and had stolen a horse from there, and gone south. Sergeant Hilliard and party started out in pursuit, but could not find the murderer, they however, arrested one of his brothers named "Bear's Back Bone" for aiding and abetting the fugitive, the other brothers and some female relatives had gone to Lees Creek to trade, and Sergeant Hilliard followed them there and arrested another brother named "Left Hand" with twenty-two other relatives, consisting of squaws and

children, for assisting the Indian. All were brought into Macleod and placed in our guardroom. "Left Hand" was naturally anxious to obtain his release, and Mr. Wilson (the Indian agent) informed me he had a great deal of influence with him, and that he thought that if released he would assist in obtaining information as to "Charcoal's" whereabouts and inform the police, or perhaps induce "Charcoal" to surrender. I had no belief that "Charcoal" would surrender, but thought that if I could obtain definite information regarding his whereabouts the capture could be effected. Therefore on the 5th inst., I released "Left Hand" conditionally, and gave him until Tuesday (the 10th) to arrest "Charcoal" or if he could not do so to at least inform the police should he visit the reserve. I also wrote to the officer commanding at Stand-Off and to Inspector Jarvis, asking him to try to make arrangements with some Indians to capture "Charcoal" by strategy. This resulted in my ascertaining the fact that some kindness had been extended to the other brother "Bear's Back Bone" and that it was possible he could and would assist us.

I then sent for Inspector Jarvis, who was at Stand-Off, and upon his arrival had an interview with the Indian whom I released from the guardroom on the 8th, it being understood that if "Charcoal" could not be arrested, his brothers would at least disarm him and notify the police who could go up and capture him.

The Indians promised to assist, and I told "Left Hand" that if they did not keep their promise they would be severely punished for aiding and abetting the fugitive, and that his mother, wife and relatives who were in the guardroom would be brought to trial on the same charge. I impressed this upon him so deeply that I felt certain he would do his utmost.

It was also arranged that five Indians should be employed to watch the houses of "Charcoal's" relatives on the reserve.

At 5 a.m. on the 2nd of November, I received a despatch that Corporal Armer had about 9.30 o'clock on the previous night been fired at at Cardston police detachment by some person who had been hiding behind the water trough in the yard, the bullet passing between his body and arm slightly grazing his side—but without doing any serious injury, it was thought that the shot was fired by "Charcoal."

Inspector Sanders, who was camped at Mr. Clarke's place, near Bull Horn Coulee, with his party, at once moved south to Cardston to investigate.

The bullet fired at Corporal Armer was of the same calibre as those fired at "Medicine Pipe Stem" and Mr. McNeil. Corporal Armer at the time was going towards the stable, and had a lantern in his hand, the party who fired evidently aimed at the light, and was only about eleven yards away when he fired. Moccasin tracks were found and followed some distance, but were ultimately lost.

After firing at Corporal Armer it appears that "Charcoal" went up Lees Creek. A Mrs. Lamb reported that during the night, after she had gone to bed, her husband being away from home, she heard some one gallop furiously along the trail, which was close to her house; she knew from the rate at which the person travelled that it was not her husband and she was very much frightened. She then heard a noise in the storeroom which was built behind the house, as if some person had entered, and was pulling things about. On entering the storeroom the next morning she saw that a quantity of bread, butter and flour had been stolen during the night.

From this house one of our scouts named "Green Grass" got on the track of a large unshod horse, and followed it up the creek for two miles, when it crossed a trail leading into the ranch of one Leighton. The trail here led over a hill leading towards the point where "Charcoal" had first been discovered, at a point about 2½ miles from Lamb's. The trail was suddenly lost, the trailer did his utmost, but could not pick it up again. It appears that "Charcoal" doubled back towards the Blood Reservation, as the horse which he had stolen from there was found next morning in front of the agency on the reserve, in a used up condition 45 miles from Lamb's, where the trail was lost.

As soon as I heard that the horse had been recovered, I ordered Inspector Sanders to return to Stand-Off, and reorganize the pursuit, unless he had found positive signs of "Charcoal."

It was generally thought that "Charcoal" had gone down the Belly River towards the Cypress Ranch, or to the United States, either supposition would seem reasonable. I also notified Major George Steel, of the Blackfoot Reservation, and Superintendent Deane by wire.

I also made arrangements to have a pack outfit prepared and a party consisting of one non-commissioned officer, two constables and two Indians whose special duty would be to patrol the district, and follow up every clue from point to point, until the murderer was run down and captured.

On the 10th inst Constable Hatfield, who was in charge at the Peigan Agency sent me a despatch that "Charcoal" had been camped on Beaver Creek during the night and that he (Hatfield) accompanied by five Indians, was following the trail which had crossed the Old Man's River, and was heading for the Blood Reserve. Constable Hatfield sent two Indians (Peigans) to warn Sergeant Wilde, who was in charge at Pincher Creek, and that non-commissioned officer, accompanied by Constable Ambrose, Scout Holloway and two Indian scouts started out and struck the trail between the fugitive and the pursuing party under Constable Hatfield. Sergeant Wilde sent Constable Ambrose on to warn the Kootenai detachment, and he with the others followed up the pursuit.

Upon the receipt of Constable Hatfield's despatch, I sent a despatch to Inspector Jarvis, at Stand-Off, directing him to send out at once all the men he could spare, and told him that if necessary he could ask Mr. Wilson for further assistance, and sent word to Inspector Sanders, also again warning all parties that they were not to take any chances with "Charcoal" and that if he faced them with a rifle he must take the consequences.

I also notified Inspector Davidson, and sent a supply of rations to Kootenai. The snow was so deep that the horses ridden by Sergeant Wilde's party could not proceed faster than a slow trot.

The party sighted "Charcoal" near Thibaudean's ranch on the north fork of the Kootenai, and Sergeant Wilde told his men to fire at 50 yards and not to go nearer than that distance to the fugitive.

When the murderer was first sighted he was riding a pony bareback, leading another which was saddled, and on which he carried some provisions. He apparently paid no attention to his pursuers at first, but when they too pushed their horses some distance through the snow, he changed horses, turning the unsaddled one loose. When within 150 yards of the murderer, Holloway dismounted and tried to fire, but his rifle though it missed fire twice, went off at the third attempt, unfortunately, however, the Indian had by that time got far ahead increasing the distance to about half a mile.

Scout Holloway's carbine did not miss fire through any fault of the weapon or ammunition, the difficulty was that too much oil had been placed on the "striker spring" inside the bolt, which owing to the intense cold congealed.

The horses ridden by Sergeant Wilde's men were completely used up, having already travelled 30 miles that day before striking "Charcoal's" trail, and the riders were obliged to dismount, and follow Sergeant Wilde on foot.

A civilian named Brotton, who was rounding up cattle within 50 yards of Sergeant Wilde and "Charcoal" and was unarmed, was an eye witness of the murder, and states that Sergeant Wilde pressed on ahead of his men with his revolver in the holster, and his carbine at the advance—when quite close to the Indian, he placed his carbine in front of his body across his thighs, and reached over to take hold of "Charcoal," who swerved round in his saddle and fired, the bullet entering Wilde's right side, coming out at a point opposite on the left side, and was found in Wilde's left gauntlet which was on his hand.

The murderer then rode on about 20 yards, turned, rode back to where Sergeant Wilde had fallen off his horse, and fired again, the second shot taking effect in the abdomen. He then turned his own horse loose, and mounting Wilde's rode away taking Wilde's carbine with him, but not his side arms.

It is impossible to say what Sergeant Wilde's reasons were for not firing at "Charcoal" but it was evidently his intention to capture him alive, if possible, and with that object in view rode close up to him.

The Indian "Tail-feathers-around-his-neck" came up on foot ahead of the rest, and Mr. Brotton offered him his horse, but it being almost unbroken and very nervous would not let the Indian near it; he therefore mounted "Charcoal's" horse and went in pursuit alone. Both men were seen disappearing in the gathering gloom. Interpreter Holloway and the other Indian took the body to Thibaudeau's Ranch.

On the following day, Sergeant Wilde's remains were taken to Pincher Creek, and I sent Assistant Sergeant Haultain up to attend the coroner's inquest, which was held there on the 11th inst., and a verdict of murder returned against Blood Indian "Charcoal."

Upon receipt of the despatch *re* Sergeant Wilde's death, I sent Inspector Sanders, Sergeants Bertles, Watson, Dee and Camies, with Constables Burke, Cudlip, Dixon, Frances, Jackson, T., Jackson, W., Maclean, McDougall Smith, F. Wilson and McCombs to join in the pursuit.

The Indian "Tail-feathers-round-his-neck" continued the pursuit during the night with the exception of a short rest at Mr. Geddis's ranch and trailed "Charcoal" to the mountains at the head of one of the branches of the north fork of the Kootenai River where he had taken refuge. The scout was here joined by a party of civilians under Mr. Herron, of Pincher Creek, consisting of Messrs. Thibaudeau, Foster and Craig. These gentlemen had turned out at 1 a.m., as soon as the report of the death of Sergeant Wilde had reached them, following the trail with some difficulty. Messrs. Herron and Thibaudeau and the Indian "Tail-feathers-round-his-neck" the rest of the party being some distance ahead) finally reached a spot where they saw "Charcoal" standing in the brush on the edge of the big timber, with his rifle pointed at them there being no cover where they were, they moved back to cover which brought them to within about 300 yards of the murderer. The Indian "Tail-feathers-round-his-neck" fired at "Charcoal," and called upon him to surrender, but the murderer moved off. Mr. Herron then opened fire with his revolver, and the scout fired four or five times more. The remainder of Mr. Herron's party hearing the firing, galloped back, but by that time the murderer had disappeared in the heavy timber.

The party then divided and guarded both sides of the timber while it was being searched by two of the number. The search was continued until after dark, and was resumed again at daybreak, and continued until they were satisfied that the murderer had left by eluding them in the dark, and had made for the Blood Reserve. They took up his trail, and followed it, until hearing that he had been captured they returned to Pincher Creek,—in the meantime Inspector Sanders and party had been told that an Indian had been seen cooking food in the dry fork of the Kootenai, and he moved in that direction—en route he was joined by Inspector Jarvis and his men and they were met by Mr. Herron and his friends. Mr. Herron's party certainly drove the Indian from his refuge and compelled him to ride another 55 miles (in a straight line) but considering that he had to circle hills, lakes, sloughs, &c., the distance could not have been less than 70 miles, and seek refuge on the Blood Indian Reservation at the house of his brother "Left Hand" where he arrived between 3 and 4 a.m. on the 12th instant.

The house was occupied by "Charcoal's" two brothers' "Left Hand" and "Bear's Back Bone," whom I have already referred to as having promised me to assist in arresting him. He knocked at the door, which they opened, and asked him to come in; he appeared suspicious, and after standing in the doorway for a moment, went back to the brush behind the house, where his horse was tied, and was on the point of mounting when "Left Hand" (who had followed him) threw his arms around him, held him and called "Bear's Back Bone" to assist.

They then secured and disarmed "Charcoal" and took him in doors.

During the scuffle "Charcoal" got his rifle from the horn of the saddle, and tried to strike "Bear's Back Bone" with it.

After they had taken "Charcoal" into the house, and quieted him by giving him a smoke, they proceeded to search him and then noticed a flow of blood, which upon examination proved to be the result of wounds in both arms which the murderer had made with an awl (which is used in making moccasins) with the inten-

tion of bleeding himself to death, they stopped the flow with flour, and after binding up the wounds with pieces of flour sack, sent an Indian named "White Top Knot" to warn the police, who under Sergeant Macleod were camped in the vicinity, and who arrived on the scene shortly afterwards.

The prisoner was then conveyed to Stand-Off detachment. He was very weak from loss of blood, and en route was rested at the Roman Catholic Mission and warmed, blankets were also procured for him.

As soon as I received word of the arrest I sent Sergeant Heap (hospital steward) to Stand-Off, to attend to the prisoner (Assistant Surgeon Haultain being absent on duty at the time) and he remained with the Indian all night.

On the 13th Assistant Surgeon Haultain returned from Pincher Creek, and at once proceeded to Stand-Off with orders to the effect that if "Charcoal" was sufficiently strong to travel, he was to be brought into Macleod without delay.

The prisoner was brought in during the afternoon and lodged in our guardroom. He is now undergoing his preliminary examination.

When he was first captured he refused to eat, and had to be forced to swallow but now takes nourishment readily and regularly.

On the 13th inst. Sergeant Wilde's remains were brought into Macleod, and the interment took place with military and Masonic honours, at 2.30 p.m. on the 14th inst.

The deceased was highly respected by both members of the force and civilians, and his funeral was largely attended. The Masonic order and several other lodges being represented. Chief "Red Crow," accompanied by the other chiefs of both the "Blood" and "Peigan" bands joined the cortege at the barracks and followed it to cemetery.

The Indian "Charcoal" is secured by being chained to the floor, the guard consists of one non-commissioned officer and four constables, one man being especially detailed to watch the prisoner, the greatest care being taken to prevent his attempting to commit suicide. His food is cut for him, and he is not allowed to use a knife and fork. When escorted for exercise, he is ironed and accompanied by two of the guard, and is never out of sight of the escort. The guard is visited twice by day, and twice by night by the orderly officer at uncertain hours.

During the pursuit the conduct of all ranks has been beyond praise, many of the men when carrying despatches rode from 80 to 120 miles without resting.

My thanks are due particularly to Messrs. Wilson and Nash, and the other officials of the Indian Department for the valuable services they have rendered to the police on this and every other occasion.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Nash personally turned out and worked with us, taking charge of parties of Indians during the search and pursuit, and they selected the best Indians on their respective reservations for me when required to act as scouts.

Both these gentlemen displayed the greatest promptitude in sending in reinforcements at any time either during the day or night.

My thanks are also due to Mr. Jno. Herron, P. Herron, T. Craig, G. B. Ryckman, A. R. Dempster, H. Nash, B. Bolster, F. McKenzie, W. Reed, G. J. B. Jonas, M. D. Gray, A. Legrandeur, S. S. Fraser, M. Bolton, and others from Pincher Creek who volunteered to aid the police in the pursuit of the murderer.

I inclose reports from Inspector Sanders, Cuthbert, Primrose and Davidson, and Mr. Herron, all of which show the valuable services rendered, and the energy with which these gentlemen carried out my orders.

A much larger number of civilians would have volunteered from Pincher Creek, and other points, if it had been necessary to call upon them. I desire to recommend all these gentlemen to the favourable consideration of the department, and to respectfully suggest that the Government show some mark of appreciation of the services rendered by the officials and civilians who turned out and assisted the police in the chase which began on the 13th October and continued without interruption until the 12th of November—when the murderer was captured by strategy by his brothers "Left Hand" and "Bear's Back Bone" who were induced to act by promises I made them, which have been fulfilled without costing the country anything.

During the trouble many wild and unfounded reports were circulated by the press, one of which was to the effect that the settlers were very uneasy on account of so many Indians being armed, the press reports giving the number under arms at from 150 to 200. On this point I may say that not more than 30 Indians were armed by us at any one time, and the quantity of ammunition issued was small.

The arms were in charge of an officer, who had the names of the Indians to whom he issued them, and who were chosen by the Indian agents, who knew them thoroughly as being the most reliable and trustworthy on the reservation.

After a week of hard work the Indians would become tired out, fatigued from loss of sleep, their moccasins worn out, clothing torn, and horses used up, they would then turn in their arms, which would be re-issued to those selected to replace them.

The settlers were far from being anxious or uneasy, but *on the contrary were well pleased*. Both settlers and Indians were in a considerable state of alarm while "Charcoal" was at large, lest he should commit further outrages, and with the exception of those with whom I had made arrangements for his capture, all had their windows barred and every precaution taken to give him a warm reception should he appear on the scene.

The Indians although anxious to capture "Charcoal" preferred being led by the police, and were in every case.

It is the general opinion of the police and the settlers that the Indians behaved in an admirable manner, and in consequence they have a much higher opinion of them than they ever had before.

The careful management of the Indians for years past, kind and just treatment coupled with firmness, has caused success in gaining their confidence to a degree unknown in the past. I may conclude by saying that apart from the lamentable death of Sergeant Wilde, and the attempt on the lives of Wm. McNeil and Chief "Red Crow" the circumstance has had a beneficial effect on the community, because the settlers have seen whites and Indians work together under police officers to carry out the most determined pursuit of a criminal that it has ever been their experience to know of.

DEATHS (MEMBERS OF THE FORCE).

On 14th July, Inspector Jerry Potts, died of consumption after 22 years of faithful service, he having joined the force at Fort Benton in 1874, and guided the late Colonel Macleod's command from the Sweet Grass Hills to where the first police post in the North-west was established. From that time, for many years, there were few trips or expeditions that were not guided over these vast plains by Jerry Potts, who, as a guide had no equal in the North-west or Montana. Whether in the heat of summer, or in the depth of winter, with him as guide, all concerned were perfectly safe, and quite certain that they would arrive safely at their destination.

His influence with the Indians was such, that his presence on many occasions prevented bloodshed, and he could always be depended upon in cases of difficulty, danger, or emergency.

Under this heading I must also allude to the murder of Reg. No. 857, Sergeant Wilde, a full account of the circumstances in connection with which will be found under the heading "Charcoal." Sergeant Wilde was in every respect one of the finest men who ever served in the force, faithful, true and brave, and most useful in every capacity.

The citizens of Pincher Creek section, where he has been stationed for some years past, deeply regret his death, and have decided to erect a monument to his memory in some suitable place.

Although in the prime of life, Sergeant Wilde had served seven years in the Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, three years in the 2nd Life Guards, and 14 years in our corps.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

During the year there have been two desertions, viz. :—

Reg. No. 2945, Const. Henderson, on 17th May.

Reg. No. 2235, Const. Randall, on 15th May.

The latter was captured, and on 30th of that month sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour. He was subsequently released on 24th November in consequence of his good conduct during his imprisonment.

There were five dismissals from the command, viz. :—

Constables Christie, Neary, Smith, W., McDougall, F. and Tinning.

DISCHARGES.

Seventeen constables took their discharge at the expiration of their terms of service, two of whom afterwards re-engaged.

Four were discharged by purchase.

BILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The foot and mounted drills have been carried out as usual during the past season.

The annual course of target practice was conducted under the supervision of Inspector Primrose, assisted by Reg. No. 1754, Corporal Cunningham. The best shots were :—

Carbine—Reg. No. 2017, Constable Haslett..... 142 points.

do (2nd). Reg. No. 3003, Constable Congdon..... 139 do

Revolver—Reg. No. 2971, Constable Ambrose.... 154 do

The bank in rear of our present rifle range is not sufficiently high to be an absolute protection against the Lee-Metford bullet, but during the year and with the assistance of danger signals, &c., I was enabled to carry the practice through.

It being necessary, however, to make arrangements to secure another range for next season, I recommended that the west half of Section 29, Township 9, Range 25, be reserved for the purpose. This land is situated between the Old Man's River and the mouth of Willow Creek, and is backed by the plain between the Old Man's and the Little Bow.

Section 29 is one of those supposed to be set aside as school land, but that point can be arranged without difficulty.

ENGAGEMENTS AND RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Three staff-sergeants, three sergeants, two corporals and 11 constables re-engaged without actually leaving the post. One constable engaged at this post during the year.

FORAGE

Is supplied by the ranchers in the district, with the exception of 100 tons baled hay, for which Messrs. Sharples & Co., of Lacombe, have a contract.

Oats for the outposts are supplied locally, but those for district headquarters are contracted for with Mr. Williams, of Regina.

The detachment at Kipp is being supplied by Lethbridge.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire orders for the barrack fire brigade are placed 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 posts and duties.

The brigade is under the command of Inspector H. S. Casey.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The contracts 1896-97 are for 200 tons of anthracite from McNeil & Co.

Four hundred tons from the "Sheran" mine from C. R. Johnson, and 200 from the Blood Indians.

The "Sheran" coal gives satisfaction. I caused a test to be made of it before closing the contract with Mr. Johnson.

In order to supply the Leavings and Mosquito Creek detachments, I, with your approval, and to avoid hauling, purchased a car load from the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, and caused the car to be "side tracked" at those points. The quantity so supplied was deducted from Mr. Johnson's contract.

GAME.

Feathered game of the following species have been plentiful: ducks, chicken, partridge, snipe, curlew, swan and crane. Large game is very scarce.

Wolves and coyotes are seen in large numbers, and although many have been killed by the ranchers and Indians, there are still large bands in the vicinity of the foot-hills.

As it was the opinion of some sportsmen that the trout in our streams locally known as "mountain trout" were not the fish referred to in the ordinance as "speckled trout," I caused a number of them to be caught and forwarded to Mr. Davidson, inspector of fisheries at Qu'Appelle, at the same time asking for his opinion on the point. I have received his reply, which is to the effect that the fish submitted to him, undoubtedly came within the provisions of the Act for the protection of "speckled trout."

HORSES.

During the season Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton has been in veterinary charge, to whose report I beg to refer.

Horse No. 2076 was lost from herd on 27th January and was found on 12th March.

Horse 2201 broke away from Pincher Creek on 26th March and was found on the same day.

Horse 2209 died at Kootenai on 28th March.

Horse 2126 which was lost from the Leavings on 13th September, 1895, was recovered on 3rd April, 1896.

The following saddle horses were with your approval broken to harness: Nos. 2073, 2074, 1893, 1989, 1993, 1942, 1937, 1884, 1939, 2129, 1683, and 1936.

Horses 2213, 2130, 1995 strayed from the herd on 22nd April, the two latter were recovered during May.

On 4th May, horse 2210, was cast in the stable at Kipp and kicked about the head by horse 2199, which stood in the next stall, sustaining such injuries that it was destroyed on 8th May.

Horse 2061 "K" strayed from our herd on 11th May and was recovered on 15th June.

Horse 2204 broke away from quarantine camp on 15th May and was found on 2nd June.

Horse 691 was drowned while crossing the Belly River on 4th June.

The following horses were cast, and sold on 8th April by public auction :—

No. 1312 Bryan.....	\$20.00	No. 705 Webb.	\$20.00
“ 1153 “	19.00	“ 834 Grier.....	12.00
“ 1936 Webb	20 50	“ 1275 Knuth	23.00
“ 1278 Jackson.....	24.00	“ 845 “	19.00
“ 1281 “	20.00	“ 759 Cudlip.....	15.00

Horses 1945, 1733, strayed from Kootenai detachment on 20th July, the former was recovered on 7th August and the latter on 13th August.

Horse 2201 lost from herd on 19th August and was found on 23rd September.

Horse 1326 was lost from Kootenai on 2nd September and found on 3rd October.

Horse 2073 died at Big Bend on 18th October.

Horse 1440 got away from Constable Story on 13th November.

Nearly every horse in the command, with the exception of the remounts recently purchased, were employed during the pursuit of the Indian “Charcoal” and a number of team horses were used for saddle purposes. Notwithstanding the hardships, scarcity of grass, long trips, and being hours under the saddle, without intermission, most of the horses came out well. The mileage per inclosed return is 457,862 miles. Average of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles a day per horse for the year.

INSPECTIONS.

The Assistant Commissioner arrived from Lethbridge on 1st April and inspected the pay office and division records on the morning of the following day; in the afternoon he inspected the canteen and examined the books. On 3rd April he examined the quartermaster's books and inspected the stores, and on 4th April visited Cardston via Stand-Off, returning here at noon on 6th April. I accompanied him on this trip.

On the morning of 7th April he inspected the barrack buildings, magazine, etc., and left for Lethbridge on 8th April.

You visited the post on 26th September and left on 29th September.

The outposts are regularly inspected by the officers in charge of the sub-districts, and I personally visit and inspect them as often as I can spare time.

The orderly officer inspects the barrack rooms, messes, stables, hospital, artisan shops and canteen daily, and I inspect the same premises at least once each week.

All parties and wagons are inspected by the orderly officer, on their arrival at and departure from the post.

Assistant Surgeon Haultain inspects the post with a view to its sanitary condition once each week.

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

INDIANS.

The Indians, as a general rule, have behaved very well during the season; but I cannot speak too highly of their conduct during the pursuit of the Indian murderer “Charcoal,” and an account of which will be found under that heading.

They have been working faithfully, purchasing cattle, wagons, harness, &c., and are quite contented.

The record of crime shows that 47 Indians have been charged before the magistrate during the year.

Any parties of Indians found by our patrols wandering aimlessly over the prairie, are advised to return to their reservations, and there has not been an instance of their showing a desire or inclination to disobey.

Their conduct during the treaty payments was very good.

During February a rumour was current to the effect that “small-pox” had broken out among the “Crees” on the American side. I communicated with the

authorities and asked for particulars, and received a reply that the report was not true.

On 17th March four Indians belonging to the Blackfoot Reserve, whose names are "Takes two Guns," "Little Chief," "Red Deer" and "Robert" were arrested at Mosquito Creek by Sergeant Généreux, charged with removing the hides from carcasses without authority. They were fined \$5 or in default to 15 days' hard labour by Holmes, J.P.

In connection with this, I may add that I have little or no trouble with the "Bloods" or "Peigans," but have a great deal of trouble with Indians from the district north, who are not only permitted to roam, but are encouraged to do so by the ranchers there, who are the first to complain.

During May an Indian named "Big Eye" belonging to the North Blackfeet Reserve, who had been on a hunting expedition south of the line, returned to his camp and told the following story:—He in company with a North Peigan and a Kootenai were hunting in Montana near Chief Mountain, when they met a white-man of whom they asked food. He refused, and one word led to another until finally the white man shot "Big Eye's" horse; the other two Indians then fired on the white man but did not hit him. "Big Eye" then shot and killed the white man and all three Indians rode away, each returning to his respective reservation.

The chief took action at once, arrested "Big Eye" and took him before the Indian agent when he denied the story related above, and said that he had not gone south of the line, but had been on the North Peigan Reservation. The question was referred to me by Superintendent Howe, and I asked Mr. H. H. Nash to cause inquiries to be made, which he did, and informed me that there was no truth as far as could be ascertained.

Complaints have been made that the Stony Indians are in the habit of killing game out of season; I have instructed the non-commissioned officers in charge of the outposts in this district to see that the game laws are strictly enforced.

During September a party of 18 Assiniboines arrived on the Blood Reserve and were, at the request of the agent, escorted back to the boundary line.

The conduct of the Indians selected to assist us in the pursuit of the murderer "Charcoal" was all that could be desired; they showed themselves hard riders and skilful trailers.

I would specially mention the services of "Tail-feathers-round-his-neck" (who has been referred to in different parts of this report) for his courage in mounting the murderer's tired horse, after Sergeant Wilde's death, and keeping on the trail with the result that the Indian was followed closely by the others in pursuit, driven from his haunt in the mountains and eventually captured as arranged.

LATTER-DAY SAINTS OR MORMONS.

The settlement of Cardston on Lee's Creek has now a population of 1,000 souls, 125 persons having joined the colony during the summer. The immigration is principally from Utah.

The settlers are mostly employed farming, and some of them own large bunches of horses and cattle.

These people still preserve their reputation for being law-abiding and industrious.

The total number of stock owned by the Mormons is 9,000 head and 2,000 horses. They have also a flock of about 3,500 sheep which range in the Pot-hole district.

Two of the most wealthy of the settlers recently purchased a large tract of land from the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, and have located thereon, with 3,000 head of cattle and 200 horses. Owing to the plentiful rain this season there has been little or no need of irrigation; the ditch, however, at Cardston is capable of watering 1,000 acres.

About 200 acres of additional land has been broken. The grain crop was only moderate and the greater portion of it was used for feed ; the average yield per acre was :—

	Bushels.
Oats.....	15
Wheat.....	8
Barley.....	15

The root crop was very good.

A considerable number of buildings, mostly private houses and stables, have been erected, and a general store, book store and refreshment room have been opened. A blacksmith's shop has also been erected and additions made to both the Cardston Company's store and Messrs. Allan and Company's store ; the hotel has also been improved.

The output of the grist mill was 5,500 bushels. The cheese factory produced 3,200 cheese, most of which were shipped to the Pacific coast.

The school at Cardston, which is a private one, has an average attendance of 50 pupils, it does not receive Government aid.

There is one mail each week to Cardston, and the settlers are anxious to have communication more frequently.

A telephone line connects Lethbridge and the police detachment at St. Mary's with the village.

The trails are very good, with the exception of the one to Boundary Creek, which requires repairs, and for this purpose the settlers hope to obtain a grant from the Government of the North-west Territories.

LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS.

During the season the usual course of lectures was delivered and arrangements had been made for a general examination of the command, for those who had not already passed, to take place on 23rd October, but owing to the pursuit of the Indian "Charcoal" my intentions on the point were frustrated, and the examination has been postponed until after the New Year. The subjects are :—

- Permanent, general and local orders.
- Regulations and orders of the force.
- Drill mounted and dismounted.
- Duties on guard.
- The constable's manual.
- Duties in barracks.
- The ordinances of the North-west Territories.
- The Indian Act.
- The Criminal Code.

The examination, as usual, will be in writing, a separate paper being drawn out on each subject, each paper containing 12 questions. I require seventy per cent in marks to pass.

I have arranged, that during the ensuing winter, when lectures are given, instruction in "packing" will also take place.

I have found these examinations to be of the greatest advantage to all concerned, and by undergoing an examination, men learn more than they could do in years if the matter was left entirely to experience.

OFFICERS.

During the year Inspector Sanders has been stationed at district headquarters and has had charge of the pay and clothing of the division and supervision of the canteen.

Inspector Primrose has also been at Macleod and has charge of No. 3 sub-district.

Inspector Cuthbert is stationed at Pincher Creek and is in command of No. 4 subdistrict.

Inspector Casey is at district headquarters in the capacity of acting quartermaster.

Inspector Davidson is stationed at Lee's Creek and commands No. 5 sub-district.

Inspector Jarvis is stationed at Stand-Off and commands No. 6 subdistrict.

Assistant Surgeon Haultain and Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton have been in medical and veterinary charge respectively.

The officers are kept very busy, all being 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.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The usual summer system of patrols was kept up until November, and then the winter system came into force; it is as follows:—

Nos. 1 and 2 subdistricts and subdivisions under Inspector Sanders at district headquarters.

No. 3 subdistrict and sub-division under Inspector Primrose, with office at Macleod barracks, will consist of the detachments at Porcupines, Peigan, Leavings, and Mosquito Creek.

No. 4 sub-district and sub-division under Inspector Cuthbert, with office at Pincher Creek, consists of the detachments at Pincher Creek and Kootenai.

No. 5 subdistrict and subdivision under Inspector Davidson, with office at Lee's Creek, will consist of the detachments at St. Mary's, Lee's Creek, Boundary Creek, quarantine (while open) and South Fork.

No. 6 subdistrict and subdivision under Inspector Jarvis, with office at Stand-Off, will consist of the detachments at Stand-Off, Kipp and Big Bend.

The officers referred to have charge of and look after every detail in connection with their outposts; they receive and forward all official reports and returns, inspect and look after all supplies, etc.

In order to facilitate the forwarding of despatches, I have made the following alterations in patrols to be performed weekly:

Kipp to Stand-Off and Lethbridge.

Big Bend to Lee's Creek and Kootenai.

Kootenai to Pincher Creek.

Pincher Creek to Allison's in the Crow's Nest, and Smith's on Spring Creek.

Porcupine to Macleod.

Peigan to Macleod.

Leavings to Macleod, and each alternate week to Porcupine Hills detachment. This patrol moves up Willow Creek, as far as possible, with pack outfit, camps there for the night, and then moves on to the Porcupine detachment, returning the following day and visiting all settlers en route.

Mosquito Creek to Leavings and each alternate week to High River taking turn and turn about with "E" Division.

Stand-Off to Big Bend.

Boundary Creek to Cardston.

St. Mary's to Stand-Off.

St. Mary's to "K" Division in Milk River Ridge via South Fork and Lee's Creek to St. Mary's.

In winter our patrols consist of at least two men and the system is so arranged that the whole district is patrolled thoroughly each week and isolated ranches visited.

There are detachments on the Indian reservations.

The settlers have been unanimous in their praise of the men for the strict yet courteous manner in which they have performed their duties.

The following outposts have been supplied from this command. The men from quarantine and South Fork are brought to St. Mary's as soon as quarantine closes.

Outpost.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.
Boundary Creek.....				1	2	3	3	1
Big Bend.....				1	3	4	4	1
Herd.....				1	2	3	3	
Kootenai.....				1	2	3	3	1
Kipp.....				1	2	3	3	
Leavings.....			1		2	3	3	1
Mosquito Creek.....			1		2	3	3	
Lee's Creek.....	1			1	3	5	7	
Pincher Creek.....	1		1		5	7	10	1
Peigan.....					2	2	2	
Porcupines.....			1		2	3	3	1
Quarantine.....			1		2	3	3	1
South Fork (of Milk River).....					2	2	2	1
St. Mary's.....					2	2	2	
Stand-Off.....	1	1			7	9	11	1
MacLeod (Town).....			1			1		
Totals.....	3	1	6	6	40	56	62	9

PHYSIQUE.

The average height of the command is:—5 feet 9½ inches, chest measurement 38½ inches, age 28 years.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Great attention has been paid to the suppression of these fires, and the past season as far as this district is concerned has been unusually free from them. The first one recorded was on 26th April, when some person travelling between Kipp and Lethbridge started one by dropping a lighted match on the grass and about 10 acres was burnt off before it was extinguished. On 1st July a fire was started north of Pincher Creek by lightning, and bush fires were started in the Crow's Nest Pass from the same cause, and raged fiercely for some days before being extinguished by rain.

PROVISIONS AND GENERAL STORES.

The provisions and general stores received during the year compare favourably with the sealed pattern, and only such articles as were required for immediate use were purchased locally, and were obtained at reasonable prices.

The supply of stationery was small, necessitating its being purchased in town.

During the first half of the year the provisions were supplied by the Hudson's Bay Co., but are now furnished by the A. Macdonald Company, of Winnipeg.

The quality of the beef has been excellent.

Butter is supplied by the Ætna Creamery Co., of Cardstone.

Potatoes are supplied locally, by contract, which is supplemented from the gardens at Stand-Off and at district headquarters. The bulk of this summer's crop (from police gardens) has been pitted for future use.

QUARANTINE.

The quarantine, as usual, was opened on 20th March, but no stock arrived until 18th May.

Reg. No. 322, Sergeant Cotter, was in charge of the stock and herders, and Special Constable Haworth in veterinary charge, both of whom performed their duties to the satisfaction of the public and myself. This year, as you will notice

from the schedule of stock, which is herewith inclosed, 4,091 head were received, which were turned over to the owners with a loss of but 6 head, the decrease being calves which were killed by wolves.

All domestic cattle are herded at the Government expense, but the range stock are herded by the owners, under police supervision.

All horses brought into Canada are also inspected before being permitted to leave the quarantine ground. I inclose a return of those passed during the summer, which totals up 903 head.

During August, 357 head were seized from the American round-up for evasion of the quarantine laws, and were held at the owner's expense until I received your order to release them.

In November, owing to the heavy snow storms and the fact that the snow at quarantine was 5 feet deep on the level and 3 or 4 feet deep on the level in other parts of the district, I wired to you recommending that the stock be released as they could not feed themselves, and we had no means of feeding them except at a great expense. Pending your reply, I caused the stock to be brought into St. Mary's. On receipt of your telegram, ordering the release, I at once transmitted the same to Inspector Davidson for action.

SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

During the past year the settlers who have arrived from the States have been of a good class, but most of them are very poor; in fact the majority of them had started from distant points, with their families, and all their worldly goods packed in a single wagon. They bring some flour by way of provisions and a few dollars in cash to pay ferriage, etc.; however, after their arrival they never appear to want and do not seek work outside their own community.

The chief complaint on the part of settlers is of the depredations committed by wolves, and for which there does not appear to be any remedy; poisoning appears to be a failure and if reports are correct, nearly as many dogs are killed by it as wolves. I annex a return of the settlers who have arrived during the summer which totals up 302 souls.

The prospects at present are most unusually disastrous for the stock on the ranges, the snow on the level near the boundary line has been for the past 10 days 5 feet deep and from 3 to 4 feet deep in other portions of the district and if a Chinook does not spring up within a few days, the stock not fed hay will die.

The difficulty is, the stock have drifted and the snow is so deep that the owners cannot go out to round them up. I inclose a return of the horses entered by incoming settlers and inspected by C. W. J. Haworth, at quarantine, the list totals 903 head.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is much the same as last year, but I have only four sets of bob sleighs, which for winters such as the present are not sufficient, the snow is now so deep that wheels cannot be used, as the strain on the gearing of the wagon would be too great. The transport has been thoroughly repaired and painted.

TRAILS, ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Generally speaking the trails in this district are in good condition, but in some cases a great deal of inconvenience has been caused by settlers fencing up the trails.

I may again point out that 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 north are frequently delayed at Stand-Off for days before being able to ford.

It is reported that the settlers in the vicinity of St. Mary's intend bridging Snake Creek in the spring.

The trail through the Porcupine Hills is in fairly good condition, but requires bridging in several places.

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

S. B. STEELE, *Supt.*
Commanding District.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Incoming Settlers at Macleod during the Year, 1st December, 1895, to 30th November, 1896.

Name.	Location.	From	Date.	Nationality.	Religion.	Males.		Females.		Horses.	Cattle.	Entered Free.	Entered for Duty.
						Over 21.	Under 21.	Over 21.	Under 21.				
G. Kitchen.	St. Mary's.	Montana	June 24	American.	Methodist	1				2		Free	None.
H. Limster.	do	do	do 24	do	do	1				7		do	do
J. S. Doudle.	Cardston.	Utah	do 24	do	do	1	1	1		5		1 wagon, 2 sets harness, household effects.	do
E. F. Morris.	Pincher Creek.	Montana	do 24	do	do	1				2	34	Free	10 head of cattle.
J. W. White & party.	St. Mary's	do	do 24	do	do	6	2			20		do	None.
C. O. Riggs.	Pincher Creek.	do	do 24	do	do	1				31		do	do
J. C. Calquhoun.	Lee's Creek.	Utah	do 24	do	do	1	2	1		4		4 horses, 1 wagon, 2 sets harness, 1 saddle, 1 box tools, household effects.	do
T. Murphy.	St. Mary's.	Montana	do 24	do	do	1				3		Free	do
H. R. Sloan.	Lee's Creek.	Utah	do 24	do	do	2	2			7		7 horses, 2 wagons, 2 sets harness, tools, household effects.	do
J. R. Anderson.	do	do	do 24	do	do	1				4		Free	do
R. H. Wellman.	do	Montana	do 24	do	do	1				7		Free	3 head of horses.
S. Jessop.	Utah	Utah	do 24	do	do	1				3		Free	None.
Mrs. R. H. Wellman.	do	Montana	do 24	do	do			1			68		do
E. Anderson.	do	Utah	do 24	do	do	1		1		3		Free	48 head of cattle.
W. J. Bingham.	do	Montana	do 24	do	Baptist	1				3		do	None.
G. S. Bass.	Edmonton.	Montana	do 24	do	do	1				5		do	do
W. R. Woods.	do	Kansas	do 24	do	do	1				7		do	do
A. Tetrault.	do	Montana	do 24	do	Methodist	1				17		1 wagon, 2 sets harness, 2 saddles.	do
J. W. Carpenter.	do	Kansas.	do 24	do	do	1				4		Free	do
R. Pract.	do	Montana	do 24	do	do	1				2		do	do
R. W. Shafter.	do	Kansas.	do 24	do	do	1				1		do	do
O. Landeville.	do	Montana.	do 24	do	do	1				4		do	do
J. Browson.	do	Kansas.	do 24	do	do	1				1		do	do
J. Belladeau.	do	Montana.	do 24	do	do	1				4		do	do
A. Lawrence.	do	do	do 24	do	do	1				2		do	do
W. Krase.	St. Mary's.	do	do 24	do	do	1				3		1 wagon, 1 set harness.	do
M. P. Madison.	Cardston.	Utah	July 6	do	Mormon.	1				2		1 wag., 2 sets harm., 2 rifl.	do
F. Fresam.	Macleod.	Montana	do 7	do	Protestant.	1				2		Buckboard and harness.	do
G. Podcock.	Cardston.	Depever.	do 8	do	Mormon.	1				1		Saddle and bridle	do
P. Bushe.	Macleod.	Flathead	do 9	Breed	R. Catholic.	1				2		Saddle and camp outfit.	do
B. Plunino.	Buffalo Lake.	do	do 9	do	do	1				1		Saddle	do
										9		Wagon, harness and camp outfit.	do

RETURN of Incoming Settlers at Macleod during the Year, 1st December, 1895, to 30th November, 1896—Continued.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Name.	Location.	* From	Date.	Nationality.	Religion.	Males.		Females.		Horses.	Cattle.	Entered Free.	Entered for Duty.
						Over 21.	Under 21.	Over 21.	Under 21.				
G. G. Reid	St. Mary's	Nebraska	Aug. 12	American	Protestant.	1	4	1	1	11		Stock, harness and wagon	None.
F. Forger	Edmonton	do	do	German	do	1	6	1	1	10		do	do
H. Baly	do	do	do	do	do	1	1	2	6	8		do	do
A. Forge	do	do	do	do	do	1	3	1	3	8		do	do
G. Murphy	Calgary	do	do	American	do	1	1	1	1	1		do	do
"E-ok-sa"	Peigan Reserve	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	2	2		do	do
Z. Deheik	Innisfail	do	do	do	do	2	2	1	1	6		Stock and transport	do
K. M. McGovern	St. Mary's	Montana	do	German	R. Catholic.	1	2	1	1	2		do	do
Wm. Webb	Edmonton	Spokane	do	do	Protestant.	1	1	1	6	6		do	do
H. Murphy	Calgary	Montana	do	do	do	1	1	1	1	2		do	do
M. L. Devine	Cardston	Utah	do	do	R. Catholic.	1	1	1	2	2		do	do
J. A. Cunningham	do	do	do	do	Protestant.	1	1	1	12	12		do	12 horses.
G. A. Cropper	do	do	do	do	do	1	2	1	7	7		do	do
W. B. Barnes	do	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	2	2		do	None.
J. Naylor	do	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	1	1		do	do
W. H. McIntire	do	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	192	192		do	192 horses.
C. Fitzpatrick	do	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	2	2		do	None.
A. Gardner	Boundary Creek	Montana	do	do	do	1	1	1	3	3		do	do
F. Wachtman	do	do	do	German	do	1	1	1	1	1		do	do
C. Stewart	do	do	do	American	do	1	1	1	3	3		do	do
C. M. Hall	do	Nebraska	do	Dane	do	1	1	1	4	4		do	do
P. M. Hall	do	do	do	do	Lutheran.	1	1	1	6	9		do	do
G. Hall	do	do	Sept. 1	do	do	1	1	1	7	7		do	do
J. Hall	do	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	2	3		do	do
C. Hall	do	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	1	4		do	do
E. F. Morris	Cardston	Washington	do	American	Protestant.	1	1	4	5	5		do	5 horses.
Frances A. Morris	do	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	25	25		do	None.
M. Cresser	do	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	16	16		do	do
H. H. Baker	do	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	10	10		do	do
J. Bryant	do	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	2	2		do	do
H. Blyholder	do	do	do	do	do	1	1	1	4	4		do	do
H. Byrne	do	do	do	Irish	R. Catholic.	1	1	1	2	2		do	do
W. H. Alston	do	Dakota	do	English	Presbyterian	1	1	1	9	9		do	do
H. W. Hawkins	do	Montana	do	Ch. of Eng.	do	1	3	1	10	10		do	do
Wm. Bowen	Edmonton	Washington	do	American	Protestant.	1	1	1	1	1		do	do
J. H. Scott	do	Montana	do	do	do	1	1	1	8	8		Stock and saddle	do
T. McClain	do	Washington	do	do	do	1	2	1	14	14		Stock, wagon, household effects.	do

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT STEELE.

J. McClain	do	do	do	5	do	do	1	5	1	1	14	13	10 horses, 13 cattle, 3 horses.
M. McClain	do	do	do	5	do	do	1	1	1	11	8	Stock, transport, effects.	
J. T. McClain	do	do	do	5	do	do	1	3	1	3	8	do	
H. L. Kelso	do	Oregon	do	5	do	do	1	1	1	12	2	do	
C. Kennedy	do	Idaho	do	5	do	do	1	1	1	2	2	do	
F. Guardipie	do	Montana	do	9	Breed	R. Catholic	1	1	1	1	3	do	
"Many Tail Feathers,"	do	do	do	9	Indian	do	1	1	1	1	3	do	
Wm. Bellefleur	Belly River	Oregon	do	9	American	do	1	1	1	2	2	do	
Wm. Walters	do	do	do	9	Austrian	Lutheran	1	1	1	1	1	Horse and saddle	
A. Walters	do	do	do	9	do	do	1	1	1	1	1	do	
C. Peterson	do	Montana	do	16	American	Protestant	1	1	1	2	2	do	
G. Peterson	do	do	do	16	do	do	1	1	1	2	2	do	
J. Long	do	do	do	19	do	do	1	1	1	1	1	do	
T. B. Clifford	Cardison	Utah	do	22	do	Mormon	1	3	1	4	8	do	
H. Case	Lethbridge	Montana	do	23	English	Protestant	1	2	2	2	2	do	
D. Thompson	Macleod	Nebraska	do	23	Canadian	do	1	1	1	2	2	do	
B. S. Thompson	do	do	do	23	do	do	1	1	1	2	2	do	
C. Thompson	do	do	do	23	do	do	1	1	1	3	3	do	
H. Main	Lethbridge	Montana	do	Oct.	Breed	R. Catholic	1	1	1	4	4	4 horses, 1 saddle	
M. Menger	do	do	do	1	German	Protestant	1	1	1	1	1	1 horse and saddle	
E. H. Rupert	do	do	do	1	American	do	1	1	1	3	3	Horses and saddle	
O. Briscoe	Red Deer	do	do	4	do	R. Catholic	1	1	1	4	4	Horses and transport	
A. Talbot	Cardison	do	do	5	Canadian	Mormon	1	1	1	1	1	do	
T. Gregson	do	do	do	6	American	do	1	1	1	2	2	do	
Wm. Murphy	do	do	do	6	do	R. Catholic	1	1	1	2	2	do	
R. G. Belvidere	Mountain View	do	do	6	do	do	1	1	1	3	3	do	
J. Pierce	Lethbridge	do	do	7	do	Protestant	1	1	1	4	4	do	
R. F. Hall	Cardison	do	do	7	French	R. Catholic	1	1	1	2	2	do	
W. Gougan	Mountain View	do	do	10	Breed	do	1	1	1	1	1	do	
J. Findlay	do	do	do	10	American	do	1	1	1	3	3	do	
N. Sheppard	Kootenai	do	do	10	Breed	do	1	2	1	2	2	do	
M. Johnson	St. Mary's	do	do	10	do	do	1	1	1	2	2	do	
R. Tucker	Lacombe	do	do	10	do	do	1	1	1	2	2	do	
C. Anderson	do	do	do	10	English	Protestant	1	1	1	1	1	do	
E. F. Morris	Pincher Creek	do	do	18	American	R. Catholic	1	1	1	1	1	Horses and transport	
W. H. Begley	Macleod	do	do	18	do	Protestant	1	1	1	2	2	do	
							154	64	40	44	903	775	

S. B. STEELE,
Supt., Commanding District.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. E. SANDERS.

Macleod, 19th November, 1896.

The Officer Commanding N. W. Mounted Police,
Macleod District.

SIR,—I have the honour, in accordance with your memo. of the 18th inst., to submit a general report in regard to my connection with the pursuit of the Indian murderer "Bad-young-man" alias "Charcoal," who was captured on the 12th November last. I have already fully reported to you in detail from time to time.

The murder took place some time previous to October 12 when it was first discovered. You left the post on the 14th, and I remained, sending out what horses, rations and men you required, until Tuesday October 20th.

About 5.30 p.m. of October 18th, I received word from Indian Agent Nash and Constable Kerrigan, who had come down from Pincher Creek with a team, that "Charcoal" was in the Peigan Reserve, near Legrandeur's. I at once sent a messenger to you at Big Bend, followed by another later, confirming the report by a despatch sent in by Inspector Cuthbert, who with the only two men he had was searching the bush. Inspector Primrose with a party of six men went to Legrandeur's that night; this was as large a party as I could mount at the time. Corporal Grabill was sent to warn Leavings and Mosquito Creek in case the Indian should go in direction of Blackfoot Crossing where he had relatives. Corporal Grabill on this duty rode 94 miles in ten hours, between 8 o'clock at night and 6 in the morning, when he was in the vicinity of the crossing, he changed horses.

I left the post on the 20th as above stated, and joined you on the Peigan Reserve; on arrival at the agency I was ordered by you to take my party to the hills at head of Tennessee Coulee, where the Indian was suspected of being hidden. We were out all night and returned to the agency at noon next day, having found traces of the Indian having been there and moved away. During the pursuit of "Charcoal" one of the many difficulties we had to contend with was single Indians and white men getting scared and running from us, causing a lot of waste of time in their pursuit and taking a great deal out of our horses. Whilst in the Porcupines we had several of these wild-goose hunts. On this occasion we had one of them after a white man, which I will describe in order to illustrate how easily they happened. An Indian scout who was in the hills about 4 miles to the right of my party saw a man riding in the distance; he went towards him, and the man started to gallop off. The Indian signalled and we started in pursuit right through the Porcupine Hills. The scout being on the lead all the pursued person saw was an Indian topping each divide after he had passed it. The pursuit extended for 15 miles when we found the pursued to be a cowboy who thought "Charcoal" was after him.

On the afternoon of the 21st October you returned to district headquarters, and left me in charge, subject to your directions, at the Peigan Agency, at this time my party consisted of three officers, and twenty-four non-commissioned officers and men. In addition to this, the following day I sent out scouting parties of Indians under experienced leaders (those who were considered adepts with war-parties in the old days), in different directions through the hills. They found nothing, which was nearly conclusive proof that "Charcoal" and his two squaws had changed their hiding place, and that there was not much chance of locating him again until we heard of some settler being visited, horses stolen or an animal killed. In the meantime we kept up patrols night and day, receiving information, from Indians and others, continually, which was investigated until proved incorrect, we also suffered from want of interpreters, as I was unable to supply all parties with some one who understood the Blackfoot language.

On the evening of October 24th I received orders from you to proceed to the Cochrane Ranch, near which place "Charcoal" had been seen that day. I left at

10 p.m. Inspector Primrose remaining behind with about five men, and some Indian scouts. About the same time that I received your despatch I also heard an Indian had been seen on the Dry Fork of the Kootenai, and yet another across the summit of the mountains in the Crow's Nest Pass. I therefore determined to proceed via Kootenai detachment to the Cochrane Ranch. On arrival at the detachment at 2 a.m., October 25th, Corporal Kembry told me the circumstance of the Indian being seen on the Dry Fork about 20 miles west. I then split up my party, sending Inspector Jarvis with part to Cochrane Ranch and going myself with the others up the Dry Fork. On reaching the point where the Indian was seen we found a three year old heifer with Mr. Hatfield's ear marks freshly killed and the hide and all the meat taken. With the two Indians I had with me, we struck a trail leading from the carcass through heavy brush towards the mountains, we followed this trail until dark. From a settler we also learnt a boy had seen an Indian the day before up the Dry Fork cooking some meat. Next day the trail was followed to the head of the north branch of the north fork of the Kootenai in the mountains, and Inspector Jarvis joined me again with the balance of the party. Mr. Herron and party from Pincher Creek also came out to lend us a hand, they returned next day. The Indians I had having left with played out horses, we were left with one scout whom Inspector Jarvis brought with him. The next night it snowed and we were unable to follow any trails in the morning. I received orders from you that Inspectors Cuthbert, at Pincher Creek, and Davidson, at Big Bend, were to co-operate with me.

Hearing from Inspector Cuthbert that some Stonies out hunting had seen "Charcoal's" camp in the mountains, I sent Inspector Jarvis with two men to assist Cuthbert in finding them. Inspector Jarvis returned with the Indians on October 29th. Next day I sent Inspector Jarvis with pack outfit and Stonies to find this camp, which they did a few miles from us in heavy brush and timber, but the bird had flown. Inspector Jarvis continued with his party working through the mountains towards Kootenai Pass. On the 28th October the outhouses of a rancher named Cyr were robbed in the early morning; a ham, some chickens and a blanket being stolen. This was about eight miles from where I was, and evidently the work of "Charcoal." We got no word of it till late in the afternoon although Cyr knew where I was. Had we found out earlier, we would have had a beautiful trail in the snow, but as it was we found nothing but moccasin tracks inside the fence, the snow outside being tracked all over with hundreds of cattle and horses.

The Indian treaty payments took place on October 29th, and seeing no sign of "Charcoal" in the vicinity of where I was, we suspected he had gone towards the Blood Reserve. On October 31st I received word from you that "Charcoal's" two squaws had been captured on the reserve the day before, and that "Charcoal" himself was either there or at Lee's Creek. On November 1st I moved down to Mr. Clarke's place at the upper end of the Blood Reserve, where I found Inspector Primrose with a small party and Inspector Davidson. On November 2nd every inquiry was made on the reserve, but nothing could be heard of "Charcoal." The Indians at this time were nearly all off the reserve trading at Macleod, Lethbridge, Cardston and other places. On this date I also sent Inspector Davidson with Corporal Armer and a constable to Lee's Creek. At 12.30 that night a despatch from Davidson at Lee's Creek informed me that Corporal Armer had been shot and slightly wounded by "Charcoal." I started for Lee's Creek at once with a large party, leaving small detachments at Mr. Clarke's and at Stand-Off. Arriving at Lee's Creek at 4 a.m. of the 3rd November, I had the Indian camp searched, and at daybreak sent patrols up and down Lee's Creek to try and strike a trail. We found the bullet which shot Armer, it was of the same calibre as that which shot "Medicine Pipe Stem" and Farm Instructor McNeil. The distance the Indian was from Armer was 11 yards, he took aim evidently from the lantern Armer was carrying in his hand, and did not make allowance for his arm being away from his body, if he had he would have shot Armer through the heart. A few moccasin tracks were found near the detachment. About 1 p.m. I received word from Inspector Davidson, who was with party up Lee's Creek, that he had struck the Indian's trail and that he had stolen some

grub from a settler the night before. I started out at once with a party, making in the direction in which the fugitive was supposed to be heading (viz., Belly River Pass). I did not come across Davidson, who returned after losing the trail. Finding the Indian had not gone where I suspected, I returned to Lee's Creek the following day, and as there were 29 lodges of Indians in the neighbourhood, I remained until November 6th, when I went to Stand-Off. Just as I was leaving Cardston a settler reported an Indian seen riding south that morning, 8 miles west of us. Inspector Primrose with a small party was sent to investigate, he met me next day on Blood Reserve and reported nothing in it. The Indian seen was a S. Peigan, going home after a visit to the Bloods.

The increasing severity of the weather and snow having fallen, made it probable that "Charcoal" would have to seek better shelter than he had heretofore. I accordingly strengthened Big Bend Detachment to enable them to patrol the forks of the Kootenai, along which were many empty cabins and shacks, some with stoves in which the Indian knew of as we trailed him past them more than once. The Lee's Creek detachment and the detachment at Clark's place on the upper part of the reserve were also strengthened. The balance of the party moved into Stand-Off, and patrols were sent from there up Kootenai River as far as the Dry Fork.

On the 7th November I received orders to restore detachments to their normal strength, and return with the balance of my party to barracks; also to employ Indians to watch "Charcoal's" relatives. I thought it advisable, however, to leave Sergeant Macleod and two constables at Mr. Clarke's place near where "Charcoal's" relatives live. I wrote you to that effect, and receiving no reply, I left the party, who subsequently were on hand when the murderer came to his brother's house.

Inspector Primrose and myself with a few non-commissioned officers and men came into barracks from Stand-Off on the 9th November and nothing more was heard of "Charcoal" until the morning of November 11th when it was reported he had shot and killed Sergeant Wilde the day before.

In pursuance of your orders, I left the post at once with a large party and arrived at Kootenai detachment about noon. I could get no definite information in regard to the shooting or the direction in which the Indian had gone, I accordingly split up my party, sending one up Dry Fork of Kootenai under Sergeant Watson, myself in charge of another up the North Fork and balance to Big Bend under Sergeant Bertles to report to Inspector Davidson should he be there. That night my party came across four Indian scouts from Stand-Off, whom we took with us. Next morning I heard Mr. Herron and party of civilians from Pincher Creek had cornered "Charcoal" in the mountains, and fired eight shots at him the night before. We proceeded there and en route met Mr. Herron, with one of his party, who said he thought they must have wounded the Indian. Or reaching the timber we searched it thoroughly for three hours and then struck a trail leading out of the mountains, which showed the Indian had got out during the night. Next day, November 13th, whilst following the trail towards Blood Reserve, we heard "Charcoal" had been captured the morning before. Whilst in the mountains neither men or horses had anything to eat, and the snow was belly deep.

A great deal of credit is due Mr. Herron and the civilians from Pincher Creek, who on several occasions, when they thought they could be of use, turned out and gave us every assistance. In this instance Mr. Herron's party had a great deal to do with the capture of the Indian, for they no doubt drove him out of the mountains and kept him travelling, and part of his party with Inspector Cuthbert on November 12th followed the trail of the Indian as far as the Cochrane Ranch. I might say that after Sergeant Wilde's death not only the settlers of Pincher Creek but those along the Kootenai River were aroused and turned out, the Stewart Ranch and others offering horses and anything we required.

The fact of these civilians turning out shows that the settlers in the district could appreciate the enormous difficulties we had to combat, difficulties which even those who knew the conditions could barely realize, and which we can hardly expect to be understood by those who know nothing of the country and Indian characteristics.

That the Indians recognized more than we did, how tough a nut we had to crack and what the fugitive was capable of doing, there is no doubt whatever. They were all very much frightened and generally desired to render assistance and have the criminal captured.

As examples of the Indians fears, I might say that "Red Crow" during the whole pursuit slept on the floor of his house; he was afraid to sleep in his bed, the position of which "Charcoal" knew, for fear of a pot shot through the window. "Red Crow" was also afraid the fugitive might go to the High River school and kill his son.

"White Calf" used to sleep in the loft over his house and pull the ladder by which he ascended up after him when he retired for the night.

The Indians we had employed did excellent work and everything that Indian ingenuity could suggest they did. Their power of tracking and picking up signs were, in some instances, simply marvellous, and in this connection I would mention "Green Grass," "Many-tail-feathers-round-his-neck" and "Calf Tail" who are regularly employed scouts. There was not much to chose, however, between any of them, they were all apparently willing to go anywhere and take any chances. All, I think, who have been connected with this pursuit, have come away with a much higher idea of the Indian character than they had before.

"Charcoal" during the whole time of the pursuit kept within this district. Knowing he would be caught eventually, wherever he went, he desired to leave a record as a bad man with his tribe for generations to come. His conduct after killing "Medecine Pipe Stem" showed that he intended to do as much shooting as he could. Towards the end his particular prey were the police for the uncomfortable time they had given him, hence his reasons for shooting at Corporal Armer, and the evident delight he displayed when he shot Sergeant Wilde. Mr. John Brotton who was close by tells me that the Indian shouted and sang when he committed this last foul murder.

Had the criminal not been kept moving in the manner he was there is no doubt that more murders or attempted murders would have been committed.

In regard to the non-commissioned officers and men with whom I worked I cannot very well pick out any for special mention, all were eager and determined in spite of many fruitless rides by night and day, which could not but have a disheartening effect. The old proverb of crying "Wolf" too often, was at fault in this case; no information, no sign or trail was ever left until it was thoroughly sifted and its correctness or incorrectness established.

Of course many non-commissioned officers and men were more experienced than others, owing to the nature of the work they had been employed in, in the force, and the length of time they had served. Should I single out any, it would be probably Staff-Sergeant Hilliard, who was particularly useful on account of his thorough knowledge of, and long acquaintance with, the Indians we were dealing with. The whole affair cannot help but have a beneficial effect on the command, and will give to those who have not been engaged on similar work before some knowledge of what they are able to undergo and endure.

Our horses considering the work they did have come through it all remarkably well. Several times odd ones played out, but a day's rest put them on their legs again. Only one or two sore backs came under my notice. The last few days were particularly trying on horseflesh, the weather being cold (15 degrees below zero one night) the snow deep and the crossing of the numerous rivers and creeks very bad due to their only being partially frozen over.

I returned to the post on the morning of November 14th in time to attend the funeral of the late Sergeant Wilde.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS,

Inspector.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR P. C. H. PRIMROSE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

MACLEOD, 16th November, 1896.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions of the 10th, I beg to submit the following report, in addition to those which you already have of my actions in the pursuit of "Bad Young Man." On the evening of 18th October, report having come in that "Charcoal" was on the Peigan Reserve, I proceeded there with six men and found that it was at Legrandeur's, 8 miles further up the river, that he had been seen. After Mr. Nash and Sergeant Bertles had supper, we proceeded there and arrived at 1 a. m., 19th inst. and found Inspector Cuthbert, had had the horses stolen from Bright's ranch picketed in the pasture as decoys, with a party watching them. Considering the idea good, I had the guard assisted by relief and kept up during the night.

19th October. As soon as we could see I divided my party and caused Sergeant Bertles to search the brush up the river, and myself with the remainder beat the brush down the river with Legrandeur's as our starting point. On going through the brush I found it so thick I had to dismount and in this way I stumbled on a small camp fire which had not been dead for many hours. I at once searched for and found one of my party, and got Mr. Nash, who had an Indian examine it with the result that we found Inspector Davidson's saddles cached near by which he "Charcoal" had stolen from Bright's ranch. Tracks were found leading up the river in the soft mud and after the Indian "Jack" had worked for a couple of hours on both sides of the river, he said "Charcoal" had gone up backwards and then came back putting his feet in the same tracks. We then had dinner at Legrandeur's, shortly after which you arrived together with Inspectors Cuthbert and Jarvis and large party. Immediately after dinner the brush was searched by the whole party and kept up till night fall with no result. The following morning, 20th, Constable Lott arrived with the report that "Commodore," a Peigan Indian, had been shot at during the night by an Indian who was trying to steal his horses. Early on the same morning we proceeded to agency and Commodore's tent and found that "Charcoal's" son had been captured during the night. I at once sent Sergeant Camies with a party and the boy as guide to the timber, about 16 miles away, to try and find the camp from which the boy said he had come the night before with his father. With the remainder of the party, I started to search the brush from "Long Mane's" tepee up the river, as the Indians seemed to think that he was hiding somewhere in it. Searched till noon when party was reinforced by Inspector Cuthbert from Pincher Creek, and Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton from Macleod, and Mr. Herron and party of citizens from Pincher Creek. Sent Inspector Cuthbert and three of Mr. Herron's party to Tennessee Coulee en route to Pincher Creek and to give grub to Sergeant Camies. Inspector Jarvis and large party to beat brush down river, Mr. Wroughton and large party up the river—parties searched till night fall—no result. Patrols kept out all that night and Long Mane and family arrested. Next day, 21st inst., parties searched river up to Beaver Creek, and from there up some distance; also the Hills and country to the north. Inspector Sanders then took command. 22nd inst., an Indian boy gave the whole command a fruitless chase and pumped out the horses. We got back to camp at 8 p. m.

On 23rd and 24th. In camp at Peigan Reserve waiting for Indian scouts to pick up the trail.

At 9 p. m. despatch arrived for Inspector Sanders and bulk of party to go to Kootenai; they pulled out at 10.20, and immediately afterwards word was brought in by a minor chief that a man and two women were seen by the scouts on Beaver Creek, and that they had fired on the scouts. Proceeded there at once and on

arrival found it to be another false report. Arrived back in camp at 3.15 a.m. 25 inst. Sunday 25th inst., sent parties of Indian scouts out both by day and night accompanied by a constable, and they reported not being able to find any tracks, in the hills or leading in or out of the reserve. 26th inst, "Long Mane" and family released and "Charcoal's" boy sent to Macleod. Patrols kept up day and night by the Indian scouts, each party accompanied by a policeman; no results. 27th inst. The Peigan scouts according to your order were discharged all except ten and as we had a good fall of snow I made a large circle of the reserve to see if any tracks were leading either in or out; rode all day and found nothing; arrived in camp and found orders to bring party to Macleod to attend treaty payments; had supper and proceeded to Macleod taking in the majority of the carbines which had been loaned to the Indians. I remained in barracks doing post duty until the evening of the 31st October, when I received orders to proceed to Red Crow's camp, as "Charcoal" was supposed to be in hiding in the bush. Started at 5 p.m. and after some difficulty found Red Crow's camp but could not make ourselves understood. Could not ascertain Staff Sergeant Hilliard's whereabouts. Some Indians gave us to understand "Charcoal" was in a house not far away; went there; broke into house; no "Charcoal." Then was given to understand he was coming there that night. Cached ourselves and waited for some hours; Indians then heard something further down the reserve and rushed down the river; I followed on after we had got our horses but could not find our Indian friends, who, I think, were then about asleep in their lodges. In disgust I went to the Stand-Off detachment for some supper and arrived at 3.15 a. m. 1st November; took two hours' sleep and started up the river again and met Inspector Davidson, Sergeant Hilliard and party, who were camped at Bull Horn, about 5 miles above "Red Crow's." Searched up the river with no result. Inspector Sanders and party arrived the same day. 2nd November patrolled down the river about 10 miles and back with no results except that "Bear's Smoke" found "Charcoal's" rope and flour, etc., cached in brush and appropriated same. 3rd November, at midnight word received of the shooting at Lee's Creek, and proceeded there and arrived before 3 a.m. Was detailed by Inspector Sanders to search the Indian lodges; this was completed at 4.30 a. m. with no results. Parties out to follow trail at daylight; trail lost at nightfall by breaking back. I sent Sergeant Hilliard, Corporal Brankly, interpreter and scout to lower part of reserve and taking Corporal Grabill and a scout with myself proceeded to the upper part of the reserve following the "Bull Horn Coulee," as I imagined the Indian would be striking to the reserve. Reached reserve before daybreak. 4th November proceeded to Stand-Off detachment to ascertain if any word was received and sent in word up to date. About midnight received orders to proceed to Lee's Creek. November 5th went over to Lee's Creek, saw nothing. November 6th, received orders from Inspector Sanders to investigate report of a Mormon who had seen an Indian going south; reached there before sunset, wind blowing, snow deep; Indian was accounted for by scout "Bear's Smoke" as a south Peigan who was going south to his reserve, so I struck over to "Big Bend," arriving there early in the evening. November 7th, leaving my party to reinforce Big Bend detachment I proceeded to Stand-Off and reported to Inspector Sanders. November 7th, Sunday, we rested our horses, and on the 8th November proceeded to headquarters. I would not care to attempt to single out any non-commissioned officer or constable as they all did their duty. The Indian "Sword" *alias* Jack, a Peigan, who was present at the shooting when Sergeant Wilde was killed, having distanced all his own party, and was on the lead in a chase Inspector Sanders had up in the timber, Tennessee Coulee, was the first Indian I met at Legrandeur's and gave his services with, at that time, no promise of reward.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE, *Inspector*

REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. R. CUTHBERT.

INSPECTOR CUTHBERT'S SUBDISTRICT.

MACLEOD DISTRICT, 14th November, 1896.

SIR,—Having been absent from my subdistrict last Saturday and more or less continually for some weeks, I now submit my report from 1st to 14th instant.

A report dealing with action in pursuit of "Charcoal" also being required, and practically the only duty done within the last weeks being directly or indirectly in connection with that matter, my report covers the whole ground. Much of this must necessarily be a recapitulation of other reports made from time to time, as occasion required. And in so far as it deals with "Charcoal's" pursuit, I will have to go back to the 18th October, when the Indian first came north.

On that day about 3 p.m., a Peigan Indian (Joe) came to my quarters and although I could not clearly understand him, I knew he meant that "Charcoal" was near Legrandeur's. Having the previous day received your despatch that he was surrounded at the head of Belly River, I could hardly believe it possible. I got down to Legrandeur's as soon as I could with the Indian, sending word to the detachment for Maylor and Ambrose, who were there, to follow. On examining the horses which had been taken from the bush and hearing Mrs. Lagrandeur's story of the breaking in of their house, I no longer had any doubts, and commenced to search the bush about Legrandeur's; "Joe" and another Indian (the latter only for a moment) helping me. The other Peigans on the hills refusing to come in the brush. I forwarded a despatch by the only messenger I could get (young Legrandeur) and he would only go to Macleod. The result of my despatch (which I understand was forwarded to you without delay) was the arrival of Inspector Primrose and 6 men at Legrandeur's at 1 a.m., of the 19th, who then had charge until your arrival at about noon of the same day. Before dark of the 18th, Constables Maylor and Ambrose joined me in searching the bush and I sent to notify the Peigan detachment. Constables Hatfield and Lewis were then on the way and missed my messenger, arriving at Legrandeur's at dark. I had the recovered horses picketed out at night as a decoy and placed Hatfield and Lewis on guard, which was the state of affairs when Inspector Primrose arrived a few hours afterwards. I returned to Pincher Creek that night warning settlers en route to look after their horses. Thinking "Charcoal" might follow the river bottom to South Fork Pass, I worked down the south fork and main river with all assistance I could get—distributed as follows: Constable Ambrose in charge detachment, Constables Good and Gray and Peigan "Joe," on the north side of South Fork, and Old Man's, Constables Maylor and Burder working from Legrandeur's up, I taking the south side of South Fork and Old Man's, searching the bottoms and coulées from opposite Pincher Creek to Legrandeur's, which I reached a few minutes before you did. I then on your order returned to Pincher Creek with four men detailed to go to Fort Steele, which order was subsequently cancelled. From that date to the 14th inst., my movements in connection with search have been as follows:—

20th	October,	at Peigan Reserve and Tennessee Coulée.
21st	do	Peigan Reserve.
22nd	do	Pincher Creek and Beaver Creek.
23rd	do	do do
24th	do	Kootenai.
25th	do	Pincher Creek.
26th	do	Foothills.
27th	do	Head North Fork, Kootenai.
28th	do	Pincher Creek.
29th	do	do
30th	do	Foothills.
31st	do	Pincher Creek.

On some of above dates, viz., 19th, 20th, 21st and 27th, I reported to senior officers in charge of the principal search parties in localities mentioned. On other occasions at Pincher Creek, I or my servant, or both, were in charge of the detachment, owing to the one or two duty men left me, and who I had to send with despatches from time to time when not on patrol, being kept where I happened to send them. Until the 9th inst., with a few changes as necessity occurred, Sergeant Wilde, Constables Hatfield, Maylor, Wilson, Story, Special Constable Holloway and scout "Tail Feathers," were watching South Fork and Crow's Nest Pass. Constables Hatfield and Wilson returned from Fort Steele on the 9th inst., and after the withdrawal of the main party from the Peigan Reserve, Constable Lewis was alone at that detachment.

Of the zeal displayed and work done by every member of the Pincher Creek detachment and other men I came in contact with I cannot speak too highly—it was work of the most trying kind and required continual alertness—it was cheerfully undertaken and accomplished.

From time to time I reported to you how very short handed I was, in the event of the necessity for men arising. This was unavoidably—but to a lesser degree—still the case when Sergeant Wilde was shot. I regret exceedingly that on that day I was absent from my subdistrict and therefore unable to take part in the pursuit. In reference therewith I would especially call your attention to the work done by "Tail Feathers" and Special Constable Holloway, especially the former whose efficiency and faithfulness as an Indian scout is invaluable.

Special reports have been already made by me dealing with Sergeant Wilde's death, facts preceding and following it. I would in this connection state my firm conviction that "Charcoal" would not have passed the day of the 12th inst. without capture, even if not captured by the Indians in the manner that was done. On that morning the tracks were again taken up by "Tail Feathers" at head of North Kootenai, where I joined him, together with Special Constable Holloway, Constable Burder and a few civilians who had kindly volunteered their services, we followed him to the Belly River, where we learned he was caught, we were a few hours behind, but as it did not blow that day, or even the next, we could not have lost his track.

As to a detail of my actions from 1st to 14th inst., diary is attached, also mileage.

I would call your attention to the very kind action of certain civilians of Pincher Creek who were so prompt and zealous in assisting us in that subdistrict on two separate occasions and contributed on the last occasion (11th and 12th) in rendering the capture of "Charcoal" on the 12th inst. practically certain. They were Messrs. Herron, Thibaudeau, Foote, Craig, Guthrie, Nash, F. Morden, Redpath and Hogan. The two first especially should have the fullest appreciation.

In addition to the personal services of the above, when necessity arose and fresh horses were required for the pursuit, any request I had occasion to make to a rancher for one or more fresh horses was cheerfully acceded to.

On the 28th October I had completed arrangements—subject to your approval—for some Stonies to take me where "Charcoal" had last been seen at the head of the North Fork of Kootenai and from there to track him till run down, which they thought of being able to do in a short time. This arrangement as you already know was not carried out—"Charcoal" having it was thought gone back to the Blood Reserve—of which you notified me, at the same time cancelling the authority already granted to employ two Stonies at 50c. per day and rations.

My report necessarily concerns my own movements, as at no time during the search were there more than 3 or 4 men under my immediate orders, and these were chiefly employed in carrying despatches to yourself and officers in charge of the searching parties, based on reports heard from time to time. My patrols as set out were done by myself, on some occasions with one or two men and on two occasions with the Pincher Creek civilians who volunteered their services.

In reference to the four cartridges which missed fire in the Lee-Metford, when fired at "Charcoal," two with Special Constable Holloway and two with "Tail Feathers" I am not in a position to give a reason. The carbines having been thoroughly tested

at the post and served out to the detachments as being reliable in any weather, and the orders in reference to their care, inspection, absence of oil which could in cold weather freeze having been carried out, I am unable to throw any light on the matter. If due to the cold weather in conjunction with any surplus oil—this oil was not on any part of the carbine visible and usually inspected. As to the bolt the men know they are not allowed to strip it. I have already handed to you the four cartridges which missed fire.

I cannot close without giving expression to the loss Pincher Creek detachment has sustained in the death of Sergeant Wilde and to the genuine feeling of sorrow of his comrades and the people of Pincher Creek.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ROSS CUTHBERT, *Inspector.*

Sunday, 1st.—At Pincher Creek.

Monday, 2nd.—Kootenai. Left for Belly River via Clark's. Went to Stand-Off.

Tuesday, 3rd.—Patrolled up Belly River. Police camp left for Cardston where "Charcoal" heard of. Returned Pincher Creek in p.m., via Kootenai, oats received there. Still no beef or butter from contractor. Supply sent from Kettles & Co.

Report sent in.

Wednesday, 4th.—At Pincher Creek. Attended to despatches, paid cheques, and occupied with subdistrict matters.

Thursday, 5th.—At Pincher Creek. Attended to detachment matters. Complaint of J. Miller vs. Kettles & Co., *re* seizure of cattle. Party at South Fork Pass withdrawn.

Friday, 6th.—At Peigan Reserve on patrol. Visited detachment. Constable Lewis absent. Detachment locked. Went to Macleod in p.m.

Saturday, 7th.—Left Macleod for Lethbridge on officers board *re* telegraph line.

Sunday, 8th.—At Lethbridge, duty *re* telegraph line.

Monday, 9th.—Returned from Lethbridge, inspecting telegraph line.

Tuesday, 10th.—At Macleod. Completed board and returned to Pincher Creek at 8 p.m. During my absence, report received by Sergeant Wilde that "Charcoal" had gone to Peigan Reserve day before, 9th, stolen a horse and going south. Hatfield returned to Peigan Reserve from Fort Steele, yesterday. At midnight, report brought to me that Sergeant Wilde killed at 4 p.m. at Dry Fork. Forwarded report to O. C. Went to detachment and organized pursuit by civilians, &c., wrote report and left before daylight to get Wilde's body.

Wednesday, 11th.—At Dry Fork of Kootenai and Pincher Creek. Arranged *re* remains, coffin, &c. Attended inquest and other detachment matters, waiting instructions, Dr. Haultain arrived 8 p.m. for body, &c., which left next morning.

Thursday, 12th.—Left in a.m. to join pursuit of "Charcoal" via Foothills (8 in. snow) caught up to scout (Tail Feathers) and civilians at 11 a.m. on "Charcoal's" tracks at head of north Kootenai, thence followed them down river, across at Gielruth's and over Cochrane to Belly River, when told "Charcoal" captured that morning. Slept at Big Bend.

Friday, 13th.—Returned from Big Bend to Pincher Creek via Kootenai. Found order requiring witnesses of Wilde's death at Macleod this night, left at once (7 p.m.) with witnesses (S. C. Holloway and Tail Feathers) for Macleod.

Saturday, 14th.—Arrived Macleod at 2 a.m. owing to break down and walking from Scott's Coulee part way, riding team remainder. Attended Sergeant Wilde's funeral and other matters.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR H. J. A. DAVIDSON.

LEE'S CREEK, 20th November, 1896.

To the Officer Commanding N. W. M. Police,
Macleod District.

Re Pursuit of Indian "Charcoal."

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to forward this my report of the part taken by me in the pursuit of the Indian murderer "Charcoal."

On the 16th of October, I was informed of the murder and directed to turn out all available men of my subdistrict.

Corporal Armer and Constable Bushe, the members of Lee's Creek detachment were already on patrol; but at 8 that evening I started with Constable Nettleship, taking with me horse No. 1993, my trooper; and a private horse of my own, on which I mounted Constable Nettleship. I had previously notified the outposts at St. Mary's and the quarantine ground, to turn out and patrol constantly.

Nettleship and I proceeded that night (16th) to Boundary Creek, arriving there about 2 a.m. on the 17th. At daybreak on the 17th I again proceeded on patrol, taking with me from the Boundary Creek detachment, Corporal Fyfe and Constable Christianson. I proceeded via the saw-mill, through the brush, crossed over the mountain, having to scramble and lead our horses over the fallen timber, and came down into the cañon of Belly River.

We proceeded to patrol down the river, searching for any tracks of "Charcoal."

While passing over a portion of Belly River Pass, known as Beven's Bottom, our attention was attracted by signals flashed by a glass from the hill on the south side of the river, where the bush is extremely thick. We crossed the river and proceeded to climb the hill to investigate the circumstance. We found the signals were made by Staff Sergeant Hilliard and his party of police and Indians, whom we met there.

Staff Sergeant Hilliard informed me then that Inspector Jarvis and party had a short time previously on that morning, struck "Charcoal's" camp, in an open space in the bush higher up on the hill; that shots had been exchanged, but that "Charcoal" himself had escaped, his tent and camp outfit with two of his squaws having been captured. Ascertaining that Inspector Jarvis had returned to his camp at West's ranch, about 8 miles lower down the river, I proceeded there with my party, and met him.

Judging that "Charcoal" must still be in hiding on the hill, and that he would most probably try to break out during the night, towards the boundary line, I proceeded round the end of the hill to get on the south side of it.

I also sent orders by a civilian to Corporal Armer, who I expected would by then have returned to Lee's Creek, to come out with Constable Bushe, and join me at Bright's Ranch.

I chose this point, as it was on the south side of the hill on which "Charcoal" was, and also was opposite the part of the hill where he had been found that morning. There was then no person living at the ranch.

On arriving there about 6 p.m., I directed Corporal Fyfe to continue on with Constable Christianson to Boundary Creek, to pick up there Constable McAllister, and then to start at daybreak again of the 18th to patrol to the mill and then along the trail running along the crest of this hill.

The horses ridden by Constable Nettleship and myself were pretty well played out, having been travelling the previous night, and throughout the day. I decided

to put them in the stable at the ranch, and to go out on foot into the bush with Nettleship to watch for "Charcoal." We required our horses for work next day, and they could not have been of any use had they not had a chance to rest and feed.

I expected Corporal Armer and Constable Bushe to join me at midnight. About 9 p.m., Constable Nettleship and I left the ranch, and proceeding west, got out into the bush, I should say about 2 miles from Bright's. We remained there until I thought it was time for Corporal Armer's arrival, when we returned to the ranch. Armer and Bushe I found had just arrived there previously. Constable Nettleship then on going to the stable to see if the horses were resting all right found they were not there, also that our saddles were missing. I at once suspected that "Charcoal" had been watching us, and had come and taken them. I at once proceeded to Inspector Jarvis's camp at West's ranch, about nine miles off, and from there reported the matter to you at Big Bend. This would be at 5 a.m. of the 18th October.

Being there joined by Sergeant Hilliard with a party of police and Indians, I at once returned to Bright's. As soon as possible the Indians were put on the track, and we followed it up going from the ranch, south into the timber. After following the trail for about 8 miles, we lost it in a large patch of dense brush, and were unable to pick it up again. As the trail when lost had been leading as though "Charcoal" were making for the boundary line in the direction of the Boundary Creek detachment, I split up my party, Sergeant Hilliard with one portion starting out in that direction, while I with the remainder continued to try and pick up the trail in the vicinity of where we had lost it. Neither of us was successful and I returned to Bright's with the party, sending a report to you. This day I was joined by Sergeant Macleod and party.

During this night (18th) I received instructions from you to call in all available men, post them round the brush where we had lost "Charcoal's" track the previous afternoon, and then beat the bush out thoroughly. I was also notified that Inspector Jarvis and party would arrive to co-operate; and that everything was to be ready and the beating out of the bush commence at 7 a.m., by which time it would be thorough daylight, and there would be no chance of mistakes being made, and some one being shot by accident.

I accordingly made all arrangements, notifying Corporal Fyfe and Sergeant Hilliard to join me during the night. At 4 a.m. on the morning of the 18th, Inspector Jarvis with his party joined me.

Just before the time I had arranged for starting out (7 a.m. of 19th October) I received notice from you that "Charcoal" had been located on the Peigan Reserve, and directing me to at once join you at Big Bend with all available police and Indians. This I at once did, and reported myself to you there, bringing with me a party of 22.

You then directed me that I was to remain making Big Bend my headquarters. To send on all men who might pass through there, to join you at Legrandeur's ranch (except those told off for duty under myself, ten in number). I was to watch the Kootenai Pass and the Belly River Pass, to watch the Blood Reserve, and to generally guard the boundary line. You yourself proceeded the same forenoon to the Peigan Agency.

My party was then posted as follows:—

At Boundary Creek, Corporal Fyfe and two constables.

At Bright's ranch, Corporal Armer and two constables.

In Belly River Pass, Corporal Browne and two constables.

In Kootenai Pass, four constables.

At Big Bend, myself, Sergeant Hilliard, one constable and two scouts.

As directed by you, I sent on all men and Indians to join you as they arrived at Big Bend and started patrols going constantly.

On the 20th, 21st and 22nd no news of "Charcoal" was received by our parties, nor any traces of him found.

At 5 on the afternoon of the 23rd, I received information that during the previous night, three horses had been stolen from Black Eagle's Camp on the Blood Reserve. I left immediately for this camp with Staff Sergeant Hilliard and Indian

scout. On arriving there I met Mr. Wilson, Indian agent. We could however, obtain no further information beyond the fact that three horses were missing. I sent over notice to Inspector Jarvis at the Peigan Agency, and then returned, following the river to Big Bend, arriving about 2 a.m. on 24th October.

The 24th October passed without bringing us any fresh intelligence of "Charcoal"; but at 8 a.m. on the 25th I received a despatch from Stand-Off to the effect that "Charcoal" had been seen near the Cochrane Ranch on the previous afternoon. I at once left with Staff Sergeant Hilliard, Corporal Brown and Indian scout. We followed the river down, beating through the bush. On arriving at the Cochrane Ranch I found there Inspector Jarvis with party detached by Inspector Sanders and obtained from him Constable Angers, whom I then left at the Cochrane Ranch to watch, and with my party returned again through the bush to Big Bend, without finding any trace of "Charcoal."

On the morning of the 26th October, I again left with Sergeant Hilliard, Corporal Brown and scout, at day break. We searched through the bush from Big Bend down to Cochrane Ranch, and on to Red Crow's camp.

This night we camped at Bull Horn's camp to watch, having obtained Indians from agency.

On 27th, having obtained no news or signs of "Charcoal," I left Sergeant Hilliard and Constable Angers for duty at Bull Horn's camp, and myself with Corporal Brown and Indian scout returned to Big Bend. I also on this day sent on to Inspector Sanders, on North Fork of Kootenai, the pack ponies from Big Bend and Boundary Creek detachments, as directed by you.

On the 28th there was no news of "Charcoal." I sent a patrol under Corporal Brown into Kootenai Pass to visit the out party there. Sergeant Watson and two constables arrived.

On 29th October I sent Sergeant Watson and party to connect with Inspector Sanders on North Fork of Kootenai. I, myself, with Corporal Brown and Indian scout patrolled along Belly River, through the bush, to Bull Horn's camp, returning to Big Bend in the evening.

On the 30th I had Fish Creek and Bull Horn's coulée patrolled, also towards Kootenai and the Kootenai Pass. Inspector Sanders with Constable Beyts arrived at Big Bend this evening. This night I received a despatch from Staff Sergeant Hilliard stating that "Charcoal" had been on the Blood Reserve, and had gone thence to Cardston, and that he (Hilliard) with a party was after him. On the morning of the 31st, I started as soon as it was light enough to see. I spread out my party as far as I could cover the ground. On arrival at Cardston I found that Staff Sergeant Hilliard had been there, had not found "Charcoal"; but had arrested some of his relatives and returned to the reserve. I at once followed with my party and joined him. Camped there for night, leaving Indians out on watch.

On the morning of 1st November, with Sergeant Hilliard and party, at day-break, we started out, searched various camps and empty houses. While returning from this duty I was met by Inspector Primrose who had come up from Stand-Off with a party. Inspector Sanders with his party also joined the same evening.

On the morning of the 2nd November, we were all employed patrolling the reserve, and in the afternoon under orders from Inspector Sanders, I with Corporal Armer and Constable Bush, returned to Lee's Creek, arriving there about 6 p.m.

At about 8.30 the same evening, Corporal Armer came to me and reported having been shot at by some person presumably "Charcoal," while he was walking from the detachment quarters to the stable. As Corporal Armer has already made a full report of this matter, it is I suppose unnecessary for me to give the details not being present myself at the time of the shooting; but I may express my perfect conviction that it was done by "Charcoal."

I sent a despatch over at once to Inspector Sanders reporting what had occurred; and I warned the people of Cardston to watch their horses, as I supposed that "Charcoal" was on a horse stealing expedition. I also patrolled the village during the night. Inspectors Sanders and Primrose with party arrived in Lee's Creek about 3 a.m.

On the 3rd November, as soon as the light allowed, the Indians were put on to find any traces they could. I with a party of police and Indian scout being sent by Inspector Sanders up Lee's Creek.

At a settlers, about 3½ miles up, I found that the settler's wife (a Mrs. Lamb) had during the previous night after going to bed, her husband being away from home at the time, heard some person gallop furiously along the trail which runs close by the house. She knew from the rate the person travelled at that it was not her husband, and was frightened. She then heard a noise in the storeroom, built behind the house, as if some person were pulling things about, and on going in there in the morning found that a quantity of bread, butter, fat and flour had been stolen during the night. From this house the Indian scout "Green Grass" got on the track of a large unshod horse, we followed it going up the creek until it crossed at another settler's named Leighton, 2 miles higher up than Lamb's.

The trail then led over the hill from the creek in the direction of the place where "Charcoal" had been first discovered by Inspector Jarvis's party on 17th October. From this point I sent back word to Inspector Sanders in Lee's Creek, stating what I had found out. Shortly after this, however, the track of the horse we were following suddenly disappeared. Up to this point it had been going along on the trail but suddenly left it. We hunted round but could not pick it up, so then rode on in the direction to which the trail had been pointing; but being able to pick up nothing further, other settlers not being able to put us on any clue I returned to Lee's Creek. "Charcoal" was at this time supposed to be riding a large cream horse which he had stolen from the reserve. This horse was, I understand, found in a played out condition at the Lower Agency on this very morning; which would make it appear that after shooting at Corporal Armer he had made up the creek, towards the hills, then had hidden his track by leaving the trail and taking to the grass, and doubled right back to the reserve, and went down to the agency.

Hearing in the evening that this cream coloured horse had been found, and that others had been stolen, Inspector Primrose left at once for the reserve. On the 4th November, Inspector Sanders who starting after me on the previous day had missed me, and made Boundary Creek, returned. During this day and the following, patrols were kept up in the vicinity, and the Indian camp closely watched, but no suspicious circumstances noticed. On 6th November, Inspectors Sanders and Primrose left Lee's Creek for the reserve, leaving me three constables here for duty as a temporary reinforcement. From this date patrols were kept up constantly and the Indian camp visited, but without any further news of the movements of "Charcoal" being received, until the forenoon of the 11th inst., when I received your telegram informing me of Sergeant Wilde having been shot by "Charcoal" on the previous afternoon. I at once notified St. Mary's quarantine, and Boundary Creek detachments, and set out myself for Big Bend with all available police and two Indians whom I engaged here. I proceeded via Buffalo Flats, warning all settlers en route; but being able to pick up no information. On the 12th inst., I patrolled Fish Creek, Bull Horn Coulee and Belly River, and on returning that evening to Big Bend, I received the news of "Charcoal's" capture. The following morning I returned to Lee's Creek, and left again at once for Stand-Off en route for Macleod to attend the funeral of Sergeant Wilde, on the 14th inst.

In thus concluding this report I would like to bring to your notice the excellent behaviour of, and the cheerful alacrity with which all the non-commissioned officers and constables, who at any time were under my orders, performed their duty. These duties were often arduous, had to be performed at all hours of the day and night, and in all weathers. For all any one could tell they might or may have been often attended with considerable danger, but there never was any question of such things. The duty was done willingly and cheerfully.

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

HUGH J. A. DAVIDSON, Insp.
In charge of Lee's Creek Subdistrict.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN HERRON.

PINCHER CREEK, ALTA., 19th November, 1896.

To the Officer Commanding "D" Division,
North-west Mounted Police,
Macleod.

SIR,—In compliance with your request for a report on the action taken by the people of this place in the pursuit of "Charcoal," I have the honour to report as follows:—

On Monday, 19th October, information having reached here that "Charcoal" was near Legrandeur's, an informal meeting was called, as a result of which, at 9 a.m. the following day, a party left the village for the scene of operations. This party consisted of the following:—P. Herron, T. Craig, G. B. Ryckman, A. R. Dempster, H. Nash, B. Bolster, F. McKenzie, W. Reid, G. J. B. Jonas, M. D. Gray, Ameri Lagrandeur, S. S. Fraser, M. Bolton, J. Herron. The party proceeded to the Peigan Agency, and reported to Mr. Primrose, placing their services at his disposal and stayed out two days.

The party was then divided, being attached to several parties of police, and did duty for two days returning home when it was understood the police were leaving this neighbourhood.

On the 25th October, Sunday, Sergeant Wilde having received a report that "Charcoal" was near the Dry Fork of the Kootenai, requested assistance, as he had no available men.

G. J. B. Jonas and myself accordingly placed our services at his disposal, and proceeded with him before daylight on Monday, 26th October, to that neighbourhood, where about noon we met a party of police under Mr. Jarvis, whom we joined, Sergeant Wilde then returning to the creek. We remained with the party for two days, searching the country at the head of the North and Dry Forks of the Kootenai, and then the police being present in sufficient numbers for the duties to be performed, returned home.

On Wednesday, 11th inst., at 1 a.m., a report having reached here that Sergeant Wilde had been shot by "Charcoal" the previous afternoon, I called up some of the inhabitants, who held a meeting, as a result of which the following party left here before daybreak, reaching the scene of the shooting at daylight: John Thibeau, James Foote, T. Craig and J. Herron.

About a mile from that spot, on the track by which "Charcoal" had apparently proceeded, the party was joined by Hugh Leaper, and about two miles further on by the scout "Many-tail-feathers." Proceeding on the track, with some difficulty we reached a spot in the mountains, on the south branch of the North Fork of the Kootenai, where I saw "Charcoal" standing in the brush on the edge of big timber, with his rifle levelled at us. At this moment John Thibeau and "Many-tail-feathers" were with me, the others of the party being about a mile in advance.

There being no cover where we were, we moved to cover, which brought us about 300 yards of the Indian; "Many-tail-feathers" fired at "Charcoal," and ordered him to surrender, when "Charcoal" began to move off. I then commenced firing with a revolver, having no rifle, and fired ten or twelve rounds, "Many-tail-feathers" firing four or five, but without effect. The remainder of the party, hearing the firing galloped back, but by that time "Charcoal" had disappeared in the timber.

We then divided into three parties, guarding both sides of the timber while Leaper and "Many-tail-feathers" searched the timber, which was of considerable extent; and continued the search until after dark.

We then found quarters for the night at Mr. Geddes and Mr. Glasgow's ranches, and at daybreak on the twelfth "Many-tail-feathers," Foote, Leaper and Craig

returned towards the mountains on our former tracks, Thibaudeau and myself proceeding to the mountains on another branch of the river further south.

Having searched the mountains in that pass as far in as possible, it appeared clear that the Indian had not passed in that direction, and we started on our return to the spot where we saw "Charcoal" the night before, and on the way met a party of police under Mr. Sanders, whom we then joined, searching the timber until dark that night, it appearing that "Charcoal" had moved towards the reserve.

Meanwhile the other four men of our party had found the track, and were following it towards the reserve in advance of us, at a considerable distance, until that (Thursday) night they were informed of "Charcoal's" capture, of which we also heard when following the same track on Friday morning.

The party then returned home.

In connection with this report, I wish to state that had it been possible to promptly obtain in the village, suitable arms and ammunition, a larger number of volunteers could have readily been obtained on each of the above occasions, and also that much less time would have been taken up by the several parties in preparing for a start.

I should wish also to specially mention the conduct of the scout "Many-tail-feathers," who throughout the time I was with him showed great coolness, ability as a tracker, and also, especially in searching the brush in the dusk, and until dark, considerable courage, and I sincerely trust his conduct will be recognized.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HERRON.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. B. PERRY, TOGETHER WITH THOSE OF INSPECTORS J. A. MCGIBBON, C. STARNES, A. C. MACDONELL AND E. GILPIN-BROWN.

DEPOT DIVISION,
REGINA, 22nd December, 1896.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the Depot and the Headquarters District, together with the reports of the following officers commanding sub-districts:—

Inspector J. A. McGibbon, Saltcoats.
do C. Starnes, Estevan.
do A. C. Macdonell, Moosomin.
do E. Gilpin-Brown, Regina.

GENERAL.

The past year has been a prosperous one for Assiniboia. The yield of wheat has been good, and in some parts higher than the average for years. Owing to the late spring and the heavy growth of straw which resulted from the abundant rainfall, a good deal of the grain was late in ripening and therefore was touched with frost, consequently the quality is not, in many places, equal to that of last year.

The price has been higher however, and compensated for the lack in quality.

STOCK.

The growth of grass was great and the pasturage luxurious, but the flies were unusually bad, and worried the cattle a great deal.

The cattle industry has become of great importance in Assiniboia.

There has been practically no immigration. The entries at North Portal have almost ceased, where three or four years ago, there was quite an influx of settlers for the Edmonton district. A few settlers have left, but not as many as last year.

CRIME.

The following table gives the cases dealt with during 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, classified according to Criminal Code.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in the Headquarters District for 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896.

Offence.	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		Remarks.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	
Offensive weapons—									
Unlawfully having pistol in possession					2	1	1	1	
Escapes and rescues—									
Escaping from custody							2	2	
do prison, lock-up, &c.					2	2	1	1	
Corruption and disobedience—									
Obstructing peace officer	2	2	2	1	1		3	3	case withdrawn 1.
do sheriff							3	2	
Contempt of court							1	1	
Misleading justice—									
Perjury	2		3		6	1	2	2	
Offences against religion and morals, &c.—									
Neglecting to support family	1	1	2	1	2	1	1		
Gambling							4	2	
Gaming houses	2			2					
Vagrancy	13	12	5	5	41	34	47	42	
Drunks, disorderly and creating a disturbance	39	37	37	34	35	34	46	44	
Common nuisance					3				
Selling things unfit for food			1						
Creating a disturbance in church							1	1	
Acts of gross indecency					3	3			
Offences against the person—									
Aiding suicide					1				
Attempting suicide							1		
Murder	1			2	2		4		
Manslaughter	2	2	1	1	1				
Rape					1				
Seduction of girl under 16 years of age					1	1			
Pointing fire arms					1		1	1	
Assault, occasioning greivous bodily harm					5	1	1	1	
do threatening do do							6	5	
Assault	37	30	52	29	38	20	56	44	{ Awaiting trial, 1. Case withdrawn, 1. Absconded, 2.
do indecent					2		2	1	
Leaving excavations unguarded					1	1			
Offences against property, &c.—									
Passing counterfeit coin							1		
Arson					2	1			
Shooting cattle and horses					1		6	6	
Malicious injury to properties			3	2	2		4	2	
Horse stealing and cattle stealing	3	1	2	1	6	3	10	7	Awaiting trial, 1.
Theft	61	27	79	38	65	32	55	36	
do of registered letter							1	1	
House breaking to commit an indictable offence	2	1	1		5	2	2	2	
Libel							2		Case proceeding, 1.
Fraud	2	1	8	1	5	3			
Forgery	2		3	2	5	2	2	1	Withdrawn, 1.
False pretenses					11	2			
Robbery					1				
Cruelty to animals	2	1	1	1	4	3	10	9	Awaiting trial, 1.
Trespassing			3	3			1	1	
Receiving stolen property			3		3	3	2	2	
Extortion					1				
Harbouring a minor					1	1			
Offences against Indian Act—									
Gambling							5	1	
Taking liquor on Indian reserve					1	1			
Holding sun dance							1	1	
Selling intoxicants to Indians	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
Giving do do	1	1	4	3	6	6	3	2	

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in the Headquarters District for 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896—*Concluded.*

Offences.	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		Remarks.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	
Offences against Indian Act— <i>Con.</i>									
Indians having liquor in possession.			6	5					
do drunk					2	3	3	3	
Trespassing							1	1	
Offences against Railway Act—									
Stealing rides.					25	27	32	29	
Offences against North-west Territorial Ordinances—									
Selling liquor on election day							2	1	
Prairie fires, setting out, &c	20	14	34	24	23	20	47	39	
Refusing to turn out to fires.	5	5	3	1	11	9	11	7	
Masters and servants	11	4	21	13	31	18	22	20	
Liquor ordinances.	7	1	6	4	8	6	15	8	Withdrawn, 2.
Peddling without licenses.	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	
Inspections and contagious diseases	1		1	1					
Insanity.	10	9	13	12	11	9	18	13	
Game ordinance.			1	1			9	9	
Sunday observance.					3	3	2	2	
Refusing to do statute labour			1	1					
Pollution of streams.			1	1					
Miscellaneous offences under ordinances					13	6	9	3	Awaiting trial, 1.
Giving prohibited person liquor.							1		
Total	231	154	298	192	400	260	462	361	

The foregoing summary presents no startling features.

There is a remarkable sameness in the number of cases of prevalent offences during the four years.

For example, the number of convictions for creating a disturbance, &c., only vary from "37" in 1893, to "44" in 1896.

There is an increase of 62 in the number of cases entered, and of 101 in the number of convictions secured.

The number of convictions is 78 per cent of the number of cases entered, as against 65 per cent last year.

There were committed for trial on indictable offences.	44
Convictions.	29
Not guilty	10
Awaiting trial.	4
Prosecution withdrawn by the Crown.	1

The remainder of the cases—418—were disposed of summarily.

The enforcement of the "Vagrancy Act" furnished 47 cases and 42 convictions, to which should be added 29 convictions under the "Railway Act," for stealing rides, making a total of 71 convictions. The offenders were non-residents of the territories and of the tramp class. There is a steady flow east and west, during the summer months of these people, 58 of them served their terms of imprisonment in our guard room. I am therefore able to state that, from my knowledge of them, gained in this way, they are a most undesirable class, and that I believe the law cannot be too rigorously applied in dealing with them. I am confirmed in the opinion expressed by me last year, that the Railway Act should be so amended as to enable hard labour to be awarded, and the term of imprisonment increased.

A tramp travelling west reaches Moosomin, and desires to reach Regina quickly and in comfort. He therefore ostentatiously steals a ride, is promptly arrested and sentenced to 10 days, imprisonment, without hard labour, in Regina guard room, where he is escorted by us. Here he is well fed, cannot be worked, and is in capital trim to continue his western tour at the expiration of his 10 days of luxury.

Assaults add 44 to the list. These are of a trivial nature, and in none have fire-arms or any other weapon been used.

There are 44 cases of drunk and disorderly, and 37 of theft, as against 32 in 1895, and 34 in 1894.

In one case of horse stealing, the offender has fled across the "line."

The other cases noted are of little importance in the sense that horse stealing as a prevalent crime does not exist.

There were 103 convictions under the North-west Ordinances—an increase of 30 over last year. There is likely to be a steady increase from year to year, as the North-west Legislature creates new offences.

I have again to remark the absence of crime along the boundary line.

Of the 4 murder charges, two were in connection with the Frog Lake massacre in 1885, and the remaining two were the Thompson case referred to later.

There have been very few cases reported that the offenders have not been brought to trial. In two serious cases only, we have not found out the authors, and in two other cases, we have not been able to arrest the offenders owing to their flight from the country.

There is certainly no other part of Canada so free from crime of a serious nature, nor where the law is more rigorously enforced.

The following are the most serious cases dealt with, during the year. :

Frog Lake Massacre.

"Lucky Man" and "Little Bear," two chiefs of the Crees, who fled to the United States after the rebellion of 1885, were returned to Canada with their bands by the United States authorities last July. They were arrested by order of Superintendent Deane, at Lethbridge, on the charge of participating in the massacre at Frog Lake, and were brought to Regina for preliminary examination, as it was more convenient to bring the witnesses here. On July 8th, the hearing was commenced before Inspector White-Fraser and myself. Mr. H. Halpin, of the Indian Department, was examined as he was present at the massacre. The hearing was adjourned from time to time for the purpose of obtaining further evidence. On July 31st, it was concluded. The charges against both were dismissed as there was no evidence connecting them with the actual murders, although strenuous efforts were made to obtain it. It was conclusively proved that they were present under arms, and as chiefs directing the Indians, but it was not evident that they had instigated or directed the massacre, consequently they were protected by the terms of the amnesty.

"Little Bear," who by the way is a clear headed, intelligent man, and a fine type of the Indian race, was very indignant at being arrested. He assured me that he had been informed by an officer of the American army that he would not be molested, and he produced a copy of the Governor General's amnesty, certified to be a true copy, by an officer of the American service. Some of the Montana papers accused us of bad faith, and thought that the matter should be taken up by their own government. Some feared that trial and execution would follow with awful rapidity, and that the first news to reach them would be of the death of the Indians.

I am satisfied that "Little Bear" misunderstood the terms of the amnesty; the interpreter having failed to convey its correct meaning.

However, when discharged, he professed himself as pleased, believing that the suspicion which many had, that he had been actively concerned in the massacre, would now be cleared away.

He produced many letters from citizens of Montana, bearing testimony to his good character, and the behaviour of his band.

Horse Stealing at Wood Mountain.

On the 13th June, two police horses were stolen from the police stable at Wood Mountain. The stable is situated about 100 yards from the men's quarters, and is not surrounded by a fence. As soon as the theft was discovered, parties were despatched in search of the thieves. About 25 miles south-west of Wood Mountain, their camp was found, and all their camping outfit was seized and taken to the post. The next day the police horses were recovered near the post by a party of one non-commissioned officer, two constables and two Indians, which was again proceeding to hunt for the thieves.

Their trail was picked up, and one of their horses captured, but the thieves were not overtaken. It is quite probable that they were two Americans who were wanted in Dakota on a charge of murder. They lost their own horses, and stole ours to enable them to recover theirs.

Letters appeared in some of the newspapers, stating that our strength in the Wood Mountain district was not sufficient to prevent such crimes. At the time we had in that district—1 officer, 3 non commissioned officers and 8 constables, but not as many as in former years. In my opinion the strength maintained there last summer was quite sufficient. I have been in command of this district for five years, and this case is the first serious one during that time.

Schwitzer Case.

Hubert Schwitzer, a German living at Strasburg, was convicted on four charges of theft and sentenced to 2 years on each—sentences to run concurrently.

For a number of years back, different articles had been stolen in Regina, some of considerable value, but no trace could be had of the thief. After Schwitzer's arrest, many of the missing articles were found in his possession. He was evidently a professional.

Thompson Case.

In my last year's report, I referred to the murder of a young girl, named Thompson, north of Moosomin. A man named Smith and his wife were charged with the murder, and tried at Moosomin on 6th January. The charge against Smith was withdrawn from the jury—but that against Mrs. Smith was proceeded with and resulted in a verdict of "not guilty." Perjury on the part of principal witnesses for the Crown was so apparent that the judge directed the Crown prosecutor to go carefully over the evidence and to prepare charges of perjury wherever he thought it necessary. As a result, S. H. Thompson was convicted and sentenced to 6 months, and C. A. Thompson, who had been the chief witness against Mrs. Smith, his own sister, was convicted and sentenced to 14 years. This was the last phase in this deplorable case. Without doubt a murder had been committed under very repulsive circumstances, but owing to the deliberate and wholesale lying on the part of the relatives of the murdered girl—the real offender was not brought to trial.

Archehouse Case.

Mr. McGibbon has reported on this case, and I only desire to emphasize his remarks relative to the capture by Constable Lock. This constable followed "Archehouse's" trail 120 miles north of Fort Pelly, over a thickly timbered country and intersected with rivers and swamps, eventually overtook, arrested, and safely conveyed him back to Fort Pelly.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The following table gives the prairie fires in this district for 1894, 1895 and 1896.

Information.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Month of April	10	40	15
do May	11	15	6
do June	2	6	6
do July	4	Nil.	3
do August	35	6	6
do September	17	11	30
do October	6	31	52
Total fires	85	109	118
Fires were traced to the following causes :—			
Ascertained persons	23	21	43
Railway locomotives	18	19	9
Lightning	3	1	1
Crossed boundary from Manitoba	3	1	2
do do Dakota	4	0	3
Burning coal mine	1	1	0
Ascertained causes	52	43	58
Unascertained causes	32	66	60
Estimated area burnt over	Sq. miles. 7,000	Sq. miles. 3,000	$\frac{2}{3}$ of district.
Convictions for setting out fires		8	25
do burning without guards		10	14
do leaving camp fires		1	0
do refusing to aid in extinguishing		10	7
Total		29	46
Average fine for allowing to escape		\$8 75	\$27 00
do burning without guards		1 00	5 36
do refusing to turn out		0 95	0 00

There are 17 more convictions this year than last, under the Prairie Fire Ordinance.

The first serious fire occurred on 22nd September.

Up to that date the grass was very green and rains frequent.

Detachments were at once established at Caron, Buffalo Lake, Lumsden and Long Laketon. Owing to demands made on us, no more men could be spared until October 1st, when twelve men and seventeen horses were sent to different points in Eastern Assiniboia. Fires were then burning fiercely, and this party fought fire all the way to Broadview.

Twelve detachments were established for the season.

We had fifty-three officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and sixty-one horses scattered over the district.

The number of convictions shows only in a partial way the work done. In two cases, costs were given by the magistrates against our constables. In neither case was there any good reason why. Our men had simply performed a duty in enforcing the ordinance, a duty which is not a pleasant one very often, but the proper and energetic performance of which is of importance to the country. The North-west Government has always paid the costs.

I need not remind you that, should the practice become general of assessing the costs against us when we fail in a prosecution, our men will become chary and will only prosecute where there is no doubt as to the result.

The average amount of the fine inflicted is three times as much as last year.

The fires were very fierce and destructive. A conservative estimate of the area burnt over would be two-thirds of the whole district. The damages and losses were

greater than in previous years. In the fifty-eight cases in which the causes of the fires were ascertained, it was found that they were directly traceable, in forty-three cases, to the carelessness of different persons.

INDIANS.

The Indians maintain their reputation for good behaviour. Complaints have been made that they kill cattle in the Touchwood country. Three convictions were secured on this charge, but the cattle were the property of the Indians, or of the reserve.

Although a letter had appeared in the public press that the ranchers were being driven out of that country by the depredations of the Indians, it is a fact that only one complaint, other than those above stated, has been made to the police detachment stationed in that country.

The annual sun dances were prohibited this year by the Indian Department. At File Hills the Indians assembled and were determined to proceed. On the request of the Indian Department, an officer was despatched there, who, with the assistance of the agent, succeeded in persuading the Indians to return to their different reserves and to give up their dance.

On the Crooked Lakes reserves, Colonel Macdonald prosecuted and convicted one Indian for inciting the dance which stopped it in a very summary manner.

There have been about the same number of convictions under the Indian Act. Only a small amount of intoxicating liquor reaches their hands, and in most cases it is supplied by or purchased for them by half-breeds.

No prosecutions have been had under the regulations for the compulsory education of Indian children.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Indian.

The treaty money for the different reserves was delivered by us to the agents, and escorts attended the payments where required.

The refugee Crees from Montana were rationed and attended to. Three parties which came by trail were met at Rush Lake, to which point they were brought by "A" Division. 103 were brought in by special train, arriving here 23rd June, a second party numbering 24, arrived by trail on August 1st, the third party of 34 arrived on August 23rd, and the fourth party of 7 on the 29th of September. Total number 168.

Agriculture.

A full report of the work done at the Wood End quarantine, which has been in our charge, has already gone forward. The number of cattle was less than last year. Early in October, the stables, corrals, and a large supply of hay, were destroyed by a prairie fire, which came in from the east.

The whole ground was well fire guarded, but without avail. Our men, attempted to check it but could not do anything, as the fire was so fierce. The loss amounted to about \$1,000.

By the special authority of the Minister of Agriculture, the cattle which were in quarantine were released and sent to destination, after being carefully examined by a veterinary surgeon.

If the same quarantine regulations are to be enforced next spring, preparations should be made to rebuild corrals, &c., during the winter.

In the Wood Mountain country American cattle have given much trouble. It is not possible to keep them from drifting across the "line," and well into the territories, without employing a considerable number of range riders. Their presence has always been more or less of a bother to our own ranchers, but this year as there

is very little feed left, the prairie fires having run over the whole district, the settlers complain bitterly. There is scarcely enough pasture left for their own herds and certainly not enough to carry 1,100 head of American cattle in addition. The American owners were frequently requested last summer to come in and round up their cattle, but with no effect. Unless they are subjected to some pecuniary loss they will never trouble to keep their cattle out of this country.

East of Wood End along the boundary our patrols, which have been made several times during each week, have tried to prevent the intermixing of Canadian and American cattle, but where settlers are living close up to the "line" on either side, and their cattle freely pasture on the open prairie, they are bound to come in contact more or less. American cattle come as far north as Old Wives Lake and Crane Lake. Under these circumstances it cannot be said that the quarantine is effective.

Since July last our veterinary surgeons have been doing the most of the inspection work in this district. Constable Mountford, a qualified veterinary surgeon, was sent to the Saltcoats district, and inspected many of the herds of cattle. He found several cases of "lumpy jaw." Constable Macdonald, also a veterinary surgeon, inspected the Touchwood herds, he found "anthrax" in several, and also cases of "lumpy jaw."

The latter disease is spreading gradually, and cases have been found all over the district. For some years, no attempt was made to stamp it out, and the disease has gradually spread.

There have been a few cases of glanders, but on the whole the disease has not increased.

Customs.

Wood Mountain post is still a customs port. Very few entries were made this year. The detachment at North Portal has given assistance to the sub-collector there.

We gave assistance to the municipality of Qu'Appelle, to stamp out diphtheria which was prevalent last winter. Detachments were sent at different times to Fort Qu'Appelle, Qu'Appelle Station, Pasqua Reserve and File Hills Reserve.

PATROLS.

The patrol system has been maintained much the same as last year, but owing to the reduction in the strength of the different detachments, the patrols have not been as frequent as before. 250,000 miles were travelled by our horses on patrol duty during the year.

The routes of the patrols were made as irregular as possible, but in the district contiguous to the boundary they are controlled by the watering places.

DISTRIBUTION.

Attached to this report will be found distribution states for 30th September and 30th November respectively.

The average strength in this post during the summer was 120. This number includes all the headquarter staff of the whole force, and the recruits undergoing training. The actual number of trained men available for duty is very small. The result is that recruits have to be taken for the ordinary duty and their training is retarded.

Forty-three officers, non-commissioned officers and men are permanently on detachment, and are distributed among twenty-two outposts.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Sixty-two recruits joined during the year and were put through a course of training. Of these forty-three were finally engaged as constables, the remaining nineteen having been discharged, either as not likely to become efficient constables, or at their own request on finding the life not suited to them.

The whole division was put through spring drill. During the winter months all attended rides.

Mounted parades took place during May and June.

Military sports were held on July 1st, and training of men and horses commenced in May.

Target practice was carried out under the direction of Inspector Gilpin-Brown at this post. The men on detachment fired at the subdistrict headquarters.

Only 24 of the whole strength did not fire, 19 of these were at the Yukon, and the remainder were not able to do so on account of other duty. Taking into consideration the number of recruits who fired, the average shooting, both with carbine and revolver was good.

The highest score with carbine was 277 points made by Reg. No. 2832, Corporal Richardson.

The highest score with the revolver was 166 points, made by Reg. No. 3002, Constable Ketchen, H.

A rifle club was formed during the summer in the division, with a membership of 70.

Competitions took place weekly, and in September the annual matches were held. The different events were keenly contested, and some good scores were made. A free grant of 50 rounds of ammunition was made by the department to each member of the club.

I think that every encouragement should be given to these voluntary clubs by a generous free grant of ammunition, and by a substantial reduction in the price of ammunition.

"CHANGES IN DIVISION."

Officers—

Transferred from Depot.....	1
do to Depot.....	1

N. C. Officers and Constables.

Recruits taken on probation.....	62
do do as constables after two months' probation....	43
do discharged.....	14
do at present on probation.....	5
Transferred to Depot from other divisions.....	17
do from Depot to other divisions.....	41
Re-engaged.....	3

Discharged.

By purchase.....	6
By death.....	1
By invaliding.....	2
By expiration of service.....	8
By dismissal.....	3
By desertion.....	4

Special constables for particular work.

Engaged.....	8
Discharged.....	7
Died.....	1

The dismissals were made for the following reasons:—One on account of theft and two for drunkenness.

The causes for the desertions are not actually known Two men deserted while on leave, one from detachment and one from this post.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The general conduct of the division has been very good. Drunkenness still remains the cause for all serious breaches of discipline. The following table gives the number and nature of punishments inflicted:—

Imprisoned and dismissed.....	3
Imprisoned	5
Fined	36
Minor punishments—Admonished, reprimanded, C. B., &c.....	102
	<hr/>
Total	146
	<hr/> <hr/>
Total amount of fines.....	\$306 25

The number of minor punishments is large, because so many recruits join the division, and they take some little time to learn to be tidy, punctual, and exact in the performance of their duties.

HEALTH.

The general health has been excellent. There were two cases of scarlet fever in the post in September, but the disease did not spread, owing to the prompt measures taken by Assistant Surgeon Bell.

I regret to have to record the death of Reg. No. 3,100, Constable Kern, who was drowned in Short Creek, near Estevan, on April 28th. He was proceeding on patrol duty from North Portal, where he was stationed, to Wood End. In trying to cross the creek, which was at flood, he was in some way drowned. His horse got out and went to a settler's place. The saddle was still on the animal with cloak attached. The settler reported this to our detachment and search was prosecuted immediately. The body was not recovered for some days. Constable Kern was a well educated young Englishman and had served about one year and eight months. His untimely death was much regretted. He was buried at Estevan.

Special Constable Champion died on the 27th January. He had been in poor health for a long time.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied have been of very good quality. The bread ration was complained of several times, and the beef was refused a few times. The butter was supplied by the canteen until October. The canteen purchased locally from the farmers, but often had a lot of difficulty in getting a sufficient quantity of good quality.

A contract was let for creamery butter in October, and we have received very good butter on this contract.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied to this post have been of excellent quality. The oats were purchased locally and were as good as we have ever received.

At all detachments forage of good quality was purchased locally at very fair prices. Oats for the Wood Mountain detachments were sent out from here by freighters.

FUEL.

I must reiterate my remarks of last year on this subject. Many of the buildings in this post are mere shells, and it is false economy not to erect new ones.

LIGHT.

Electric lights were put in during the summer and the whole post is now well lighted by electricity.

BARRACKS.

The following improvements were made :—

The riding school, hospital and stables were painted by prison labour.

Some necessary roads in the stable yard were graded, and the dam below the post repaired.

HORSES.

A number of old horses were cast, and sold at fair prices, considering those now being paid for young horses.

Thirty-six remounts were purchased for the division.

Nineteen horses were transferred to other divisions.

Four horses died on herd. They were old horses, and with one exception worth very little.

The remount horses have been carefully handled and trained under Inspector Belcher's care. A number of those received last November were used in the sports on 1st July, and did wonderfully well, standing fire perfectly, jumping freely, and proving to be well trained animals.

There were a number on herd for the winter.

The horses on patrol and actual duty travelled 250,000 miles. In the mileage the work in the post is not included.

Nine horses did over 5,000 miles each, and 12 over 4,000 miles each.

The remount horses are not sent on patrol duty, and as far as possible only old horses are sent on detachment.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We have more saddlery than we require, and it would be well to sell twenty or twenty-five of the single cincha.

The harness is in good repair. Several sets are old and should be condemned and sold.

TRANSPORT.

The transport has been kept in good repair and well painted.

INSPECTIONS.

The different detachments have been regularly inspected by the officers commanding the subdistricts.

This post has been subject to your constant supervision.

I inspected Wood Mountain post in July and Moosomin in January. Wood Mountain post was inspected four times during the year.

ESCORTS.

An escort was furnished His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the opening and the closing of the North-west Legislature. A salute was fired at the opening.

GUARD ROOM.

Our guard room is a common jail.

Eighty-two civil prisoners were incarcerated during the year. On 30th November, there were fifteen prisoners in the guard room.

The average length of sentence was seventy-five days fifteen hours.

Fifty-eight were sentenced either for vagrancy or stealing rides.

The power of punishment under the jail regulations is scarcely sufficient to properly deal with the vagrant class. Bread and water is not an uncommon diet for many of them, and when inflicted in jail is not considered a very severe punishment. The prison labour is a great advantage to us, and without it we would not be able to keep this post in a respectable condition. The prisoners relieve the men of a lot of fatigue duty.

The officers of the division have, without exception, done their duty thoroughly and the non-commissioned officers and constables whether in the post or on detached duty have done their work with zeal and intelligence.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Superintendent Commanding Depot.

DISTRIBUTION of Depot Division for month ended 30th September, 1896.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Vet. Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.
Regina	1	1	1	1	6	1	9	8	9	66	19	122	103	3	106
Qu'Appelle							1			1		1	2		2
Town Station								1		1		2	1		1
Fort Qu'Appelle.....										1		1	1		1
Moose Jaw										1		1	1		1
Kutawa									1	1		2	3		3
Ottawa							3	1		1		5			
Moosomin.....					1		1			3		5	4		4
Grenfell							1					1	2		2
Wolseley.....										1		1	1		1
Whitewood										1		1	1		1
Cannington Manor										1		1	1		1
Saltcoats					1		1			2		4	4		4
Yorkton										1		1	1		1
Fort Pelly.....										2		2	2		2
Estevan.....					1			1		1		3	5		5
North Portal.....									1			2	2		2
Gainsboro'										1		1	1		1
Oxbow										1		1	1		1
Arcola										1		1	1		1
Wood End							1			1		2	4		4
Wood Mountain							1	1		5	1	8	9		9
Willow Bunch.....								1				2	3		3
Yukon.....					2	1	1	1	2	12		19			
Prairie Fire Stations—															
Broadview										1		1	1		1
Buffalo Lake										1		1	1		1
Caron.....										1		1	1		1
Fleming.....										1		1	1		1
Hyde										1		1	1		1
Kenlis										1		1	1		1
Longlaketon.....										1		1	1		1
Lumsden										1		1	1		1
Parklands										1		1	1		1
Rozanville.....										1		1	1		1
Sheho Lake.....										1		1	1		1
Sumner.....										1		1	1		1
Total.....	1	1	1	1	11	2	19	14	13	118	20	201	165	3	168

DISTRIBUTION of Depot Division for the month ended 30th November, 1896.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Vet. Surgeon.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.
Regina	1	1	1	1	6	1	10	9	8	81	19	138	121	1	122
Qu'Appelle							1					1	2		2
Town Station								1		1		2	1		1
Fort Qu'Appelle										1		1	1		1
Moose Jaw										1		1	1		1
Kutawa									1	2		3	3	2	5
Ottawa							3	1		1		5			
Moosomin					1		1			3		5	4		4
Grenfell							1					1	2		2
Wolseley										1		1	1		1
Whitewood										1		1	1		1
Cannington Manor										1		1	1		1
Saltcoats					1		1			4		6	6		6
Fort Pelly										1		1	1		1
Yorkton										1		1	1		1
Estevan					1			1	1	3		6	6		6
North Portal							1			1		2	2		2
Roche Percée										1		1	1		1
Gainsboro'										1		1	1		1
Oxbow										1		1	1		1
Arcola										1		1	1		1
Wood Mountain							1		1	2	1	5	5		5
Willow Bunch								1		1		2	2		2
Yukon					2	1	1	1	2	12		19			
Total	1	1	1	1	11	2	20	14	13	122	20	206	165	3	168

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. A. MCGIBBON.

(SALTCOATS SUBDISTRICT.)

SALTCOATS 30th November, 1896.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

The headquarters of the subdistrict is at Saltcoats with detachments at Yorkton and Fort Pelly.

During the fall prairie fire patrols were stationed at Sheho and Stony Creek.

CRIME.

On the third of June an Indian named Archehouse was sent up for trial for breaking into the Hudson Bay store at Fort Pelly, on 24th May, and stealing a quantity of goods. He also stole a horse from an Indian named George Mooseau. This Indian belongs to one of the reserves of Fort Pelly, but has been living at Pine Creek, Manitoba, for the past two years. Reg. No. 3015, Constable R. H. Lock, investigated, and eventually caught this man 120 miles north of Fort Pelly. On 21st July, Archehouse was sentenced to two years for burglary and one year for horse stealing by His Honour Judge Wetmore.

On the 12th August, C. M. Abbott, hotelkeeper, of Yorkton, was brought before Edward Bolton, J. P., and myself, and fined for selling liquor on election day, 23rd June, in contravention of section 83, chapter 8, Revised Statutes of Canada. He gave recognizances to prosecute an appeal.

On the 4th November, W. H. Adams, cattle dealer of Saltcoats, was committed for trial by Ed. Bolton, J. P., and myself, for theft of a steer and heifer.

On the 25th July, Reg. No. 3110, Constable V. Hansen, laid an information against Charles Vandyck, a farmer late of Sheho, now of Spokane, U. S., for theft of a horse, the horse has been recovered and given up to the owner. I sent warrant to Regina.

On the 12th October, S. T. Grontage, a farmer of Crescent, laid an information against George Partridge, a farmer of Crescent, under sections 182 and 183 of the Criminal Code, seduction of servant under age, and also under promise of marriage. Partridge has not been arrested, as he cannot be found.

I hold a warrant of commitment for want of distress against Henry Reimer, for selling liquor during prohibited hours on 31st December, 1893. He was fined and appealed the case. The appeal was never brought forward and Reimer has left the country.

A man named Robert Park, living at Horse Shoe Lake, committed suicide on Friday, 27th November, by hanging himself in the stable. Thomas McNutt, coroner, held an inquest on 30th November. After hearing the evidence the jury returned

a verdict of "came to his death by strangulation, at his own hand in a fit of despondency due to his heart disease."

Names of Cases.	Number of Cases.	Convictions.	Remarks.
Horse stealing.....	3	1	Warrant not served, 1.
Theft.....	6	1	
Harbouring a minor.....	1	1	
Drunk and disorderly.....	3	3	
Theft of cattle.....	3	1	One to be tried.
Criminal negligence.....	1		
Resisting bailiff seizing goods.....	1		
Masters and servants.....	6	5	
Assault.....	8	8	
Altering date on lien note.....	1		Committed for trial.
Obstructing policeman in discharge of his duty.....	1	1	
Allowing disorderly conduct in a licensed hotel.....	1	1	
Creating a disturbance in hotel.....	3		Prosecutor withdrew charge.
Escaping from lawful custody of police.....	1		Committed for trial.
Setting out prairie fire.....	2	2	
Swearing on the street.....	1	1	
Causing a disturbance on street.....	1		
Contravention of Dominion Election Act.....	4	1	
Seduction of servant under promise of marriage.....	1		Warrant issued, party cannot be found.
Insane.....	1	1	
Taking forcible possession of horse from an Indian.....	1		
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2	
Purchasing hay from an Indian without a permit.....	1	1	
Burglary.....	1	1	
Gambling. Indians.....	1	1	
Trespass on Indian reserve.....	1	1	

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

Saltcoats.

One inspector, one hospital staff sergeant, one teamster and two constables, five horses.

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

Patrols are made to Wallace, Cut Arm, Langenburg, Rothburg, Crescent, Crofter settlement, Icelander settlement, Churchbridge, Riversdale, Bradenburg, Perley, Meadowville, Armstrong Lake, Rokeby, Thingvalla, Sumner. and numerous trips were made to Whitewood during the year.

Yorkton.

One constable and one horse. Patrols are made to Devil's Lake, Whitesand River, Leach Lake, Wallace, Ebenezer, Theodore and Insingers.

Fort Pelly.

Two constables and two horses. Patrols are made north to Swan River, south to Kamsack, Wallace and Saltcoats, east to Stony Creek and Manitoba boundary, west to Pollock's Mills and Devil's Lake. The three Indian reserves are visited frequently.

One constable patrolled to Lake Winnipegosis in September as escort with the treaty money.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

A police escort delivered treaty money for Shoal River Indians to the agent at Côté in September, and for the Key, Côté and Kee-See-Kosse reserves in October. A constable as escort to the agent attended payment.

MAIL SERVICE AND TRAINS.

No change since last year.

HEALTH.

The health of the members of the detachment has been good. See medical report attached. Reg. No. 2903, Constable Strathey, M.D., relieved Reg. No. 2464, Staff-Sergeant McNamara for six weeks, while on leave.

RATIONS.

The men are boarding. One complaint from Fort Pelly. I spoke to the party boarding the police and board has improved.

ARMS.

Most of the carbines are slightly honeycombed.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice was held in August. Reg. No. 3015, Constable Lock, R.H., made a score which entitled him to go to Regina to shoot for the gold medal. Two members of the detachment are entitled to wear cross carbines, and two members cross cartridges for revolver shooting.

INSPECTIONS.

I visited the detachments about once a month.

DRILL.

I put the men through the manual exercise at inspections of detachments and when at Saltcoats about twice a week.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

These are in a serviceable condition; any small repairs are attended to by members of the detachment.

FORAGE.

Hay supplied has been good. The contract price for oats at Saltcoats was twenty-five cents per bushel, and a good quality of oats was supplied. At Yorkton and Fort Pelly I had frequently to speak about the oats.

STABLES.

At all detachments satisfactory.

BARRACKS.

The barracks at all detachments are good.

ROADS AND BRIDGE.

Room for improvement.

SETTLERS.

The settlers in the district are doing well.

CROPS.

The wheat crop is very good. 68c. was the highest price per bushel paid here. The oat crop is large but light in weight. 9,320 bushels of wheat and 15,358 bushels of oats shipped from Saltcoats from 30th November, 1895, to 20th November, 1896.

RANCHES.

The ranchers are numerous, but have small herds. There is no doubt that north of Saltcoats and north-west of Yorkton is a good country for small ranches. Hay being plentiful and shelter good. 320 head of cattle were shipped from Saltcoats, 620 head of cattle, 300 sheep, and 67 hogs were shipped from Yorkton.

CREAMERIES.

J. S. Crearer, of Yorkton, shipped 52,600 pounds of butter. Sidney G. Fisher, of Saltcoats, shipped 47,510 pounds.

The farmers shipped 3,320 lbs.

SUPPLYING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

No cases, but it is suspected that it is done.

GAME AND FURS.

Large game and furs getting scarce.

INDIANS.

There are three reserves in the neighbourhood of Fort Pelly. They had small patches in crop this year, and I think, adding them all together, there would be about 100 acres. I should judge there would be about 106 families. The land reserved for them is exceedingly large, they have a considerable number of cattle.

HALF-BREEDS.

A few in the district, they are quiet and industrious.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The prairie fires were numerous in the spring, but at a time when the sloughs were full of water and the bluffs full of snow. The growth of grass was very great this year and almost the whole district was burnt over during the fall. When people see a fire coming I think they set out back fires as the whole country seemed to be on fire at once. The smoke was so dense this fall that we could not locate the fires. We had to turn out the people at Saltcoats and Yorkton to keep the fires from coming into the towns. We only succeeded in getting two convictions this past season.

TRANSPORT.

Single buckboard No. 41 was condemned and sold. Single buckboard No. 43, of Yorkton, is almost worn out. The flat sleigh is worn out. Two jumpers, Nos. 84 and 86, ought to be condemned, they are horse-killers, as they plough the snow.

Remainder of transport in serviceable order. Transport was painted during the year.

NEW POST OFFICE.

Nil.

CHANGES IN DETACHMENT.

During December the Fishing Lake detachment was called in. During the month of May, Reg. No. 2384, Corporal R. J. Jones, was transferred from Fort Pelly to Regina and Reg. No. 3015, Constable R. H. Lock, from Regina to Fort Pelly. In July, Reg. No. 3130, Constable J. J. Mountford, veterinary surgeon, arrived from Regina, and was stationed at Saltcoats; in October, he was transferred to Regina. In October, Reg. No. 1994, Constable W. S. Ashe, arrived here from Regina on fire patrol.

MILEAGE.

The eight horses in the district have travelled 36,955 miles.

DESERTIONS.

None.

HORSES.

Horses 1909 and 1472 had mud fever, 1909 is at present here but is now in condition to be sent to Regina. Horse 1472 was sent there in October. Horse 1984 was sent to Regina this fall, he is generally used up. Horse 1952 although a sturdy animal travels at so slow a pace that he is unfit for police work.

Mare 2113 was sent here this fall, I do not think she will stand the work.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

There were a considerable number of animals affected with actinomycosis. Constable Mountford, V.S., had all animals that were reported to us as being affected, isolated. Some parties killed their animals, others still have them tied up. Three horses were killed in the district for being affected with glanders.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Assiniboia Lumber Co. had a number of men in the bush at Fort Pelly during the winter and got out a large quantity of logs.

Last March seven houses were moved from Churchbridge to Saltcoats.

During the summer a cottage hospital was built at Saltcoats and opened on the 23rd September by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Spring this year was about a month later than last.

There was a rain storm in February, a very unusual thing at that time of the year.

The Assiniboine River ran very high in the spring and the water backed up through the swamps and ran north-east into the Swan River.

This was an exceptionally good year for wild fruit.

I inclose mileage report for the year and medical report and map.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MCGIBBON,

Inspector.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR C. STARNES.

ESTEVAN, 30th November, 1896.

The Officer Commanding
N.W. M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1896.

I took over the command of the subdistrict from Inspector J. O. Wilson, on the 19th of March, 1896.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The year has been a prosperous one, the crops were good both on the Souris branch and along the foot of Moose Mountain. The yield was not quite as great as last year, but the good prices paid for wheat amply compensated for this. Good houses and barns are being erected all through the Oxbow, Carnduff, Carievale and Gainsborough settlements, and are gradually replacing the sod shacks. New elevators were built at Carievale and Alameda.

The mines are again being extensively worked, the Roche Percée coal having improved in quality as they get further in, the demand is increasing. Gilmore's mine has been improved by the addition of a track up to the dump and the building of boarding house, office, etc. Total output for past year 15,000 tons. Estevan is now practically only a railway town, although the land around is good, and the very few farmers who are left had good crops.

CRIME.

There has been no serious crime in the district, but the number of minor offences has increased, as will be seen from the following summary of cases tried:—

Theft.....	3
Drunk and disorderly.....	12
Assault.....	3
Breach of prairie fire ordinance.....	9
Non-payment of wages.....	2
Vagrancy.....	18
Insane.....	3
Hunting game out of season.....	8
Contempt of court.....	1
Selling liquor without license.....	1
Riding on trains without paying.....	5
Deserting employment.....	1
Refusing to cut noxious weeds.....	2
Cattle stealing.....	2

Theft.—Of these, in one case the man was committed for trial, but proceedings withdrawn by Crown prosecutor, one case was dismissed, and the other was a conviction.

Drunk and disorderly.—The twelve cases were convictions.

Assault.—Two convictions and one dismissed.

Prairie fire cases.—Six convictions and three dismissals.

Non-payment of wages.—One conviction and one case settled out of court.

Vagrancy.—In this there were seventeen convictions and one dismissal. Two of the men, Casey and Barret, who were sentenced by me to three months' imprisonment for this offence, were afterwards claimed by Sheriff Coleman of Dickey County, N.D., for murder; they were sent to Regina where they put in their three months,

they then were taken over to the American side, and have since been sentenced for life.

Hunting game out of season.—Seven convictions and one dismissal.

Contempt of court.—A conviction.

Selling liquor without license.—This case was brought up by the license inspector in Oxbow, but the case was not considered proved by the J.P. and the case dismissed.

Riding on trains without paying.—Convictions were obtained in all cases.

Deserting employment.—This case was against a railway man and a conviction obtained.

Refusing to cut noxious weeds.—One conviction, the other case withdrawn, as magistrate had no jurisdiction.

Cattle stealing.—These cases were against the father and son, the case was one where the son had made an exchange of cattle, which he had claimed to be his, the father refused to recognize the exchange, and some months after came with his son and took the cattle away.

Insane.—There have been three cases of insanity in the district. One case was dismissed. One case, a railway man at Milestone, was taken before a magistrate at Regina, the case remanded, and afterwards dismissed. The other case was an old Frenchman who became despondent over family troubles, he gradually became worse from want and misery, although he had enough money. He was sent to the asylum.

Breach of incorporated Towns Act.—There have been no cases under this.

Violation of Custom law.—There has been one case in which a seizure of a team of horses was made. The department ordered that the owner should pay double duty and all expenses. Our patrols have kept a sharp look out over the boundary, and there is very little smuggling, if any.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

One man attended the treaty-payment at the West reserve this fall, and makes regular patrols there, we have not been called upon for further assistance.

INSPECTIONS.

I have inspected the detachments in the subdistrict once a month.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The following is the distribution of the outposts during the past summer, with Estevan as headquarters.

	Officer.	N. C. Officer.	Constable.	Horses.
Estevan.....	1	1	2	4
Wood End.....		1	2	4
North Portal ..		1	1	2
Gainsborough.....			1	1
Carnduff.....			1	1
Oxbow.....			1	1
Arcola.....			1	1
	1	3	9	14

This includes one special constable engaged for quarantine work at Wood End for the summer months.

At the end of October, there being no more cattle in quarantine, Staff Sergeant Mitchell who was at Wood End in charge, was sent in charge of Portal, and the non-

commissioned officers from there sent to Roche Percée for a winter detachment, there being a great number of miners at work during the winter season. The other constable at Wood End was transferred to Estevan, and Wood End closed for the winter. A regular patrol was kept up by the Portal detachment along the boundary, between Wood End, North Portal, Boscurvis, Souris Valley, also taking in Roche Percée, on going or returning from Wood End. These patrols were made as much as possible at irregular days, hours and routes.

The men at Carnduff, Oxbow and Gainsborough have regularly patrolled all settlements south and north of the Souris branch, visited all settlers, who signed their patrol slips, and they patrolled the boundary line in their respective districts.

The man at Arcola has patrolled all the settlements at the foot of Moose Mountain from the French settlement (Townships 6 and 7 of Range 7) to Carlyles, also made regular patrols to the west reserve and in the mountain.

HORSES.

There were 14 horses in the subdistrict during the summer, most of them being good serviceable horses.

RATIONS.

Rations at Estevan and Wood End supplied on contract were of good quality. Men at other outposts are boarded out at 60 cents per diem.

FORAGE.

Oats have been purchased for Portal and Wood End at 22 cents and at Estevan at 25 cents. At other places horses are still boarded at 40 cents per diem.

SETTLERS.

Very few settlers have come in this district during the year, but a few from around Oxbow and Estevan left last fall. Those who remained have done exceedingly well, and all seem to be satisfied. The two families which left Estevan had no complaints against the country, said they had done well; they were in a school district (Bienfait) which was once well populated, most of those, however, had left, and the two remaining ones had to bear all the school taxes between themselves.

RANCHES.

There are but two or three small ranches in the subdistrict.

CROPS.

The crops all along the Souris branch have been good, the average yield was not as large as last year, being about 20 bushels to the acre, but all the wheat was of high grade, the greatest part of it being No. 1 hard. There was very little damage done by frost.

GAME.

Ducks have been most plentiful, prairie chickens were scarce in some parts, but there were quite a number in the Moose Mountain, around Roche Percée, and between Oxbow and Carnduff. There are a few deer and antelope left, but I am afraid that a great many will die of starvation, the fire having destroyed so much of the grass and brush, west of here, for hundreds of miles.

There are yet a few beavers on the Souris and Long Creek, but they would have all been destroyed this winter had not the new ordinance protecting them for five years in Assiniboia been passed.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

HALF-BREEDS.

There are only three families of half-breeds, they are all working and very respectable.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The whole command was put through target practice at Wood End.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

I have been very fortunate in having a very good lot of men in the subdistrict, and their conduct has been excellent.

DESERTIONS.

Reg. No. 3000, Constable Porter, deserted on the 8th December, 1895.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied has been of good quality.

QUARANTINE.

I have had charge of the quarantine stations at Wood End. Only a small number of animals were entered this year. The following is a list of animals inspected by the N.W. Mounted Police on entering Canada:

Description.	Head.	Valued.
Horses.....	234	\$7,016.00
Cattle	66	1,335.00
Sheep.....	2	9.00
Swine	10	54.00

A few head of cattle drifted across the line, but on the owners being notified they were at once re-taken across. The quarantine was inspected by Dr. McEachran in June last.

There were a few deaths from black leg among young cattle, in the Workman settlement. Staff-Sergeant Mitchell, V.S., was sent there and saw that the regulations as to burying, etc., were carried out.

My report of the quarantine work was sent to you in November.

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

C. STARNES,
Inspector.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. C. MACDONELL.

Moosomin, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report of the Moosomin sub-district, for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

GENERAL STATE OF THE SUB-DISTRICT.

The town of Moosomin, subdistrict headquarters, cannot be said to have made much progress during the past year. The wonder is that it does not go ahead rapidly and attract more people. It is an orderly, well-conducted town, situated in a bluff country and the centre of a large farming community, and is probably the best town for sport and amusements of all sorts in the territories, keeping up a pack of fox hounds, cricket, tennis and foot ball clubs, &c., &c.

The crops in the vicinity have been as a rule good, and the farmers have done well and seem satisfied. A few on the south side of the Qu'Appelle Valley were hailed out. Regarding Cannington Manor, Constable Emery reports the majority of settlers in this vicinity are Englishmen who have incomes of their own and the district is not a farming community to any great extent, stock raising being the chief occupation, and owing to the excellent shelter and pasturage the cattle on the whole have done well.

Big Fish Lake, 13 miles from Cannington Manor, is becoming a favourite summer resort for people in Eastern Assiniboa. The whole district was swept by fire in September which did a great deal of damage.

Concerning the district around Whitewood, Constable Schaab, reports there are six nationalities in this district, Canadians, English, a few French, Finns, Swedes and Hungarians.

The Canadians, the majority of whom live in the Montgomery district south of Whitewood, have done well, averaging from 20 to 25 bushels of No. 1 wheat to the acre, and their oats and potatoes also did well. The French sheep ranchers at Moose Mountain lost heavily in hay by the prairie fires; but they expect to winter their sheep, amounting to between 5,000 and 6,000 head successfully.

The Finlanders east of Whitewood, on Range 1, are reported as going ahead fast, their crops averaging 25 to 30 bushels of wheat per acre, they are also great market gardeners. They never have any trouble amongst themselves and rarely with an outsider, and practically give the police no trouble whatever.

The Swedish colony is on the north side of the Qu'Appelle Valley, they are also doing well, each of them averaging from 400 to 800 bushels of wheat and about the same of oats.

The Hungarian colony is also on the north side and they had the largest crop of all, averaging about 1,000 to 2,000 bushels of wheat and oats apiece, they also excel in raising vegetables; they are troublesome at times and have a somewhat lax idea of the difference between *meum* and *tuum* especially where outsiders are concerned, but lately are settling down into our ways better.

The English colony at Sumner go in for mixed farming and are not heavy wheat growers, on the whole they have done well.

Staff Sergeant DesBarres reports that at Grenfell a good many substantial buildings of stone have been built during the past year, and that since the harvest business has been brisk. The crops in the vicinity as a general thing have been good and the Germans have done well and are paying off most of their debts for implements, &c. The prairie fires were especially destructive, some farmers lost everything, and a lot of grain and hay was burnt. G.A.E. Hyde has built a model hotel at Hyde in the Qu'Appelle Valley and hopes to make it a popular summer resort. The farmers in the vicinity of Wolseley have done well and business in the town is more than holding its own.

CRIME.

I attach list showing the total number of cases, convictions and dismissals under the Criminal Code and North-west Territories ordinances respectively. The list is somewhat long.

The sequel to the Sarah Jane Thompson murder case was as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Silvester Smith were brought in "not guilty" by the jury and acquitted. Charles Albert Thompson, brother to Mrs. Smith and the unfortunate Sarah Jane, and the star witness for the Crown in the Smith trial, was found guilty of perjury on two counts on the Smith trial and sentenced to three years on the first and fourteen years on the second, sentences to run concurrently, at Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Samuel Thompson was also found guilty of perjury on the coroner's inquest and sentenced to 6 months in Regina jail. Old man Thompson and Fleury made many contradictory statements under oath, but escaped being sent up for trial, through lack of sufficient proof as to which statement really was perjury. In connection with this case Staff Sergeant McGinnis is deserving of praise for the able way in which he worked out all the details; and Constable Quinn was of great assistance to him also. Staff Sergeant McGinnis has proved invaluable in connection with crime during the year, having had great experience in handling cases and working them up. As a rule he acted as prosecutor in the summary cases and it is no disparagement of the regular practitioners to say that he more than held his own with them.

CRIME.

	Total Cases.	Convictions.	Dismissed.		Total Cases.	Convictions.	Dismissed.
<i>Criminal Code.</i>							
Theft	22	14	8	Malicious injury to domestic animals	2	2	.....
Perjury	5	3	2	Breach of Indian Act	1	1	.....
Assaults	17	14	3	Indecent exposure	2	2	.....
Drunk and disorderly	13	12	1	Escaping from lawful custody	1	1	.....
Suicides	2	.....	.....	Creating a disturbance	2	.....	2
Vagrancy	26	19	7	Fraudulently omitting to acc't. *Murder	1	.....	1
Trespass	1	.....	1		2	.....	2
Breach of Railway Act	11	10	1	<i>Ordinances N. W. T.</i>			
Cruelty to animals	8	7	1	Masters and servants	16	11	5
Attempting to carnally know girls under 14	1	.....	1	Insanity	14	9	5
Illegal possession of horse	1	.....	1	Poison ordinance	1	1	.....
Damaging trees	1	1	.....	Herd ordinance	1	1	.....
Threatening to do bodily injury	1	.....	.....	Profanation of the Lord's Day	2	2	.....
Passing counterfeit coin	1	.....	1	Breach of prairie fire ordinance	31	26	5
Horse-stealing	1	1	.....			
Arson	1	.....	1				

* Mr. and Mrs. Silvester Smith charged with the murder of Sarah Jane Thompson.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Winchester carbines are in very fair condition, the sighting at the longer ranges is defective. The Enfield revolvers are in good order, excepting for the fact that the barrels in most of them are loose at the breech.

The ammunition supplied for both arms is good.

BARRACKS.

A few minor repairs were made to the quarters in the court-house, at Moosomin, by the Public Works Department. Stops under the doors, &c., but from

early spring until October, there was a foot or more of stagnant water in the cellar under the men's barrack room, which tended to make it damp and unhealthy. A pump was at last supplied by the Department of Public Works and failing any better method of keeping the cellar dry, I would ask that it be kept rigged, ready for work next year from April until October.

The stable is comfortable, but would be much improved if a double door opening on the inside was put on the east entrance. The present door fits badly and it is the coldest side of the stable.

The boundary fence on the north side of the stable yard owned by Mr. Smith, fell into disrepair during the summer and was renewed by police labour and material, so that the government now own all the fencing that incloses the yard.

DESERTION AND DISCIPLINE.

No deserters. A constable stationed at Wolseley was awarded imprisonment and was subsequently dismissed from the force by order of the commissioner; and one of the constables on fire patrol duty was fined. With these two exceptions the discipline and conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men has been excellent.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied to the Moosomin detachment under contract was good. And the hay and oats supplied at the livery stables, where the other detachments' horses are boarded, were as a rule of good quality. Hay is expected to be higher this year than last on account of the prairie fires.

GAME.

Deer are reported fairly plentiful in the Qu'Appelle Valley and at Moose Mountain. Prairie chickens are scarce. Bush rabbits plentiful. Ducks while more plentiful than last year, were not very numerous. In comparison with the country further west there are very few geese.

HEALTH.

The health of the men on the whole has been good. Constable Quinn was laid up some time with an attack of quincy this autumn.

HORSES.

Several horses were weeded out during the year and sent to headquarters. Reg. Nos. 1406 and 1624 stationed at Moosomin are getting up in years and beginning to stiffen up, but will, I think, with care stand a season or two more work. The other horses are younger and well up to their work.

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

With the exception of the set of single harness at Moosomin, already condemned by a board, the harness is in serviceable condition and the saddlery also. The wheeled transport is in serviceable condition. I would like to see one of the double buck-boards stationed at Moosomin exchanged for a light spring wagon. The jumpers require a few repairs in order to be thoroughly fit for the winter's work.

INSPECTIONS.

The detachments have been inspected monthly at unexpected times by myself; and detailed inspection reports forwarded to division headquarters.

Subdistrict headquarters, Moosomin, has been visited and inspected by the commissioner and by the superintendent commanding and the horses have been twice inspected by Inspector Burnett, senior veterinary surgeon.

INDIANS.

Concerning the Moose Mountain reserves, Constable Emery reports: "The Indians on these reserves as a whole are thriving and industrious, earning their own livelihood by work on their farms."

The Indians on the Crooked Lake reserves are also doing well. Staff Sergeant DesBarres reports they harvested about 9,000 bushels of wheat and cause us little or no trouble.

All reserves are frequently patrolled and the agencies visited, and any requests the agents have made to the mounted police have been promptly attended to. The usual escorts to the treaty money were furnished, the payments passed off quietly on all the reserves.

KITS.

The articles supplied are of good quality with the exception of the long boots.

LIQUOR LAW.

The law was on the whole well kept in the subdistrict and most rigidly enforced on election day which in consequence passed off very quietly.

NOXIOUS WEED ORDINANCE.

The ordinance does not provide for the case where the owner or occupier cannot be found, and as it is no one's duty to eradicate them, the weeds flourish and spread to the adjacent farms.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The sub district has been well patrolled and the men generally have a thorough knowledge of the country in their vicinity. Including the fire patrol stations there were nine detachments stationed in the subdistrict during the year. In connection with these detachments I beg leave, sir, to bring Staff Sergeant McGinnis (in charge of the Moosomin group) and Staff Sergeant DesBarres, (in charge of the Grenfell group) to your favourable notice, for the creditable way in which they have discharged their duties during the year.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The ordinance was strictly enforced, and during the summer there were a number of convictions for kindling fires, for the purpose of clearing land without the proper guards; and I am bound to say that this clause of the ordinance, while very necessary, is apparently hated by the farmers generally, and enforcing it tends to make the mounted police unpopular. Prairie fires were numerous during the latter part of September and the early part of October and our men and horses were worked as hard as flesh and blood could stand; and on all sides I heard favourable comments as to the way the men had performed their duties as fire guardians. The country from Cannington Manor to the Pipe Stone is burnt and on the westward to beyond Wolsley south of the railway line, and in addition there have been a number of smaller fires north of the track. The loss in hay and grain, and in some cases outhouses and buildings, would amount to a very large sum. The origin of the largest fire is unknown; but a number of convictions for the smaller ones have been obtained. Threshers are the principal offenders.

No statute fire labour districts are organized in the subdistrict, as far as I have been able to find out, but there can be little doubt that well ploughed township roads would tend to check and confine the fires. One of the causes of fire spreading rapidly, is the practice thriftless farmers have of not making guards, and then when danger threatens, they set what they term a back fire to guard themselves and plead absolute

necessity if prosecuted. These fires add volume to the original fire and often do great damage and in many cases have been lighted through over anxiety when not absolutely necessary and so all the pasturage in a district, if nothing else, is burnt, simply because some farmer has been too lazy to guard his farm properly in the first place.

RECRUITS.

Two recruits were sent to headquarters from Moosomin and one from Whitewood.

SETTLERS AND RANCHES.

Very few new settlers came in during the year, there are no new ranches.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Owing to an accident to myself, the practice was carried out under Staff-Sergeant McGinnis, on the range belonging to the Moosomin Rifle Association, we furnishing our own targets. The men from the other detachments were called in to attend. The shooting was fair, but scarcely as good as last year owing to wind, the proximity of growing crops preventing proper allowance being made for it. The men also suffer from the inconvenience of firing from a wagon box at two of the ranges.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply at Moosomin is not satisfactory, the well not holding enough water for the horses in the winter. We have watered the horses during the past year as follows: from the tank in the cellar while it lasted, from melting snow, from ponds in the spring and from the well in the summer and autumn.

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

A. CAMERON MACDONELL, Insp.
Commanding subdistrict.

To the Officer Commanding,
Depot Division, N. W. M. Police,
Regina, N. W. T.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR E. GILPIN-BROWN.

REGINA, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the accompanying report of the Regina sub-district for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

CRIME.

The following are the convictions for the year in the subdistrict:—

Theft.....	5
Assault.....	22
Drunk.....	9
Obstructing police.....	1
Selling liquor to Indians.....	3
Horse-stealing.....	1
Cattle-stealing.....	1
Indians killing cattle.....	3
Insanity.....	3
Prarie fires, setting out.....	12
" " refusing to turn out to.....	5
Miscellaneous.....	23

The numerous cases of assault arose chiefly out of a family quarrel between German families. The Indians convicted of killing cattle were allowed out on suspended sentence. In the first case an Indian killed a steer on the reserve, and belonging to the reserve, and in the other, two Indians killed a beast belonging to an Indian without the permission of the Indian agent.

The man convicted of stealing cattle was also allowed out on suspended sentence.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The subdistrict has been thoroughly patrolled throughout the year.

Six fire patrols were added at different points towards the end of September, namely, at Caron, Buffalo Lake, Lumsden, Longlaketon, Parkland and Kenlis, and these with the assistance of the settlers did much towards saving property from the extensive prairie fires which were numerous and destructive.

One non-commissioned officer and constable leaving Kutawa on the 15th December, 1895, made an extensive patrol through the Nut Lake country and all the rough and wild country to the north and west of that point, in search of the Indian murderer "Almighty Voice." The party remained out until the 27th March, 1896. Efforts are now being made to ascertain with exactitude the present haunts of this Indian. When these are decided further efforts will be made to effect his capture.

The mileage reports have been sent weekly to headquarters.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The treaty money has been forwarded by escort to the different agencies, when forwarded by the Indian Department for delivery at such agencies.

The escort, when required to do so, has remained during payments, which however have invariably passed off quietly.

At the request of the Indian Department the aid of the force was called in to deter the File Hills Indians from holding their "sun dance" on June 11th. On the arrival of the police at the reserve, after some slight hesitation, the Indians abandoned all idea of the dance.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

Several convictions against the tramp class for travelling on trains without tickets have been obtained.

During the late strike of telegraph operators on the Canadian Pacific Railway, non-commissioned officers and men were ordered to two points, Pasqua and Moosejaw. No disturbances arose at either point.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the non-commissioned officers and men in the subdistrict is good.

HEALTH.

No sickness has occurred amongst the men posted in the subdistrict.

RATIONS AND LIGHT.

Excepting at Kutawa, where there is a police building, the constables are comfortably boarded at the different posts.

At Kutawa the rations are good and sufficient.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The articles supplied are satisfactory.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Winchester carbines in the possession of the non-commissioned officers and constables are serviceable, though some of them are much worn.

The Dominion Cartridge Company's ammunition supplied this year was satisfactory.

INSPECTIONS.

Owing to stress of work at headquarters, I have been unable to personally inspect the detachments as often as usual. They have been found in a satisfactory state, whenever inspected.

HORSES.

The horses on the whole have stood the work well, though it was found necessary to bring in to headquarters for rest some of the older ones.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

All saddlery, harness and transport in use in the subdistrict, is in good and serviceable condition.

BARRACKS AND FURNITURE.

The North-west Mounted Police building at Kutawa, a log house, is in a very bad state at present, but authority having been received to pull it down and rebuild, a somewhat smaller building will be put up in its place. This very necessary work will be commenced in the spring.

FOBAGE.

The hay and oats supplied at the different posts have been satisfactory.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The trails throughout the district, generally speaking, are good. The bridges over the Qu'Appelle River and those in other parts of the district are in serviceable condition.

LIQUOR LAW.

The liquor law has been fairly well kept. Three convictions were obtained for selling liquor to Indians, when heavy fines were imposed.

RANCHES.

The cattle on the ranches in the Touchwood country have done fairly well, but are not in such good condition on the whole as they were this time last year, owing to the flies which were extremely bad during the summer, and the grass not ripening until very late from the wet season. The wet season also caused a good deal of trouble in the feet, and a consequent loss of condition.

Lumpy jaw has been somewhat prevalent and at the present time the herds in the Touchwood country are being inspected with a view of ascertaining the extent of this or other disease.

The extensive prairie fires caused great loss in hay and feed, and the winter having set in early with great severity, some loss must be expected during this winter.

CROPS.

Excepting in the vicinity of Regina, where the wet spring delayed seeding, the crops throughout the district have been good. In the country about Fort Qu'Appelle they are reported as having been the best on record. The price of wheat has been considerably above that of last year.

GAME.

Geese and duck were plentiful, and there are more prairie chicken in the district than usual.

Other game is very scarce.

INDIANS.

The Indians on the different reserves have been well behaved. One was convicted of killing a beast on Muscowpetung's Reserve and two others for the same offence on the File Hills Reserves. The cattle in each instance belonged to the reserves. The Indians were allowed out on suspended sentence.

FIRES.

Owing to frequent rains no fire of any extent occurred until September 28th. On that date however a fire started (origin unknown) near the File Hills Reserve, which burnt over a large extent of country. On the same day a fire was started near Parklands by two Germans (conviction) which going before a high wind, ultimately joined the first mentioned fire, after doing a considerable amount of damage. The combined fire split into two separate fires again, to the north-east of the File Hills. One part burning nearly up to Yorkton, and the other taking a westerly direction reached Muscowpetung's Reserve where it was put out on the 1st October.

A fire from the Long Lake direction also reached the Touchwood country on October 3rd, and burnt nearly all the remaining feed between Parklands and some four miles to the north of Kutawa. A large amount of hay, some cattle and horses, stables, etc., were destroyed in this fire.

On Friday, October 2nd, the most disastrous fire of the year was started by a threshing engine near the Hill Farm. This fire burnt through the Hill Farm and Chickney districts causing immense damage, five farmers being completely burnt out; some 10,000 to 15,000 bushels of wheat, 5,000 bushels of oats, besides some cattle, horses, and pigs being destroyed. A conviction was obtained against the owners of the threshing engine.

A very extensive fire raged for some days at the end of September and beginning of October, to the south of Regina. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the police and settlers little could be done towards stemming its progress, owing to the high wind, though by guarding particular buildings and shacks a good deal of property was saved.

Other fires occurred in the Qu'Appelle and Moose Jaw districts, which though doing damage, do not call for special remark.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the non-commissioned officers and constables on duty in the subdistrict have been excellent.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of the district has been fairly good on the whole. Diphtheria did not finally disappear in the district about Fort Qu'Appelle until June 26th. From the commencement of the year until that date there were some twenty cases reported, and seven deaths occurred. Scarlet fever is reported in Regina and Fort Qu'Appelle at present and one case of diphtheria is reported near Qu'Appelle Station.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Officer Commanding
Depôt Division, N. W. M. P.,
Regina.

E. GILPIN-BROWN,
Inspector.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING "K" DIVISION, 1896.

LETHBRIDGE, 1st December, 1896.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of "K" Division for the year ended the 30th November, 1896.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

It has been on the whole an uneventful year. Business has been steady, and if Lethbridge is not better off than her neighbours, she is at all events no worse.

At the close of last year we had great hopes that the Great Northern Railway would become a permanent consumer of the Galt coal, but it seems that there were other considerations than the best and cheapest coal and the punctuality of trains. The owners of the Sand Coulée mine in Montana were determined to force their coal upon the railway, and were strong enough to carry their point.

Galt coal is, however, far better for domestic consumption than any competing coals in Montana, and its increasing sale there is proof of its superiority. Just now the demand is very great; 130 tons were recently sold in one day in Great Falls alone, in small deliveries of tons and half tons.

A hurricane on the night of the 26th December last caused a good deal of damage hereabouts, and the barracks, being rather more exposed than the town generally, felt the full force of it. Our coal shed was overturned and broken up, and half of a 60 ton stack of hay was blown over. A large quantity of the hay being scattered over the prairie for nearly two miles. The same gale blew the coach, cabooses, and a coal car off the Canada and Great Falls Railway a little to the south of Coutts. A passenger, who was in the coach with his wife and child, brought an action for damages against the company, but lost his case.

In my report of 1894 I gave an account of some half-breeds who had been arrested by our men for killing cattle (in Montana, as it turned out) and whose extradition was refused. One of them, named Belcour, returned to Montana in the following year and bragged about how he had "fooled the police, &c.," in Canada. A Mr. Ringwald, a United States inspector, got wind of this, and the result was that the cattle killing charge was revived, and Belcour was sent to the penitentiary for five years. Fortunately we were able to produce the branded hide.

There have been five fatal accidents in the district since the 1st January. The first was that of an old French pensioner, who had lost 3 fingers in the Franco-German war. He was employed on the railway here, and fell off a car during some shunting operations. Then an Italian miner was drowned while bathing in the Belly River. The body lodged on a sand bar about five miles down the stream, whence we recovered it after some time and handed it over to his friends for burial. An Indian, named "Pemmican," who had brought some hay into town for sale, was killed here on the 5th September. His team ran away and he fell off and under the rack.

A brakesman, named McAdam, was killed on the railway at Stirling, while shunting, and on the 27th October, a lad named George McLean was fatally injured on the railway here.

A question was raised as to the necessity for holding an inquest in this case. I am not responsible for the exercise of the coroner's discretion, although he sometimes consults me, but I consider that the case of young McLean was just such a case as would in England have called for a Board of Trade inquiry. A switch was altered by a person who had no business to touch it, a train was thereby directed on to a line of rails whereon stood a loaded car, and the boy's thighs were broken in consequence. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A few days before this occurrence, the *London Times* (Oct. 13) had a leading article headed "Crown's Quest law," of which the following are the few opening lines:—

"That an inquest or inquiry of some sort should take place in all cases of sudden or violent death is natural and right. Machinery of some sort for this purpose exists in every civilized country. But it is scarcely less clear that the investigation now conducted by a coroner's jury is by no means what is wanted, &c., &c."

REFUGEE CREE INDIANS.

In the early part of the year there recommenced in Montana an agitation which had about 18 months previously run its little course and died a natural death. It originated in this wise. During the year 1885, a large number of Cree Indians went into the United States. Some one conceived the idea that they constituted a nuisance to the United States public, and, by dint of importunities, impressed the governor of Montana with the same belief. The governor applied to Washington, and the Canadian Government consented to receive their refractory wards.

A United States federal officer was then despatched to Montana to take the matter of deportation in hand, and found that many settlers, so far from being anxious to get rid of the Indians, were inclined to think them rather useful than otherwise. This officer reported accordingly, and the matter dropped until it was revived this year by politicians. The Federal Government pointed out that Canada had consented for the second time to receive the Indians, expressed the mild hope that the citizens of Montana knew their own minds on this occasion, and appointed a Major Sanno, of the 3rd Infantry, to superintend the deportation.

Congress, I should say, had appropriated \$5,000 for this service, and it was arranged that the Indians should be delivered by railway at Coult's. Meantime the Indians had not been idle, those of them who were not incredulous began to scatter and, in some instances, seek the more genial hospitality of sister states. Matters were in this condition when, on the 1st June, Mr. Forget, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, arrived here with Interpreter Hourie. Not knowing what arrangements the United States authorities had made or were making, he considered it advisable to go into Montana to inquire, and requested me to go with him. No information was procurable at Great Falls, so he went to Helena and saw the governor, who knew nothing, and advised him to see the officer commanding at Fort Assiniboine.

Leaving with the governor a copy of the amnesty proclamation of 1886, and pointing out that its provisions did not apply to any Indians guilty of cold blooded murder, Mr. Forget returned to Great Falls, and together we journeyed to the fort. The commanding officer there knew as little as any of us, but had just been notified of Major Sanno's appointment. There was nothing therefore to be done but to return to Canada and await events, which we did, after Mr. Forget had informed Col. Mizner that I would receive the Indians on behalf of the Canadian Government.

Major Sanno wired on the 17th June, that he expected to ship some Indians within 3 or 4 days. I was then visiting the Milk River detachments, and hurried back to town on the morning of the 20th idem. The Indian train containing 110 men, women and children, 176 horses, 30 vehicles and a large quantity of impedimenta, came in at 2.30 p.m., the same day.

Dr. McEachran, who was here, inspected the horses on debarkation, and the Indians camped about a mile and a half out of town, alongside the Canadian Pacific and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's (narrow gauge) railways. The horses were thus within striking distance of the river, and the camp was conveniently situated

for us to haul wood, water and rations thereto. These Indians had come from Havre on the Great Northern, and were transferred to the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's train at Shelby Junction. The few railway hands there had a very interesting time of it. In the first instance, the American soldiers went to bed, the Indians refused to work, and as the ponies uniformly declined to move voluntarily from the broad gauge into the narrow gauge cars, they had to be hauled bodily in one by one. Railway representations to Fort Assiniboine resulted in a little military assistance after a time, and the transfer was at length completed, but the omnium gatherum of wheels, parts of wagons and carts, tents, poles, pots and pans and miscellaneous rubbish, thrown pell-mell into the various cars, required to be seen to be appreciated.

The train was unloaded, and by midnight of Sunday, the 21st, we had order evolved out of chaos, and the camp was assorted into two divisions, one division composed of those Indians who wished to go to eastern points, such as Battleford, Crooked Lake, &c., and the other of those who wished to go westward in the direction of Edmonton.

On the Sunday afternoon, I received a telegram from Great Falls, that a train load of 96 Indians, 177 horses and the usual *et ceteras* had left at noon for Lethbridge. I declined to receive the Indians except in daylight, and the train slowed up so as to arrive here at 5.30 a.m., next day. The horses were inspected by Veterinary Surgeon Evans, and the Indians as they unloaded were directed to join and to carry their belongings to one of the two divisions of the camp. No one who has had any experience of Indians will fail to form an approximate estimate of the amount of talking entailed by the operations I am describing, but we made fairly good progress, and by sunset of the 22nd June, the camps were comfortably settled down.

There was a tragedy in connection with this second deportation. These Indians had been for some time in the neighbourhood of Great Falls and were very loth to leave. They did not in fact believe that they would have to emigrate. When I was there with Interpreter Hourie, I told them what the United States Government was going to do, but they were too indifferent and incredulous to pay any attention to what was said. A few of them interviewed Mr. Forget before he left, but I think they were pinning their faith to a lawyer whom they had retained, and who had staked his reputation on their not being disturbed. He had obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* from a state court and this was returnable on the 23rd June.

On the 17th June, however, a troop of cavalry, 50 strong, took charge of the Indian camp and allowed no one to leave. The officer in command arranged with the A. R. & C. Company to have a train ready at 5 a.m. on the 21st, and the Indians were peremptorily told to get into it. They refused, but found that they could not help themselves. Their legal adviser had omitted to tell them that a state court had no jurisdiction over a federal officer. "Day-Bow," who appears to have been one of those implicated in the Frog Lake massacre, shot himself, when he found that return to Canada was inevitable.

A strong escort accompanied the Indians as far as the boundary and the general superintendent fearing trouble and disclaiming responsibility for delivery of the Indians at Lethbridge, applied to me for a police escort from Coutts northwards. I thereupon sent the following telegram to Inspector Williams, at Coutts:—

"Accompany Indians here in train to-morrow. It is said they are inclined to be troublesome. Remember we have no right to coerce them, and the law will hold us responsible for abuse of its powers. Make no display of force, do nothing to irritate them, keep them from leaving the train if possible, but take no steps from which you may have to recede. For these reasons I wish you to come without other police."

As I expected the Indians gave no trouble at all and soon after noon on the 23rd June, a C.P.R. train carried off 98 men, women and children with 152 horses and baggage to Regina in charge of Sergeant Davis and two constables.

The remaining 77 Indians and 167 horses who wished to go to the Peace Hills and Bear's Hills near Edmonton, were despatched thither by road on the 24th June in care of Corporal Clopp and one constable with a team. They escorted them to

Calgary and handed them over to "E" Division. The Indians were delighted to travel by road instead of by train, and after we had given them a few bolts and nuts and tinkered up their old carts, they went off in high spirits.

Another consignment of 71 Indians came in from the south at 9 p. m. on the 25th June. They owned 340 horses which were unloaded at Coutts and inspected there by Veterinary Surgeon Evans. A party of police from the outposts drove them half way to Kipp's Coulée, where a party from here met them and brought them in on the 28th. They had received very hard treatment for several days previously while in the trains, and four of them died shortly after being taken out of the cars.

The Indians were at first apprehensive at being separated from their horses at the boundary, but when told that the Mounted Police had charge of them, they said they were perfectly satisfied.

We found that "Lucky Man" and "Little Bear," said to have been two of the Frog Lake murderers, were in this band, and pursuant to your orders I issued a warrant upon Inspector Morris's information, and arrested them on a charge of murder.

Evidence of identity having been given, I forwarded the prisoners together with the opening of the preliminary examination to Regina by train.

On the 27th June, Major Sanno telegraphed:—

"It is proposed to deliver at Coutts Station balance of Crees for deportation by taking them over land. Would such arrangement be satisfactory to you?"

The fact was that the \$5,000 grant had been expended and the work was not nearly done.

I replied that it would be quite satisfactory, and I was very glad of the change for several reasons. It would very much lessen the expense to our government, it could not make our duty more harassing and troublesome, and it would give me an opportunity of correcting some false conceptions on the part of the Indians, before coming into the country.

I found that they had been studiously tutored to believe that their deportation from Montana was due to the request of the Canadian Government.

I found also that the deportation *vi et armis* was characterized by a certain want of discretion. One instance will suffice to illustrate this: One of the so-called refugee Crees deported with the last mentioned band was an American citizen, named Louis Thomas. His grandmother was a Cree and his mother a half-breed. He was born in Pembina on the American side. His father lives in Dakota on the south of Turtle Mountain. He said he was well known from Turtle Mountain to Fort Benton. He had a house and a ranch at the mouth of the Mussel Shell on the north side of the Missouri River with 100 cords of wood ready for the boats plying thereon. He was cutting cordwood at a saw-mill near Fort Custer when he was taken by the American soldiery and shipped into Canada as a refugee Cree. He brought with him the following certificate:—

"ON TRAIN—NEAR COUTTS, CANADA,
"June 24th, 1896.

"The bearer Louis Thomas was by mistake transported to Coutts, Canada, with a band of Cree Indians. I am authorized by Major Sanno, United States army, to state that he should not have been taken across the line, and that he and his family have permission to return to the United States. Major Sanno had charge of Cree transportation.

"W. S. WOOD,
"2nd Lieutenant, 10th United States Cavalry."

Needless to say, as soon as his horses came in, I wished him "God-speed," with sufficient grub to carry him to the boundary, for he had no means of providing any for himself. Another half-breed was also allowed to return.

We had to keep this consignment of Indians here for a few days to rest their horses, but on the 30th June, Corporal Mountain, with one constable driving a team,

started with forty-two Indians, 173 horses, and eleven wagons and carts for Calgary with ten days' rations, and on the 2nd July, Sergeant Caudle with one constable and team, conducting 50 souls, 164 horses and eleven vehicles, and carrying 15 days rations, pulled out, via the Milk River, for Maple Creek, where "A" Division relieved us of the further care of them.

On the 22nd July a lieutenant of the 10th United States Cavalry, with 2 non-commissioned officers, 10 troopers and mule teams, arrived at Coutts with a further consignment of Indians. The occupants of this camp were nearly all well-to-do. Their horses were above the average of Indians' horses, their transport and camp equipment in better trim, and their habits were cleaner. Veterinary Surgeon Evans inspected the horses.

With the consent of the American officer I explained to the Indians while they were camped at Sweet Grass how it was that their deportation had been brought about. That the Canadian Government did not want them—rather the reverse—that the people of Montana had objected to their living in that state, and that the Canadian Government had consented to let them return to their fatherland in order to oblige the Government of the United States. I explained the conditions of the amnesty and how it was that "Lucky Man" and "Little Bear" had been arrested. I also gave them plainly to understand that they would not be allowed to settle along the railway belt, nor to infest towns and villages, but that they would be required to settle in some of the northern reserves and devote themselves to work which would relieve the government of the necessity of supporting them entirely, and would in time help them to become as prosperous as their kinsfolk who had never strayed away. Lieutenant Ryan, who was present, told me that he was very glad to have heard my exposition as he had not properly understood the matter before. Next morning the camp was struck and the procession crossed the line in column of route. We counted heads, took their names, and kept them on the move. 57 Indians with 143 horses, 12 wagons, 10 carts and 1 buckboard, took the road, via the Milk River, by easy stages to Many Berries Creek where Sergeant Caudle and one constable delivered them to "A" Division, and the remaining family, consisting of 5 souls, with 15 horses and 2 wagons were conducted by Corporal Waller to St. Mary's, where Sergeant Clopp received them and escorted them to "E" Division at Mosquito Creek.

On the afternoon of the 6th August, 3 officers and about 50 men of the 10th United States Cavalry arrived at Sweet Grass with a very poorly equipped assortment of Indians, whose number was not ascertained to be 192 until we had charge of them for some time. The weather had recently been very wet, roads and camping grounds bad, and the Indians were in wretched condition with bronchitis and cold. They had travelled about 350 miles from Missoula County, and the experiences they had gone through had not tended to put them in good humour. On the evening after their arrival, with a view to saving time, I tried to ascertain their names, &c., and to find out where they wished to go. They were very impudent and intractable, and would not answer any questions, so I told them they would get no grub until they did answer, and left the camp. The cavalry were very anxious to hand over their charge, but it appeared that one of their officers was a doctor, and his presence was explained by there being measles in the camp. This necessitated reference by the quarantine officer, Mr. Tennant, to his department, and Dr. Mewburn was sent for from Lethbridge. The United States surgeon thought there was no risk of further infection, but Dr. Mewburn thought otherwise, and the sequel showed that he was right. Your reply to my telegram reached me at 5 p.m., on the 7th August, about the same time that Dr. Mewburn arrived (he had driven 72 miles in 10 hours) and I informed the commanding officer that I would receive the Indians as soon as he could arrange to deliver them in column of route. He glanced at the few red coats dotted about the landscape and asked rather uneasily how we should manage to hold them. I assured him that he need not feel any anxiety on that score, and by 7 p.m., he was free to consider his duty accomplished. There were 450 horses with this consignment and these were inspected by Veterinary Surgeon Evans. One, which had a running at the nose, was destroyed by the American

escort with the owner's consent. We camped the Indians on Red River, about 3 miles from the boundary for the first night, and next day moved them on about 3 miles to a spot on Milk River within the limits of the cattle quarantine ground. There we isolated the infected lodges and held the whole band in quarantine until the 3rd September. Corporal Bullough, hospital steward, went out to the camp in medical charge, with a supply of cod liver oil, &c., &c., and as the Indians gradually recovered their health they also recovered their good humour. We used to send out their rations, including fresh beef, 3 times a week from here; and kept them supplied with firewood, which we had to collect from a distance. Five fresh cases of measles appeared but there was no mortality.

There were some cases of great hardship among these poor creatures. One woman, a widow of 2 years' standing, with two children, said she had her little place in Montana, and was earning her own living when the soldiers came along and compelled her to leave all she owned behind her. For such as she we had to provide police transport.

An English half-breed, named Isbister, of Calgary, had gone into Montana on a visit, and he too was gathered into the folds. He had nothing but what he stood upright in, and for the sake of humanity I could not deny him refuge. An old French half-breed and his wife, who had taken scrip, said they were earning a living and were not allowed to collect their horses and belongings that they might have brought. They asked if I could give them any sort of tent for shelter. We had recently condemned three old pack tents and I wired for them to be sent out. They said the officer that took them told them the Canadian authorities wanted them and not their horses and property. I had made it my business to explain the situation to these Indians exactly as I had done in former instances, and when the old woman told me this I asked if she noticed that the American officer was present and had an opportunity of contradicting me if I said anything untrue. The old couple nodded and their eyes brightened, they had not thought of that. I told the officer that if these half-breeds objected to coming with me I should be unable to coerce them, but they were dependent on me for food and shelter, and I advised them to go to Regina and see the Indian Commissioner.

A half-breed woman, who had a little boy of well marked Chinese paternity, and who had recently married an Indian, was much disgusted because I could not give her a bill of divorce, and a very refractory old Indian, who continued to be troublesome to the last, declared that he would charge the government \$10 a day for detaining him in quarantine. I politely wished he might get it.

On the 3rd of September, the camp was declared to be free from infection. Seventy-one Indians, with 125 horses, and 11 vehicles, conveyed by Corporal Waller and 2 constables driving teams, followed the usual route to St. Mary's, where Sergeant Higinbotham took charge of them and handed them over at Calgary. This journey covered 210 miles.

Sergeant Caudle with two constables and a wagon escorted the remaining 120 Indians with 308 horses and 25 vehicles to Maple Creek, a distance of 151 miles.

On the breaking up of the camp, Interpreter Hourie returned to Regina. His services from first to last were invaluable. He is no longer a young man, but he was never too old or too tired or disinclined to do anything that was required of him, and the long hours and never ending calls upon him would have tried many a younger man. It is very largely due to his tact and knowledge of the Indian character, as well as of the individual Indians, that we had so little trouble. He and Sergeant Higinbotham had a very tedious and trying duty in obtaining and registering the Indians' names, etc., and the work was thoroughly and well done.

We received altogether 531 Refugee Crees, and 1 Cree released from Deer Lodge Penitentiary, who wanted to go north, and who was sent out to join the quarantine camp. Total 532.

Of these we distributed 520. "Lucky Man" and "Little Bear" were arrested for murder. "Ca-qua-ta-ca-mick" was arrested for horse-stealing. Two American half-breeds were returned to the United States. 2 Indians with 4 horses deserted from Corporal Waller's camp en route to St. Mary's, and 5 Indians and 4 horses deserted

from Sergeant Caudle while en route to Maple Creek at the breaking up of the quarantine camp. Total 532.

Of 1,301 ponies which were brought into the country we can only account for 1,247, plus 8 admittedly taken by deserters, and 4 which died. This leaves a deficit of 42—but the Indians herded their own horses, and they all admitted having their proper number of animals on distribution, so the loss must be laid at their own door. They either lost them on herd, or lent or gave them to deserters. If they had been stolen they would have complained.

CRIME.

The following list comprises all complaints of offences which have arisen within the district during the year:—

Crime.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Refused to prosecute.	Awaiting trial.	Unaccounted for.	Total.
Offences against the person	5					5
Mischief				1		1
Theft	3	4		1	1	9
Offences against Indian Act	2					2
Liquor license law	2					2
Miscellaneous	24	2	1			27
Lunacy	2					2

Horses.	Total.	Recovered	At large.
Horses reported stolen	2	2	
do strayed or lost	4	3	1

The first item includes a charge of wounding against an Italian miner, who was punished by 6 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The case of mischief is that against one William Morgan for killing a calf belonging to a neighbouring settler on the Milk River. The trial of this charge was adjourned at the late session of the Supreme Court to some day in January. The same man stands also committed for trial on a charge of stealing a bull, the property of the Benton and St. Louis Cattle Company. As these cases are still *sub-judice* it is advisable to say nothing more about them just now, although the evidence that will be given will be extremely interesting to stock owners.

The law with regard to branding is in hardly a satisfactory state just now, as the following instance will show.

On the 11th July, a man named John Matchett, was arrested charged with cattle-stealing. The evidence taken at the preliminary investigation before me showed that a cow and a bull calf belonging to the Walrond Ranch were running on the Pot Hole with some other cattle. The cow was branded W.R. and the calf was not branded at all. Running in the same bunch was a cow branded X, which had no calf, the property of Mr. Parker. Matchett and a boy were working for Mr. Parker, and Matchett expressed doubt as to which of the two cows the unbranded calf belonged. In order to solve this doubt he suggested to the boy they should "alter" the calf, which would then run to its mother. This they accordingly did, the boy being entrusted with the duty of holding the calf's head down during the operation. While the calf was on the ground, Matchett put a hair brand 77 on him, by scraping the hair off with a knife. When the calf was set at liberty he ran to the W.R. cow. The 77 was Matchett's brand. The prosecution in this case was abandoned for want

of an amendment to the Criminal Code that a brand is *prima facie* evidence of ownership, following a judicial decision in a case where a similar question was raised.

The crimes under the other headings do not call for any special comment, except that there are two cases of bringing into Canada property which the importer had stolen in Montana. In one case the owner of the property was himself serving a term in Deer Lodge penitentiary, and his wife, after requesting us to catch the thief, refused to prosecute. The articles stolen were a horse and saddle, and the thief was apprehended by Inspector Jarvis in the Macleod district, through which he was taking his prey northwards. In the other case the prisoner was apprehended by the Coutts detachment at Milk River Crossing and, on a plea of guilty, was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The two lunatics came from the United States. The first named Abraham Shattock, was reported by the section foreman at Grassy Lake on the Dunmore Railway, and was found living in a ditch on the 4th December, 1895, with no means of subsistence and no protection against the weather. He was brought in here in a starving condition, and under care and treatment improved so far that he was not bad enough to be sent to an asylum, and yet was not fit to be at large. He said he came from the state of Indiana, and I wrote to several people whose names he mentioned, and to the Chief of Police of Indianapolis, but none of them replied to my letters, and the old man is still here. He is able to do a very little work and is quite harmless. A plug of chewing tobacco now and again makes him quite happy.

On the 2nd July, a man named Willie St. Aubyn Burdett was brought here by train from Great Falls. The chief of police there had paid his passage and put him in the train. He had lived near Edmonton for some time, been cast off by his friends, and had gone into Montana, where he came under the notice of the police and was sent back to his country as a lunatic. He was sent to Brandon Asylum.

I intimated to the chief of police at Great Falls that we did not do things in quite that manner under the Union Jack, and instanced the case of Shattock. He invited me to send him to Great Falls and his own countrymen would look after him. It may be so, but his own relations will not answer correspondence about him.

INDIANS.

Indians have given no trouble at all this year nor do they come here as much as usual, as we insist on their having a pass from their agent.

OUTPOSTS.

The number of non-commissioned officers and men on outpost duty during the summer was as follows:—

Outposts.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Constables	Special Constables	Horses.
Milk River Ridge.....		1	3		7
Coutts	1	1	4		9
Writing-on-Stone.....		1	5		10
Pendant d'Oreille.....		1	3		8
St. Mary's.....		1	2		7
Little Bow			1		1
Quarantine Camp		2	2		3
Round-up		1			1

The outpost buildings are all in good repair and condition. The lower logs of the house at Writing-on-Stone were found to be very rotten, and Corporal Dickson, and the men of his detachment removed them and replaced them by a sandstone foundation. That improvement and a new kitchen floor to the same building comprise the extent of repairs on the Milk River.

At St. Mary's a small room has been built on the old log building for the use of the non-commissioned officer, and an excellent stable has been put up with room for eight horses. This work was done by Sergeant Davis, and the cost of the stable and the room amounted to \$176.28.

Having acquired a sufficiency of posts from the old telegraph poles between here and Kipp, we shall, on receipt of the necessary wire (purchase of which has been authorized) complete the fencing of a pasture at St. Mary's, which will be a great boon to the herd. 2,300 yards of fence will inclose our river bottom from water to water, including both fords.

As usual, contracts have been let for hay at all the outposts, 25 tons at each of the places, Milk River Ridge, Coutts, and Pendant d'Oreille cost \$8.00 per ton, and 50 tons at Writing-on Stone cost \$8.70, while at St. Mary's a contract was let at \$8.40 for 20 tons.

The strength of the division will admit of only one constable at the Little Bow, and I may have to withdraw even him later on.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

No cattle have been brought into Quarantine at Coutts this year, and the feed on the quarantine ground has been better than I have ever seen it. This is attributable to the action of two American firms, Flowerree & Co, and Conrad Kohrs & Co. The latter is usually spoken of as "the D-S outfit", the brand D-S being an abbreviation of the letters D H S. Mr. Con Kohrs is the pioneer cattle man of Montana. Each of these firms has provided a range rider, one of whom has made Coutts, and the other Writing-on-Stone his headquarters. The quarantine ground lies between these places, and the men were particularly employed to keep American cattle from trespassing thereon. I must say that they have done their work very well indeed. When the quarantine ground did not claim their attention they employed their time in driving American cattle back to the boundary at other points. These men lived with our detachments and, as their contribution towards the messing, they were empowered by their employers to kill a certain amount of beef. This arrangement has worked very well, and the work has been done for Canada without costing the country a cent. In May last, great numbers of American cattle were thrown upon the Milk River range and their numbers appeared to increase until in the month of August it was reported that there were upwards of 10,000 head on the Milk River between Writing-on-Stone and Pendant d'Oreille. The two range riders could not cope with such numbers, although they still succeeded in keeping them off the quarantine ground. To meet this difficulty, before the cattle should swarm all over the country, I sent out Sergeant Davis to organize a small police round-up. His orders were to draw a mounted constable from each of the 4 detachments, together with a 4 horse teamster and team with camp equipment, and gradually work the cattle down the river with the least possible distress to his own horses. The ultimate object was to drive the cattle, if possible, as far as Kennedy's Crossing, where the Milk River crosses the boundary, and there discharge them into Montana. From that point the Milk River trends southward and eastward, and I hoped that the animals would continue to follow it.

One of the largest owners of the trespassing cattle was the Benton and St. Louis Cattle Co., whose brand is known as a circle, and they did not employ a range rider on this side, whereat the other firms felt somewhat aggrieved, as they were doing more than their share of the work. Staff Sergeant Davis and his men collected in the first instance about 3,000 head of cattle and drove them about 50 miles down the river to Kennedy's Crossing. The cattle were so restless that he had great difficulty in holding them and it became necessary for him and his men to herd them by night as well as drive them by day. This was obviously very hard upon their horses as well as on themselves, but he carried out his object and returned to Writing-on-Stone after an expedition occupying 8 days from first to last.

I met the party at Writing-on-Stone, and early on the morning of the 5th September we started for a second round-up. I asked the two range riders to go

with us and to leave the quarantine ground to take care of itself for the time being. Within 10 miles of the river we gathered between 5,000 and 6,000 head and camped for the night at a point about 20 miles from Writing-on-Stone, arriving there about 5.30 p. m. After watering the cattle we drove them up on the northern bench and essayed to "bed them down" but they were very restless and would not be beguiled. Sergeant Caudle and his party of refugee Crees were camped hard by, and I had engaged 4 Indians to herd for the night. They duly kept their appointment, but it kept us all busy, Staff Sergeant Davis and myself, 4 constables, 2 riders, and 4 Indians, to prevent the cattle from straying. This went on until about 9 p.m. None of us had had anything to eat since noon, and our horses were very leg weary. I went off therefore with Staff Sergeant Davis and engaged 4 more Indians to help. After some haggling they turned out, and our party straggled into camp to supper from 10.30 to 11.30 p. m.

For the benefit of those who have not tried it, I may say that driving refractory cattle on a tired horse is very poor fun.

After breakfast at 4.30 a.m., on the 6th September we relieved the Indians who had kept the herd together as well as could be expected and continued to work eastward. After a little while we found that a number of cows with young calves could not keep up with the rest and we dropped from 500 to 600 of them. I left the party then and returned to barracks. Staff Sergeant Davis, however, completed his work and drove the herd into Montana at Kennedy's Crossing. This left, according to our calculations, about 2,000 head in the country, and these were removed by American round-up parties with whom we communicated.

Large numbers of the same cattle have since drifted back, however, and finally the foreman of the Flowerree Co., finding that he got no adequate assistance from the other owners, cut all his own cattle out and drove them away to another range. He has also withdrawn his range rider from Coutts.

I should say that I have now engaged two men, nominated by the foreman of Dr. McEachran's ranch to ride the boundary, as authorized by the Department of Agriculture. I have been informed upon what I believe to be reliable authority that the United States Government decided some time ago that American cattle straying into Canada need not undergo quarantine on their return to their own country. This means virtually that American owners may fatten their beef on Canadian ranges, free of all charges, and have access to the Chicago market on terms which are denied to their Canadian neighbours.

I may perhaps be allowed to mention the exceptionally good work done by the men of Staff Sergeant Davis's party, namely Constables Randle, Whittaker, Ashley, Thorn and Alexander, teamster. Staff Sergeant Davis speaks very highly of the energetic and cheery manner in which they went about their work. I doubt if, in the history of ranching, so many cattle have ever before been handled by so few men with so few horses.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

This district has been remarkably free from prairie fires this year.

Smoke was seen in the Pot Hole country on the 1st August at about 15 miles distance, and Sergeant Higinbotham and four constables were sent from here. On arriving they found a constable of St. Mary's detachment working at it, and in a very short time it was put out, having burnt over about 6 square miles. It apparently started from a camp fire but we could not discover who allowed it to escape.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

The division has been very shorthanded and has done a great deal of work in a most uncomplaining manner. At the time we had so many men employed in connection with the Cree Indians, a good deal of extra work devolved upon the men in barracks. Perhaps I may without impropriety be allowed to say that a strength of

80 of all ranks is none to great for the work of this district. It is picquet or night guard duty that emphasizes the necessity for more men than we have now. For instance, ever since last June we have been able to mount only two men with a non-commissioned officer on night guard. The latter cannot close his eyes at all. The two constables divide the night between them. During the winter months the guard mounts at 6.30 p.m., and is not relieved until reveille at 6.30 next morning. A sentry beat of 6 hours, whether taken in homœopathic doses or not, is too long when the thermometer is ranging from zero to 40 degrees below zero, as we have had it during the past month. The man who is off sentry can get no sleep to speak of. The non-commissioned officer is called away frequently and the remaining constable has to take charge of the guard-room and prisoners and stay very much awake, until the non-commissioned officer returns. The turn of guard comes round about every 7 or 8 nights, and, in order to provide the two men required, every employed man in barracks, including my orderly room clerk, has to take his turn. Such men, of course, are not available for duty next day until noon stable parade hour, and this of itself very often causes great inconvenience, not to mention the fact that such routine as this has a tendency to cause men to fight shy of special and necessary employment.

There should be at least 3 men in the Little Bow cattle country, where there is now only one, and a detachment of a non-commissioned officer and 3 men ought to be stationed in the Pot Hole country, where at present there are none.

The quartermaster's department was very hardly worked during the summer, and Staff Sergeant Belcher is entitled to great credit for the manner in which he kept pace with the many clerical and other additional demands upon him.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Every member of the division, except myself, went through the usual course of musketry practice during the autumn. I was too busy elsewhere. The shooting was better than that of last year, and the men take an increasing interest in it. Such little target practice as I had for amusement, enabled me to discover that my carbine at 400 yards requires two thicknesses of match board under the sight to bring it on the centre circle.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

There has been very little sickness, and the hospital has been for long periods bare of occupants.

Constable Wilson was a patient for 65 days, following the amputation of a hammer toe on each foot.

Constable Evans at Writing-on-Stone had his middle finger caught in the bight of a rope which was attached to a calf and the top joint was torn almost off. He was in hospital for 41 days.

Sergeant Brymner came in, on the 12th of November, from Coutts with a troublesome gland in his groin, which was removed. He is in hospital still.

In all 31 patients have been in hospital for 248 days.

RE-ENGAGEMENTS, ETC.

One corporal, 3 constables, and 4 special constables have been discharged, and 3 constables have purchased their discharge.

One sergeant, 2 corporals, and 6 constables have re-engaged for a further term of 3 years.

DISMISSALS.

One constable has been dismissed.

DESERTIONS.

Constable Tryhaft, who was granted leave to New York, failed to return on the expiration thereof. Constables Murray and Goodman deserted from Lethbridge. Women and whisky being the *vis a tergo*, and Constable Frizzoll deserted from here, and shortly afterwards surrendered himself at Regina.

HORSES.

Our horses have as usual done a great deal of work this year, and there have been no losses. Two, which were completely used up, have been cast and authorized to be sold. The upset price of one being fixed at \$10, and the other to be sold for anything he will fetch. They look first rate, but freighters and people round here have more horses than they want, and there has been no opportunity of disposing of them.

The 10 remounts purchased have turned out remarkably well.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Our saddlery and harness is undergoing an exhaustive overhaul which will enable it to withstand the wear and tear of another year, but it is likely that at least one new 4-horse set of harness will be required then.

FORAGE.

Our oats for the current year, supplied by a Regina contractor, are costing us 35½ cents per bushel, which is the lowest figure ever quoted here.

The contract price of hay is \$10.45 per ton.

TRANSPORT.

Of our 12 heavy wagons, we have only 5 now fit for the road, and two Schuttlers will be required next year. Out of 6 double buckboards, only two are really serviceable, and we should have at least one new double and one new single buckboard.

INSPECTIONS.

The post has been inspected by yourself on two occasions during the year, and once by the assistant commissioner.

BARRACKS.

The grant for repairs to barracks was not received until too late in the season to admit of much being done before early winter overtook us. The weather side of the quartermaster store building, sergeants' mess, and division office has been re-sided. The rest of the building will be similarly treated in the spring, and No. 2 officers' quarters will also have the old clapboarding replaced by new siding. After this, the buildings which require it will receive a coat of paint.

The quartermaster sergeant's office was refloored and replastered this year at a cost of \$26.12.

Our electric light bill for the year amounts to \$471.41 including hire of metres and lamps.

We had a thunder storm on the night of the 16th August which demoralized the entire system, and the barracks were without light for the 16th and the 17th.

RANCHING.

The cattle in this district came through last winter very well, and there has been a good crop of calves. The outlook for the present winter is by no means bright.

5,287 head of cattle have been shipped here for England, and in this connection there is a matter that requires to be attended to.

On the 16th October a consignment of cattle were shipped to England, and on the following day, when the train was on its way to Winnipeg, it was reported to me that a steer belonging to a Montana stock owner had been included in the shipment. It was not possible to ascertain who was responsible for the sale of the animal, and the local buyer refunded its value to the owner and paid the duty, but the fact remains that by reason of the presence of this American steer the entire consignment was liable to seizure by the Customs Department. This is by no means the only case that has occurred, but it is nobody's business to look after it. A government stock inspector is very urgently required, and I have heard cattle men say that they would gladly pay a tax of say 25 cents per exported head in order to ensure themselves from loss in this way. The money so raised would pay the wages of a capable man. Such a man would necessarily have some authority and would be able to prohibit the system of night loading that goes on. The practice of driving cattle into the stockyard at night-fall and loading them into the cars when it is impossible to see their brands is inimical to the interests of every stock owner in the country, and should be stopped. If the railway authorities were to act on the rule that they would not receive cattle except in daylight, the difficulty would be met.

As it is we have had considerable difficulty ourselves in connection with the recording of brands of horses, which it is our duty to read prior to shipment for the east.

298 horses have been shipped eastward, chiefly to Manitoba.

AGRICULTURE.

The failure of crops has been due to want of rain at the proper time. We had some most genial and seasonable rain in the spring, and the crops promised to be unusually good. A long period of drought, however, accompanied by hot winds, dried out the soil and burnt everything up.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is still in a flourishing condition. Last summer we bought a first rate second-hand Knabe piano for \$250 for the recreation room out of the profits.

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 the division during the past year, a distribution state of the division during the summer months, and a table of distances within the district, together with a map of the district.

I also beg to inclose the reports of the medical officer and of the veterinary staff-sergeant.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,

Superintendent Commanding "K" Division.

DISTRIBUTION State of "K" Division during the summer of 1896.

Stations.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.	Remarks.
Lethbridge.....	1	1	3	2	1	22	5	35	26	..	26	
Milk River Ridge.....					1	3		4	7		7	
Coults ..		1		1		5		7	9		9	
Writing on Stone.....					1	5		6	9	1	10	
Pendant d'Oreille.....				1		3		4	7	1	8	
St. Mary's.....						2		2	4	1	5	
Little Bow.....						1		1	1		1	
Town duty.....						1		1				
On command.....				1		1		2	5		5	Employed with Indians
do				1		1		2	3		3	do do
do					1	1		2	3		3	do do
On herd.....									10		10	
Lost in 1895.....									1		1	

LETHBRIDGE, 30th November, 1896.

R. BURTON DEANE,
Superintendent Commanding.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH, COMMANDING "G" DIVISION, 1896.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "G" DIVISION.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 1st December, 1896.

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 November, 1896.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district is, generally speaking, in a fairly prosperous condition. The crops were in the major part of the district good. There is a noticeable increase in the yield of wheat, owing, I have no doubt, to the change of seed. I have seen a number of samples of wheat raised from the seed issued by the government last spring to settlers, and I never saw a better average quality of grain.

Owing to the failure of crops last year in some parts of the district, relief in the shape of seed grain, flour, clothing, provisions, medicines, etc., had to be issued during the winter and spring.

There were issued altogether 7,815 bushels of wheat, 20,165 bushels of oats, 7,617 bushels of barley and 140 bushels of potatoes, also \$2,500 worth of flour, \$100 worth of beef, \$200 worth of clothing, boots, etc., and a quantity of medicines. Two hundred meals were also given to persons who applied at the barracks here.

I was ably assisted in this distribution by Messrs. Carstens, Sherwood and Alexander of the Department of the Interior. There was a surplus of seed grain left after the issue had ceased, this was caused first, by the settlers not coming for the grain they applied for, and which had been ordered, second, finding out that they had ordered too much, third, by settlers leaving the country between the time of ordering grain and the date the issue was commenced.

I would suggest, that in the event of the government having in the future to come to the assistance of the settlers with seed, that some guarantee be taken from the applicant to the effect that he will take the amount of grain set against his name. I disposed of the surplus as follows: Oats, 2,832 bushels taken over by the N. W. Mounted Police here, 1,400 bushels shipped to N. W. Mounted Police at Calgary. Barley, 2,691 bushels sold to the Brackman and Ker Milling Co., 771 sent to the N. W. Mounted Police at Prince Albert. Wheat, 1,453 bushels sold to the Edmonton Milling Co.

About 15,000 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of barley and 140 bushels of potatoes were purchased locally, the balance of the grain was shipped in from Manitoba. 505 bushels of oats were also shipped from Edmonton to Olds for distribution.

The seed, particularly the wheat, gave entire satisfaction everywhere.

I do not think that the same amount of assistance, both as regards seed grain and provisions will have to be given again, but I am of the opinion that a few families of Russians and Galicians who arrived here late will have to be assisted, and it is my intention, subject to your approval, to make them earn whatever relief is given to them, by cutting brush, wood, etc., and by doing this I think that some persons who no doubt would apply for relief if they thought they would receive it for nothing, will be stopped from applying.

The mills in this district are paying 65 cents for wheat, and 23 cents for milling oats. Merchants are paying 16 cents in cash and 18 in trade for feed oats.

Potatoes have been as low as 12½ cents per bushel, and of excellent quality at that, other vegetables at equally low prices.

The farmers all seem satisfied with the year's crops and with better prices towards spring for their oats and potatoes they should be in a prosperous condition.

During the past summer mining on the Saskatchewan River has been carried on on a larger scale than ever. The machinery required to work and develop a mine was shipped up the river to a point above the Goose encampment, 80 miles or so from Edmonton. Mr. Justice Rouleau, who appears to be the chief mover in the enterprise, has made several trips to the mine, and seems satisfied that success will crown his efforts. It is rather difficult to estimate the quantity of gold taken out of that part of the Saskatchewan that runs through this district, owing to the fact that a large number of the miners are from points down the river situated out of the district, and when the season for mining is over they depart for their homes, taking the result of their summer's work in their pockets, consequently the amount taken out by them cannot be arrived at, there is also a certain amount of gold mined that is shipped out of the country and not handled by the merchants or banks. The banks in Edmonton have purchased \$43,500 worth of gold during the season. Of this amount \$40,000 was taken out by "Grizzlies," 1,500 by steam dredges, of which there were two at work for a short time and \$2,000 was taken by hand dredges, three being worked during low water.

The quantity of fur brought into Edmonton during the season was nearly double that of the year before, \$271,000 being the value of it.

The Indians are still grumbling about the indiscriminate use of poisons by trappers and hunters in the "Athabasca" and "Peace River" districts, and unless something is done to prevent the abuse of the use of poisons, and done quickly, I am afraid the Indians will emulate the example set them by their southern brethren, and do some shooting. Staff Sergeant Hetherington informed me that he had heard Indians at different times last summer making ugly remarks as to what they intended to do unless the white trapper was stopped from putting out poison, when and where he liked.

This wholesale use of poison is one of the principal causes of the fires in the northern district, the Indians to get even with the white men set fires at points where they know poison has been put; by doing this they revenge themselves, as they think, and also make it safer to travel on account of there being no poisoned baits for their dogs to get at. I would make a suggestion here which I think is worthy of consideration by the North-west Assembly, it is this: that all persons applying to the druggists for poisons for the purpose of killing wolves, etc., should produce a license obtained from a justice of the peace, authorizing them to put out such poison.

Boring for oil at the Athabasca Landing was proceeded with during the summer but without success. I believe it is the intention to move the machinery, &c., in the spring to the Pelican Rapids, 100 miles down the river.

The division furnishes the following outposts which, with the exception of Glengarry, Stoney Plain, Beaver Lake, Saddle Lake, Edna and Manawan, are permanent ones.

EDMONTON.

One officer, one non-commissioned officer, four constables, one interpreter, one special constable and six horses.

SOUTH EDMONTON.

The northern terminus of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. One constable and one horse.

ST. ALBERT.

One non-commissioned officer, one constable and two horses.

GLENGARRY.

One constable and one horse.

STONEY PLAIN.

One constable and one horse.

LAC STE. ANNE.

One constable and one horse.

BEAVER LAKE.

One constable and two horses.

Owing to the number of prairie fires occurring in this district and the amount of work in connection therewith, Constable Todd requisitioned for and was given an extra horse.

SADDLE LAKE.

One constable and a horse stationed here during the summer.

WETASKIWIN.

One constable and one horse.

This place is situated near the old "Peace Hills" farm, and is on the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

LEWISVILLE.

One constable and one horse.

EDNA.

One non-commissioned officer and a horse.

MANAWAN.

One constable and a horse.

RED DEER.

One non-commissioned officer, two constables and four horses.

INNISFAIL.

One constable and a horse.

ATHABASCA LANDING.

This is a most important point, being the inlet and outlet for the Peace, Athabasca, and Mackenzie River districts, all the supplies for these districts being shipped from this point. The Hudson's Bay Company's freight for the Mackenzie River is shipped from this place on the steamer "Athabasca" to the Grand Rapids, where it is transhipped to flat boats and goes on down the river to its destination. The Peace River district freight is shipped on the same steamer to the mouth of the Little Slave River, and from thence to Slave Lake and other points by flat boats.

Owing to the small number of men at my command, the strength of this detachment was reduced to one non-commissioned officer, two constables and one interpreter, instead of one officer, two non-commissioned officers, six constables and two interpreters as heretofore, the detachments at the Grand Rapids and the Little Slave River being done away with, and as the term of service of one of the men (Constable Williams) stationed at the Landing expired in the middle of August last, he was brought in to take his discharge and was not replaced, consequently Staff Sergeant Hetherington, Constable Phillips and Interpreter Gullion had their hands full overhauling freight, fighting prairie fires, &c.

The weight of goods shipped from the landing this year was 739 tons, being an increase of 342,000 lbs. over last year. I found it necessary to place a horse upon this detachment during the year.

LAMMERTON.

One constable and a horse stationed here.

PATROLS.

Although the division has been, and is still, far below strength, the usual patrols were kept up during the past season. The reports from the patrols have been, for the most part, satisfactory. The new arrivals in the country seem to be very well satisfied with it and are to all intents and purposes in a fit shape to face the inevitable five months of winter ahead of them. Parties on patrol were instructed to inquire about and report on any cases of diseases amongst cattle or horses brought to their notice. Several cases of glanders and lumpy jaw were reported, particulars of which are given under another heading. Patrols visited Lac Ste. Anne, Island Lake, Pembina River, Macleod River, Buffalo Dung Lake, Rocky Mountain House, White Whale Lake, Rivière Qui Barre, Stony Plain, Egg Lake (north) Morinville, Cut Bank Lake, Sturgeon River, Glengarry and Deep Creek.

Patrols from Red Deer visited Innisfail, Penhold, Lone Pine, Devils Pine Lake, Edweil, Quill Lakes, Horse-shoe Lake, and Little Red Deer to the south, Buffalo Lake, Lammerton, Tail Creek, Spotted Creek, Blindman River, Lacombe, Wolfe Creek, Battle River, Hobbema, Holbrooks, and Gull Lake to the north and east and Icelandic and Swede colonies, Burnt Lake, Snake Lake and Medicine River in the west.

Parties also visited Edna, Manawan, Beaver Lake, Victoria, Crooked Rapids, Saddle Lake, Egg Lake (south), Whitefish Lake, Goodfish Lake, Hay Creek, Lac la Biche, Limestone Lake, Beaver Hills, Beaver Creek, Spring Creek and numerous other small settlements.

The whole of the district has been visited by patrols at some time during the past year.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

A good deal of assistance has been given the Indian Department, especially in cases of giving or selling liquor to Indians, there having been no less than 14 cases tried at Wetaskiwin alone, nine convictions being obtained.

A number of refugee Crees from the United States were taken over at Red Deer and Innisfail from "E" division escorts and taken to the Hobbema Agency and there handed over to Indian Agent Clink.

A constable was stationed at Saddle Lake and patrolled through the different reserves there and at Whitefish and Goodfish Lakes, during the haying season. The presence of this constable kept the Indians at their work during haying time and was of great use to Mr. Ross and his instructors. The treaty money for Hobbema Agency was taken from Red Deer by Staff Sergeant Dunning, who handed it over to Mr. Clink, and then returned to Red Deer, the agent not requiring the police at the payments owing to the absence of traders, they not being allowed on the reserve,

while payments were in progress. Assistance was given the Rev. Mr. Somerset, Principal of the Industrial School at Red Deer, on several different occasions, runaway pupils, both male and female. One boy ran away to his home at Saddle Lake, he was handed over to me here by Indian Agent Ross, who requested me to send him to Red Deer, this I did having occasion to send an escort south just at the time the boy was handed over to me.

The money used in paying treaty on all the northern reserves, was received from the express company at South Edmonton by Inspector Snyder. On September 14th and 15th, payments at Lac Ste. Annes and White Whale Lake were made and were attended by a small detachment under a sergeant. Payments upon the Stony Plain, Michael Calihoo's and Rivière Qui Barre reserves were made on October 29th, 30th and 31st, and were attended by a party of men under a non-commissioned officer.

Inspector Howard and a party escorted the money used at Saddle Lake to that reserve, leaving here on the 27th of October and returning on the 11th of November. Payments on all the reserves passed off quietly, owing, I think, to the small number of traders attending them.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division during the past year has been good. The number of breaches of discipline being very small. One constable was dismissed for insubordination.

CRIME.

Crime I am sorry to say has increased during the past year not so much in number as in enormity.

The number of cases tried in this district in 1895, was 211, this year they amount to 254 as per schedule attached.

CLASSIFIED summary of crimes in "G" Division District, 1895-1896.

Nature of Offence.	Number of cases tried.
Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	2
“ “ religion, morals and public convenience.....	23
“ “ the person and reputation.....	42
“ “ the rights of property, etc.....	69
“ “ public order internal and external.....	56
“ “ North-west ordinances.....	43
“ under Indian Act.....	19
Total.....	254

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Spring drills were held prior to the patrolling season.

During the year, when possible, mounted and dismounted parades were held. The annual target practice was gone on with as men were available.

LECTURES.

Lectures were delivered during the winter months by Inspector Howard and Staff Sergeant Sweetapple.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is up to the standard.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied is of good quality, with the exception of the long boots received last year, the leather in them having evidently been burned in tanning.

RECRUITS.

One recruit was engaged here during the past year.

One non-commissioned officer and 18 constables re-engaged.

One non-commissioned officer and 7 constables took their discharge at the expiration of their term of service, and two constables were allowed to purchase their discharge.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good during the past year, no contagious or infectious diseases having occurred in barracks.

The utmost care and vigilance was exercised by Staff Sergeant Watson as regards sanitary matters.

HORSES.

The horses belonging to this division are in good order and condition. A number of minor complaints and injuries unavoidably occurred during the year, none proving serious except in the case of horse Reg. No. 1639, which died here of pneumonia. At the time of writing four horses are off duty with typhoid fever, they are all progressing favourably and no further trouble is anticipated from this disease.

The horses on the detachments were frequently inspected by Staff Sergeant Sweetapple and have always been found to be well cared for and looked after.

Written instructions were given by the veterinary staff sergeant to the shoeing smiths who do the work for the different detachments. One horse was cast and sold during the year, as unfit for further service. There are still several old horses which I intend to recommend to be cast and sold shortly.

One horse purchased locally, three transferred from "E" division, and seven remounts were added to the strength of the division during the year. All of these will apparently turn out servicable animals.

The actual distance covered by the horses during the year was 154,000 miles.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY.

The carbines belonging to the division are in good order and repair. One Winchester carbine was condemned and destroyed during the year.

Reg. No. 1103, Sergeant Brooke, represented the division at the annual rifle competition at Regina.

The pistols are in good order and condition, all necessary repairs were executed during the year.

I have no artillery in my charge.

The arms and accoutrements in my care, belonging to the Militia Department, were all thoroughly overhauled and cleaned during the past year.

DESERTIONS.

I regret to have to report that one constable deserted during the year, viz., Constable Greenlees.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

The total amount of money deposited in the Government Savings Bank during the year was \$1,109.10.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The division was inspected by yourself on the 1st May last.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness is in good order and condition. One single set was condemned during the year.

The saddles are in fair order, all necessary repairs on saddles and harness were executed by a local saddler.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order and condition.

Two heavy wagons (9 and 20) were condemned during the year, one ½ spring wagon and two heavy wagons were purchased from John Walter, of Edmonton, during the year.

FORAGE.

The oats now being used at this post are those that were taken over from the relief commission. They are of good plump grain, and free from dust and foreign substance.

No oats so far have been taken from the contractor. The contract prices are as follows:—

Fort Saskatchewan.....	19 cents per bush.
Edmonton	25 do do
Red Deer	25 do do

The hay is of exceptionally good quality and costs at:

Fort Saskatchewan	\$1.45 and 4.80 per ton (50 tons at each price)
Edmonton.....	\$4 70 per ton.
Red Deer.....	5 00 do
St. Albert.....	3 50 do

FUEL.

The principal fuel used at this post is wood, it being used all over the barracks, with the exception of the latrine, hospital, canteen and engine-house, in which places coal is used.

Contract price for coal at:—

Fort Saskatchewan is.....	\$2 15 per ton.
Edmonton do	1 75 do

Wood costs at:—

Fort Saskatchewan....	\$0 98 per cord.
St. Albert.....	1 50 do

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

The Government telegraph service have a wire running from Edmonton east via Battleford, to Qu'Appelle, with offices at Fort Saskatchewan (village), Fort Saskatchewan (barracks), Victoria, Saddle Lake, Moose Creek, Onion Lake and Fort Pitt. The Canada Pacific Railway Company's line runs from Edmonton to Calgary with offices at South Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Lacombe, Red Deer and Innisfail.

The Roman Catholic Mission have a line of their own running from the Bishop's Palace in St. Albert to their church at Morinville, near Little Egg Lake, a distance of 12 miles. The town of Edmonton has a complete telephone system, having connection with St. Albert and South Edmonton.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire engine, complete with all necessary hose, appliances, etc., is kept in a small building situated in the barrack square and in close proximity to all buildings except the hospital. A tank which holds over 3,000 gallons of water is situated under the engine-house and is kept filled from a well close to it and under the same roof.

The necessary precautions are taken against fire, the buildings all being supplied with babcocks, fire buckets, water barrels, etc.

WATER SUPPLY.

Saskatchewan River water is still used for all purposes here, and at Edmonton.

There are two wells at this post, but the water is not used for drinking purposes.

ROADS.

The roads in this part of the district are for the most part good, there being only two really bad trails, viz., one leading to the Athabasca Landing and the other to Lac La Biche, the part of the latter running through the reserves to the north of here was, however, greatly improved during the past summer, thanks to the energetic movements of Indian Agent Ross. The trails ploughed up a year ago along the road allowances are gradually getting into shape.

A new trail has been ploughed and graded from Fort Saskatchewan, in a south-easterly direction to Beaver Lake, this will shorten the distance between the two places considerably. The new descent to the ferry at Victoria was graded and completed during the summer.

Several The usual number of complaints were received re settlers fencing up old established trails.

BRIDGES.

The bridges in some parts of the district are not as good as they might be. One was built on the new trail running from Fort Saskatchewan to Beaver Lake, over a ravine just on the outskirts of the village.

The bridge over the Red Deer was badly damaged by ice last spring, and will have to be repaired.

A bridge over the Red Deer River at the mill near "Cash City" would greatly benefit the settlers near there, also travellers to the Rocky Mountain House. The ford at this point is very dangerous in high water.

A bridge over the Battle River at or near Lewisville would be of great assistance to the settlers and the travelling public.

The bridge over the Blindman River on the Calgary and Edmonton trail is in very bad shape.

Several new bridges have been erected in the Innisfail district during the year.

FERRIES.

There are altogether in this district 6 ferries in operation, viz., three at Edmonton, run under municipal license, one at Fort Saskatchewan, one at Victoria and one at Crooked Rapids. The latter was built during the winter and put into running order last spring. The owner of this scow, Amable Paradis, was given assistance by the Indian Department, the North-west Government and the Police. The placing of this ferry at the point where it was operated has been the means of opening up a splendid farming country, viz., that part situated between Egg Lake and Saddle Lake, by means of a good trail, and also shortens the distance from Saddle Lake to Edmonton by 30 miles.

This ferry would never have been built if it had not been suggested to Paradis, by myself, that some assistance might possibly be given him from the different sources mentioned above to enable him to purchase the cable, etc., necessary to run it, provided he put in a good serviceable scow, and that any assistance granted to him could be worked out by crossing Indian Department and Police teams, etc., the amount granted by the North-west Assembly per Mr. Tims, M.L.A., to be expended on the approaches, etc. Paradis acted upon my suggestion and put in the ferry, which is secured to the government by a mortgage, until such time as the amount of the grants given him are worked out in crossings.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The license system is in vogue in the district.

Infractions of the law, as regards the giving of liquor to Indians, etc., have been dealt with and the offenders punished.

This year there is a considerable increase in the number of convictions obtained, especially where the supplying of liquor to Indians is concerned.

The detachment at Athabasca Landing cancelled permits for 233½ gallons of wine and spirits during the summer.

The boundaries of the unorganized districts are laid out in such bad shape that it is next to impossible to do anything towards enforcing the law, or keeping the illicit traffic under control, especially in the western and northern parts of the districts.

I would suggest that a new northern and western boundary be laid out so as to facilitate the discharge of their duty by members of the force engaged in this important branch.

GLANDERS AND LUMPY JAW.

In several parts of the district glanders was found to exist. Staff Sergeant Sweetapple visited several farmers at Innisfail and Fort Saskatchewan, and found that glanders had got amongst their horses. He issued the usual instructions and advised owners to destroy the animals, etc., his instructions and advice in all cases were carried out.

Two outbreaks of symptomatic anthrax occurred during the year (one at Fort Saskatchewan and one at the Sturgeon River), prompt action was taken by the owners and the loss in both cases was light.

Strangles was found to exist amongst some young stock in the Beaver Hills, this outbreak is now entirely stamped out.

Last September Staff Sergeant Sweetapple examined a number of horses at Beaver Lake and found them to be suffering from typhoid fever, some carcasses examined by him there revealed the fact that death had resulted from this disease.

Instructions were received lately to apply the tuberculine test to a number of cattle supposed to be suffering from tuberculosis, but owing to the unfavorable state of the weather since these instructions were received it has been impossible to apply the test as yet.

The Order in Council passed on the 22nd October last appointing veterinary inspectors was much needed, as there was no regularly appointed inspector in this district.

I might here suggest that considerable benefit would be derived by adding the names of one or two veterinary periodicals to the list of papers now supplied the recreation room.

I would also suggest that it might be of some use to outposts were they supplied with copies of the *Territorial Gazette*, which contains not only changes in the boundaries of districts, important to members of the force, but the sheet *re* stray animals. Many persons make inquiries *re* these animals who are unable to see this sheet, which might contain a description of the animal "lost or found" by them.

The Ordinance of 1894, respecting Estrays, states in section 2, such notice shall be forwarded to every post of the North-west Mounted Police in the territories.

SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

The immigration, last year, did not as far as numbers are concerned, reach the same point as the previous year, but the stamp of settlers who arrived is rather better. With the exception of some Russians who settled at Edna, about 25 miles from here, all the newcomers are, I think, in a fairly prosperous condition, being for the most part Canadian and English farmers of some means and experience.

The crops generally speaking have been good, the yield per acre in some parts of the district was somewhat light, but the grain was of exceptional quality.

The grain brought in and issued by the government was quite noticeable by the threshers, it being so much superior to the local seed, which evidently had run out.

Potatoes were a good crop.

The hay crop was an exceptionally heavy one, much upland hay having been cut.

The calf crop throughout the district is reported as having been good. Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides purchased a considerable number of beeves for the English market in the district during the year.

Three to four carloads of baled hay are now being shipped weekly from Penhold siding (south of Red Deer) to the mountains.

The settlers throughout the district appear to be contented.

In spite of the "gold fever" in the Kootenai, no farmers have left to go there as yet, a few persons have left the district with the intention of making fortunes in the mountains, but they were of the "rolling stone" variety of settlers, of whom I am sorry to say, several specimens at one time existed here but have now left, not being contented.

Exclusive of agricultural implements brought in by settlers about \$35,000 worth was sold in the district during the year.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

There are no ranches of any size in the district, all the cattle being owned by farmers, who have bands ranging in numbers from 25 to 500 head.

Several farmers in the district own a considerable number of sheep.

CREAMERIES.

The creamery at Edmonton was shut down for some reason during the summer.

A separating station was started up at Wetaskiwin during the summer, and the cream shipped to Calgary twice a week.

The creamery in operation at Innisfail is from all accounts doing well.

Owing to the low price of butter during last spring and summer the one at Red Deer shut down, but it is expected that it will be re-opened next spring under the new regulations.

GAME.

Ducks and geese were more plentiful this year than last. Prairie chicken and rabbits are very scarce, the latter will, I suppose, commence and increase next year.

Large game, such as moose, elk and deer, appear to be more plentiful than usual. T. W. Chalmers, D.L.S., shot a bull moose near Egg Lake (east of Saddle Lake), lately which stood over 19 hands high.

FISHERIES.

A fishery overseer, in the person of Mr. D. W. Matheson, of Edmonton, was appointed a short time ago, and the fishing lakes in the district have been well looked after by him. A complaint was made to me from Beaver Lake that certain parties were in the habit of catching suckers and jack fish (which in spring run up the various creeks to spawn), by the wagon load, feeding them to their pigs, and destroying what they did not use. I referred the matter to Mr. Matheson, fishery overseer, and I further intend to give the constable stationed at Beaver Lake, instructions to put a stop to this wilful destruction of fish.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The equipment continues to be satisfactory and we are well supplied.

DEATHS.

I am glad to be able to report that no deaths have occurred in my command during the year.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

Boards and trestles are still in use in the division.

Barrack-rooms are well supplied with benches, tables, etc., made by the division carpenter.

If iron cots were provided they would add greatly to the appearance of the rooms and the comfort of the men.

DRAINS.

The drain running from my quarters was thoroughly overhauled and lengthened during the summer.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BARRACKS.

No new buildings have been erected during the past year but the following repairs have been effected, viz.:—

The building used as a men's wash and bath-room refloored, wainscotted, bath-room rebuilt and connected with the drain by pipes, supplied with a new window, and a new porch at a cost of \$36.

Building 44 × 24 formerly used as the quartermaster's store and division office, has been thoroughly repaired, and lowered to the present level of the ground, new foundation of tamarack sills laid, refloored, cellar enlarged and relined with 2 inch plank; old siding replaced with new drop siding, with 2 ply of tar paper between it and sheeting; two new windows and new doors in front of building, new door also in rear of the building, new extra large porch put on at back of building, two chimneys rebuilt.

The old mess-room 50 × 24 has been raised, new foundation of double tamarack sills so as to raise building 20 inches. New roof put on and raised 10 inches to improve appearance of building. Resided with drop siding, one ply of tar paper and one of building between it and sheeting. Roof reshingled with cedar shingles, with tar paper underneath. Two new windows and a door in front of building. New floor laid, wainscotted all around inside of building. Small rooms at end of building ceiled with V joint throughout, two new chimneys built.

This building is now as good and as warm as it can be made. A new kitchen 18 × 24, under the same roof has also been built on to the mess-room to correspond in appearance with it. It has 4 windows, two doors, one leading into the mess-room, a good cellar 10 × 8 lined with 2 inch plank and floored, and has a good ventilator on roof.

The total cost of the new kitchen and repairs to mess-room in \$575 with \$74 added for new ceiling and wainscoting, which it was found to be imperative to properly finish building.

During the past year the following buildings have been repainted, viz.:—Commanding officer's quarters, quartermaster's store, orderly-room, sergeant major's quarters, Nos 1 and 2 barrack rooms, sergeant's quarters and mess-room.

Roof of wagon shed painted, hospital kalsomined and whitewashed throughout. Chimneys on all buildings were carefully inspected and repaired when necessary.

IMPROVEMENTS STILL NECESSARY.

New quarters for the use of an inspector are urgently required, and should certainly be built during the coming year. A new guard-room is also needed and should be built as soon as possible, otherwise it will be necessary to thoroughly repair and enlarge the present one during the coming year. The floors of the barrack room require to be renewed, being badly worn.

The sergeants' mess and quarters require a new foundation and to be sided.

A small kitchen should also be built attached to the hospital as recommended by Staff Sergeant Watson in his report. This, in my opinion, would add to the efficiency of the medical department. These repairs being executed, the post will then be fairly complete and in good condition.

INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians on the Saddle Lake and Hobbema agencies, has on the whole been good. The Indians on the Stony Plain, Michael Calihoo and Rivière Qui Barre reserves are mostly farming ones, and as a class are fairly industrious. A grist mill of improved design is in operation at Stony Plain and has given excellent results.

The Indians on the White Whale Lake and Lac St. Anne reserves are hunting Indians and do next to nothing at farming, preferring to follow the more exciting and at the same time more precarious mode of living, viz., that of hunting. It was amongst the latter that the recent trouble at Island Lake occurred, which resulted in two of their number, viz., Charles Joachim and Kam-me-cow-ogate receiving a sentence of ten years each at Stony Mountain for manslaughter.

The farming Indians are for the most part Crees, the others are Stonies.

One hundred and seventy-five refugee Crees with 456 horses from the United States were taken over by members of my command at Red Deer during the summer and escorted to the Hobbema Reserve on Battle River.

RELIEF TO HALF-BREEDS.

A number of half-breeds from Egg Lake and Victoria asked for and obtained seed grain, 137 bushels of potatoes, 88 bushels of wheat, 193 bushels of oats and 164 bushels of barley were issued to them.

Several families of half-breeds residing at Beaver Lake got assistance in the shape of flour, provisions and old clothing.

A number of half-breeds living along the Battle River are leaving that part of the country and going up to the Peace River.

RAILWAYS.

There is only one railway in this district, viz., the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

CANTEEN.

The canteen continues to give satisfaction to its patrons.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the extra abundance of grass and the late arrival of either snow or rain prairie fires have been more numerous than in former years; they have also been followed by more convictions than ever before.

The losses in this immediate vicinity, considering the number of fires, have not been very great; one settler living on the Sturgeon River about 9 miles from here, Pierre Turgeon by name, was burnt out completely.

In the Edna district a settler named Andersen lost all his outbuildings, hay, grain and farming implements. Loss about \$600, on which he had an insurance of \$250 in a North-west company.

A large quantity of hay and fencing was also burnt in the Edna district, also at Beaver Lake and at Manawan.

At Buffalo Lake, four fires occurred during the summer, two of them started, it is supposed, from neglected camp fires, one from Red Deer Lake and the other from the Hand Hills.

On the 7th October a settler named W. Ambler, living near Lewisville, lost 3 grain stacks, house and stables by a fire that came in from Little Beaver Lake.

A fire which was supposed to have been started by Indians on the 2nd October, between Bittern Lake and Hay Lake, burnt about 150 tons of hay, and the dwelling houses of Ole Everson and J. Smith. This fire was not extinguished until the 16th October. The most disastrous fire in the district occurred at Innisfail, burning from the 1st to the 5th of October, origin unknown. It burnt over Townships 34, 35 and 36, Ranges 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, an estimated area of 250,000 acres, burning 800 tons of hay, 20 head of cattle, 75 head of horses, and about 10 miles of fencing. The cattle and horses burnt nearly all went blind and being badly scorched they were mostly all killed by their owners.

Fires were started by sparks from the engine on the C. & E. Ry., near Innisfail on the 2nd and 5th of October last. Information was laid and convictions secured against J. Barnes, the engineer in both cases, he being fined \$50 and costs. Barnes appealed, but failed to put in the appeal in correct form, this subsequently caused some trouble. Constable Hetherington placed the engineer under arrest at Innisfail upon the expiration of the time in which he had to appeal in, but he was subsequently released on a wire received from F. W. G. Haultain, Esq., which stated that notice of appeal had been given by the company's solicitor.

On the 3rd October, a fire started in the vicinity of the Blindman River near Blackfalds siding. This fire was supposed to have been started by the engine, however the police and settlers turned out and extinguished it before any damage was done.

On the 5th at Lacombe, a settler named Robert Cairns, allowed a fire to escape from him. Fire was put out before it did any damage. Cairns was fined \$10 and costs.

1000 tons of hay, three stables, a quantity of fencing and one dwelling house destroyed by fire at Burnt Lake about 7 miles from Red Deer on the 1st October.

A settler named Angus McCallum was fined \$5 and costs by F. W. W. Fane, J. P., for not turning out promptly to assist in extinguishing a prairie fire when ordered to do so by Constable Todd. This occurred at Beaver Lake, on the 28th September last.

The settlers themselves are greatly to blame in most instances for the spreading of these fires, and consequently the damage throughout the country. I have found from experience that the majority of them never go near a fire until compelled to or in imminent danger themselves, even when they do go and discover they are in no danger, they leave. A case occurred at Innisfail of several parties riding over to a fire and remaining long enough to see that it would not endanger them, and then riding off, never even dismounting, leaving one or two persons doing their utmost to extinguish it. Had these persons turned in and assisted no doubt the fire would have been put out and thus saved the country and settlers from heavy losses.

I would suggest that to meet the requirements of above case, all male persons within 3 miles of a fire become fire guardians for the time being; this would

when enable a settler to compel unwilling neighbours to assist him, it being impossible for a constable to be at the scene of a fire as soon as it starts.

I understand that during the recent session of the North-west Assembly an amendment was passed to compel 12 or more settlers in a township to form themselves into a fire district. This will be of great benefit to the country.

An inauguration of a "Fire day" similar to "Arbor Day" for the ploughing and making of fireguards would lessen the danger from prairie fires.

OCCURRENCES AND INCIDENTS.

The Honourable J. Israël Tarte, Minister of Public Works, arrived in Edmonton per special train on Tuesday the 24th of November last. I waited upon him on his arrival and tendered him the usual transport, etc. He accepted the use of a team and sleigh which was placed at his disposal until his departure on the 25th inst.

On the 14th of June, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh, accompanied by Premier Haultain and party, arrived at Edmonton and were furnished with transport while in the district. Professor Saunders, Director of Experimental Farms, paid the district a visit during September last and was furnished with transport, etc., during his stay.

Transport was also placed at the disposal of Dr. McEachran, Dominion veterinarian, who arrived in the district on the 29th of June last and proceeded south again on the 3rd July.

One Regus Bolduc, a settler of Clover Bar district, having been adjudged insane was being taken to the asylum at Brandon, but upon arriving at Calgary on the 25th of February, he seemed too weak to continue the journey, and was taken to the police guard-room, where he died on the 26th of February. His body was brought back to Edmonton and handed over to his relatives.

One George Wallis a settler in the Beaver Hills was brought into the hospital for treatment on the 30th of January last, he having had 2 dorsal vertebrae broken and his right hip dislocated upwards and backwards. Staff Sergeant Watson did all in his power for him, but the shock to his system was too great and he died next day. His body was handed over to his relatives for interment.

On the 18th of February Dr. George, coroner at Innisfail, notified Constable Hetherington that a Mr. Tolley, of Horse Shoe Lake, had died suddenly, and that in his opinion an inquest was necessary; consequently one was held on the 19th February, and a verdict of "death from natural causes" was returned.

On the 26th of August last, a man named Henry Farewell was burned to death in his house near Innisfail; an inquest was held and a verdict of "accidental death from fire, cause of fire unknown."

One George Brewster, whose trial for cattle-stealing had been adjourned from one sitting of the Supreme Court to another, was at last sentenced by Mr. Justice Rouleau to two years' imprisonment in Regina jail. His nephew, G. Bowers, is to be tried on a similar charge at Red Deer in February next.

It was reported to the Red Deer detachment last September, that a girl named Jaimeson had mysteriously disappeared. Staff Sergeant Dunning and a party searched the country for some distance, and eventually found the girl at a house a long distance from her home, she had been out for a walk and had lost her way.

At the Dominion elections held last June, everything passed off quietly, men were stationed at all the polling places in the district.

On the 6th of August I received a wire from Inspector Snyder asking for a non-commissioned officer and two good men to meet him at St. Albert for important duty. In reply I despatched the party asked for across the country to St. Albert. Upon arrival there they found that a large party of the settlers numbering about 60 and composed of white men, half-breeds and Indians had torn down the shack of one Louis Como, and thrown the material of which it was composed into the Dog Creek, also taking his farming implements and placing them on the public road. The trouble arose from Como, who is a new arrival, settling upon land claimed by one Octave

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Majeau. It appears that Majeau's land, which is a river lot, was shown on his deed as being bounded on the south by Big Lake. This deed was granted in the sixties, and at that time the lake was much larger than at present, now there is a large hay meadow where the water originally was, the government has recently subdivided this, and granted a homestead entry to Como, Majeau now claims the land left by the receding waters, hence the trouble. The case had been reported to the office of the Lands Commissioner in Winnipeg. But as Mr. Majeau did not think the government was settling the dispute fast enough he took the law into his own hand.

Fifty-nine men were committed for trial by Inspector Snyder, but their case was not called at the last sitting of the Supreme Court held at Edmonton.

In August last, it was reported that a murder had been committed at Island Lake, Inspector Snyder was sent out to investigate, and on his return reported as follows:

"On Sunday, 16th of August, a messenger sent in by Mr. de Cazes, Indian agent, and Mr. Taylor, the Hudson's Bay Company's trader at Lac Ste. Anne, arrived with letters from these gentlemen, reporting to me the rumoured murder of a young Indian, (Stony) a member of the Lac Ste. Anne's band of treaty Indians. The murder was said to have taken place at Island Lake, which lies about 30 miles west of Lac Ste. Anne, and about 2 miles from the Pembina River, which is a tributary of the Athabasca.

"Immediately upon the receipt of the news I set out for Lac St. Anne, going as far as St. Albert that night, taking with me Sergeant Brooke, Constables Harding and Dundas, and one team. I had sent to you and had asked for a couple or more men, and was joined at St. Albert by Sergeant Anderson, Constables Smith and McClelland with rations and another team. I also had with me Interpreter Pacquette from off the Edmonton detachment.

"The following morning the 17th instant, I made a very early start, and at about 5 p.m. I arrived at Lac St. Anne. Upon arrival there I got what particulars I could, and found that it would be advisable to push on to Island Lake at once as the rumours were that those implicated were preparing to abscond to the mountains as soon as they heard of the arrival of the police, and again that if the police came they intended to stand them off, and that there was a scout at Lac Ste. Anne watching our actions, and as soon as we made a move to leave Lac Ste. Anne, he was to proceed on and give warning there. I first satisfied myself that this rumour was true, and upon locating a half-breed from Island Lake who apparently had no business at Lac Ste. Anne I arrested him about 8.30 p.m. His name is Charley Joachim, and as it afterwards turned out, it was necessary to put him on his trial as one of the principals in the murder.

"At once upon making this arrest at 8.30 or 9 p.m., I started with pack ponies for Island Lake, taking with me one non-commissioned officer, one constable and a half-breed guide. The ride that night was most difficult, the night being pitch dark and raining heavily, the pack trail was of the worst possible description, seeing it in day light it would seem impossible that it could ever have been travelled in such a night, for, as a matter of fact, we could not see our hands before our faces, the muskegs through which we passed were few but very bad, the greatest difficulty was from the fallen timber, also from the leaning timber.

I arrived at the trading establishment of Pierre Grey, on Island Lake, where the murder was supposed to have been committed, at daybreak on the 18th inst. and at once set about locating and arresting a half-breed named Abraham alias Kam-mecow-egate, or the Runner, and whom we now hold as the principal offender in the affair. On the 18th Dr. McInnis, coroner, who happened to be at Lac Ste. Anne, came to Grey's, and opened an inquest, which lasted from Tuesday evening to Saturday morning, having been adjourned from Island Lake to Lac Ste. Anne. Getting at the facts of the case was most difficult, as the father of the murdered boy had been heavily bribed not to tell what he knew concerning the murder or the selling of any liquor. It has always been the custom among Indians when one Indian kills another, for the offender to go to the friends of the dead man and pay them for the loss in horses and goods, in this case the Indian Alexis claims to have received a

promise of £60 or \$300 in money and a great many presents for his family in the shape of firearms, clothing and liquor.

"It was only by making wholesale arrests of suspects and keeping them apart from one another during the inquiry that I got at the truth of the matter. The preliminary trial of the Runner was begun at Lac Ste. Anne before Mr. Tims, J. P., on Monday morning and lasted continuously till Saturday night, the sittings each day lasting 10 hours on an average.

"There being no examination made of the remains by the coroner, I sent to you for Dr. Braithwaite to hold a *post mortem*, which he did on the 28th inst.

"The facts of the case as disclosed at the preliminary are these. Francis Alexis, a brother of the murdered man, and the murdered man, had received from Mrs. Grey some liquor and were on their way about 11 p.m. to their tents in company with the two prisoners, when the Runner having had a drink demanded more but was refused, he then attempted to take the liquor from Francis, who broke away and ran towards his camp, and while running heard his brother call out to take care or he would be hit from behind, and before he could turn round he received a blow upon the head which rendered him senseless. When he came to in the morning he found that he had been dragged some distance into the bush by his belt being tied about his neck, and left there presumably for dead. Upon coming to he found where the scuffle had taken place marked by large quantities of blood, which he tracked to where it led to the lake, but could not find his brother. At the point where the conflict had been was found his brother's waistcoat torn in half, and also the sleeves of his shirt torn off at the elbow. The body was afterwards found in the lake.

"I have to thank you for the promptness with which you sent out Dr. Braithwaite to hold the examination on the remains, and Mr. Tims to hold the preliminary examination, as owing to the force of circumstances there was no justice of the peace in that vicinity qualified to hear the case."

As the outcome of above Charles Joachim and the Runner were each sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for manslaughter. Mrs. Pierre Grey was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment at Fort Saskatchewan for perjury, having given false witness at the inquest. The Crown withdrew the charge of being an accessory after the fact to the murder.

Mrs. Grey was also fined \$100 and costs or 6 months for supplying liquor to Indians, she paid the fine forthwith.

On two occasions lately white men who have been hunting and prospecting in the mountains have complained upon their arrival in Edmonton of having been held up by half-breeds or Indians, and horses taken from them on some pretense or another. The first instance was of a man named Turnbull who was held up by a half-breed named Sam Sellams and his two sons who live about 60 miles north-west of the Jasper House, and the reason they gave to Turnbull for taking his horse was that they owned the trails and the whitemen had to pay toll to travel on them.

The other case was of four men, Messrs. Grierson, McDermott, Hossfall and Campbell, who were prospecting about 35 miles north-east of the Jasper House and about in the same locality as the above mentioned occurrence took place. This party had lost everything while crossing a river.

Their camp was visited by an Indian named St. Paul (an Iroquois) and a half-breed called Miatas (ugly) Delorme, these men saw that the party was completely unarmed. Leaving the camp they returned in a few days and accused the hunters of having stolen a rifle from Pierre Grey's house at Island Lake. On searching the camp or pretending to search it, and not finding the rifle they demanded a horse in place of it, and on the whitemen demurring they fired a gun over their heads and threatened to shoot them unless they consented to give up the horse, this the whitemen eventually did to save trouble, as the Indians were intoxicated and they were afraid they would carry out their threats.

I think from what I can learn of the thoughts of the Indians and half-breeds in that locality that there will be more of this trouble, they being under the impression that the police would not, or could not come into their country. I wish to

recommend that next spring the detachment at Lac Ste. Anne be reinforced by a non-commissioned officer and two men and also that 3 good pack ponies and 3 saddle ponies be purchased for use in that country, as after leaving Lac Ste. Anne nothing but pack animals can be used.

On the 7th of March Staff Sergeant Hetherington and Constable Phillips were despatched to the Macleod River, near the Jasper Pass, to bring in the body of one George Gagnon, jr., about whose death an air of mystery hung and whom it was generally supposed was murdered by some parties he had camped with on the Macleod.

Hetherington hired 3 pack ponies at Lac Ste. Anne on the 9th March and started for the Macleod. On the afternoon of the 11th, when about 20 miles beyond the Pembina River he met a trader Dan Noyes, who with a trapper named J. Grahame was bringing the body of young Gagnon in to hand over to his father. Hetherington took possession of the body and brought it into Edmonton, where a post mortem examination was held by Drs. Harrison and Braithwaite, they eventually coming to the conclusion that death was caused from exhaustion.

I sent this party out to investigate the affair as I considered from the stories and rumours that reached me both from the detachment at Lac Ste. Anne and other sources that the ends of justice demanded it.

On the 25th of August one Richard Fischer was arrested in the Beaver Hills by Staff Sergeant Watson and charged with shooting at his wife with intent to do her bodily harm. This man was committed for trial, and at the last sitting of the Supreme Court at Edmonton he was allowed to go on suspended sentence, it coming out in the evidence adduced that he acted under great provocation and only intended to frighten the woman, who it appears was more frightened than hurt.

On the 29th of August a Mrs. Colcey who lives about 5 miles from here on the north side of the river, reported that she had lost two of her children, a boy and a small girl; several parties were sent out to assist her in the search, one of them after some hours patrolling along the River saw the children in a boat going down with the current; they were followed a short distance and on the boat touching the shore the children were taken to barracks and handed over to their parents.

The village of Fort Saskatchewan has been steadily going ahead since the date of my last report. About \$20,000 worth of buildings were erected and improvements done during the year.

A three story 35 barrel grist mill, with an 8 foot basement, fitted up with the latest improved machinery was built at a cost of about \$13,000.

A building is now under construction, which is to be used for a church by the members of the Church of England, to cost when completed about \$1,000.

A church and manse have been erected by the Presbyterians at a cost of about \$2,200.

The health of the district has been exceptionally good during the past year.

The steamer "North-west" made two trips from Prince Albert to Edmonton during the past summer and has been laid up for the winter at the latter place.

The following new post offices have been opened up during the past year in the district:—

Devil's Pine Lake in the Red Deer district and Urquart about 9 miles from Lacombe.

During the past year I have had two officers under my command, viz., Inspectors Snyder and Howard, both these offices were employed in the distribution of seed grain, the first named at Edmonton and the latter at Wetaskiwin, their work being well and efficiently done.

In connection with the Island Lake murder case the principals in which have each been sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary, I wish to bring to your notice the able and painstaking manner in which the murder in question was traced up and the criminals brought to justice. This was done under great difficulties in a rough country, through which pack ponies could only be used, and also the fact that both principals and all the witnesses were Indians and half-breeds, which of course necessitated great tact and judgment in obtaining the necessary evidence, more especially

as promises and threats had been made to the witnesses to refrain from giving straight-forward evidence.

Inspector Snyder worked hard and was ably assisted by Sergeant Brooke and Constable Smith, who hesitated at nothing in obtaining evidence, twice assisting at the disinterring of the murdered man's body when it was impossible to get any one else to do so.

I intend to bring this non-commissioned officer and constable to your notice officially for some recognition of this service. As I stated last year the work in this district is daily increasing, and it is an absolute necessity that the strength of this division should be increased to enable me adequately to cope with the duty now in sight. I trust this suggestion will receive your earnest attention. I am glad to state that I have been well supported and assisted by all ranks in the carrying out of the various duties which had to be performed.

I forward herewith the annual report of the hospital and veterinary staff sergeants, also a 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 E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. B. MOFFATT, "F" DIVISION, TOGETHER WITH THAT OF INSPECTOR J. O. WILSON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, 1st December, 1896.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report for the year ended the 30th November, 1896.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The year which is about drawing to its close may, I think, be considered, if no more than by comparison with that which preceded it, as fairly good.

Last winter was not a severe one, there was a little more snow than fell during that of 1894-95, but not sufficient to make any noticeable difference in the ponds and lakes.

The yield in grain has been fair and the farmers generally express themselves as well satisfied. Good prices are being realized for wheat which finds ready sale, barley is being purchased at the new brewery which has recently commenced operations. Oats do not command a high price. The root crop is very large, potatoes being a drug on the market.

Stock does well, a fact that appears to be recognized by several who, in spite of being under the necessity of putting up hay, and feeding their cattle throughout the winter, are turning their attention to that industry entirely.

A little excitement was caused here in March last by a report that gold had been discovered in the Birch Hills, and quite a number of townspeople and others went out to the locality in which the precious metal was supposed to lie and staked out claims. Expectations do not appear to have been realized as nothing more has been done.

Fishing was carried on throughout the winter at Candle Lake under the management of a firm from the "Soo" and about 50 tons of whitefish were taken and shipped to the States. A fishing station was established at "The Forks" for the taking of sturgeon. A quantity of ice was put up and a small steamboat and other necessary appliances purchased, but the catch was practically "nil." The property is now in the hands of the sheriff.

During the summer, the river being sufficiently high, the steamer "North-west" made two trips to Edmonton. She has been hauled out there for the winter.

As in former years a number of horses have been brought in from the ranches to the south and traded for cattle.

This year winter has set in very early and with unusual severity, the thermometer having on the 18th November registered 33° below zero. Snow came on the 13th and there is now as much on the ground as there was all last winter.

INDIANS.

There is not much to be noted under this head respecting the Indians in general. "Almighty Voice" is still at large and though parties were out through the whole of last winter and up to the time the snow went nothing definite was learned

respecting him. The finding of the horse which he took with him from the reserve, and which he had with him when he shot Sergeant Colebrook, about 40 miles south of Batoche, on the 19th March last, led us to hope that he was in that vicinity. A party was at once sent out, and Philip Gardipi, an experienced hunter, and one of those who found the horse, was sent with it, one hundred dollars having been promised him as a reward should the murderer be captured. This reward I offered upon my own responsibility, the official proclamation not having been made at the time. All our efforts were unsuccessful, and on the 26th April the snow having disappeared and rendered tracking impossible the parties were called in. "John Sounding Sky", the father of the fugitive, who had been undergoing imprisonment here was released on the 18th April. A close watch has been kept on him but without the result desired.

It is absolutely impossible to get any information from any of the Indians. Whether this is because they know nothing or because they are too loyal to one of their race to tell, I cannot say, but I am inclined to think that the former is the reason, and that the Indian we want is not in the district.

From the time the leaves fell this autumn, parties have been out scouring the country to the south, south-west and south-east of the reserve, but not the slightest trace of the fugitive has been found to date.

The difficulties in the way of tracing or capturing "Almighty Voice" are very great. The country through which he can roam covers a very large area, and is one which offers almost insurmountable obstacles to discovering him, it is practically limitless and is uninhabited except by roving bands of Indians who would naturally befriend him. A very large portion of it is hilly and densely wooded and the balance is what is known as "bluffy."

Last fall prior to "Almighty Voice" shooting Sergeant Colebrook there had been a light fall of snow, but this, which enabled his victim to track him from the reserve, only lasted long enough to make it clear to the other parties that the fugitive Indian had gone on to the reserve at La Corne, when a thaw coming on obliterated all trace, and although reports and rumours have been investigated and parties have been out, I question very much whether we have ever been directly upon his track since.

Two parties have recently been sent out for the winter. One of these is to be located at Crooked Lake and the other with a settler named Venne to the south and east of One Arrow's Reserve.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A good deal of money has been spent upon the roads and bridges throughout the district by the various members whose constituencies it comprises, and generally speaking the trails are good. The past few years however have been dry, and should a wet spring, succeeding a winter during which the snow fall has been heavy, come on, the renewal of numerous bridges and culverts which from want of necessity for their use have fallen into disrepair, will be imperative.

There are two bridges which I might mention now as being extremely unsafe, the one is on the old government mail trail between here and Duck Lake where it crosses a creek just back of the St. Laurent Mission: the other crosses Miner's Creek on the road from here to Lily Plain.

TELEPHONES.

The telephone service in the town of Prince Albert and the line between Duck Lake and Batoche are the only lines in the district. The latter is not in satisfactory working order, the trouble being, I think, in the instruments. The police detachments at each of the places named are practically the only users, the line terminating in the quarters at each end.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROAD.

No assistance has been asked for during the year, except the request for a policeman at the station here on train nights to control the people who come to meet the trains and who crowd up to the car steps and make it a matter of difficulty for passengers to alight. The request was complied with. The service has recently been dispensed with as the station agent informed me that now that the cold weather had come on it was not necessary.

GAME.

There has been quite a noticeable falling off in the number of prairie chickens this season, they are even scarcer than they were last year. Other game is about the same.

THE JAIL.

The jail has not yet been opened for use. It would almost seem as if the necessity for it had passed, as since the middle of August last I may say that there has not been a convicted prisoner in our guardroom.

INDIAN TREATY PAYMENTS.

A party from here accompanied Mr. Keith to Green Lake, and Mr. McKenzie was furnished with escorts for his payments throughout the district.

THE TOWN OF PRINCE ALBERT.

There has been a great deal of building done in town during the past summer, in spite of the fact that lumber was for a time almost unobtainable.

Police assistance was asked for by the town authorities on a few occasions and furnished.

CRIME.

Our docket for the year has not been a heavy one.

On the 13th February, at Duck Lake, an attempt to break into Messrs. W. Stobart & Co's. store was nipped in the bud. A gentleman passing the shop late on the night named heard a suspicious sound inside the storm door and upon his opening it to ascertain the cause was grappled with by some one inside, after a short scuffle a pistol was discharged in his face, the ball passing, as was afterwards discovered, through his cap, the miscreant then broke away and disappeared in the darkness. The alarm was at once given, but every effort to trace the would-be burglar either then or afterwards, though he left a mit behind him, was unavailing.

On the 3rd March, a summons was served upon me to appear before one of the local justices of the peace upon a charge of having opened the letters of one Dickson, while he as a constable was undergoing a sentence of imprisonment in the guardroom here. I was committed for trial, but the Department of Justice having instructed the Crown prosecutor to enter a "nolle prosequi" the matter was dropped.

On the 21st March, a warrant for the arrest of one Joseph Baribeau, of the Domremy settlement, upon a charge of unlawfully obtaining the sum of \$700 from the North-west Government, was placed in my hands for execution. The man was reported to have left the country and no trace could be got of him at the time. He was supposed to have gone back to his home at Three Rivers. I communicated with Mr. A. P. Sherwood, the Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa, who eventually arrested him down there. He was sent back here, arriving on the 12th September, and was committed for trial on the 18th.

On the 30th October, C. E. Boucher, of Batoche, for whose arrest a warrant had, on the day previous, been placed in my hands gave himself up here. He was supposed to have been implicated with Baribeau. He was released on bail the same day, but was ultimately committed for trial.

Boucher's trial came off on the 18th November, and after lasting three days resulted in an acquittal. The case of Joseph Baribeau then came on and he was also pronounced not guilty.

HALF-BREEDS.

The matter of the relief of destitute half-breeds has been in the hands of the members of the local government, the police investigating cases and distributing food when requested. There was very little of this work last winter.

SEED GRAIN.

In compliance with representations made it was decided towards the end of the winter, that seed grain would be issued throughout the district, and the matter having been placed in the hands of the police, orders were received from headquarters on the 13th March, to get the names of those settlers requiring it. This was done as well as the limited time at our disposal would permit by sending men out into the different settlements, and on the 2nd April the issue was commenced, and between that date and the closing of seeding time something over 8,000 bushels of wheat, 3,900 bushels of barley, and 11,000 bushels of oats were distributed. A great deal of clerical work was necessitated by this distribution of grain in filling in the various documents which had to be signed by the recipients, and between this and the actual work of issuing quite a number of men were kept busily employed. Mr. Cook, of the land office, rendered most invaluable assistance.

Inspector Allan was in charge of the distribution here. Duck Lake and Saskatoon were also points of issue.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The first fire with which we had to deal occurred on the 6th June last on Sturgeon River near here. Noticing a heavy smoke in that direction, I sent out a party to investigate with the result that one Henry Kirkness who was floating firewood down the river, and who had let his camp-fire run, was summoned and fined.

In the early fall constables were posted as fire guardians at the following points:—Boucher, Kinistino, Willoughby, Dundurn, Rosthern and Wingard.

Early in October a very bad fire which had its start somewhere far to the westward came sweeping down on the north side of the North Saskatchewan. From the nature of the country, which is covered with brush and from the fact that there were no settlers to oppose it, the fire had attained large proportions and presented an immense front by the time it reached the vicinity of the reserves of the Carlton Agency. To fight the fire with any hope of putting it out was not to be thought of, so attention was turned to the saving of hay and crops belonging to such settlers as were threatened. At the reserves just mentioned Constable (now Corporal) Green with the Indians and others made a very successful fight and a great deal of property was saved. At the German settlement a little further to the eastward Reg. No. 3052, Constable O'Kelly, A., rendered good service. This fire swept right on through the Shell River settlement.

On the 30th September, Constable O'Kelly, G., who was fire guardian at Boucher, noticed a fire to the south. Investigation showed that this originated through carelessness from a camp fire. The offender was brought before Inspector Allan, J.P., and fined.

Another fire which was started on the Pahonan Creek through carelessness in lighting a pipe was traced to John Anderson who was also punished by fine.

A very large fire or rather the reflection of it was seen for many days far to the south and east, this, report indicated, was burning down towards Touchwood and

was turning in whatever direction the wind carried it. It ran over a country altogether unsettled and ultimately reached the timber and prairie land in the vicinity of Lake Lenore where it was watched with some anxiety by the settlers to the northward.

There were but three cases of men not turning out after having been warned and ordered to do so by a fire guardian, two of these were at Dundurn and one at Kinistino. They were all brought to trial and a fine was inflicted in each case.

In connection with these fires I wish to mention the names of Acting Corporal Green, Constables G. O'Kelly, A. O'Kelly, Healy and Ferris, who all did excellent work in their respective stations. The other fire guardians who were out, Constables Temple, Manning and Bell, while lacking the opportunity of showing what they could do performed the duties required of them in thoroughly patrolling the portions of the district allotted to them to my entire satisfaction.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of immigrants has not been large, only 72 have registered at the land office here. They comprised Scotch from Nebraska, French and French Canadians.

DETACHMENTS.

Duck Lake.

This is the principal detachment and comprises 1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 4 constables, 1 special constable with 6 horses.

Inspector Wilson is in charge here and has in addition to the work so imposed the inspecting of the detachments of Batoche, Saskatoon and Snake Plain (the latter has just been withdrawn for the winter) to do. New barrack accommodation is very much needed here. The respect in which this want is principally felt is in the stable. That which we now use is a most miserable affair (I cannot call it building) both as regards its size and its sanitary condition.

The quarters of the detachment while commodious enough as quarters afford no facilities in the way of a "lock-up" for prisoners. Cells or better still a steel cage is very much required.

The officers' quarters leave much to be desired, the house, a rented one, is small, ill lighted and without conveniences.

I trust that the intention to put up suitable buildings may be carried into effect next year.

Since the departure of Inspector Strickland for the Yukon, in May, 1895, this detachment had been under the charge of non-commissioned officers, and it was a great satisfaction to me to learn of your decision to post another commissioned officer here.

Inspector Wilson arrived on transfer from the Depot division on the 24th March last and on the 26th of that month I turned over this and the detachments above mentioned to him.

Batoche.

This detachment comprising 1 corporal, 3 constables, with 5 horses, occupies the same quarters, owned by and rented from X. L'Etendre, better known as "Batoche"

I am still of opinion as expressed in my last year's report that the maintaining of a detachment at this place is not necessary, as the work could easily be done from Duck Lake.

Saskatoon.

In May last the detachment at this point which had previously comprised 1 sergeant, 2 constables, with 4 horses, was reduced by the withdrawal of the two constables and two horses.

Sergeant Will, who was in charge, has, since the change, performed the work required of him in a most satisfactory manner.

The police work as a glance at the criminal return will show, is "nil," but as the settlements are comparatively isolated and as this is the place at which passengers and freight for Battleford leave the train, it is necessary that a non-commissioned officer be kept here.

The quarters occupied here were rented. The purchase of the building and land was decided upon and a cheque issued in payment for them, but up to the present time the owner has not been able to procure a deed and the transaction is *in statu quo*.

NEW DETACHMENTS.

I beg to renew my recommendations of last year, namely that arrangements be made for the posting of detachments at McKenzie Crossing and at Kinistino.

Application has been made for a detachment at Green Lake.

THE BARRACKS.

Very little has been done to the barracks here. All the buildings require painting. This can be done by the division painter, provided the purchase of the necessary material is authorized.

That portion of the reserve lying to the eastward of the old inclosure was fenced last summer for use as a pasture, the necessary posts and rails having been taken out during the previous winter. The whole of the work was done by police labour. There is still a small portion of our reserve on the north side open. I would recommend that the necessary material for the inclosing of this be got out this winter.

A new board walk is necessary in front of the barrack rooms.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is still the same. The water required for cooking and drinking is hauled from the river. The two wells furnish that for the horses and for the filling of the tank under the well house, but the supply is scanty.

Authority was given for the sinking of a new well, but it has not been completed. Whether this is due to the nature of the soil or to the incompetence of the contractor, I am unable to say. Three attempts were made to put down the well and each time the cribbing stuck before a sufficient supply of water was reached. The contractor has now given it up, and has, as you are aware, made a claim for payment for the combined depth of the three holes stating that he acted under my orders, which statement is false.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire engine which stands in the well house over the tank, with hose and reel attached is always ready for use. The other appliances are six babcocks (5 in the guard-room and 1 in the quartermaster store) and water pails of which there are a proportionate number in each inhabited room and building.

I would like to have a dozen more babcocks for distribution throughout the barracks.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

In so far as this place is concerned the barrack rooms are well supplied with iron cots. I would like a sufficient number additional to furnish the detachments.

Proper tables and forms for the rooms are very much needed.

MESSING AND COOKING.

The cooks in both the sergeants and division messes are special constables and give satisfaction.

CANTEEN.

This institution has been running successfully since it was started and appears to be much appreciated.

A monthly grant is made to both the sergeants and division messes, and quite an addition is made to the recreation room, papers and periodicals.

The total receipts for the year ended the 31st October, 1896, were over \$5,000.

DRILLS.

Setting up drill was carried on during the winter months, the division mess room having been used for the purpose.

The division paraded for drill every Monday morning through the summer.

PATROLS.

From the time the roads permitted of it in the spring, a patrol party comprising a non-commissioned officer and two constables mounted, with teamster and team for rations, forage and camp equipment left here every Tuesday morning returning the following Saturday. A change was made in the route each week. In this way those parts of the district in which there were no permanent detachments, were visited periodically.

The country about the detachments of Duck Lake, Batoche, Saskatoon and Snake Plain was also patrolled.

Reports of all patrols were forwarded weekly to you.

TRANSPORT.

All transport is in fairly good order.

A new double buckboard will be required to replace one which is completely worn out. There will in all probability be one heavy wagon to be condemned by next half yearly board, but it will not be necessary to replace it.

A new set of arms and boxings will be required for two of the platform spring wagons.

A new set of heavy bobsleighs is required.

HARNES AND SADDLERY.

In harness the division is complete.

Our saddles are all of an old pattern. A few new ones would be appreciated.

HEALTH.

Generally speaking the division has been very fortunate in this respect and there is nothing for me to remark upon specially.

I might mention the hospital accommodation. The barrack rooms which are now used as an hospital are not suited for the purpose. This was made manifest during the epidemic of fever which broke out here in the fall of 1894.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The division has, I think, made a very good showing in this respect. The highest scores with carbine and revolver were made by Reg. No. 568, Constable

St. Denis and Reg. No. 28, Staff Sergeant Parker, respectively, the carbine score being 314 and the revolver 165.

The division averages were : carbine, 221·887 ; revolver, 84·571.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Winchester carbine and the Enfield revolver are the arms which are used in this division.

This year the Dominion Cartridge Co.'s ammunition was used at pistol practice. There was quite a number of mis-fires. Were it not for the mis-fires the Canadian make of cartridge would be much better than that received from England which is much too strong.

We have both American and Canadian made carbine ammunition in store. The former was used at the annual practice.

HORSES.

During the past year 11 horses new to this division have been received from Regina. There have been 9 cast, of which one was destroyed, the balance were sold.

Horse No. 1912 broke his neck on the 9th October last while out on duty. A board of officers has reported upon the case and the horse has been struck off.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

There is nothing calling for special mention under this head. The conduct of non-commissioned officers and constables can upon the whole be classed as good.

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

This year there has been a change in contractors for the supplying of groceries, the A. Macdonald Co., Ltd., of Winnipeg being the successful tenderers. The Hudson's Bay Co., supply flour. Beef is supplied by W. Y. Davis, who had the contract last year. Potatoes are furnished by local contractors, the prices being very low. The detachments at Duck Lake and Batoche are supplied by Messrs. Pozer & Carter, of Duck Lake.

In forage, oats are supplied by Messrs. Parrish & Lindsay, of Brandon, whose contract is just about filled.

Hay is supplied locally, in quality it is not so good as last year on account of rain coming on just about the time for cutting it.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The clothing of this year is much the same as that supplied last. In moccasins there might be a great improvement made; those which we now get are very poor. Instead of buckskin for the tops, sheepskin is used; this when wet, gets out of shape, and after drying is very hard. I think that the laced pattern of moccasin might be adopted with advantage; they would present a much tidier and neater appearance.

RECRUITS.

None have been taken on here.

INSPECTIONS.

The division generally has been visited by both yourself and the assistant commissioner on several occasions during the past year.

I have personally inspected all the detachments. Those at Duck Lake and Batoche I have visited monthly. Saskatoon and Snake Plain have been inspected by Inspector Wilson monthly.

THE STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

The following table shows the strength and distribution of the division on the 31st October last:—

PLACE.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeon.	Sergt.-Major.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Cons.	Total.	HORSES.		
											Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.
Prince Albert.....	1	1	1	2	2	4	22	4	37	17	*16	2	
Duck Lake.....		1			1		4	1	7	3	3		
Batoche.....						1	3		4	2	2		
Saskatoon.....					1				1		2		
Fishing Lake.....					1		1	1	3	2	2		
Snake Plain.....							1		1	1			
Regina.....				1					1				
Fire patrols—													
Kinistino.....							1		1	1			
Boucher.....							1		1	1			
Willoughby.....							1		1	1			
Rosthern.....							1		1	1			
Wingard.....							1		1	1			
Dundurn.....							1		1	1			
	1	2	1	3	5	5	37	6	60	31	25	2	

* One of these horses had been cast and sold but not struck off.

There is no regularly appointed assistant surgeon in this division. Dr. Bain of Prince Albert and Dr. Steward of Duck Lake furnish medical attendance under special agreements.

MILEAGE OF HORSES.

The horses in the aggregate have travelled 129,895 miles during the year.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Wood is the fuel which is used throughout the division. Coal might be substituted with advantage at Saskatoon where \$3.50 per cord is paid for very poor poplar. The barracks here are lighted by electricity, at the detachments coal oil is used.

GENERAL.

I regret to have to record the death of Reg. No. 2,831, Constable Cruickshank, who committed suicide at Duck Lake on the 9th September last by shooting himself through the head with his revolver. At the inquest which was held the jury found that the act was committed while the man was temporarily insane.

On the 20th October there was a double drowning accident in the river opposite the town. Four men were crossing from the south to the north shore after dark when through some accident or sky larking the boat; which was a very small one, swamped, and all were thrown into the water, two of the occupants clung to the boat and were saved, the others, two brothers named Tate, struck out for shore but never reached it. The body of one was found, the other has not been recovered. An inquest was held and the following verdict was brought in by the jury:—

“1st. That the deceased came to his death by drowning in the North Saskatchewan River on the evening of October the 20th inst.”

"2nd. That the boat was swamped by the reckless or injudicious conduct of the deceased induced in a measure by the free use of intoxicants."

"3rd. We would recommend the great need of a more rigid supervision by the government over the sale of, or traffic in, intoxicants by the dealers engaged therein, as the traffic as at present carried on is inherently bad and most demoralizing in effect."

The Honourable the Minister of Public Works and party arrived here on the night of the 3rd November. The train was held over at Duck Lake for a couple of hours, where the party visited the Indian school. Here the party were the guests of the town. I placed two teams at their disposal. Mr. Tarte visited and inspected the barracks. The party left for the south on the morning of the 5th November.

INDIANS.

I find that under this head, where it first appears, I have omitted to state that on the 24th June last a complaint was made that an Indian named "Pawness" who has a few wanderers about him and who frequents the country about Lake Lenore, had been intimidating the ranchers out in that vicinity, and in that way had obtained provisions from them. On the 29th I sent Inspector Allan out there with a party of six mounted men and teams to look into the matter, with the result that on the 7th July he brought in "Pawness" and his brother "Beardyman" as prisoners sentenced to 6 weeks imprisonment at hard labour.

Subsequent reports indicate that this action has had a most salutary effect, Inspector Allan knew and reported upon these Indians previously, he having come across them when out in the portion of the country about Round Lake and Lake Lenore last winter looking for "Almighty Voice."

I beg to inclose herewith the reports of Inspector J. O. Wilson, Acting Assistant Surgeon H. W. Bain, and Veterinary Sergeant Joyce, together with a return of criminal cases tried in the district, a table of distances travelled by the horses of the division and a map of the district.

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

GEO. B. MOFFATT,
Superintendent Commanding "F" Division.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. O. WILSON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DUCK LAKE, 1st December, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report for the year ended 30th November, 1896. On the 26th March, I took command of the Duck Lake subdistrict, having been transferred from Estevan.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

I am pleased to report the district more prosperous than for some years, owing to the good crops and the increased price of grain.

The town of Duck Lake has not grown much, although the merchants have had a very good year.

"Rosthern," the market town of the Mennonite settlement, presented quite a brisk appearance this autumn, there being three grain buyers at this point. There are now about one thousand souls in this settlement, and I am informed that a large number are expected next spring. The Mennonites are undoubtedly good settlers.

The settlers generally throughout this part will have sufficient to carry them through the winter, besides having seed for next spring.

There are now about forty old country Frenchmen in this part, the majority of whom have so far had a rather hard time of it, owing to their lack of experience, and in many instances I am informed, from the fact that they had nothing to start with on their arrival.

The majority of these people are now doing fairly well and should succeed, they having had to undergo so many hardships in gaining a sufficient knowledge of the country to assure success.

CRIME.

I am pleased to report the absence of crime of a serious nature, returns of cases disposed of have been forwarded to you.

Since taking command of this detachment, I have kept a constable on town duty, which has had a most salutary effect, there being only one case of disorderly conduct in eight months.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

This subdistrict has had but two fires, both of which were most serious.

One started on the north side of the north branch about the 23rd September, somewhere in the vicinity of Jack Fish Lake, and swept the country to Shell River. Two men were sent from Duck Lake, and with Constable O'Kelly, who was stationed at Wingard, succeeded in saving a great deal of hay as well as houses, in the settlement north of Wingard. Nothing could be done to put it out as it was running through the bluffs, aided by a very high wind.

It is estimated that over five hundred tons of hay were destroyed.

Constable Green, of the Snake Plain detachment, did admirable work in fighting this fire off the Indian reserve, he turned out all the Indians and settlers, and succeeded in saving the agency after a fight of three days and nights.

The second fire occurred in the vicinity of the ranching country at Dundurn, Constable Ferris who was stationed at this point turned out the settlers, and managed, after a fight of three days, to save thousands of tons of hay as well as sufficient pasturage for the cattle.

The ranchers were loud in their praises of the manner in which Constable Ferris handled this fire.

The establishing of prairie fire stations throughout the subdistrict has been of great service to the country, as I consider the presence of police and their frequent patrols have made settlers more careful, inasmuch as there has not been a single fire between the rivers from Saskatoon to Prince Albert.

The C. P. R. Co. have burned fire guards between this point and Saskatoon, of such a width as to effectually prevent their engines from setting out fire.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

On the 8th October, an escort was supplied the Indian agent, with annuity money to Prince Albert.

On the 25th I delivered the annuity money to the agent at Snake Plain.

On the 28th, an escort was supplied the Indian agent to One Arrow's reserve.

Escorts to both Indian Agents Keith and McKenzie were furnished during the payments on the different reserves.

During the payments at One Arrow's and Beardy's, mounted patrols were kept on all night, in order to prevent the sale of liquor to Indians.

The different reserves have been patrolled regularly.

HALF-BREEDS.

Very little relief has been given to half-breeds during the past year, and with the exception of two women (who are being looked after by Mr. Boucher, M. L. A.) I do not anticipate that any will be required this winter.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The outposts from Duck Lake are Batoche, Snake Plains and Saskatoon, during the prairie fire season, a man and horse was stationed at the following places, Wingard, Rosthern and Dundurn.

The country has been thoroughly patrolled from Willoughby to Dundurn, and from Humbolt to Sandy Lake.

INSPECTIONS.

The Batoche and Duck Lake detachments were inspected by the assistant commissioner on the 13th September, those detachments have been inspected by you on an average of once a month.

I have had weekly inspections at Duck Lake and the other detachments have been inspected by me each month.

The horses were twice inspected by Inspector Burnett.

HORSES.

The horses have not stood the work as well as I should have liked, a number of them had to be frequently exchanged.

FORAGE.

The oats and hay supplied have been of good quality.

RATIONS.

Rations for Duck Lake, Batoche and Saskatoon were purchased by contract and were of good quality.

The other detachments have been boarded.

GAME.

Prairie chicken are very scarce, ducks and geese plentiful, deer are also reported numerous.

TRAILS AND BRIDGES.

Trails have been as usual, there are very few graded roads in the district, a number of bridges are in a very bad state.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness is in good order.

TRANSPORT.

The transport (wheeled) with the exception of a buckboard, double, at the Batoche detachment which is worn out, and the Duck Lake spring wagon which requires new axle arms, is in good order, one pair of bob-sleighs, one single sleigh and two jumpers are required at Duck Lake, and two jumpers at Batoche.

CROPS.

The crops throughout the subdistrict have been good. At Rosthern over thirty thousand bushels of wheat have been shipped.

Almost nil.

IMMIGRATION.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The detachments (with the exception of Sergeant Will, who could not conveniently be brought in, but who was put through his pistol practice at Saskatoon) have completed the annual practice with carbines and revolvers.

The shooting on the whole with carbines was very good—the same cannot be said of the revolvers.

BARRACKS.

The barracks at Duck Lake, Batoche and Saskatoon are rented, and are fairly comfortable. The Batoche barracks is much too large for our use, besides being very cold.

STABLES.

The stable at Duck Lake rented with the barracks is a most miserable affair, and not fitted to keep horses in.

At Batoche the stable has been repaired at government expense, the landlord refusing to make the necessary repairs, it is now comfortable.

At Saskatoon there is an excellent stable.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct for the past year on the whole has been good—there have been four cases of drunkenness, one of which resulted seriously, when a constable under the influence of liquor struck a non-commissioned officer.

DESERTIONS.

There have been no desertions.

INDIANS.

There are seven Indian reserves in this subdistrict, all of which have been regularly patrolled, the Indians have given us no trouble, with the exception of "Almighty Voice" the murderer of Sergeant Colebrook. I regret to say that we

have been unable to find the slightest trace of this man, search parties were kept out last winter and were not withdrawn till the foliage became so thick, that it was useless searching any longer; during the summer the country was well patrolled, and the reserve strictly watched.

As soon as the leaves began to fall a camp under Corporal Bowbridge, was established in the hills, to south of One Arrow's reserve, consisting of one non-commissioned officer, three constables and one scout; this party remained out till the 16th November.

Another camp under Sergeant Raven at Crooked Lakes, consisting of one non-commissioned officer, one constable and one scout—these parties made as thorough a search as possible considering the character of the country, but found no trace.

Every effort has been made to obtain any information from the half-breeds and Indians, but they one and all say they know nothing of the Indian, and I am inclined to believe them, as I have explained to them that any information they might give would be kept secret. I have tried in every conceivable manner to learn something of him, but so far without success.

Several times I have heard rumours of his having been seen in a particular part, but upon investigation I have found no truth whatever in them.

I have had the relatives of the Indian strictly watched, and the reserve searched at all hours of the night and day.

I also engaged by your authority a French half-breed, to search; this man was not known to be in the employ of the government, after two months, he came to me and said it was no use of his searching any more, as he could find out nothing, although he attended all the dances on the reserve, and was intimate with all the Indians, his opinion is that "Almighty Voice" is not in this part of the country, if alive.

We have by no means given up the search. Camps for the winter have been established to the south, and the reserve will be well looked after.

Detailed reports of the work performed in this service have been duly forwarded to you.

DEATHS.

The death of Reg No. 2831, Constable Cruickshank, which occurred on the 9th September cast a gloom over the detachment, as Cruickshank was a smart young fellow, and well liked by both officers and men.

The circumstances of the case were duly reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Minister of Public Works visited the Duck Lake Indian school on the night of the 3rd November. I furnished his party with transport.

I beg to inclose herewith tables of distances and map.

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

J. O. WILSON.

Inspector.

Officer-Commanding "F" Division,
North-west Mounted Police,
Prince Albert.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. HOWE, "E" DIVISION, TOGETHER WITH THOSE OF INSPECTOR F. HARPER AND STAFF-SERGEANT A. F. M. BROOKE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "E" DIVISION,
CALGARY, 1st December, 1896.

To the Commissioner,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, for your information, the annual report of this division for the year ended 30th November, 1896.

CRIME.

The district has been free of any very serious crimes with the exception of the shooting affray between C. Godin, interpreter at this post, and P. Ducharme, both half-breeds. This occurred on the 12th June, and the shooting is supposed to have arisen from some quarrel of long standing. Godin, while riding in the vicinity of the Bow Marsh Bridge, met P. Ducharme who exclaimed, "I have been laying for you" and grabbed the pistol from Godin's holster and shot him in the abdomen. Godin immediately wrenched the pistol from Ducharme who then started to run away, but was shot dead by Godin. Godin rode into barracks and was helped into hospital where he made a sworn declaration before Inspector Wood as to how the shooting occurred, and was then taken to the General Hospital, where he died on the morning of the 13th.

I attach form 125, showing a list of the justices of the peace cases tried in this district during the year. As it will show, crime in the district has diminished a good deal since last year. The cases may be classified as follows:—

Not producing hide.....	4
Vagrancy.....	5
Horse and cattle stealing	3
Insanity.....	3
Stealing.....	6
Starting prairie fire	2
Giving liquor to Indians	4
Drunk.....	12
Game in possession out of season.....	1
Assault.....	6
Stealing ride on C.P.R.....	2
Refusing to give information.....	1
Housebreaking	2

In addition to these cases tried by officers at this post, I also inclose a schedule of cases tried at Gleichen and High River detachments. The arrests were made in all cases by our men and tried by the local justice of the peace. I attach a report from Staff-Sergeant Brooke on all cases of crime of a serious nature, as he is specially detailed for this work.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The general state of this district is fair. Quite a large number of settlers have come in and gone north. During the summer, however, a large number of settlers who came in the year before left this country for the States and Ontario. In most cases they had spent what little money they had brought in with them and had nothing left but a few horses and a wagon or two, and naturally felt very bitter against the country. No material changes have taken place in this immediate vicinity as most of the country south of Calgary is leased to large ranchers for grazing purposes.

OUTPOSTS.

The outposts of "E" Division are as follows:—

	Officer.	N.C.O.	Constables.	Scouts.
Banff.....	1	1	4	...
Gleichen.....	...	1	4	5
High River.....	...	1	2	...
Dewdney.....	1	...
Morley.....	1	1
Mitford.....	1	...
Millarville.....	1	...
Ings.....	1	...
Olds.....	1	...
Canmore.....	...	1	...	...
Anthracite.....	1	...

The detachment at Mitford was only started this summer, a petition being sent in by the settlers in that district for a policeman to be permanently stationed there.

In addition to the above outposts, men were sent to the following places to act as fire guardians during the autumn months:—

Jumping Pond.....	1 N.C. officer.
Wyndham's	1 constable.
Stevenson's.....	1 do

PATROL MAPS.

A map is attached to this report with trails, creeks, post offices, etc., shown. As you will observe, but few alterations have been made during the year.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

During July a number of Refugee Cree Indians passed through Calgary en route for the Bear Hills Reserve. These Indians were escorted as far as Calgary by men from "K" Division, and were relieved here by our men and taken as far as Red Deer and there handed over to a "G" Division escort. They gave no trouble of any moment. Rations were issued to them here as ordered by you. This fall a number of Salteaux Indians who had gone north with these Crees left the reserve as they did not like the confinement and went to the Foot Hills to hunt. No assistance was required by the local Indian agents, except to send a few bands out of town that were not on pass. An escort was sent to the Blackfoot and Sarcee Agencies at treaty payment, everything passing off in a very satisfactory manner.

PATROLS.

The district during the year has been thoroughly patrolled by the outposts of this division and short local patrols were sent out as often as possible. Owing to the scarcity of men in the post this work could not be performed on so large a scale as heretofore.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS.

None required.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILWAYS.

On the 30th September the telegraph operators struck on the Canadian Pacific Railway. At the request of the agent here, a man was sent down every night to see that the non-union man was not interfered with. This was also done at other points on the line. The strike lasted about ten days and no damage was done by the strikers in this district, the only inconvenience experienced being the irregularity of the passenger trains.

In addition to the above, I received a report from Banff that an organized gang in the vicinity of Anthracite had assembled there presumably for the purpose of holding up the passenger trains, so as to rob the express company, which was carrying large sums of money from the Kootenai district and bringing gold from that point. At the request of Mr. Whyte, General Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Mr. Ford of the Dominion Express Co., I had the trains escorted daily as far as Donald and return. I also increased the force of men at Anthracite and had that part of the country patrolled thoroughly, and all tramps and suspicious characters arrested on sight. This I kept up for a week or ten days until I thought all danger past, and up to the time of writing, no attempt has been made to hold up the trains.

INDIANS.

The three Indian agencies in the district are situated as follows:—

Sixty-five miles east of Calgary, the Blackfoot Reserve, numbering 291 men, 396 women and 477 children, making a total of 1164. The Sarcee Reserve, 10 miles south of Calgary, numbering 63 men, 89 women and 70 children; total 222. The Stony Reserve, 40 miles west of Calgary, numbering 133 men, 161 women and 292 children; total 586. This shows a small decrease on the Blackfoot and Sarcee agencies and a slight increase on the Stony Reservation. All these Indians have behaved exceedingly well during the past year. I might quote one case, the assault on Mr. T. Lauder, the ration issuer at the South Camp on the Blackfoot Reserve. The Indian, "Man-who-carries-the-news," was promptly arrested by one of the Indian scouts and severely punished, he being sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Calgary guardroom. The entire absence of any other complaint, or of liquor selling to Indians during the past year on that reserve, speaks well for the law-abiding character both of the settlers in that vicinity and of the Indians themselves.

Since the lamentable occurrence of last year, this department has more than hitherto relied upon the prompt and ready action of our force which has always been cheerfully and promptly extended them, and any information which might be of use to us has always been most readily accorded us by them.

In concluding this subject, I cannot speak too highly of the very efficient work performed at each ration issue by our Indian scouts, who, by their presence and authority have prevented any display of angry feeling on the part of the Indians towards the employees of the department, and have on more than one occasion prevented a serious termination to some apparently petty complaint.

The advancement of rapid civilization in the Blackfeet is strikingly attested by the almost entire disappearance of blankets and a very large increase in the sale of clothing as worn by whites, as was noticeable at the last treaty payment. Their material advancement is also discernible by the almost entire absence of any poverty, the few cases being composed entirely of aged and indigent people.

The immorality which may have existed in former years is now certainly extinct, or at least, not observable.

Any spirit of antagonism displayed at present towards the celebration of the sun dance would, in my opinion, be ill-judged as strongly exemplified

by the opposition displayed at the meeting held before Mr. A. E. Forget, Indian Commissioner, at the agency on the 20th June, 1896, at which meeting their determination to adhere to this ancient custom in spite of all opposition was most clearly and forcibly expressed. The eradication of the Indian torture ceremony is a favourable indication of the eventual extinction of this ancient ceremony.

The results from the extensive irrigation system now in vogue at the north camp of this reserve, while not apparent this year owing to the late completion, will undoubtedly be of immense benefit in the near future to the Indians. The judicious investment of their annual treaty money by the Blackfeet is strongly marked this year by their purchasing such implements as mowers, rakes, etc., from the use of which they derive no inconsiderable revenue.

Although large numbers are employed by the ranchers in the vicinity of Gleichen I have received no complaints as to their honesty or general good conduct.

IRRIGATION.

The work done here by the Calgary Irrigation Company during the year consisted in the construction of branch ditches to bring the land in Township 23, Range 1, West of 5th Meridian, under irrigation. This is the district lying between Calgary and Fish Creek along the Macleod trail. About 3,000 acres in this district are now in a position to be served by water and the directors of the company anticipate good results therefrom next year. The ditches have not been made to their full size, as the policy is not to expend more on construction than the demand for water warrants. They will be enlarged to keep pace with the demands.

DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Spring drill was held as usual this year but could not be carried on so regularly as in former years, owing to the decrease of the force. Gun drill was held during the autumn when practicable. Target practice was commenced on the 28th July and completed on the 19th August.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The men of this command are of excellent physique. The general health has been good and the men were particularly free from any serious disease. One accident, which might have been serious, happened to Reg. No. 3081, Constable F. A. Morgan, while out shooting coyotes at Gleichen detachment. He was crawling over the prairie to get a shot, when his carbine was accidentally discharged, the ball entering his knee and coming out below the calf. He was brought up to hospital and is progressing as favourably as can be expected.

RECRUITS.

Only a limited number of men have applied to engage during the past year. These have been engaged by your order for two months on probation and sent on to Regina.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied have been of good quality and sufficient in quantity. The supply of ice for the summer was put up by our own men as in former years.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The kit supplied has been of good quality, but a good many articles are needed to complete the issue of kit due men in the division.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

Some of the carbines have honeycombed barrels; a good many were sent to Regina to be repaired during the year. The revolvers are in good order. The artillery, consisting of two 7 pr. M.L.R. guns, limbers, harness, &c., are in good order.

DISTRIBUTION State of Officers, N. C. Officers, Men and Horses of "E" Division, 30th November, 1896.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Acting Assistant Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.
Calgary	1	2	1	5	2	5	32	3	51	45
Banff		1	1			1	4		7	7
Gleichen					1		4	5	10	6
High River					1		3		3	4
Dewdney							1		1	1
Morley							1	1	2	1
Mitford							1		1	1
Ings						1			1	1
Olds							1		1	1
Anthracite							1		1	
Cannore						1			1	1
In cells							1		1	
On leave							1		1	
Horses on command										2
do herd										9
Total	1	3	2	5	4	8	49	9	81	79

AMMUNITION.

The Winchester ammunition supplied is of good quality, only one defective round being discovered during the annual musketry practice.

I have only a small quantity of artillery ammunition on hand. As I stated in my last report, a magazine is urgently needed here, as at present the ammunition is stored in the quartermaster's store.

DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS.

The following changes have occurred in the strength of the division :—	
Discharged, time expired	9
Re-engaged	26
Discharged by purchase	6
Dismissed	8
Invalided	0
Transferred from division	9
do to do	15

DESERTERS.

There has been only one case of desertion from the division during the past year, that of Reg. No. 2795, Constable R. T. Bayer, who deserted on 10th September. He had been granted a pass for a week to search for work prior to taking his discharge by purchase. I can give no cause for his desertion as he had always performed his duties in a satisfactory manner.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION AND DETACHMENTS.

The division has been inspected by yourself frequently during the year.

The outposts have been inspected regularly during the year, either by myself or one of the officers. The horses of the division have been inspected by Veterinary Surgeon Burnett frequently.

HORSES.

On the 19th June, horse Reg. No. 1385 was shot by your direction. The other horses are doing well, with the exception of Reg. No. 1557, which is suffering from navicular. Staff-Sergeant Dillon requested authority to experiment upon this animal with a view to curing him, which you granted, therefore he was not destroyed as recommended by a board of officers.

The total number of miles travelled by horses of this division during the year was 183,145.

Sixteen remounts have been purchased and posted to this division during the year. Seven have been transferred to other divisions and 12 have been cast and sold. The remounts taken over this year are an exceptionally fine class of animals. On the 15th June the herd horses broke out of their pasture but they were all recaptured after a few days' search.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The division is well equipped with harness. A number of old saddles have been exchanged with Messrs. Carson & Shore, saddlers, for new double cinch saddles. The saddles supplied by them are a first class article in every particular, and the exchange was satisfactory.

TRANSPORT.

The transport at the post is very good and is kept thoroughly in repair by the blacksmith. The transport of the Banff detachment was painted during the summer.

FORAGE.

The forage received during the year was of good quality and sufficient in quantity.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barrack buildings are in good condition, the paint put on last year holding its colour well. The water-works and electric lights have been satisfactory during the year.

STABLES.

The stables at this post are in good condition.

CANTEEN.

The amount of stock purchased during the year was \$6,145.28, the gross sales have been \$7,732.80; the stock at present on hand is \$1,335.87. The grants made during the year to messes, &c., amounted to \$491.42.

The canteen was moved during the year to the main barrack building, which was a great improvement. It was well fitted up in cedar and water laid on at the expense of the canteen. As the sales will show, the canteen has been well patronized by all members of the force and is a success in every way.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The articles supplied by the contractors have been satisfactory.

FUEL.

The coal supplied to the post by the Galt mines at Lethbridge, and by the Anthracite mines has been of good quality. Gleichen detachment is supplied with coal from mines at the Blackfoot Crossing, and the High River detachment from mines at Sheep Creek.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

The above are satisfactory in every way. Some trouble was experienced during the telegraphers' strike. This subject has already been commented upon.

RANCHING.

A visible improvement is noticeable amongst those engaged in cattle raising, especially amongst those who do so on a small scale, arising from the natural increase in herds which have, owing to the favourable climate, been successfully matured. Good animals meet with a ready sale, in fact the supply is not sufficient for the demand.

I attach a list to this report showing ranches which have over 25 head of horses and 50 head of cattle. The North-west Cattle Company, the High River Horse Ranch Company, the Quorn Ranch and Bow River Horse Ranch Company, are among the largest in the district. The largest sheep owners are Mr. George Hope Johnson, on the Rosebud. Messrs. Beverige & Ingolds at Knee Hill Creek and Mr. White of the Merino Ranch, Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides wintered some 1,200 head of eastern cattle at Namaka this year with an almost imperceptible loss. From the above quite a number were selected this summer for shipment. Their remaining herd now numbers some 1,700 head, and it is their intention to winter them at the Wintering Hills. This is a strong display of confidence in this part of the territories as a stock district.

A further extensive addition to the stock business here was received by the Conrad Brothers bringing in some 1,200 head to the former Colonization Company's ranch at Queenstown, 12 miles south of the Blackfoot Crossing.

The cattle in the district have been particularly free from disease with the exception of a few cases of actinomycosis. These are quarantined as soon as discovered and dealt with promptly by this department. The condition of the stock wintered here was most encouraging to those engaged in this industry, but was somewhat marred by the pest of flies during the early part of the summer causing the stock to wander a good deal, thereby losing considerably in flesh. Wolves are reported rather numerous and have done damage to the calves in some localities.

HIDE ORDINANCE.

In reference to the above, I would call your attention to the ordinance respecting hides. At the present time any person may kill one of his own cattle and expose it for sale and produce the hide at the time of sale. He can then take the hide home again and kill a steer belonging to some other rancher, bring it into town and produce the same hide under which he sold his own beef. He could do this several times and it would be almost impossible to obtain a conviction. I would suggest that an inspector be appointed to examine all hides brought into town with beef, before it is offered for sale, and that the inspector put on some mark by which customers would know that the vendor had reported to the examiner; also that no person be allowed to purchase beef from such persons as mentioned in the above ordinance unless the hide is produced with the examiner's mark upon it.

I have no doubt the stock association would help to pay the inspector for examining the hides.

These inspectors could also examine and take a description of all horses and cattle that are shipped from this point. The reason for the latter clause is, that cases have come to my notice where cattle have been driven off in a bunch to be

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT HOWE.

shipped, and before information reached me the cattle had, in one case, got beyond Winnipeg and, in the other, they had reached Montreal, and the owners refused to take any action as the expense would be too great.

FIRE PROTECTION.

I have excellent fire protection at this post, there being sufficient hose to reach every building in the square should a fire occur.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

The roads in this district are in good order. There are bridges over all rivers and creeks where principal trails cross, the only ferry of any consequence being at the Blackfoot Crossing.

LIQUOR LAWS.

These are strongly enforced by the inspector of this place. Very few cases occur of drunkenness in comparison with the size of the town.

Indians have more trouble each year in obtaining liquor, as offenders are too severely dealt with should they be caught in this nefarious work.

CROPS.

The crops were but fair in this district; most of the oats were cut for feed. Messrs. Hull Bros. raised a good crop of oats (irrigated) but owing to a week's heavy rain after they were cut they could not be harvested in such good shape as was expected. Mr. V. Anderson, who has rented the Sir Lester Kaye Farm at Namaka, put in about 1,000 acres under crop, principally wheat and oats and had a good yield, it being harvested before the fall rains set in.

GAME AND FISH.

Prairie chickens were scarce at the beginning of the season, a few good bags were made, however, later on. These birds are being gradually exterminated or driven out of the country. Ducks and geese were average; some good bags were made in the vicinity of Namaka. Rabbits are very plentiful in some localities. All kinds of trout are very plentiful in most of the streams in this district, especially in the North Fork of High River and Sheep Creek; and in the Bow River, grayling are very plentiful. Pike are the only species of coarse fish in the district. These can be caught in the sloughs, etc., off the Bow River.

MINES.

The mines in this district are situated at Canmore and Anthracite and are fully reported upon by Inspector Harper. Good coal is also mined upon a small scale at Knee Hill Creek, 62 miles north east of Calgary. Coal is also mined at Sheep Creek and the Blackfoot Crossing.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

This district has been particularly free from prairie fires during the past year. In April last the first prairie fire of the season started at Langdon. The offending party was arrested and fined. No damage was done. The second fire started from causes unknown about the middle of June and devastated a large tract of country between the Canadian Pacific Railway track and the Red Deer River east of Gleichen. In September a fire started at Queenstown, but the detachment from Gleichen, with the assistance of the man stationed at Wyndham's and the ranchers in the vicinity succeeded in extinguishing it before any great damage was done.

Two cases of prairie fire in the vicinity of Olds occurred during the year. The constable stationed at that point turned out all available settlers on both occasions and succeeded in putting the fires out without any damage being done with the exception of a small portion of prairie burnt. The constable at Olds obtained a conviction in both cases against the parties who started these. Constable Dean reported a fire of considerable size in the Knee Hills, but too far off to go and fight.

The High River district has been entirely free from fires during the past year. A much needed fire-guard was ploughed this fall between Sheep Creek and High River, which in the event of a fire will save a large area of country.

One fire only occurred in the immediate vicinity of Calgary, about 3 miles S.E. All available men were at once sent out and the fire extinguished. This fire was started by two boys who were herding cows, and as they felt cold started a fire among some brush and a strong wind springing up, it soon got beyond their control. They were arrested and let off with a caution owing to their extreme youth, they being aged 9 and 11 years respectively.

GUARD ROOM.

The guard room here is in good condition, but, as I stated in my former report, somewhat too small for the number of prisoners usually confined here, and I would respectfully request that the accommodation be increased. This crowding of prisoners was not so noticeable this year as last as the tramp fraternity have given this district a much wider berth than they did in former years. The promptness with which they were dealt with last year had no doubt a salutary effect.

OCCURRENCES AND INCIDENTS.

One R. Ba'duc, a lunatic prisoner brought down from "G" Division district en route to Brandon, died shortly after he arrived here. This man was exceedingly violent when arrested and refused all food during his confinement in the "G" division guard room, and had not slept since his arrest and during his journey on the train became exceedingly weak. Upon his arrival here Assistant Surgeon Sanson was sent for and after examination decided that he should remain here for treatment. He was visited again by Dr. Sanson at midnight, and the doctor stayed with him until he died on the 26th February at 4.45 a.m. An inquest was held upon the remains by the coroner, Dr. Macdonald, and a copy of the proceedings forwarded to Regina.

Seed grain was issued through this department to the settlers in this district for about a month last spring, and all available men were out on this duty. Inspector Wood had charge of the grain issues, etc., and the settlers expressed their gratification as to the manner in which this work was carried on.

On May 18th, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, of Ontario, and party, visited the barracks and were driven to the various places of interest in the vicinity. On the 10th June His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh and party arrived in town and were shown through the barracks and the usual courtesies extended.

On the 15th, June I received a report to the effect that Mr. Begg, of Dunbow, had been stabbed. I immediately sent out Corporal Otis and one constable to investigate. Upon his arrival at Mr. Begg's ranch he found that gentleman working on his place. Corporal Otis told him of the report, i.e., that he had been stabbed by a man named Thompson, and asked him if there was any truth in it. Mr. Begg stated that he and the gentleman before mentioned had engaged in a political argument and that Thompson, he believed had some time afterwards made use of the expression that he had "given Bob Begg a good stabbing." One of the bystanders put an entirely wrong interpretation upon this remark and circulated the rumour that Mr. Begg had been stabbed in the quarrel. The rumour, by the time it reached Calgary, had increased so much that it was actually stated here that Mr. Begg was dead. Mr. Begg had a hearty laugh over the matter when it was explained to him.

On the 19th June Messrs. J. & Headley Smith, Factors for Lady Seafield and Lord Balfour, arrived in the city. They were driven around town and to the Sarcee Reserve, etc., as per your instructions.

The general elections on the 23rd June passed off very quietly in this district. I had men on duty at all the polling stations in town, and also at each polling place in the vicinity, where everything was reported to have passed off in a very satisfactory manner.

On September the 10th Li Hung Chang, viceroy of China, passed through the city. He stayed here for half an hour and was met with an escort of 16 mounted men under Inspector Wood, and 10 non-commissioned officers and men on the platform, and two four-in-hand teams in light spring wagons. Upon the arrival of the train, in company with Inspector Macpherson, I visited Li Hung Chang's car. Lord Li, the adopted son of the ambassador, introduced me and Inspector Macpherson. I then asked the ambassador if he would like to take a drive; this he agreed to do, and in company with his party he left the car, looked at the escort and then entered the wagon. I drove with Li Hung Chang and his interpreter past the Alberta Hotel, up to the barracks and back to the train, accompanied by the escort, as the train could wait but such a short time. During the drive he asked, through his interpreter, many questions, desiring to know the strength of the force, its organization, the pay of the officers and allowances received; how and what the men were paid, the rations they received, how their kits were issued, when the issues took place, where our horses were purchased and the price paid for them; and, in fact, all questions which an inquiring military man would ask. He also asked about the civil administration of the force. All these questions I replied to as well as possible in the short time allowed. Upon our arrival at the station he thanked me, through the interpreter, for the kindness shown him, and seemed very much pleased with the appearance of the horses and men and the general turn out. I might add that the escort under Inspector Wood looked very well indeed, and acted in a very satisfactory manner.

During the summer I have had trees planted in the square, and this fall I have had young poplars planted all round the outside fence, and these I think with proper attention, ought to grow.

Before concluding my report I very much regret to state that upon the night of the 12th November the safe was robbed of some \$625 in cash and several cheques which were held as security on contracts. This was done by a person or persons unknown. A thorough investigation is being held upon this, but as yet nothing has been adduced which can throw much light upon the matter. The canteen money, heretofore always deposited on the day the pay arrived, was this day placed in the safe as it was after banking hours before it was made up, also the pay of several men on duty unable to parade was also placed in the safe. The next morning upon opening the safe I discovered that the money had been taken, the inside drawer presumably opened with a knife or some sharp instrument. No damage whatever had been done to the safe.

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

JOSEPH HOWE,
Superintendent Commanding "E" Division.

List of Principal Stock Owners in Calgary District.

Name.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Remarks.
Turnbull, Geo.	100	3		Springbank District.
Grayson, J.	100	6		do
Stanley, Jno.	15	12		do
McCraff, Jas.	30	7		do
Fraser, A. C.	107	16		do
Pomery, P. M.	38	2		do
Ellice, Jno.	40	20		do
Gardner, M. C.	200	20		do
Calourt, B. M.	60			do
Lott, H. L.	90	10		do
Beau, T.	37	30		do
Cullen, T.	220	40		do
Young, W.	50	16		do
Gibson, W.	40	8		do
Sibbald Bros.	200	26		do
Fraser, Jas.	500	12		do
Batman, Jno.	30	6		do
Tesky, T.	41	5		do
Ellice Bros.	83	12		do
Drummond P.	18	4		do
Hesly, G. C.	90	12		do
Murray, Jno.	40	20		do
Copithorne Bros.	400	40		do
Towers, F.	250	10		do
Stuart Bros.	200	10		do
Mills, J.	100	6		do
Healy, E.	100	10		do
Cowan, John.	50	40		do
Scott Bros.	45	5		do
Terry, Jno.	45	15		do
Adge, W.	50	10		do
Samples, T.	11	4		do
Waines, E. C.	25	20		do
Munro, J. A.	45	8		do
Mickle, W.	85	16		do
Young, T.	45	7		do
Young, J.	50	9		do
Bloche, C.	140	15		do
MacPherson, J.	225	18		do
Livingston, S.	300	27		do
Bow River H. Ranch.	600	600		do
N.-W. Cattle Co.	10,000	700		High River District.
Emerson	1,700	40		do
Ings Bros.	1,000	30		do
Knox	500	100	35	do
Sullivan	350	100		do
Greig	350	18		do
Thorpe	300	15		do
Beddingfield	200	150		do
Howe	250	400		do
McConnell	150	20		do
Smidt	100	20		do
Fisher	150	10		do
Denning	94	3		do
Vine Bros.	90	12		do
Biscoby	50	14		do
McMillan	100			do
Hanson	100	20		do
Wesnard	95	30		do
Shepperd	100	20		do
Gervais	80	6		do
Collins	60	2		do
Sexsmith, S.	80	7		do
Henry, N. H.	200	11		do
Ross, C. G.	300	23		do
Shaw, J.	100	12		do
H. River Horse Ranch Co.	175	500		do
Spalding Bros.	200	11		do
Riley, D.	50	15		do
Ward, G.	60	11		do

LIST of Principal Stock Owners in Calgary District--Continued.

Name.	Cat'le.	Horses.	Sheep.	Remarks.
Findlay, R.	200	30		High River District.
Macdougall, W. C.	25	30		do
Pollock.	150	20		do
Adams, J.	40	60		do
Hall.	50	14		do
McLaughlin, J.	160	25	35	do
McDonald, J.	20	10		do
Rowles, W.	25	25		do
Thorne.	50	30		do
Clendenning Bros.	225	27		do
McDonough, J.	350	150		do
Robinson, J.	200	25		do
Sampson, H.	1,600	40		do
Limoges, G.	65	12		do
Broderich, R.	50	14		do
Thew, W. J.	90	40		do
Crockett, W. H.	80	16		Dewdney District.
Owens, J.	110	50		do
Moss, J.	78	42		do
Bryce, Wright.	20	80		do
Irving, J.	37	16	30	do
Andrews, T.	110	85		do
Bannister, A.	160	30		do
Thompson, J.	109	3		do
Hamilton, R.	225	15		do
Pratt Bros.	75	12		do
Andrews, W.	60	12		do
Hogg, J.	50	15		do
Grout, J. A.	79	3		do
Allen, A.	65	3		do
Rodgers, A & H.	110	10		do
Rodgers, J.	500	30		do
Gray, D.	70	6		do
Austin & Matheson	85	10		do
Vand & Straus	107	15		do
Trannweiser.	50	50		do
Lineham, J. & W.	450	30		do
Swan, E., Quorn Ranch.	1,300	900		do
Jamieson, R.	50	3		do
Ray, S.	50	2		do
Adams & King.	100	16		Millarville District.
Anderson, Surgeon G.	150	20		do
Aird, J.	75	30		do
Aird, A.	80	45		do
Austin, E.	80	12		do
Bell, G. W.	75	25		do
Bernard, G.	65	6		do
Chance, E. R.	80	12		do
Coppick.	70	10		do
Church, R.	2	30		do
Cuffling, E.	40	17		do
Douglas, C.	100	8		do
Dowher, G.	80	25		do
Dowling, Mrs.	75	3		do
Edgar, W.	100	7		do
Fisher, J. & H.	200	350		do
Fraser & Mckinnon.	200	20		do
Gamsby, G.	70	70		do
Hunt, W. de Vere.	60	4		do
Hunter, W.	90	5		do
Hamilton, J.	65	8		do
Herman, W.	75	50		do
Jackson, F. A.	60	5		do
McInnes, I. F.	100	14		do
McAbbee, G.	70	16		do
McAbbee, E.	50	40		do
McMillan, T.	100	100		do
McDonald, D.	75	9	10	do
McTavish Bros.	51	2		do
Moodie, W.		65		do

List of Principal Stock Owners in Calgary District—Continued.

Name.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Remarks.
Millar, M. T.	15	15	250	Millarville District.
Marsack, F. A.	80	4		do
Mishie, C.	40	50		do
Moore, J.	75	8		do
Ochley & Barrett	80	10		do
Paterson, J.	80	7		do
Quirk, J.	900	120		do
Rodman, C.	70	6		do
Stokes, W. H.	70	2		do
Turner, R.	36	70	40	do
Turner, J. A.	35	40	37	do
Williams, N.	84	12		do
Waite, J.	50	22		do
Ware, Jno.	400	15		do
Welsh, A. P.	200	10		do
Warren, J.-C.	100	13		do
Young, Geo.	220	30		do
Mount Royal Ranch	900	20		Morley District.
McDonald, A. P.	150	50		do
Greighton, G.		150		do
Gillies, A.	80	18		do
Graham, W.	350	50		do
Indian School	70	15	60	do
Lestneur, A. W. P.	130	10		do
Fletcher, F.	180	30		do
Potts, T.	100	30		do
McDougall, J.	200	75	30	do
McDougall, D.	700	200	25	do
Wainwright	80	20		do
Macpherson	60	20		do
Adams & Coleman	140	12		do
Cooper	50	50		do
Leeson & Scott	850	15		do
Riches, F.	60	30		do
Phipps, Jno.	60	16	6	Mitford District.
Haigh, Jno.	75	14		do
Reed Bros.	50	8		do
McKinnel, J. A.	120	6		do
Mckinnel, J. H.	160			do
Botterel Ranch	400	100		do
King & Chouinard	60	6		do
Hunter Bros.	40	30		do
McNeil, D.	200	15		do
Stewart, D.	120			do
Skinner & Laidlaw	65	8		do
Cochbain Bros.	20	7	2,000	do
Hill, L.	12	200		do
Howard, J.	70	5		do
Blom, A.	66	10		do
Wainwright	200			do
White, F.	28	15	6,000	do
Bow River H. Ranch	350	600		do
Cowan, R.	500	12		do
Perrinoud, C.	2	125		do
Elliott, W. B.	125	15		do
Kerfoot, W. D.	250	150		do
Bell Irving W.	400	250		do
Rawlinson, A. R.	25	175	75	do
Lattimer, W.	115	15		do
Fry, F.	50	4		do
Smith, R.	40	3		do
Allan & Co.	51	12		Strangmuir District.
Bolton, G.	45	4		do
Brown, C.	450	300		do
Chance, W. M.	150	23		do
Connell	55	6		do
Goldfinch, A. H.	300	64		do
James & Co.	120	15		do
McHugh Bros.	500	300		do
McKinnon, L.	160	8		do

List of Principal Stock Owners in Calgary District—*Concluded.*

Name.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Remarks.
Newbolt, R.	250	25		do
Suitor & Co.	80	23		do
Strange, A.	75	7		do
Suntle, H.	50	8		do
Thorburn, D.	40	33		do
Thompson, G.	63	9		do
Thompson, T.	40	13		do
Wyndham Bros.	450	75		do
MacKenzie, W.	30	15	800	Airdrie District.
Grasley, C.	44	12		do
McIntosh Ranch	24	22	8,000	do
Clayton, H.	3	11	2,800	do
Adams, A.	40	17		do
Robertson, J.	225	7	1,000	do
Merton and Ingham		6	1,000	do
Walsh, R.	130	14		do
Shea & Madden	350	22		do
Ingles, R. C.	380	52		do
Briggs, J.	160	15		do
Hichling, H. C.	600	45	70	do
Beveridge & Ingles		10	7,000	do
Clark, J.	297	124		Gleichen & North District.
Lea, J.	80	10		do
Telford, J.	63	4		do
McNeill & Hoad	225	9		do
Bay & Co.	100	4		do
Johnston G. Hope	40	13	4,600	do
Biggs	75	8		do
Brown	82	16		do
Conrad Bros.	1,200	25		do
McHugh, T.	235	210		do
Beaupré Bros	400	600	36	do
Gordon & Ironsides.	1,700	15		do
Wisharts.	68	34	50	do
Copeley Bros.	170	28		Olds District.
Bane, E.	28	19	300	do
Shannon, R.	100	5		do
Coleman, L. G.	150	6		do
Price, F.	100	5		do
Graham, W.	75	10		do
Murray, R.	60	26		do
Scarlett, S.	150	28		do
Burns, P.	124	16		do
Critchley, T.	40	8		do
Wainwright, G.	80	6		do
Urquhart, J.	100	25		do
Stocks & Hillier.	350	7		do
Niddree, W.	150	6		do
Howard Bros	40	12		do
Muntz, A. J.	200	30		do
Byron, T.	130	10		do
McDougall, J.	400	8		do
Marshall, J.	58	5		do
Murray, J.	50	6		do
Edwards, J. B.	64	8		do
Moore, H. P.	60	7		do

REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. HARPER.

BANFF SUBDISTRICT,
BANFF, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for year ending the 30th November, 1896.

CRIME.

The number of cases disposed of during the year numbered fifty-eight, being a decrease of twenty-two disposed of last year. There were no cases of a very serious nature, two only being sent to Calgary for trial, one being for defamatory libel, prosecutor withdrawing case when it came up for trial; the other was a case against a young man named Budden for breaking into a Chinaman's house at Anthracite and stealing a watch and chain and five dollars; he was tried by jury in Calgary and found guilty and sentenced to one year imprisonment, the only charge put against him before the jury was for stealing the watch and chain, the other charges could not be substantiated. There has been quite a lot of petty thieving going on during the year in Canmore and Anthracite from the miners' shacks while they are at work in the mines, but it has been hard to catch many of the offenders. The tramp nuisance has not been near so prevalent during the past year as the year previous.

The cases disposed of may be enumerated as follows:—

Assault.....	1
Theft.....	1
Under Vagrant Act.....	27
Stealing ride on trains.....	12
Profanation of the Lord's day.....	3
Starting bush fire.....	1
Defamatory libel.....	1
Setting fire to C.P.R. box cars.....	3
Fishing out of season.....	2
Under game ordinance.....	4
Indecent exposure.....	3

OUTPOSTS.

The outposts from Banff are the same as last year, viz., Canmore and Anthracite.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The police have not been called upon to render any assistance to the Indian Department during the year in this district.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The physique of the men is good. No serious cases of illness having occurred during the past year.

RATIONS.

Rations are good, and the same as last year they are obtained from local merchants at Banff and Canmore, excepting the butter, which is supplied by the Mitford Emporium, they having the contract. The man at Anthracite is boarded.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the men on the detachment has been very good during the year.

PATROLS.

Patrols visit different parts of the district at frequent intervals, no regular patrols are kept up on the park roads now, as the strength of the detachment will not permit of it.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The regular carbine and revolver practice was gone through by the members of the detachment during the year. There was no drill.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The clothing issued is of good quality. Some of the men are in need of their winter kits which have not yet been issued.

ARMS.

The arms in use are the same as last year and are in servicable condition.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

There is a sufficiency of both saddlery and harness, but they both want overhauling by a saddler. It has been the custom previous years to send the saddler from Calgary, to overhaul both the saddlery and harness of this detachment once during the year, but during the past year such has not been done.

FORAGE.

Forage is obtained from the same sources as last year with the exception of one load of baled hay received from J. G. Van Wart, of Calgary.

HORSES.

The horses of the detachment are in good condition, and I think will stand another season's work, though some of them are getting pretty old. Reg. No. 1430, stationed at Canmore, is to be sent into headquarters on patrol, and exchanged as soon as the weather will permit, it being unable to stand the mountain roads. The horses were inspected several times during the year by the chief veterinary surgeon.

INSPECTION.

Banff has been inspected by the commissioner and by yourself during the year. I frequently visit the detachments at Canmore and Anthracite.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Fire protection in this district is the same as last year, excepting that one of the Babcocks is unfit for further use, this has been reported to the headquarters of the division.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

No new barrack furniture has been received since last report.

FUEL.

For heating purposes anthracite coal is used; for cooking, wood, which is satisfactory.

STRENGTH OF DETACHMENT.

The strength of the detachment is as under:

	Inspector.	Corporal.	Constables.	Horses.
Banff.....	1	1	4	6
Anthracite.....	...	...	1	1
Canmore .....	...	1	...	1
Total.....	1	2	5	8

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is obtained the same as last year.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The same as last year.

STABLES.

The stables at Banff and Canmore are the same as last year, and fulfil the purpose required of them. At Anthracite the H. W. McNeill Co. allow us to use a portion of their stable.

BARRACKS.

The men's quarters at Banff are now ceiled, and two cells and a non-commissioned officers' quarters have been put up in the building. The quarters are now fairly good though they require a little more fixing. The officers' quarters have been fixed a little during the past year, though a great deal more requires to be done to them to put in good condition. I would recommend that a carpenter be sent from Calgary, and with authority to purchase two or three thousand feet of lumber both the men's and officers' quarters could be improved a hundred per cent, and made a great deal more habitable.

The barracks at Canmore are in good repair. At Anthracite we use a building belonging to the coal company which answers the purpose.

MINES.

The coal mines at Anthracite and Canmore have been working steadily all the year, not shutting down for more than a few days at a time, when some new machinery required putting in, or shortage of cars. These mines are operated by the H. W. McNeill Co., Ltd. The mines known as the Cochrane mines, at Canmore, have not been operated during the year. A local company was formed during the year at Canmore to develop the gold claims near that town and about \$3,000 has been spent sinking a shaft. The assays have proved more valuable as the shaft goes down. Work has now stopped for the winter, but will be proceeded with in the spring. The H. W. McNeill Co. (Ltd.) have erected quite a number of new miners' cottages at Anthracite and Canmore during the year. Quite a number of prospecting parties have passed through here during the year, and quite a few claims have been recorded, that have been taken up with in a radius of 30 or 40 miles of Banff. Major Walker and Mr. McCarthy, Q.C., of Calgary, have also had some developing work done on some claims of theirs that lay a short distance north of the Canadian Pacific Railway track, about 25 miles west of Banff.

PARK.

No new roads have been made during the past year, and not a great deal of labour expended on the present ones. The season for visitors was very quiet this year, not coming up to the average. The high water about the end of June interfered quite a lot with train service which made it bad for tourists stopping off. The Canadian Pacific Hotel was opened about the beginning of May and closed the end of September. One hotel was closed at the Upper Springs, leaving only one there now, the Grand View, belonging to Mr. A. D. Wright, which is kept open all the year round. The Sanitarium Hotel, with private hospital attached, under the directorship of Dr. R. G. Brett, is also kept open all the year round. A new hotel has been opened in the village, called the Beattie House, belonging to Mr. Frank Beattie. The National Park Hotel, in the village, belonging to Mrs. O'Connor, is also open all the year, but I am afraid that travel at these hotels just now and for some time past has been very light. Quite a few invalids have visited Banff during the year, to obtain the benefit of the waters, and most of them have been greatly benefited.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads and bridges in this district are in a very good state of repair.

FERRIES.

There are no ferries in use in this district.

SETTLERS.

Two young English fellows settled this year about 12 miles west of Banff at a place called Hillsdale, and took up a car load of cattle as an experiment. It is quite a large open space and very pretty, but I am afraid it is a little too far in the mountains and they will get too much snow. These are the only settlers in the district that have started during the year, excepting the mining population which is coming and going all the time and which I mentioned in my last report.

GAME.

My last year's remarks regarding game also apply to this year. Though I believe in the early part of the year quite a few deer were seen in the near vicinity of Banff, I have not heard of them being seen for some time. Last February I fined a Stony Indian, named John Philip, for killing mountain sheep out of season, and also fined three residents of Canmore for purchasing some of the same from the Indian and having it in their possession.

FISH.

Fish still remain fairly plentiful in the lakes and streams, in the near vicinity of Banff. Quite a lot of fishing is done during the summer months at Anthracite and Canmore by the miners, and I believe some of them have used dynamite for killing the fish, but we have been unable to detect them at it. In October I fined two miners at Canmore for catching trout out of season.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are no half-breeds in this district at the present time.

INDIANS.

The only Indians passing through here during the year are the Stonies to and from their hunting pastures in the Kootenai country; they do not remain in this

vicinity long, and have done so less this year than usual. There was a Stony Indian named Hector, camped about 15 miles west of Banff hunting when the heavy snow storm came on about the middle of the present month and snowed him up. The only way for him to get out was to come down the Canadian Pacific Railway track which he started to do on the 18th inst., assisted by two whitemen from Banff, when a Canadian Pacific Railway engine ran into his horses killing seventeen and injuring three, and also injuring the Indian Hector; the whitemen were endeavouring to flag the engine, but the engineer evidently did not see them. The Indian walked into Banff then, and went on to Morley by train.

PRAIRIE FIRE.

June the 20th a fire started about three miles west of Banff between the Canadian Pacific Railway track and the Bow River. I sent some men out to it, it burnt two or three days, but did not do any damage being principally amongst fallen wood. June 21st a bush fire broke out on the McNeill Company's timber limit, near the mines at Canmore and burnt for a month, destroying a quantity of valuable timber. I visited the fire with men from Banff one night, as it was reported the town was in danger, when I got there found all immediate danger over, the wind having gone down, afterwards the miners and people were called out by the police several times to protect property against the fire which was effectually done, no property being destroyed. There was a very bad bush fire round Castle Mountain, about 18 miles from Banff during July, burning an immense quantity of timber, but it did not come within the limits of the park. Several minor fires were started within the limits of the park, but were either put out or burnt themselves out without doing any damage. Smoke in the mountains in the vicinity of Banff for quite a long time during the summer was very bad indeed, making it very bad for tourist travel. The smoke did not come from local fires, but from fires at a distance, principally I believe down in the Kootenai country and Washington Territory.

RANCHING.

There are the same people owning cattle at Canmore as stated in my last report. There is also one man at Banff who has got quite a few cattle but principally milch cows, and the people started at Hillsdale that I have already mentioned. This is about the only thing approaching ranching in this district, and I am afraid if the present weather continues they will not have much left in the spring.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the district remains about the same. Banff itself is not in such a prosperous state I should say as it was a few years ago. Anthracite and Canmore remain about the same, but mining towns are always very uncertain towns.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Banff was visited by quite a few notable people during the year, viz., on the 13th of October, Their Excellencies the Governor General and the Countess of Aberdeen, arrived remaining one day. Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of China, arrived here by special train on the evening of the 10th of September and remained until the morning of the 12th. I took him with the four-in-hand and escort to the Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel, and later round the park, and then back to his train. He personally thanked me for the courtesies showed him by the police during his stay in Banff, and presented to each man on the escort a silver medal, and to myself four boxes of tea. Dr. Horsey, the Canadian representative with Li Hung Chang during his trip through Canada, also complimented me on the way the police had received and looked after the Viceroy during his visit to Banff. His Excellency was very much pleased with Banff and its surroundings. Banff also received visits from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor

of Manitoba, Baron and Baroness Von Hey King, the German Ambassador to Peking, Sir Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, the Baroness Macdonald, of Earncliffe, Earl and Countess Spencer and many others.

On the 1st of March, the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Anthracite and two stores were completely destroyed by fire, which was supposed to have started from the stove in the bar-room; these have not been rebuilt.

At the end of June and the commencement of July, the water in the mountain streams became very high indeed, interfering to a great extent with the train service; it seemed as if we might have a repetition of the high water of two years previous, but it gradually subsided before it got so high.

On the 28th July, a man named James Smith, was brought into Banff by the sectionmen from Cascade in a very bad state, he having come into their house and reported he had been lost for 10 days and had been that time without food. He was taken to Dr. Brett's hospital, where after a few days' treatment he got all right again. He reported to me that another man named Temple was lost with him. I was just starting a party out to look for the latter, when I received word that he had turned up at Golden all right. It appears they were coming down the Kootenai River on a raft when they got swept off by an overhanging tree and lost everything.

November 20th, 1895, a boy at Canmore was playing on the Canadian Pacific Railway water tank, when he fell off and received injuries from which he died shortly after. On August 3rd, 1896, a gentleman named Abbot, of Chicago, accompanied by three other American gentlemen, attempted to ascend Mount Lefroy, near Laggan; when near the top he fell and was killed, the rest of the party remained on the mountain all night and came down to the chalet at Lake Louise the next morning. I went to Lake Louise the next day to investigate and to try and get the body down from the mountain. His companions informed me that they thought with a little assistance they could get it down, so they started accompanied by Messrs. Wilson and Astley, from Banff. It took two days to bring the body down, and then it was brought to the barracks at Banff where I held an inquest. The body was afterwards embalmed and taken east in a private car.

On the morning of the 19th instant, Dr. Hay died very suddenly at Canmore. I investigated to see if it was necessary to hold an inquest, but came to the conclusion it was not, the doctor certifying that he died from congestion of the lungs.

On the night of the 27th instant, a man died while being brought from Anthracite to Banff for medical treatment, suffering from the effects from an accident received in the mines at Canmore on the 23rd instant. I investigated this case, but did not consider an inquest necessary, the accident from the effects of which he died being purely accidental.

On the night of the 30th instant, Dan Sutherland, a Canadian Pacific Railway fireman, was found drowned in the plunge bath at the sanitarium where he had gone to have a bath. I held an inquest on this man, the verdict being that he was accidentally drowned by being taken with an epileptic fit while bathing.

A great many horses and cattle have been killed on the Canadian Pacific Railway track in this district during the past year. There have been two cases of lumpy jaw brought to the notice of the police in this district during the year, one of which was killed by the owner at once and the other is under treatment.

At the end of September there was a strike of operators and agents on the Canadian Pacific Railway which lasted some ten days. Great inconvenience was caused by same. The police at the request of the Canadian Pacific Railway had charge of the station house, and telegraph office at Canmore nearly all the time. This was the only place in this district where trouble was feared on account of the strike, but none occurred. About the end of October, it was reported that there was a gang of train robbers in the vicinity of Anthracite, and they were going to hold up the train. I received some assistance from Calgary and regular night patrols were kept on around Anthracite, and the country thoroughly patrolled during the day time, but no sign could be found of any trail or anything of the sort, and I do not think there were any such men ever round there, or that a hold up was contemplated; if there was

they got very quickly out of the country, as soon as we began to patrol that part thoroughly.

Weekly returns have been made to Calgary of the number of miles travelled by the horses. I beg to forward herewith a return of criminal and other cases which have been dealt with.

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

FRANK HARPER,
Inspector Commanding Banff subdistrict.

The Officer Commanding "E" Division
N. W. Mounted Police, Calgary.

REPORT OF STAFF SERGEANT A. F. M. BROOKE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "E" DIVISION,
CALGARY, 1st December, 1896.

To the Officer Commanding N. W. M. Police,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the year ended 30th November, 1896.

CRIME.

I notice in my investigation that the crimes in the Calgary district are on the decrease. In 1895 there were 117 cases tried in this post; this year there were only 51, a decrease of 66 cases.

TRAMPS.

The tramps this year have not been very prominent in the district. This can be accounted for by the close and thorough watch kept on all trains, although this is rendered difficult on account of the two passenger trains arriving here in the middle of the night.

INDIANS.

The Indians in this section of the country have been very quiet for the past year, only eight cases of drunkenness being recorded against them. It is very hard to find out who supplies the liquor to them as they are very reticent in such matters. Last year 11 arrests were made for supplying liquor to them; out of the 11, 8 were half-breeds. This year only four cases of this description were recorded. I might bring to your notice that the half-breeds through this district are able to purchase any quantity of liquor, which they dilute and re-sell to Indians whenever an opportunity is afforded. Very close watch has been kept on them during the past year, causing a great decrease in the sale by them, in so much that quite a number have left town for other places, as no benefit can be derived from the liquor traffic here. The Sarcee Reserve being within a radius of nine miles of town, an Indian may come in and purchase and leave again without being noticed. Three cases which I investigated were the result of three half-breeds selling liquor to Indians. These parties, immediately on hearing of the arrest of the Indians pulled out for the United States. In the case of A. Skeesick, charged with this offence and convicted before Superintendent Howe and Inspector Wood, J.P.'s, this man immediately upon hearing of the arrest of the Indian (Deerfoot) skipped out for the north and was arrested at Red Deer after considerable trouble in locating him. This was the second conviction for the same offence of this man.

After treaty payments the Indians who came into town to make purchases were under close surveillance. They remained in town about a week and not a single case of drunkenness or of any other offence was reported amongst them.

GENERAL OCCURRENCES.

On July 2nd, State Attorney Barton of Illinois, and G. H. Ashley, Chief Deputy Sheriff of the same state, arrived in Calgary and requested me to go north with them to endeavour to locate two men who were wanted for murder at Wheaton, Ill. We travelled all over the district in the neighbourhood of Edmonton, but were unable to locate them there. We, however, discovered that the men wanted were then so

far north that the expense of following them could not be undertaken, the state having already spent some six thousand dollars in the endeavour to capture them.

On the 30th July, Robert Macfarlane was arrested at Banff and charged with stealing a quantity of furs from Leeson & Scott's store at Morley in the previous October. The furs in question were supposed to have been shipped to Edmonton and there sold to a man named Walsh, who in turn sold them to a fur-buyer by whom they were shipped east. The whole case against Macfarlane rested on purely circumstantial evidence, and he was given the benefit of the doubt, although at his trial Mr. Justice Scott remarked that there was very strong suspicion against him.

On 19th September, Dr. G. Macdonald was arrested and charged with stealing a letter, the property of the Postmaster General, from a letter box in the Calgary post office. The case against Macdonald rested on a confession made by him to Post Office Inspector Phinney and myself, which confession was not allowed by the judge to be put in evidence against him and he was acquitted.

On October 24th, word was received from the constable in charge of the Moose Jaw detachment that a man named W. Houghton had stolen a quantity of clothing and a shot gun from the Aberdeen Hotel at that place, and had expressed the articles to Calgary. The express office here was watched and the man did not put in an appearance until 30th October, having reached Calgary by tramping and stealing rides, when he went to the express office to claim the goods, which he had sent up in the name of R. Witercoff. He was immediately arrested, taken down to Moose Jaw the same night and there sentenced to six months' hard labour.

CATTLE STEALING.

The following cases occurred during the year:—

On the 23rd January, Mr. McLean, of Calgary, reported that he had lost a steer. On making inquiries I found that George Colby, who had been working for George Wills at Springbank was seen driving a steer answering the description of the animal lost, in that direction. I left Calgary on the morning of the 24th for Springbank, which is about 18 miles west of here, with a search warrant, and on arriving I found the steer, but Colby had left that morning by another trail for Calgary, riding one of Will's horses. I returned to Calgary with the steer and found that Colby had been to the C.P.R. station inquiring what the fare was to Toronto. He was also seen going west, towards Cochrane. I telegraphed to Cochrane and found that he had been there and tried to sell the horse and saddle he was riding. He, however, was unable to sell them. I left Calgary at three o'clock in the morning by rail and arrived at Cochrane at 4.30 a.m. As I got off the train, Colby was going to get on, but on seeing me he started to run, but the snow being very deep and he having a bundle of clothes he was not able to travel very fast. I soon caught him and returned to Calgary by a freight train which was just leaving. He was committed for trial the same day and was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Judge Rouleau on the 29th. This was his second offence for stealing.

R. Logan was arrested at Innisfail, for horse stealing on 17th January. The case came up before Inspector Wood on the 18th, and was dismissed, as Mr. O'Niell, who laid the information, could not swear to the horse.

A. H. Watham arrested for horse stealing on 12th September and committed for trial on the same day. This man was acquitted, although the horse was found on his premises; the prosecution failing to prove that the animal was stolen by him.

J. Hunt arrested for cattle stealing on 13th July. The prosecution was afterwards withdrawn.

Edward McArthur charged with cattle stealing, who was released on bail and failed to appear, is still at large, and is probably in the States.

D. McDonald arrested for cattle stealing was released on bail on the 10th December, 1895. He failed to appear and bail was estreated on 15th January, 1896.

On March 26th, a telegram was received from Edmonton to arrest a man named Cornwall Burley, for horse stealing. I arrested him the following morning, and he was sent up to Edmonton for trial.

On 7th May a telegram was received from Edmonton to arrest Amedie Meunier, for horse stealing. He did not turn up until the 16th May, when he was arrested and taken to Edmonton for trial.

With reference to cases of this description it is very hard to get a conviction in this country for cattle stealing, for as soon as the party is arrested he gets out on bail and has every chance of covering up his tracks and of "squaring" the witnesses.

It is a very common thing amongst the settlers to come to the barracks and report that they have lost some of their cattle and think they have been stolen, and on making full inquiries it generally turns out that they are not certain that they are stolen, but that they have probably strayed away, and they want the police to hunt them up for them. The following are a few instances of occurrences of this description.

On the 22nd September, Captain Gardiner, who lives about 20 miles west of Calgary, reported that he had two steers stolen from him. I went out to inquire into the report and it turned out that he only rounds up his cattle once a year and that at the last round up he found he was out two head of steers and thought they must have been stolen. The only description he could give me was their brand, and that they were red in colour. He does not suspect anybody of stealing them but wants the police to try and hunt them up for him. I informed him that the description would be sent to all the detachments and would also be given to the patrols, and if they found or heard anything of them, he would be notified.

Mr. Newson, of Fish Creek, complained to Constable Oliver, last spring that some one had stolen two head of his cattle. Constable Oliver got a description of them and whilst on patrol found the said cattle in a slough near Newson's place, dead, presumably starved.

It was again reported by a settler living near the Sarcee Reserve that he had lost two calves and that he was sure they were stolen. It turned out that the owner found them both in a slough eaten partly up by coyotes or wolves.

Mr. Bernard, of Calgary, reported in September that he had lost six head of horses and that his man had been riding for a week looking for them, so thought they must have been stolen. Two days after he reported this, he informed me that his own son had found them within a mile of his place. These are only a few cases out of many that have come to my notice of horses and cattle that have been reported stolen and have turned out afterwards to have strayed.

With regard to the case of Conrad Bros. *vs.* McHugh, I would beg to call your attention to the following decision of Mr. Justice Rouleau, and also to the accompanying suggestions *re* "Stray Animals" that I offer with the hope that they may probably help to overcome the difficulty of the wholesale branding of stray cattle by large stock companies, and that they will meet with the approval of stockmen in general.

On the 19th November, 1895, J. P. McHugh of Queenstown, Alberta, was summonsed before Inspector Wood, J.P., on a charge of stealing a steer from Conrad Bros., Lethbridge, and was committed for trial. The case came up before Mr. Justice Rouleau at the Supreme Court, Calgary, on the 11th December last. The trial lasted for six days and the result was that McHugh was acquitted. Mr. Justice Rouleau took occasion, while delivering judgment, to review certain facts which, while not affecting the case, had transpired during the course of the trial. He said that the evidence showed that it had, for years past, been the custom of the Conrad Bros. to take up and brand any and all unbranded stray cattle found south of the Bow River and east of the Blackfoot trail, and that it had been the custom of the High River Stock Association represented by B. C. Rankin to take up and sell for the benefit of the association any unbranded stray cattle found west of the Blackfoot trail and south of the Bow River. He said that if ranchmen think they can make a law of this kind to suit themselves it is time that their minds should be disabused of any such idea, and he further intimated that if any person doing such an act was brought before him, and the evidence showed him that these parties had placed their brand upon or sold any animal that did not belong to them, he would not hesitate to punish them severely for it.

As shown above, it is the general custom of the large ranchers and ranch associations at the spring and fall round ups to either brand or sell all stray and unbranded cattle, including calves which are known as "Mavericks" for their own benefit. I believe the term "Maverick" is applied to all unbranded cattle on the prairie, and thus we find in numerous cases that ranchers have cattle in their possession that legally they have no right to. It is possible, and in fact, very probable, that some of these maverick cattle belong to some of the smaller ranchers who are not members of any association and do not attend the round ups, and have no representatives, and so they become heavy losers. During my term of service in the North-west Mounted Police in Alberta numerous cases of cattle being lost have come to my notice, and although extreme efforts have been made to find them, only a small percentage were ever recovered, and it often occurs (curious as it may seem) that new settlers coming in from the United States and other countries to Alberta are entirely ignorant as to what the branding of cattle is for, and they frequently turn their stock loose on the prairie without putting the necessary brand on them, and the consequence is that in many cases they lose a number of them.

The most probable solution for their non-recovery, we can deduce from the judge's remarks, viz., that they are branded by some of the large ranchers, or sold by the associations for their benefit as the case may be.

As is well known, Alberta is becoming rapidly one of the finest stock raising districts in the world, and it is attracting the attention of the people of the two continents, Europe and America, as a desirable and profitable field for emigration, and it is an established fact that the small ranchers who have for years been trying to become successful as grain producers, have of late abandoned that idea, and turned their whole attention to the raising of stock. I may here mention that the approximate number of horses and cattle in the Calgary district alone; that is, in an area comprising about 19,000 square miles, is as follows: Horses, 16,500; cattle, 44,500. Besides these there are hundreds of horses and cattle running wild upon the prairie without any known owners, therefore I think it necessary that something should be done to protect ranchers in general, especially the smaller ones, as we can all see that the future prosperity of Alberta depends largely on the small ranchers, for all the money a small rancher receives for his stock is retained and invested in the country; whereas in the case of the larger ranches, which in many cases are syndicates, the necessary working expenses only are retained, the bulk of the money going out of the country. The present method of procedure may have been satisfactory in the days when there were only the big ranchers, but now that the country is becoming more and more settled in small allotments it will be plainly seen that something must be done to remove the present existing difficulties, and it is with this aim in view that I venture to make the accompanying suggestions, which, while possibly not proving either adequate or practicable, will at least call the attention of the Government to the matter and may probably give them some basis on which to work.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. The most important suggestion I wish to make is in regard to the pounding of stray animals. I would suggest the establishment by the Government of thoroughly organized pounds to be placed at different points in Alberta. The Government to set apart for this purpose such lands as may be necessary, the same to be fenced in, corrals and other necessities required could be put up by the poundkeepers. Suitable men to be employed at such pounds and to be paid by the Government, the whole to be under the supervision of a superintendent appointed by the Government, with headquarters at Calgary or some other point on which the authorities might decide. The superintendent to have power to act as salesman, or appoint such person or persons as may be necessary to act in his stead. The man in charge of each pound would be required to send in a weekly report giving particulars as to the number of cattle impounded during the week, the number claimed, and the number remaining in pound, together with a statement of all money received and all expenses incurred.

The salaries of the superintendent and the various poundkeepers to be paid by the Government. Instructions would be necessary on the following:—

(a) When a person finds in his band, herd or flock, any animal he knows to be an stray, the way in which he shall acquaint the owner, or, if he does not know the owner, the poundkeeper in the locality.

(b) What length of time shall elapse (in cases where the owner is known) after he has been warned, before such animal is impounded.

(c) What fees shall be paid for animals being taken out of pound, also for keeping the same in summer and winter months.

(d) The penalty to be inflicted in any case where persons have violated any of the statutes or regulations as laid down by the Government.

2. That the Government have a registered brand to be placed on all cattle pounded, and that when the cattle leave the pound, either by being claimed by owner, or sold by auction, such animal to be vented, and when an animal is taken into pound, the poundkeeper shall take as full a description as possible of all the marks, natural and artificial, colour and probable age; such description to be sent into headquarters, together with a statement (a) where the animal was found, (b) whether owner is known or not (c) whether owner has been notified or not in cases where same is known. A full record of the above to be kept at headquarters. In cases where the owner of any animal impounded is not known, it would be the duty of the superintendent to see to the advertising of such animal in the newspaper nearest the locality where the animal was found, and to the posting of notices in the various post offices and public places in said locality.

3. That all maverick cattle should be defined by the law to come under the heading of "stray cattle" and be treated as such. I will here quote a portion of an article in the *Calgary Herald* headed "Mavericks" which appeared on the 20th December, 1895. They ask this question, "what will become of our mavericks since Judge Rouleau has pronounced the branding or selling of them illegal?" and in conclusion of the article says "stockmen of Alberta are very anxious to discover a method that would be fairer or give better satisfaction, if there is one." I think it will be seen in the concluding suggestion that the foregoing one will commend itself to every stockman in the country. I learn from good authority that there are fully 100 mavericks at each spring and fall round-up.

4. That the different round-ups in Alberta be under the supervision of the North-west Mounted Police, and that the captain of each round-up notify the officer commanding North-west Mounted Police in the district, also the superintendent of the pounds, at least one week before the round up commences; stating the time, date and place such round-up will commence; and also in cases where any dispute arises regarding the ownership of any animal, the police shall take charge of such animal and hand it over to the poundkeeper of the district, who shall hold the same until the ownership can be established.

5. That any surplus money which may accrue from these government pounds shall be devoted to a fund, and distributed as a bounty for the extinction of wolves in Alberta, as at present there is no bounty. This would renew the encouragement of stockmen for the extinction of these pests, which are at the present time doing a great deal of damage.

If a bill were framed on the aforesaid basis it would confer a benefit on all stockmen in Alberta, for it would not only facilitate the finding of lost animals, but it would also be a preventive against cattle stealing, and in this way would save the Government a large sum of money, which is now necessarily spent in the prosecution of the numerous cattle stealing cases every year; and I have not the slightest doubt but that in a very short time these pounds would not only be self-supporting, but that a handsome surplus would accrue to be devoted to the fund for the extinction of wolves.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. M. BROOKE,
Staff Sergeant.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. COTTON, COMMANDING "C" DIVISION, 1896.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward for your information my report of "C" Division for the year ending this day.

CRIME.

The crime committed in the district has been very light. One case of larceny was the theft of a watch by a half-breed with a consequent punishment of three months hard labour; 1 assault, 2 cases of giving liquor to Indians, one of which was not proven; 1 case of an Indian being drunk and 3 of drunk and disorderly. There was one case of alleged cattle killing. On this charge one Côte was committed for trial by W. J. Scott, Esq., J.P., and myself. This man was subsequently tried before Judge McGuire. The trial was a lengthy one, the question of guilt or innocence hinged upon the reading of a somewhat mutilated brand. Côte was acquitted. He has since left this district.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

For the past year this district as a whole has been a decidedly orderly one. This desirable state of affairs is I firmly believe largely owing to careful and constant police supervision in which the people have every confidence. The population of the district has not increased; as practically speaking there has been no immigration. This may not be unnatural considering the distance, nearly 100 miles from the nearest point of railway; still it is well I should point out that the lack of immigration is certainly not owing to any scarcity of natural advantages; in fact from an extended experience I consider the Battleford district one of the richest and most favoured of the territories.

The agricultural results of the season have been eminently satisfactory. The police oat contract has been given to local men, the oats supplied were grown here. The farmers and ranchers still have a good supply on hand for feed and next year's seed. Horses and cattle have thriven well. During the past month some deaths among fat young cattle were reported as having occurred at one of the Indian reserves as well as at the Bresaylor settlement. A special inspection and investigation was very lately made by Inspector Burnett, V.S. That officer informed me that he had given necessary instructions as to treatment, etc. I take for granted a special and detailed report on this subject has been made to you by Inspector Burnett.

OUTPOSTS.

Onion Lake District.—This district still remains in charge of Reg. No. 692, Staff Sergeant W. J. Hall, an experienced and efficient non-commissioned officer, whose service merits more than passing recognition. I once more desire to bring his name to your favourable notice.

In reviewing the work done during the past year, Staff-Sergeant Hall reports to me as follows:

"During the past year the following districts have been regularly patrolled. Egg, Saddle and Whitefish Lakes, west, Frog, Moose and Long Lakes, north-west, Cold Lake, Chippewyan, north, Island Lake, east, and Fort Pitt south.

"*Egg Lakes, Father Lacombe's half-breed reserve.*—This half-breed reserve is under the charge of the Rev. Father Therien. There are now residing here fifteen families who have built houses, besides there are twenty-six other lots taken up by families who will move on them in the spring. The reserve has been surveyed into eighty-acre lots, each family occupying one lot. Machinery has already been purchased for a saw and grist mill to be erected next spring. The families who are already here have one hundred and fifty acres of land broken for next spring's seeding. The seed is to be supplied by the mission. The houses put up so far are very comfortable, a large frame building has been put up which serves as church and residence for the Rev. Father in charge.

"*Saddle Lake Reserve.*—This reserve is under the charge of Agent Ross and contains a band of two hundred and fifteen Indians who own a herd of cattle numbering five hundred and fifty head. They had one hundred and twenty-six acres of land under crop, the yield from which was very satisfactory.

"*Whitefish Reserve.*—This reserve is also under the charge of Agent Ross and contains a band of two hundred and eighteen Indians, who own four hundred and seventy-two head of cattle. They had one hundred and forty-three acres under cultivation. The amount of grain raised on both reserves, of wheat, oats and barley, being two thousand seven hundred bushels; potatoes fourteen hundred bushels; other roots seven hundred and sixty-five bushels. The amount of hay put up was two thousand nine hundred tons.

"These Indians have worked well during the past year and given every satisfaction to their agent, and not a single instance of an animal being killed was reported during the past twelve months. There has been no crime amongst them during the year. There has been no contagion amongst them, their sanitary condition being very good. The number of births on this agency during the twelve months was twenty-three and deaths seventeen.

"There is also a band of one hundred and eighty-seven Indians who make their living off the reserve but who draw treaty at Saddle Lake, making a total of seven hundred and eighteen Indians who draw treaty from this agency.

"*Frog Lake.*—A small band of Indians reside here, who make a living principally by the chase, they have done fairly well during the past year. They have each a few head of cattle; and put in small patches of potatoes. The catch of fur during the past season was very good. There was no crime amongst them during the year, and no contagious disease. These Indians receive no aid from the Government.

"*Moose Lake.*—In this district there are about twenty families who make their living by the chase, they seem to have done fairly well during the past season, their catch of fur being quite up to the average. They also have a few head of cattle and do farming on a small scale. They get a good supply of fish from the lake and live pretty comfortably. In March last, a number of them made a complaint to me, that a party of half-breeds were setting out poison in their district which was spoiling their hunting, and asked me if I could have it stopped. I left at once for that place and after having considerable trouble to reach them succeeded in arresting a party of five half-breeds who were operating near Heart Lake. It turned out at the trial, that four of the party were employed by one Phillip Atkinson, who was fined \$50.00 and costs. Since that time no breach of the game law has been committed.

"There has been no sickness amongst the Indians during the past year.

"*Island Lake.*—A small band of some sixty Indians reside here and make their living by hunting and like the other hunting Indians in the district, have done very well during the past season.

"There was no crime and no sickness amongst them during the year, they receive no Government aid.

"*Fort Pitt*.—The only resident here is the telegraph operator. Miners work on the river during the summer months. I visit them occasionally, there has been no breach of the law amongst them.

"On 1st November it was reported a miner named Robert Scholey working near Moose Creek was missing, and it was supposed he had been drowned. I left at once to investigate. On my arrival at the place from what I saw everything pointed to the fact the man had met his death by drowning. It seems he had been working alone getting out logs from the opposite side of the river and must have left his boat in such a way that a piece of ice must have struck it and carried it away from the bank and he not noticing it until it was out in the stream. He must have jumped in the river to catch it when the chances are he took cramps and this way lost his life. Everything has been done to recover the body but without success. I have taken charge of his effects. The man was a pensioner from the Royal Artillery and had only taken his discharge about one year ago.

"*Onion Lake Reserve*.—This reserve is under the charge of Agent Mann, and comprises five hundred and ten Indians who have thirteen hundred and eighteen head of cattle and fifty-one horses. They had five hundred and forty-two acres of land under cultivation, from which the yield was four thousand one hundred and twelve bushels. Wheat, oats and barley, eleven hundred and twenty-five bushels. Potatoes and other roots, four hundred and fifteen bushels. They also put up three thousand tons of hay. They have a saw and grist mill and raise enough grain for their own support. They also kill their own beef, so they are almost self-supporting. They are good workers and cause very little trouble to the agent. Their houses are neat and clean and their sanitary condition well looked after.

"At Long Lake they have large sheds erected where they winter about one thousand head of stock. They sold thirty head of fat cattle to Gordon and Ironsides last summer for which they realized good prices. There has been no contagion amongst them and no crime. The number of births was fourteen and of deaths twenty during the twelve months.

"*Cold Lake, Chippewayans*.—This reserve is also under the charge of Agent Mann. There is on this reserve a band of one hundred and eighty-four Indians who have a herd of three hundred and twenty-eight head of cattle their own property; they live entirely by the chase. They are considered adepts at hunting, they made a very good season's catch and from all appearances live comfortably, they do no farming with the exception of raising a few potatoes; grain not doing so well on account of summer frost. Cold Lake abounds with fish of an excellent quality, of which they catch a good supply. I heard no complaints from them during the year. There was no contagion amongst them and no crime. These Indians receive no assistance from the Government. Fourteen births and seven deaths were recorded during the twelve months.

"Owing to copious rains during the early part of the season the crops turned out far in excess of previous years. The hay crop was excellent and an ample supply was put up in good season to last through the severest winter.

"The cattle throughout the district are in fine condition and no disease was reported amongst them during the past twelve months.

"*Prairie Fires*.—There has been immunity from prairie fires, although fires were raging both north and south of us, and the country enveloped in dense smoke for weeks. No damage was done throughout this district.

"*Liquor*.—There has been no breach of the liquor law in this district during the past year.

"*Fish and Game*.—There is no perceptible decrease of fish in the lakes. Prairie chicken and rabbits are scarce, but fur-bearing animals are plentiful, and the season promises to be a good one.

"*Rations*.—Rations are received from troop headquarters at regular intervals, they are of best quality and an ample supply constantly kept on hand.

"*Forage*.—Hay put in by contractor this year is of best quality and the oats supplied detachment are of the best grade and the supply is well kept up.

" *Kit*.—The men's kits on this detachment are complete ; their arms are kept in good order ; I inspect them each week.

" The conduct and discipline of the men has been very good.

" *Transport*.—The transport is in good shape and was painted during the summer.

" *Harness*.—Saddles and harness are in good repair and are kept clean and in good order. The detachment has been regularly visited by an officer during the year and thoroughly inspected each visit.

" Since last year's report the new barracks have been completed. They were painted during the summer months. They look neat and are very comfortable. I have had a fence put up which is a great improvement. I have also dug a well close to the house with an ample supply of excellent water. The detachment moved to their new quarters on January 1st.

" The absence of crime in this district may be accounted for by our constant patrols and turning up at different places unexpectedly.

" The number of miles travelled by the detachment during the year was 14,501.

" I am pleased to state the good feeling and respect heretofore existing by all classes throughout the district towards the police still continues."

The permanent outposts in this district are as follows:

Onion Lake.....	1	non-com.,	officer	and	3	constables.
Jackfish Lake.....	1	"	"	"	1	"
Henrietta	1	"	"	"	1	"
Macfarlanes.....		"	"	"	2	"

I am pleased to be able to report that the new outpost lately finished at Onion Lake is the property of the police. The contract for building was let to the Indian Department, that department employed Indian labour in construction. The buildings were erected in accordance with plans and specifications prepared in this office. The outpost was thoroughly well painted by our own men. The site (now a police reserve) upon which the buildings stand is a good one. Staff Sergeant Hall with the constables under his charge dug an excellent well; it is well cribbed and covered. They also cut and hauled the fence rails required to make a pasturage. The fence put up is well built and strong. This was done without cost beyond that of supplying a few nails, etc.

At Jackfish Lake we found ourselves somewhat inconvenienced having no storehouse, one of the rooms of barrack building had to be used in the joint capacity of kitchen and storehouse. These objections were overcome by the building of a "lean-to wing" half is now used as kitchen, half as a storehouse. The material for this addition was selected from the suitable logs of an old building formerly standing in the barrack square here. The logs, lumber, etc., were hauled by our teams to Jackfish Lake, the building and carpenter work entailed was done, and well done, by our men. With your authority I have also had the house willowed and plastered on the outside. A neat strong fence taking in all the buildings and hay corral I had put up without cost, our men hauling the rails and putting up the fence. We now have at Jackfish a serviceable outpost, the appearance of which is strikingly neat.

MACFARLANES AND HENRIETTA.

These outposts are on the trail leading to Saskatoon which is the nearest railway point from Battleford. Travelling between Battleford and Saskatoon is constant at all seasons of the year. As stopping places alone these outposts are most useful, but this is by no means their only use, they are in addition patrol centres, enabling the police to maintain at all times a supervision of a constantly travelled highway extending over an important section of country. At both Macfarlanes and Henrietta the barrack buildings are now warmer than they were last year, as ceilings of dressed tongue and grooved lumber have been put in. The lumber required was purchased here and the work done by Reg. No. 2187, Constable McDonald, who was

sent to these places for that purpose. At these points we have a non-commissioned officer and constables who are handy men and who understand putting up log buildings. At each place we have a good store house that the men built (free of cost) in their spare time. They have also done what plastering and whitewashing was necessary to make the buildings comfortable and ship shape for the winter.

At Macfarlanes Reg. Nos. 1747, Constable C. A. Tasker and 2977 Constable F. E. Bates dug a first class well, cribbed it and built a log well-house over it. The supply of water is good and ample. In addition Constable Tasker and Reg. No. 3007, Constable R. F. Liston, have lately employed themselves putting up an extra stable. When finished, as it will be shortly, our accommodation for horses will be materially added to and so enable us to put up, without inconvenience, teams travelling to and fro.

I last year said that the outpost buildings had been kept scrupulously clean and neat and that I could fearlessly assert that they one and all did credit to the force. I repeat this with the same confidence. During the year the inspections have always been most satisfactory, numerous reports have from time to time been made to me by public officials and others travelling as to the creditable state the outposts were always found in. I must add too that in fighting fires, patrolling, and the general performance of police duties, our non-commissioned officers and men on outpost have earned the respect and confidence of the people of the district.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

For a time it was hoped that Battleford district proper would not suffer from the prairie fires reported burning at outside points, this unfortunately was not to be. The first fire occurred on the 29th September last, fire after fire following and burning with unprecedented velocity, owing to extraordinary rankness of vegetation. On the whole the precautions taken by the settlers to guard against fire were this year greater than last. Yet in few cases were the precautions of any avail, fire guards that in previous years might have been of some service, this year counted for nothing. All that was in the power of the police to do was done, this the people recognize and bear testimony to. Fire patrols were constantly out fighting fires, a special outpost was established and maintained at Bresaylor during the time that danger from fire existed.

The aggregate loss of hay by fire is much greater than last year, yet as far as I can learn the district has not fared as badly as others in the territories. There is still a fair amount of hay remaining, and fortunately an unusually large quantity was cut. The hay crop was so good that in some few cases a second crop was cut and stacked after fire had destroyed the first. The most severe fires were north of the Saskatchewan River. It is sad in the extreme to see, year after year, destroyed by fire, property that has been accumulated by settlers as the result of hard and constant toil. The danger of loss by prairie fire has been long known and is an ever occurring subject of discussion in the press of Manitoba and the territories, but judging from this year's experience the practical results have been small indeed.

The average settler and rancher is a busy man, and, during the summer and autumn months particularly, every minute is taken up. As a rule he does *something* to protect his hay stacks, &c., but in the majority of cases the *something* is not thorough. I believe if municipalities and settlements employed men to plough and burn *bona fide* guards at the proper season of the year around prescribed districts, taking advantage of natural aids, such as rivers, creeks, &c., that the money so employed would be well expended. The expenses incurred would take the form of money used in insurance and would be fractional compared to the loss so often sustained. In this I speak of a district like that of Saskatchewan, where hay is put up to feed cattle during the winter months. Possibly a practical ordinance could be framed. Of course expenditure of money in such cases would have to be general and compulsory.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The following is a summary of punishments inflicted during the year now past :—

Imprisoned.....	1
do and dismissed.....	2
Fines inflicted.....	15
Admonished.....	5
Non-commissioned officer reprimanded.....	1
do reduced in seniority roll.....	1
Total.....	<u>25</u>

Total amount of fines, \$96.

The number of breaches of discipline has been smaller than in the previous year. There were two serious cases, viz., those of Reg. No. 2918, Constable A. Bushe, and Reg. No. 2942, Constable K. Milbradt. Both men were dismissed from the force, they got into trouble by making associates of questionable characters about the settlement. As to the general conduct and behaviour of non-commissioned officers and men of the division, I cannot speak too highly. I have never had better men under my command.

DESECTIONS.

There have been no desertions during the year from this division. In fact it is I think nearly eleven years since the last desertion took place.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The physique of the division is good.

The assistant surgeon's report will show that there are I am thankful to say no serious cases of illness to report.

MESSING AND COOKING.

Nothing is so conducive to general efficiency as a well regulated mess. It means also contentment, and in addition largely reduces the sick reports. The authorized daily ration of a member of the force is a liberal one, still notwithstanding this if not used with economy and skill the members of a mess can fare roughly enough. I am more than pleased to be able to say that the men's mess at this post is thoroughly well managed and gives universal satisfaction. Never in my long experience have I seen soldiers as well fed, or a mess room present a more striking appearance of comfort. Each man in mess pays 50 cts. a month; this represents his total expenditure. The canteen has so far been able to pay a similar, monthly subscription *i.e.* 50 cts. for each man in the mess. Every portion of the ration is utilized to advantage, and by judicious exchanging the daily fare is constantly varied. Then again it has become a custom in the division that when men shoot game it is not cooked for the sole benefit of the sportsman, but is handed over to the caterer and used to improve the daily bill of fare, in my opinion a good sign of comradeship which shows appreciation of the mess system as adopted and managed.

Special Constable Simpson and the mess waiter associated with him are both good cooks and good caterers.

FISHERIES.

All the Saskatchewan district is rich in fish which abound in the rivers and large inland lakes. The fish may be classified as follows: whitefish, sturgeon, pickerel, lake or salmon trout, pike or jackfish and goldeye. To a large portion of the half-

breed and Indian population, fish is the most important article of diet. In addition to this it is a mercantile commodity as affecting their revenues in trade and sale, this particularly during the winter months. Of course I now make no allusion to fish that are exported by fishing companies. Some years ago, in writing under this head I said "I am aware that the protection of fish is receiving attention at the hands of the Dominion Government. It might be well to note therefore that the fishery regulations are not generally known and understood in the territories. To the average half-breed and Indian mind a close season for fish is considered unaccountable. I believe I am right in saying that the fishery authorities have only been able to establish a close season in more or less settled portions of the territories. Doubtless this has been unavoidable, but it has nevertheless given rise to general dissatisfaction, particularly among the Indians. It is obvious that an Indian living near a large settlement cannot understand why he at stated periods is not allowed to set out his nets, knowing as he does that his relations in more remote and out of the way places kill fish all the year round. I believe that in so far as they relate to Indians the regulations will require some elastic provisions, and that it will not be found advisable or practicable to enforce such regulations on any cast iron rule. I notice too that few people agree on the habits of fish and the diversity of opinions expressed as to the true spawning season is wonderful. On this point I believe it would be advisable for the department controlling the fisheries to obtain the opinion of reliable and experienced northern fishermen."

I find that in the Battleford district the native population are not as familiar with the conditions of the Fisheries Act as they are with the game laws. I attribute this to the fact that in Battleford itself there is no representative of the Fisheries Department. I trust this will soon be rectified and a capable man employed who should receive sufficient remuneration to enable him to devote sufficient time for the careful carrying out of the proscribed regulations regarding close seasons.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT, INDIAN AFFAIRS GENERALLY.

During the year, every assistance in the power of the police was give to the Indian Department. The usual escort was supplied for the treaty-money from Saskatoon to Battleford, thence to Onion Lake. Escorts were also furnished to accompany the agents making payments on the different reserves. The arrival of Indians that are commonly known as "Refugee Crees" from the United States called for more than usual exertions on the part of the police in supplying escorts and transport. So far as "C" Division was concerned, this duty commenced at Saskatchewan Landing, a point on the Saskatchewan River, 170 miles south of Battleford. The number of these Indians brought in by the police and handed over to the Indian Department here was as follows:—

Adults.....	122
Children	33
Horses and ponies.....	427
Wagons.....	20
Carts.....	11

Many of these Indians have for some years past been hanging round towns and villages in the Western States, obtaining a "hand-to-mouth" living. Some of them are good "rustlers" and are quite willing to tackle such labour as they are capable of performing. The majority are non-treaty Indians and though the Indian Department has made every effort to allot them to various reserves, the acceptance of such an offer has not in all cases been favourably received. I have no doubt this will in time right itself and the Indians will find that living by hunting is a hard and precarious life. All the Indian reserves in the district have from time to time been patrolled. The condition of Indians on the reserves is yearly improving. When kept under strict official guidance and supervision they handle cattle successfully. They do fairly well at crop raising and during the winter have a constant sale for their fire-wood, which they can haul with their own oxen.

The following is a return of the Indian population in the district:

1. *Cree Indiaas.*

Red Pheasant's numbering.....	150	
Sweet Grass' do	152	
Little Pine's do	120	
Lucky Man's do	18	
Poundmaker's do	125	
Thunderchild's do	175	
Moosomin's do	130	
		870

2. *Stoney.*

Mosquito numbering..	60	
Bear's Head do	20	
Loan Man's do	4	
		84

3. *Onion Lake District.*

Saddle Lake numbering.....	215	
Whitefish do	218	
do do	187	
Frog and Moose Lakes numbering.....	100	
Cold Lake numbering.....	184	
Onion Lake do	510	
		1,414
Total.....		2,368

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The following table shows the present strength of the division:—

Place.	Officers.	N.-C. Officers.	Constables.	S. Cons.	Totals.
Battleford.....	3	9	33	3	48
Onion Lake.....		1	3		4
Jackfish.....		1	1		2
Macfarlanes.....			2		2
Henrietta.....		1	1		2
Total.....	3	12	40	3	58

One officer and one constable have been transferred to "A" Division.

Three constables to "F" and one from that division.

One constable to "K" and one from Depot.

One sergeant purchased his discharge and the time of one constable expired, he taking his discharge.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by the assistant-commissioner in May and also November.

The detachments are inspected frequently.

HORSES.

The general condition of the horses has been excellent.

Horse Reg. No. 1933 died at Henrietta detachment.

do 1103 do this post.

do 2194 lost on patrol has not yet been recovered though every effort has been made to find it.

Inspector Burnett, Veterinary Surgeon, inspected the horses in October, and has I presume made special report to you.

The following is the present distribution of my command :—

Place.	Saddle.	Team.	Totals.
Battleford	38	13	51
Onion Lake	5	1	6
Jackfish	2	1	3
Macfarlanes	3	.....	3
Henrietta	2	1	3
Lost on patrol	1	.....	1
Total	51	16	67

The total number of miles travelled is 176,926.

TRANSPORT.

One light wagon has been cast and replaced by a new one. We are yet in want of two additional sets of heavy bobsleighs and one set of light ones. The transport on charge is kept in as serviceable condition as it is possible to do.

FARMING, ETC.

As I have already said the grain crops are even better than last year.

The number of cattle, &c., in the district is :—

Horses	2,367
Cattle	13,049
Sheep	1,545
Pigs	230

There have been exported 535 head of cattle, and slaughtered for home consumption 1,005 head.

The product of creameries (two) has been 13,500 lbs., valued at \$3,375.

The wool exported was 10,710 lbs., valued at \$1,554.

The export of furs has been moderate, the total value being \$16,500.

The total value of exports including cattle is \$41,500. These figures go towards showing the importance of the district.

LIQUOR LAWS.

Two whitemen have been fined for being drunk and disorderly, one half-breed for a like offence, one Indian for being drunk and one half-breed for giving the latter liquor.

The total number of licenses granted in the district is but four, two wholesale and two retail. In the North-west Territories as in the older provinces there can never be an unanimous public opinion as to which of the two systems, viz., "prohibition" or "the sale of liquor under license" is in the true interests of the

territories. Both have their advocates, this among earnest and well meaning people. The Battleford district is certainly a quiet and orderly one; in this respect the town itself will compare favourably with any other in the territories.

ARMS.

Under this head I can but quote what I last year said: "The Winchester carbines with which the force is armed are becoming old. The pattern has been considerably improved upon of late years as was but to be expected, bearing in mind the attention that the manufacture of firearms always receives. Carbines constantly in use as ours are must suffer from fair wear and tear. The sights too particularly in mounted work become more or less knocked about. This pattern (Winchester rifle) was never intended for a purely military arm. They are not all accurately sighted and at target practice the score made but too often depends more upon the rifle a man is using than upon knowledge and skill.

"The Enfield revolver is of a heavy and comparatively speaking clumsy make. These revolvers shoot fairly well, though all throw high."

The percentage of bad revolver cartridges was very great. Then again many of the revolvers though kept perfectly clean were constantly getting out of order requiring to be cleaned, oiled and wiped much more frequently than any serviceable revolver should. The fact is that the Enfield revolver can now only be classed as an obsolete arm.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The whole division was put through the annual target practice, and I am pleased to say that I have never seen so universal an interest taken in the practice and the scores made. I attribute this in a great measure to the encouragement the men received in the shape of inducements towards self-improvement. In the first place, a large proportion of the division belong to the local rifle association, and many shot in the Dominion League teams competition. During the summer months weekly rifle matches were held; at each match two or three small prizes were offered for competition. The prize winners of one week were debarred from taking prizes at the matches shot in the week following. After the annual practice had been completed a handicap match was arranged taking the scores made at this practice as the basis of the handicap, nearly every man in the division fired and the interest was kept up to the last.

The issue of free ammunition (50 rounds) to each member of the divisional rifle association as authorized by you, had its good effect.

I should have said that the average made at the annual practice was higher than that of the preceding year. At the prize meeting of the Battleford Rifle Association which was held here in August, many of the best prizes offered were carried off by our own men.

DRILL.

The whole division was put through a course of drill. The "setting up" and arm drill were done during the winter months. Mounted and foot parades were held in the summer, but with the constant and important police duties demanded of us—and this with reduced strength of division—drill was at times impossible. For the drill and instruction carried on in winter, I made use of the recreation room as a drill shed, I propose again doing so this winter. Within the barrack inclosure, we have a good open air menage and suitable hurdles erected for instruction in riding.

GAME.

Deer have been very plentiful. Half-breeds and Indians have made successful hunts. Of the feathered game, swans, geese and ducks have also been plentiful, but not so with prairie chickens and ruffed grouse. Never before have I seen these

birds so scarce in this section of the country. I attribute this to heavy rains in the early summer, killing the young. Later on the prairie fires drove the birds from accustomed haunts.

ARTILLERY.

At this post we have one 9 pr. M.L.R. gun and two 7 pr. mountain guns.

As I have previously pointed out the supply of ammunition is large enough but much of it is old. Everything in the magazine is kept in proper order.

The quarterly returns give detailed information as to the artillery stores on hand.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The telegraph and telephone lines have worked regularly during the year.

The establishment of a telegraph office at Bresaylor has been of much convenience.

I would bring to your notice and strongly recommend that telephonic communication be established between the telegraph office at Onion Lake and our outpost there. The distance is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the cost would be next to nothing, our men could I think get out the poles required. It would certainly make police service more efficient if the non-commissioned officer in charge at Onion Lake could at all times be promptly communicated with from here.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The most important bridge in the district is the one across the Battle River. This is a valuable public work, all freight coming into Battleford and outlying district crosses this bridge. The bridge needs repairs, which I understand are shortly to be made by the Public Works Department.

The minor bridges on roads and trails are from time to time repaired with money voted by the Legislative Assembly. Formerly such money was expended by the local M.L.A., now I am informed such work is to be carried on under a specially appointed inspector. The bridges on the Saskatoon trail are not in bad shape but will certainly require some repairs in the spring.

As a rule the roads in the district are good. That portion of the main Battleford road constituting the approaches to the Battle River Bridge is in very bad condition, in some places dangerous. I mean to bring this to the notice of the North-west authorities.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The condition of the saddlery and harness of the division receives every care and attention. The saddler keeps everything in good repair. The artillery harness is most carefully kept. Some of our saddles and harness are becoming worn through fair wear and tear, but are still serviceable.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied has been of good quality, in fact better than usual. The average price of hay \$5.50 per ton, of oats 40 cts. per bushel. All the oats to be used on this year's contract were grown in the district; this you will remember was not the case last year.

FUEL.

Wood is the fuel used, the contract prices last year are lower than ever before. The amount of wood consumed in an old and scattered post like this is of necessity great. The cutting of the wood is done by our men with the aid of an ordinary horse power.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

With the exception of boots and cloaks the kit supplied has been of good quality.

The early supply of boots was very inferior and under your directions were returned into store. The later supply appears to have given general satisfaction. I would point out the unnecessary preponderance of the large sizes of boots.

The cloaks supplied are old ones which have been previously worn, the regimental numbers of the men to whom they were first issued being on them. They are moreover very small, being comparatively useless for the average man.

TARGETS.

The manner in which (by our regulations) targets are divided—Bulls-eye, centre and outer—in order to obtain relative value of each shot is an antiquated one.

The addition of a magpie ring was long ago adopted by experienced men and rifle associations as it gives a better practical test of skill.

THE LIBRARY.

I think I am quite safe in saying that this division has one of the best libraries in the territories. It is established and maintained by voluntary monthly subscriptions, has never received any aid from outside sources and is entirely the property of the division. We now have over 600 books and keep adding to the supply. The monthly subscription each member pays is 25cts. The management of the library is in the hands of a committee appointed by the division. Subscribers to the library fund have an opportunity of submitting to the committee the titles of such works as they consider advisable to purchase. The class of books in the library is a good and sound one. The men on outposts are supplied with books. The members of the division fully appreciate the benefits and profit they derive from having so ample a supply of good reading matter at their command.

IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

There has been no special appropriation for repairs to buildings comprising this post with exception of the sum of \$100 to be used in general repairs to the inspector's quarters.

Thorough cleaning, renovating, kalsomining and painting the inside of the barrack rooms, mess room, wash and bath rooms was done by our labour. The material used was purchased out of the small special appropriation of last year. The kalsomining, renovating, &c., I speak of was badly needed. All the rooms I have above alluded to had become dark and dingy, presenting a wretched appearance of discomfort. I am pleased to say that a complete change has been brought about.

The men's barrack accommodation at this post has never been as nearly comfortable and complete as it now is. Expenditures from the canteen fund made from time to time have also aided to bring about this desirable state of affairs.

A great part of a soldier's life is spent in his barrack room, and it is of the utmost importance that the surrounding thereof should be bright and cheerful. I have done my utmost to bring this about.

I hope that at an early date it will be possible to make an issue of iron cots to this division.

WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Every precaution is taken against fire and all appliances are kept in order and repair.

Fire parades are held constantly and the men are well up in fire drill. We have in all three tanks, each with a capacity of about 6,240 gallons. This with the water in fire barrels, buckets and babcock fire extinguishers, represents the material available

in case of fire. Of the two wells in barracks one is absolutely useless, the other though it contains a certain amount of water has not a serviceable pump. This I hope it will be possible to rectify at an early date. As matters now stand, a fire that had made much headway would more than probably be disastrous in results. I may point out that the most valuable barrack buildings adjoin each other closely and all are built of wood.

A good water supply for the post, including stables, could be furnished at very moderate cost. Water of most excellent quality could be obtained from a spring lying close to the south-east corner of inclosure, and be distributed by means of a small steam engine or a suitable windmill.

Water for drinking and cooking purposes is hauled from the Saskatchewan River.

THE POST LATRINE.

This post has never had a really suitable latrine for the use of the non-commissioned officers and men. The one now in use should be replaced. This I think is little short of a necessity. I will I know be borne out by the assistant surgeon who I have asked to make you a full and special report.

DUTIES.

The general duties demanded of this division during the year have been more than usually hard. At times with our limited strength our resources have been taxed to the utmost. Hunting up "wanted" criminals means often long and tiresome journeys, trying on man and horse alike, particularly in a district like Saskatchewan, embracing as it does a large area where settlements are in portions at great distances apart. Parties are now out endeavouring to find some trace of the Indians "Almighty Voice" and "Shooting-across-the-River" charged respectively with murder and jail breaking.

PATROLS.

Regular patrols from here and from the outposts have been kept up. Special reports of the work done and of the country traversed have from time to time accompanied my weekly and monthly reports made to you. Reference to the map will show this extensive country has been thoroughly patrolled during the year.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied on contract have been uniformly good and all supplied at very low rates.

COAL OIL.

I would once more and earnestly recommend that a better brand of coal oil be asked for when calling for annual supplies on tender. Cheap low grade coal oil is not serviceable, the use of it is not economical, and beyond this it adds greatly to the chances of loss by fire.

THE POST HOSPITAL.

The hospital at this post has like other barrack buildings been cleaned, renovated, painted, &c., throughout. Other improvements have been made that will I presume be dealt with by the assistant surgeon in his report. I can add, however, that the favourable change brought about is very marked, certainly not before such change was necessary.

HERD.

A winter herd was again established at Jackfish. The settler in whose charge the herd was placed gave every satisfaction. The horses returned in the spring in capital condition and were undoubtedly benefited by the winter's run. The veterinary staff sergeant visited the herd two or three times each month.

I have your authority to make similar arrangements for the coming winter.

HALF-BREEDS.

The proportion of half-breed population here is large. This is owing to some extent to the fact that Battleford is 100 miles from the nearest railway point. Overland freighting to this and other points further north and west still goes on and furnishes employment to a fairly large number. Then again the hunting and fishing add to other means of earning a livelihood. Digging seneca root in summer months is another limited source of revenue. This year 33,163 lbs. of this root has been sold by half-breeds. The root sells for about 8cts. per lb. I should point out, however, that all the digging and sale of roots was not altogether done by half-breed residents of Battleford district, diggers came from Duck Lake, Prince Albert and other places. I firmly believe that nearly all the half-breeds (I allude only to the poorer class) work hard and do their utmost to support themselves and families respectably, still at times there is destitution among them, particularly during the winter months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the latter part of the year the residents of Battleford desired to raise a fund to build pillars on which to hang a pair of iron gates purchased shortly after the rebellion of 1885 as a memorial to those killed during that eventful period. Sufficient funds were collected to build one pillar, and this division being anxious to remember their old comrades killed in the vicinity of Battleford, undertook to erect the second pillar. A subscription list was opened and there was subscribed (wholly in "C" Division) the necessary sum to erect the pillar and to purchase a memorial plate containing the names of those policeman killed in this vicinity during the rebellion, viz.:—Corporals L. B. Sleigh and W. T. Lowry and Constables D. Cowan, P. Burke and G. Elliott. I hope at some future date to let you have a photograph of the pillars and gates. I inclose reports of Assistant Surgeon Paré and Reg. No. 101, Staff-Sergeant J. Pringle, also estimates.

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

J. COTTON,
Superintendent Commanding "C" Division.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR M. H. WHITE-FRASER, "A" DIVISION.

MAPLE CREEK, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "A" district for year ending to-day.

This district, essentially a ranching country, has been for the last twelve months in a satisfactory and prosperous condition, and things in general are running smoothly.

Two questions, however, have come into prominence, and will require especial consideration and careful handling.

1st. The influx of American cattle.

2nd. The increase in the number of cases of "stealing rides" on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Each is dealt with under special heading.

The importance of the three branches of the ranching industry, cattle, sheep, and horses, is relative as in the order placed, though the last may practically be ignored; owners now taking every opportunity to "get out of" horses "into" cattle.

A stormy spring somewhat damaged the calf crop, the increase being, however, very fair. Cattle buyers have been through frequently, thus affording a ready market, and prices have been good.

Owing to a wet season, hay has been plentiful, and ranchers therefore should be well prepared for the ensuing winter, which is expected to be a hard one.

Wolves are said to have caused some damage in the western part, towards Medicine Lodge, Plum Creek, &c., and further losses have been sustained through "blackleg."

We have been ever on the watch for cases of "lumpy jaw," but the disease does not appear to have increased; the greater number of ranchers have met us half way, by killing the animals affected, when their attention has been drawn to the subject, and, although we have had to enforce obedience in one case, in Josefsburg, by bringing the offender before the bench, we receive every support from the people of the district, in carrying out our duty in this respect.

Some cattle were said to be suffering from an affection new here, "hoof rot," caused probably by their frequenting many previously dry alkaline sloughs now filled with water and mud; but upon dry, hot, weather supervening, this trouble disappeared.

Inoculation for "blackleg" was performed on a few cattle as an experiment, but it is yet too soon to judge of the result.

The objection appears to be that the operation has to be done twice. If once were sufficient, it could be carried out at calf branding, but the second is impracticable with range cattle.

A question as to the disposal of "Mavericks" came up, which according to a recent decision of Judge Rouleau are Government property. If so, who is to claim them? How are they to be disposed of? What brand should they bear? This is the first time during my many years' residence in the western country that I have heard of this question being mooted, the stockmen concerned generally settling it themselves.

A band of sheep in vicinity of Medicine Hat, was watched for some time suspected of "scab," but was finally declared clean, and another in Josefsburg was inspected by veterinary surgeon and also declared clean.

Glanders in horses is not more prevalent than before, one having been destroyed. It is curious that the majority of cases of disease, or reputed disease, amongst cattle, sheep, or horses, are toward the western part of the district.

A great number have been exported and a good number of cattle imported.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

This question of American cattle grazing on our side of the line has frequently come up, and the feeling on the subject is very bitter. The ranchers, especially the smaller ones, complain of the trouble these American cattle cause them, when handling their own, by leading the latter away, (this is plausible as the greater number of the American cattle are known as Texans, which are noted for being wild and wandering); that in the dry and bad weather, they congregate at the watering holes, and sheltered places, and thus deprive the Canadian cattle of the benefits of such localities; and they generally object to their presence on this side.

It is a fact that large numbers of cattle, bearing American brands, principally ©, ⊙ (⊙ being the brand of the Bloom Cattle Co. of Malta, Montana, and ⊙ of the San Raphael Co. of Locheil, Arizona) ranged all the year round on the Canadian side of the boundary, and wander, in this district, from Stone Pile on the east, to Medicine Lodge on the west, and as far as the Saskatchewan, north slope of the Cypress Hills, Graburn, Joeefsborg, and near Medicine Hat on the north, and I am satisfied that for every and any head of Canadian cattle, which may cross to United States, hundreds of American trespass into Canada, being either wilfully driven across, and turned loose, or attracted by superior feed and water, on this side.

Montana is said to be overstocked and pretty well eaten down, while this side of the line is quite the reverse.

It is said that the Americans are anxious to keep their cattle on their own side. *Credat Judæus Apella.* American round up parties come in but do their work perfunctorily, as invariably different bunches of cattle, American, are seen within a few days after the departure of these parties and must either be over looked or intentionally left behind.

On the 4th September three American cow boys came to the ten mile detachment, picked up nine steers, and took them south, next day our men saw four of these identical animals back again.

At a meeting of stockmen held at Maple Creek on November 5th, the pretty general opinions expressed were that:

I. The Americans should give notice before they proposed coming over to round up, so that Canadians might be represented at the round up.

II. That they should not entirely suit themselves as to the time, for more especially in spring, calving time, the Canadians do not want their cattle disturbed (the last idea I elicited since the meeting above mentioned).

It appears that some ranchers in Medicine Hat district deprecated any action being taken in this matter, but I am informed that their views may be considerably altered by a report from one of their members, one of the committee of the newly formed stock association, Mr. Porter, who lately returned from across the line, where he had been for horses, to the effect that "thousands and thousands of American cattle were grazing on our side of the line, that the Americans intentionally drove them across, and further boasted of it."

This of course must be taken *cum grano salis* but I give it for what it is worth.

Because in a very few instances Canadian steers have been shipped by American stock associations in error, and better prices realized, than are attainable on this side, and the money honourably forwarded to the Canadian owners, a few individuals do not wish action taken, but I would like to draw your attention to the fact that no American steers are shipped over a Canadian line to a Canadian market.

By your instructions I hired two "line riders" to do all they could to keep American cattle out, and informed the president of the American Stock Growers'

Association of this action, asking for his co-operation, and suggesting that if they, the Americans, are as anxious to keep their cattle out as they profess to be, this would be an opportunity for them to prove their sincerity by taking similar action, and putting some line riders on their side to co-operate with our men. This is about to be done.

I instructed our men first to gather up the American cattle, in their neighbourhood, and then drive them across and keep them there; it is yet premature to judge of their work.

I sent you a special report on the subject, and this question should be carefully looked into, as, if the Americans can graze their cattle over here with impunity, and take them back when it suits them, where they realize better prices, it is difficult to foresee where the matter will end.

See end of report for further remarks.

Cattle ranching being the chief business, one would expect that a great deal of our work would be suppressing crimes in connection with that industry, such as cattle killing, stealing, duffing, &c., but I am pleased to report that there have only been four of this class, as detailed under crimes.

The settlers and ranchers, excepting a few in Josefsburg, are generally a quiet, law-abiding community, and I consider the leaven of ex-North-west Mounted Police an advantage.

About thirty of these men are settled about the district, doing well, and their presence tends materially to assist us in many ways, and promote and foster the good feeling which exists between the public, and "riders of the plains"; more particulars are given under heading "settlers."

An artesian well was bored last December by the North-west Territories Government. Cost, \$722.50.

The borer passed through clay, gravel, sand, and a seam of coal, four feet thick; this was struck at 200 feet and was of good quality; at 260 feet, good water, rather soft was struck.

The sand, however, unfortunately silted into the pipe (when work with the borer was discontinued) in such large quantities that the sand pump could not remove it, and the pipe became choked, by this time hard weather had set in and the work was suspended, and nothing has been done since, owing it is said to lack of funds.

It seems a pity that the sum of \$722.50 should be wasted, and the well left unfinished when water is so needed by the settlers in Maple Creek village.

Mr. Fearon, M.L.A. for this district, took advantage of the presence of the boring machine to test a deposit of manganese ore, 16 miles south-east of Ten Mile detachment.

A good quantity was found, but the work was abandoned owing to the distance from railroad and cost of transport.

Some uneasiness was felt at an idea being mooted of laying out some portion of the Cypress Hills for an Indian reserve.

Such a proceeding would greatly damage this district. I understand J. Sanderson, once an interpreter for the North-west Mounted Police and a Cree half-breed, is a prime mover in this scheme.

The subject of irrigation has been prominent, several ranchers are applying for authority to use water in various localities, and a survey party was through this district taking levels, &c., one of their objects being, I hear, to ascertain the feasibility of diverting the water from White Mud River, near east end, into Swift Current Creek.

Inspector Routledge patrolled to Red Deer to report on the practicability of locating a detachment near the Forks. He reported having chosen a most favourable spot on the river, plenty of wood and feed, and building logs close at hand.

Gordon and Ironsides have a ranch up there with 3,000 head of cattle.

Two or three other cattlemen have been up to look at the country, with a view of coming in next year. The foreman of the S. C. ranch at Pincher Creek amongst others.

Three bands of refugee Cree Indians were passed on by "A" division to Depot and "C" respectively.

On the 9th of August, the International Hotel in the village was burned down. Our men with engine and hose reel were of great assistance. All that could be done, however, was to confine the fire to the one building, and protect the exposed property.

The strike of Canadian Pacific Railway operators did not affect us very much, the strike commenced on the 29th September and ended on the 7th of October.

I had all arrangements made to proceed to Medicine Hat and Swift Current, one party to each place under an officer, if required, but happily things passed over quietly, and our services were not necessary.

Professor Saunders of the experimental farms paid us a visit on September 23rd, and was much surprised to learn that he could not "take in" the Cypress Hills in an hour or two's drive, being astonished to hear that they were over 40 miles away.

If gentlemen from the east would oftener take a trip through the country and especially off the line of railway, I feel confident, a better and truer impression of the North-west Territories would be obtained.

On the 15th November a fire occurred at the Canadian Pacific Railway pump house at Langevin, where one man is stationed, and we lost a saddle, bridle, and gun sling thereby.

CRIME.

There have been 134 cases dealt with, one only, however, of a serious nature.

Mott, of Medicine Hat, for killing cattle and stealing the carcase; this sportsman contracted to supply a local butcher, one Adsitt, with beef wholesale, at some absurdly low figure, and suspicion was aroused by the facts that although he himself had only a few head, he still continued his beef supply, and a freshly killed head and hide were discovered thrown over a cut bank, in an impossible place. One thing led to another till Sergeant Richards got on to the case, and after most excellent work, and indefatigable energy finally succeeded, after some months, in obtaining sufficient evidence to convict the prisoner. Sergeant Richards deserved great credit for his clever and untiring work, and has recently been promoted to Staff Sergeant by yourself.

There were two cases of sheep stealing both against settlers in the Josefsburg settlement.

Information given to our patrol by the wife of one of the culprits, led to the case being followed up and conviction obtained.

The case of indecent assault was one in which a Hungarian girl near Irvine, wished a man named Bruce, working on the local section, prosecuted for indecent assault.

It was, however, after due consideration decided to try the man summarily, as evidence in such a case, and especially from that nationality, would require corroboration, and it is always difficult to ascertain what encouragement has been given to the assaulter when the woman is the only witness. Accused asked to be tried summarily and pleaded guilty.

Of the 134 cases five per cent come from the small settlement of Josefsburg in each of which one Alois Good figures.

A fraction over forty-one per cent of the cases are for what is shortly termed "stealing a ride" on Canadian Pacific Railroad, and the increase of cases dealt with is marked.

In April, 4; May, June July 5 each; but in August, 6; September, 8; October, 13; and November, 10.

With one exception all the defendants were travelling westwards, and upon being questioned, the majority appeared to have Kootenai country and British Columbia as their objective point.

Twelve of the above cases were also charged as vagrants, and got extra imprisonment.

I must say, however, that the greater number of these travellers are not the ordinary class of tramps, and cannot be charged as such, for many, in fact the majority possess "visible means of support" when arrested and searched. But not having sufficient means to pay their fares, as well as buy food, they use this means of reaching a section, where times appear to be better, although they run great risks of bodily injury in doing so.

The short stay in our guard room appears either to stop a repetition of the offence, or makes them more wary, as no instance except the individual going east has occurred of the same man being caught twice in this district.

We have not received that support from the freight crews especially, which we might expect. In one case the prisoner, when being examined, stated he had paid the trainmen money. This was reported to the Canadian Pacific Railroad officials, an inquiry held, and the trainmen concerned dismissed.

I am pleased to say that the general superintendent, Mr. Whyte, writes me saying that the company quite appreciated our vigilance toward putting down this nuisance.

The other cases dealt with are of the usual minor character, incidental to a district such as this. We have a few others still unsettled but kept in view.

On the 31st October it was reported that two American steers had been found on Bear Creek, shot, and the best of the beef removed, the hides having been left in such a position, as to lead to the presumption that the animal had fallen into a small coulee and died there.

Minute inquiries were made and half-breed camps searched in the vicinity but no clue could be obtained, though suspicion, so far unfounded, rests on a certain half-breed.

The carcasses were found some days after the shooting must have taken place, which of course makes it harder to follow up the crime.

Three other cases of supposed theft occurred at Medicine Hat, one of money and jewellery from an hotel, one of an overcoat from the same hotel, and one of chickens from a fowl house.

A man employed by a rancher as herder went off with horse, saddle, bridle, and blankets, presumably to United States. No clue obtained.

The unfortunate habit, so general, of allowing some little time to elapse before notifying the police, handicaps us greatly, and is the cause of a good many irregularities remaining unaccounted for.

A circus visited the village in spring and a complaint was made against one of the persons concerned, of having swindled a citizen out of the price of hay, the matter was looked into promptly, and the money paid over to complainant.

I received a letter on the 20th September, 1896, informing me that liquor was being sold at Gull Lake, and asking that a policeman might be sent down to investigate. I accordingly sent a man down in plain clothes who, however, failed to get any evidence.

The matter was then reported to the local license inspector. Since then I have heard nothing more of the matter, probably "filed."

We had reason to suspect that a load of Chinamen were being smuggled across the line into United States.

I wired Deputy Sheriff, at Havre the nearest point to look after them.

On 19th of August, I received a telegram from one Alois Good, of Josefsburg, dated at Walsh Station, asking me to stop a Mr. Grant from shipping his sheep to England. I inquired into the matter by wire, and interviewed Mr. Grant on his way through Maple Creek.

The sheep were shipped under contract, but it appears Good, after the animals were on board, and all ready to go, changed his mind, and wished another arrangement. A special report has been sent to you on this subject.

We have had a few other instances in which the police have been useful in settling minor difficulties, and we generally endeavour to act up to the maxim, *Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.*

SUMMARY OF CASES.

Nature of Crime.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Total.	Remarks.
"Stealing a ride" on C.P.R.	52	5	57	Five dismissed with cautions.
Vagrancy	24	3	27	Two dismissed with cautions.
Same Act. Creating disturbance	11	3	14	
Masters and Servants Ordinance	2	4	6	Two settled out of court.
Threatening	4		4	
Liquor License Ordinance	2	2	4	One interdicted.
Assault	1	1	2	One withdrawn.
Game Ordinance	2		2	
Stealing sheep	2		2	
Cattle killing	1		1	
Escaping arrest	1		1	
Resisting arrest		1	1	One withdrawn by Crown prosecutor.
Village Ordinance		1	1	Settled out of court.
Insanity	1		1	Sent to Regina.
Contagious disease animals	1		1	
Pollution running streams	1		1	
Giving liquor to Indians	1		1	
Wounding a horse	1		1	To come up for sentence when called on.
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1		1	
Indecent assault	1		1	
Attempting to steal		1	1	
Breaking into stable	1		1	
Drunk in Indian camp	1		1	
Contempt of court	2		2	
Totals	113	21	134	

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The district has been very fortunate in this respect, we only having had two. One started east of Goose Lake on the C. P. R. We could not obtain evidence sufficient to prosecute, but suspected it had escaped from the section hands when burning fire guard. It burnt the north country east to Swift Current Creek.

Corporal Vaudreuil happened to be on patrol to Rush Lake that day, but on his return the same evening at once started out to fight the fire, accompanied by about twenty citizens, whom he had turned out, they fought it all night, but could only prevent it from coming into the village as it was burning very fiercely, being aided by a strong wind.

Another was seen to start about six miles from barracks on Hay Creek, but was promptly extinguished by ranchemen.

It did little or no damage, burning one mile by one half-mile. In this case also unfortunately, the origin could not be ascertained.

The above are the only cases actually started in this district.

On the 31st October a fire came towards East End detachment from the north-east. The men aided by the ranchers fought it, and finally it was extinguished by a providential fall of snow. It did little damage in this district, but burnt up a range south-east which is little used.

I might say in this connection that the fire patrols sent out periodically from division headquarters had an excellent effect in encouraging a greater vigilance and carefulness on the part of settlers, ranchers and travellers, as they never knew when or where our men would be upon them.

I stationed one man especially in the heart of the haying country, east toward Bear Creek, and another by your order at Langevin on the Canadian Pacific railroad.

The latter reported one fire started by a Canadian Pacific railroad engine inside fire guard.

In this respect there is a most criminal carelessness on the part of some settlers in utterly neglecting ordinary precautions, in making fire guards. The chief offenders in this respect are those small men who have little to loose, but would probably be the greatest grumblers.

If a clause could be inserted in the Lands Act or ordinances compelling fire guards it would be a step in the right direction.

INDIANS.

Two hundred and twenty eight refugee Crees passed through the district in three separate detachments and were handed over by "A" to "C" at Saskatchewan Landing, and to Depot at Rush Lake.

They gave us no trouble and went willingly and gladly.

One squaw died of consumption at Saskatchewan Landing.

A few of the last lot wished to change their destination from Qu'Appelle to Battleford which was allowed by the Indian Commissioner.

In this district there are at present writing one hundred and twenty-seven Indians, men, women and children, thus distributed: at Swift Current, 7 Saulteaux from Muscowpetung's; 9 Crees, non treaty; Maple Creek, 21 Crees at Piapot Creek, non treaty; Medicine Hat, 90 Indians, non treaty; (of whom 18 are Chippeway, non treaty, from Battleford).

They all appear to be harmless as we hear no complaints about them. Their occupation seems to be chiefly collecting bones, hunting and fishing, and selling horns to C. P. R. passengers, etc.

We have had only one case of supplying liquor to Indians, the offender being of course a half-breed.

SETTLERS.

About ten new ranches have been started, three by men who were until lately working for wages.

The Josefsburg settlement gives us more trouble than all the others put together. In this locality there seem to be a few Ishmealites, one individual in particular being a prominent member of this tribe. The "olla podrida" of nationality does not seem to promote peace, and judging from the present example, one is inclined to deprecate indiscriminate immigration.

Five per cent of the cases came from this small settlement.

GAME.

Plentiful, new game laws good, although about not shooting more than twenty chickens per day is rather difficult to enforce.

The time for plover should be opened sooner, as they go just as the season opens. Beaver are said to be coming in again on Battle Creek.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

We escorted three bands of Refugee Cree Indians through the district, receiving them from "K" division, and handing them over to "Depot" and "C" division.

At the request of the Indian Commissioner I also ascertained the names, number, etc., of all Indians in the district.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS.

Maple Creek being an outport, we have a fair amount of customs work. \$232.80 has been collected as duties, \$229.90 of that sum being for horses.

We seized a cayuse at Medicine Hat which had been brought in and traded without paying duty.

Let passes have been issued and all aid, generally, given to the customs.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

For this department our veterinary-surgeon inspected seventy-eight horses on coming into Canada and we notified Veterinary-Surgeon Evans of any cases of scab, &c., which he had to inspect.

We also, through you, gave information and reports on various other matters; the rule followed by the other departments appears to be when in doubt "ask a policeman," which should be gratifying to us.

PATROLS

Have been carried out as heretofore, and in addition, from August until snow fell, I had patrols in the vicinity of Maple Creek as well as from the outposts; these patrols were evidently effective.

Flying patrols have also been sent out from East End, Ten Mile and Medicine Lodge detachments, one was especially made to the boundary line to inquire *re* a man said to be grazing sheep on our side of the line, but the report was found to be much exaggerated.

The flying patrols are of great use locating lost horses, &c., and generally showing that we are on the alert. I intend to send some out this winter if feasible.

TRANSPORT.

We have on charge ten heavy wagons, one for water cart use, four in good order and condition, three on detachment in fair order, two worn out, and useless for anything, except hauling manure and hay around the post. Four spring wagons in good order, one half spring wagon, condemned, but used at Medicine Hat for hauling water and manure, being unfit for anything else.

Six double buckboards, five in fair order, one nearly worn out, one single buckboard pretty well used up, three bob-sleighs (heavy), two in fair condition one well worn, four bob-sleighs (light), two well worn, the others in good order.

All transport is quite sufficient for our needs, but we should be better with two new double buckboards with brakes, and one single; the old ones could easily be disposed of.

A new water tank is being built to cost \$25, the present one being on its last "wheel."

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

December 1st, 1895, the division numbered excluding specials: 74 officers and men, and 82 horses.

December 1st, 1896: 66 officers and men, and 79 horses, showing a net loss of eight officers and men and three horses.

Distribution state of the division is as below :

DISTRIBUTION, NOVEMBER 30TH, 1896.

Stationed at.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Total.	Horses.		
										Saddle.	Team.	Total.
Division headquarters		2	1	2	1	1	28	3	38	8	12	20
Swift Current, Canadian Pacific Railway					1	1			1	1		1
Town Station do do						1			1	1		1
Medicine Hat do do				1			3		4	2	2	4
Langevin do do							1		1	1		1
East End					1		3		4	3	2	5
Farwell						1	2		3	3		3
Ten Mile					1		3	1	5	4	2	6
Medicine Lodge					1		3	1	5	3	2	5
Josefsburg							1		1	1		1
On leave	1								1			
On command, Regina							1		1			
On herd										15	12	27
Attached in command		1							1			
Cast and sold not struck off										2		2
Condemned on herd										1	2	3
Total	1	3	1	3	4	4	45	5	66	45	34	79

Two line riders attached for pay and rations, with six horses for line riding only, not for police duty.

Since August (prairie fire time) more work has been done with fewer men.

CONDUCT.

Generally good, one man dismissed, two imprisoned, two corporals and one sergeant reduced to the ranks.

TARGET PRACTICE

Commenced 17th August, and carried out according to rules and regulations. A marked improvement was apparent. Prizes were given for the five scores which showed greatest improvement over last year. This plan was more appreciated than that of giving prizes to the best shots. The same men generally securing the latter.

The figure of unit last year was 2,249, this year 2,442.

Constable Sinclair, K., again carried off the medal for the best shot in the force, this being the third he is entitled to.

A new range was laid out with two targets, thus expediting the shooting.

A running target is in course of completion, the canteen paying for it. The men take a great interest in shooting and formed a rifle club, the advantage of more practice being apparent from the scores.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Reg. No. 3078,	Const. Bell, W.....	Increase	111..	Prize	\$8.00
" 2987,	" Wood, P. A...	"	110...	"	6.00
" 2744,	" McGregor, J..	"	107...	"	4.00
" 619,	Sergt. Allen, C.....	"	91...	"	2.00
" 2860,	Const. Torney, F. W.	"	84...	"	1 pocket knife.

With the exception of ten, every man made a higher score.

DRILLS

Were carried out under the supervision of Inspector Routledge in early spring, but were discontinued in the summer owing to press of work.

HORSES

Have done a lot of work. Seven were cast. One remount added to the strength. Horse No. 1744, broke his leg and had to be destroyed. Horse No. 2193 died of inflammation at Farwell.

Laminitis appears to be too prevalent, probably owing to the hard work, and hard dry roads.

A good many may have to be cast next fall.

SHOEING

In this division is not as it should be, I have had occasion to find a good deal of fault with the work done.

I would with due deference, suggest trying shoeing with fewer nails and lighter shoes. The pernicious practice of "opening out the heels" is too prevalent. If it were practicable to try "Charlier tips" I believe the advantage would be great and the cost less.

MILEAGE

Has been 150,691 miles.

ARMS

Are in servicable condition, 30 carbines have been sent to Regina for repairs, also nine revolvers, and returned in due course.

AMMUNITION.

Dominion ammunition for Winchesters is not a success, but for revolvers appears to be superior, as regards the charge of powder. The lesser charge conducing to more accurate shooting.

ACCOUTREMENTS.

Good order and condition.

The saddler went around the detachments two or three times during the season, and carried out all necessary repairs.

I would recommend for picket ropes "American hard twist." It is cheap, durable, strong, light, and does not kiuk. Cowboys use it a great deal.

If each picket rope was provided with a swivel in the middle, it would effect a considerable saving in ropes.

We shall want some new waist belts, as the ammunition drops out of some of the old ones, many of these having been resewn, and the leather consequently not holding the stitches.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY

Is fit for service, excepting two sets of wheel harness to be condemned, and one saddle, bridle, and gun sling, burnt at Langevin in the pump house. We received two new sets of heavy harness.

SUPPLIES.

The bacon and hams sent up from Cannington Manor were much appreciated, and superior to those supplied by the Hudson's Bay Co. The difference in price is about one cent per pound. The only fault found with it, was that being so palatable it went too fast.

Tea is of very inferior quality.

Tinware supplied from Regina is far superior to that supplied by the contractor.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Last year's issue of long boots proved unserviceable. Forty-two pairs were returned to the supply store, by your instructions, and were replaced by others of a superior quality.

We appear to have a difficulty in obtaining correct sizes especially 6s and 7s.

Cloaks and capes have been altered according to your instructions, and now look much smarter. All fur coats have been overhauled and repaired.

FORAGE.

Oats good quality. Hay supplied at division headquarters is first class. Most of it from flooded lands, price was \$10 per ton, and we got the value for our money.

All contractors put in too much and we rejected the surplus.

At Ten Mile the hay put in was of very inferior quality, and I only accepted it, at a great reduction, you approving of my action.

At Medicine Lodge the first contractor forfeited his deposit, and we at once, completed arrangements with another man. We got 274 tons, this year's contract, for the district, and with what we have on hand from last year have at date 333 tons odd, ample for our wants.

CONTRACTS.

Under this heading I would suggest that hay tenders be called for sooner, and more quickly decided upon, in order to give intending contractors more time to make their arrangements, such as choosing suitable localities whence to obtain their hay, and getting their outfits together.

Such a delay was the alleged reason for the first contractor at Medicine Lodge throwing up his contract, and the quality of the hay delivered at Ten Mile being so inferior.

A man does not care about getting his outfit together, until he knows whether he has the contract or not. If these were let by, say, the 30th June, it would be more satisfactory, I think, to every one. Hay on irrigated land can often be cut by the first week of July, but may not be on Dominion Lands before the latter end of that month. A definite date should also be inserted for completion of delivery.

BRIDGES AND ROADS.

A bridge was built by our men over the Frenchman's Rivor between East End and Farwell, and the road much improved.

Between Medicine Lodge and Sands' Mill, a short cut has been made, also by our men, the road was graded in several places, and two coulées bridged. Although the engineering work done is not exactly "according to Cocker" still the non-commissioned officer and men concerned deserve great credit for their work.

CANTEEN

Is doing very well, much appreciated, and a great advantage to the division.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have a hand engine, a hose reel and eighteen babcocks. These are all tested from time to time, and kept ready for service. Some lengths of hose may require replacing. Three babcocks will have to be condemned and replaced.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

In division headquarters the following work has been done: married inspector's quarters, an addition 18 x 14, cost \$112; oat shed, sided and floored, cost \$16; this will be equalized by the resultant saving of oats. Quartermaster store cellar, improved by six potato bins built in tiers, with movable slats and trap doors to allow free circulation of air. I might say here that in the recent cold snap the thermometer being below zero, the temperature of the cellar was 42°. The above cost \$9.25, and I hope the saving in potatoes will soon counterbalance the expenditure.

Quartermaster's meat safe relined with zinc.....	\$ 7 00
New oven in bake shop.....	100 00

Sergeants mess and quarters more advantageously arranged, at a gain of two rooms for sergeants.

Ice house moved to a better location, and sunk six feet into the ground, which will effect a saving in ice.

New butts built, and a new rifle range laid out, hospital, sick stable, quartermaster store, saddle room and many other buildings repainted.

Windows in stables changed so as to fall inward from the bottom to avoid the draughts on the horse's head. This was a good suggestion from acting corporal Mountford, our veterinary non-commissioned officer.

Barrack square fenced and trees brought in by Inspector Routledge, from the Cypress Hills planted, mess kitchen cellar repaired.

A screen placed around the men's latrine, and many other smaller repairs and alterations, such as remudding and whitewashing log buildings, &c., effected.

Graveyard put into decent order and appearance, &c.

OUTPOSTS, EAST END.

New stable 31 x 25 to hold 12 horses. New store house 18 x 20. 12 x 14 small shack for inspecting officer's accommodation, and a fence around the whole outpost.

FARWELL.

A new hay corral fence.

TEN MILE.

New blacksmith shop not completed. Kitchen added to barrack room not completed. Graveyard at Fort Walsh periodically fixed up.

MEDICINE LODGE.

Road graded and bridges built as above reported.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED, ESTIMATES ATTACHED.

Married inspector's quarters will require grouting, siding and the whole painting.

Work shops will require new roofs. These, however, can be made of mud, which will do very well, and the present lumber being utilized, will cost little besides the labour.

The mess room requires ceiling.

Mangers and floors of stables require repairing with two inch lumber.

The guard room must be enlarged.

Recreation room should be ceiled, being now very cold, and necessitating the consumption of much fuel.

EAST END.

Barracks and kitchen and new store house to be floored. Officers' quarters to be completed.

FARWELL

Being very cold in winter should be ceiled, the cellar having slightly caved should be lined.

TEN MILE.

Blacksmith shop and kitchen to be completed.

MEDICINE HAT.

The buildings are in charge of the Public Works Department, they are very cold and ramshackled and too large for our requirements. A smaller, more compact and neater detachment could be made by utilizing some of the buildings now only going to ruin across the river at the old post.

It is proposed to move some of the buildings from that point, to Maple Creek, to enlarge the guard room and to increase the accommodation for recreation purposes. The Canadian Pacific Railway will give us good rates, and the work can be done by our own men.

LIQUOR.

The License Ordinance works very well, some restriction, however, must be placed on the sale to half-breeds, if we are to succeed in keeping it away from Indians, and the handling of liquor by drug stores should be curtailed.

INSPECTIONS

Have been held periodically of outposts by officers of the division, and of headquarters by yourself on September 29th, and by the commanding officer and orderly officer daily.

ADDENDA.

Travel from the United States took a new direction this season via Battle Creek up to the bend at west end of "Old man on his back" thence via Davis's Lake north, and I would suggest the advantage of placing a detachment under canvas for the summer months at any rate at the "Cherry Patch" in the "Old man on his back." There is good water, feed and a little firewood, and from that point the whole country can be well seen.

Indians, and breeds especially, who congregate there, and are suspected of killing game out of season would then be under better supervision.

Just before closing this report I received a letter from Mr. Survant, of the outfit, stating he was prepared to put on two line riders to co-operate with our men, he expected other American outfits would do the same.

Referring to the artesian well, I understand the prices were as follows:—

For the 1st	50 feet	@ \$ 2.25	per foot.....	\$ 112.50
2nd	"	" 2.50	"	125.00
3rd	"	" 2.75	"	137.50
4th	"	" 3.00	"	150.00
5th	"	" 3.25	"	162.50
10 feet	"	3.50	"	35.00

I beg to report very favourably of Sergeant Major Tucker, Staff Sergeant Knight, Staff Sergeant Richards, and Acting Corporal Mountford especially, who as well as all the other non-commissioned officers performed their duties with zeal and intelligence in their respective positions.

I have also to thank the officers of the division for their hearty support.

I inclose table of distances and report from Assistant Surgeon Fraser, and veterinary non-commissioned officer.

Maps are forwarded under separate cover.

I omitted to mention the death of Reg. No. 2091, Constable Murphy, A. N., who died after a short illness in the hospital, on January 23rd, he was a respectable, trustworthy policeman and a good teamster.

I beg to endorse the suggestions made by Assistant Surgeon Fraser.

It would materially assist us in enforcing prison discipline were a clause inserted in the code or rules and regulations for the government of jails, empowering the officer commanding to impose further imprisonment on obstreperous prisoners. The "bread and water" or "dark cells" punishment is not always either practicable or efficacious.

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

M. H. WHITE FRASER,
Inspector, Commanding "A" Division.

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

APPENDIX J.

DISTRIBUTION—State of the Force by Divisions, during the summer of 1896.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Supernumeraries.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.
A.....	Maple Creek.....			1	1	1		2	2		29	2	38	37		37
	East End.....									1	3	1	5	8		8
	Farwell.....									1	1		2	4		4
	Ten Mile.....								1		4		5	9		9
	Medicine Lodge.....								1		3	1	5	7		7
	Josefsburg.....										1		1	1		1
	Medicine Hat.....							1			2		3	4		4
	Langevin.....											1	1	1		1
	Town Station.....										1		1	1		1
	Swift Current.....									1			1	1		1
C.....	Battleford.....			1	2	1		3	3	3	30	3	46	42		42
	Onion Lake.....							1			4		5	6		6
	Henrietta.....									1	2		3	3		3
	Macfarlanes.....										2		2	3		3
	Jackfish.....										2		2	3		3
	Bresaylor.....										1		1	1		1
	Saskatchewan Landi'g							1			5		6	11		11
	Macleod.....			1	2	1	1	4	5	4	47	5	70	98	1	99
	Pincher Creek.....				1						5	2	9	11		11
	Big Bend.....									1	3		4	4	1	5
D.....	Kootenai.....									1	1		2	2	1	3
	Stand Off.....				1			1			8	9	19	11	1	12
	St. Mary's.....										1		1	1	1	2
	Lee's Creek.....				1					1	2		4	5		5
	Boundary Creek.....									1	2		3	3	1	4
	Kipp.....									1	3		4	4		4
	Leavings.....								1		2		3	2	2	4
	Mosquito Creek.....				1						2		4	6		6
	Porcupines.....								1		2		3	4	1	5
	Peigan.....										2		2	2		2
Depot....	Town.....								1				1			
	Quarantine.....								1			3	5	9	7	7
	South Fork.....												1	1		1
	Crows Nest Pass.....										3		3	3		3
	Regina.....	1	1	1	6	1	1	9	8	9	66	19	122	103	3	106
	Qu'Appelle.....							1					1	2		2
	Town Station.....								1		1		2	1		1
	Fort Qu'Appelle.....										1		1	1		1
	Moose Jaw.....										1		1	1		1
	Kutawa.....									1	1		2	3		3
	Ottawa.....							3	1		1		5			4
	Moosomin.....				1			1			3		5	4		4
	Grenfel.....							1					1	2		2
	Wolseley.....										1		1	1		1
	Whitewood.....										1		1	1		1
	Cannington Manor.....										1		1	1		1
	Saltcoats.....				1			1			2		4	1		4
	Yorkton.....										1		1	2		1
	Fort Pelly.....										2		2	5		2
	Estevan.....				1				1		1		3	3		5
	North Portal.....									1			2	2		2
	Gainsboro'.....										1		1	1		1
	Oxbow.....										1		1	1		1
	Arcola.....										1		1	1		1
	Wood End.....							1			1		2	4		4

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, &c.—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff-Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Supernumeraries.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.	
Depot . . .	Wood Mountain . . .							1	1		5	1	8	9		9	
	Willow Bunch . . .								1		1		2	3		3	
	Yukon . . .				2	1		1	1	2	12		19				
	Broadview . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Buffalo Lake . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Caron . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Fleming . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Hyde . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Kenlis . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Longlaketon . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Lumsden . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Parklands . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Rocanville . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Sheho Lake . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Summer . . .										1		1	1		1	
E	Calgary . . .			1	2			5	3	4	31	2	48	52		52	
	Banff . . .				1					2	5		8	8		8	
	Gleichen . . .								1		4	5	10	6		6	
	High River . . .									1	2		3	4		4	
	Morley . . .										1	1	2	1		1	
	Dewdney . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Ings . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Olds . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Millarville . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Mitford . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Jumping Pond . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Wyndham . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Stevensons . . .										1		1	1		1	
	F	Prince Albert . . .			1	1			4	3	2	23	5	39	38	2	40
		Duck Lake . . .				1				1	1	3	1	7	6		6
Batoche . . .										1	3		4	4		4	
Saskatoon . . .									1				1	2		2	
Snake Plains . . .											1		1	1		1	
Dundurn . . .											1		1	1		1	
Kinistino . . .											1		1	1		1	
Rosthern . . .											1		1	1		1	
Willoughby . . .											1		1	1		1	
Wingan . . .											1		1	1		1	
Mackenzie's Crossing . . .											1		1	1		1	
G		Fort Saskatchewan . . .			1	1			5	2	2	30	4	45	54		54
		Edmonton . . .				1				1	1	4	2	9	7		7
		South Edmonton . . .										1		1	1		1
		Lac St. Anne . . .										1		1	1		1
	Innisfail . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Lewisville . . .										1		1	1		1	
	St. Albert . . .									1			2	2		2	
	Lamerton . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Red Deer . . .										2		3	4		4	
	Wetaskiwin . . .								1		1		1	1		1	
	Edna . . .									1			1	1		1	
	Egg Lake . . .										1		1	1		1	
	Beaver Lake . . .										1		1	1		1	
	K	Lethbridge . . .			1	1			4	1	4	25	4	40	30		30
		Milk River Ridge . . .									1	3		4	7		7
Coutts . . .					1				1		4		6	8		8	
Writing-on-Stone . . .									1		5		6	9	1	10	
Pendant d'Oreille . . .									1		3		4	7	1	8	
St. Mary's . . .									1		3		4	24	1	25	
Little Bow . . .											1		1	1		1	
Totals		1	1	8	29	5	2	50	51	51	471	72	741	768	18	786	

APPENDIX K.

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, on 30th November, 1896.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assist. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Supernumeraries.	Totals.	Horses.	Ponies.	Totals.	
A.	Maple Creek			1	2	1		2	1	2	28	3	40	52		52	
	East End								1		3		4	5		5	
	Farwell									1	2		3	3		3	
	Ten Mile								1		3	1	5	5		5	
	Medicine Lodge							1			3	1	5	5		5	
	Josefsburg										1		1	1		1	
	Medicine Hat							1			3		4	4		4	
	Langevin										1		1	1		1	
	Town Station									1			1	1		1	
	Swift Current									1			1	1		1	
	Line Riders											2	2				
	C.	Battleford			1	1	1		3	3	3	36	3	51	54		54
		Onion Lake							1			3		4	6		6
Jackfish									1		1		2	3		3	
Henrietta										1	1		2	2		2	
Macfarlanes											2		2	2		2	
D.		Macleod			1	3	1	1	3	5	3	48	7	72	51	1	52
	Pincher Creek				1				1		6	2	10	11		11	
	Big Bend									1	3		4	5	1	6	
	Kootenai									1	1		2	2		2	
	Stand Off				1			1			9	8	19	26	1	27	
	St. Mary's								1		3		4	7	2	9	
	Lees Creek				1					1	1		4	4		4	
	Boundary Creek										2		3	3	1	4	
	Kipp									1	1		2	4		4	
	Leavings								1		2		3	2	2	4	
	Mosquito Creek										2		3	3		3	
	Porcupine								1		4		5	8	1	9	
	Peigan									1			1	1		1	
	Town Patrol								1				1				
	Herd									1		2		3	30		30
	Quarantine											2		2			
	Crows Nest Pass											1		1			
	Dp.	Regina	1	1	1	6	1	1	10	9	8	81	19	138	121	1	122
		Qu'Appelle							1					1	2		2
		Town Station								1		1		2	1		1
Fort Qu'Appelle											1		1	1		1	
Moose Jaw											1		1	1		1	
Kutawa										1	2		3	3	2	5	
Ottawa								3	1		1		5				
Moosomin					1						3		5	4		4	
Grenfel								1					1	2		2	
Wolseley											1		1	1		1	
Whitewood											1		1	1		1	
Cannington Manor											1		1	1		1	
Saltcoats					1			1			4		6	6		6	
Yorkton											1		1	1		1	
Fort Pelly											1		1	1		1	
Estevan					1				1	1	3		6	6		6	
North Portal									1		1		2	2		2	
Gainsboro											1		1	1		1	
Oxbow											1		1	1		1	
Arcola											1		1	1		1	
Roche Percée										1		1	1		1		

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions—Concluded.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assist. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Supernumeraries.	Totals.	Horses.	Ponies.	Totals.
Dp.	Wood Mountain							1		1	2	1	5	5		5
	Willow Bunch								1		1		2	2		2
	Yukon				2	1		1	1	2	12		19			
E.	Calgary			1	2			5	1	5	34	3	51	53		53
	Banff				1					2	5		8	8		8
	Gleichen								1		2	5	10	6		6
	High River								1		2		3	4		4
	Morley										1	1	2	1		1
	Dewdney										1		1	1		1
	Ings										1		1	1		1
	Olds										1		1	1		1
	Mitford										1		1	1		1
	Vernon, B.C.												1	1		1
F.	Prince Albert			1	1			3	3	4	28	6	46	42	2	44
	Duck Lake				1				1		4	1	7	6		6
	Batoche									1	4		5	5		5
	Saskatoon								1				1	2		2
G.	Fort Saskatchewan			1				6	3	2	30	9	51	64		64
	Edmonton				1					1	4	2	8	6		6
	South Edmonton										1		1	1		1
	Lac St. Anne										1		1	1		1
	Innisfail										1		1	1		1
	Lewisville										1		1	1		1
	St. Albert									1	1		2	2		2
	Lamerton										1		1	1		1
	Red Deer				1						2		3	4		4
	Wetaskiwin										1		1	1		1
	Edna								1				1	1		1
Beaver Lake										1		1	2		2	
Egg Lake										1		1	1		1	
K.	Lethbridge			1	1			4	2	4	24	7	43	31		31
	Milk River Ridge								1	1	3		4	8		8
	Coutts				1				1		4		6	8		8
	Writing-on-Stone								1		5		6	10	1	11
	Pendant-d'Oreille								1		3		4	7	1	8
	St. Mary's										3		3	28	1	29
	Little Bow										1		1	1		1
Totals		1	1	8	29	5	2	49	50	54	468	83	750	780	18	798

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON L. A. PARÉ, 1896.

BATTLEFORD, 27th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the past year as follows:—

The health of the command has been exceptionally good, only about 130 cases having been recorded on our sick lists, a large proportion of which merely received medicine and went back to duty.

Of really serious cases we have had very few. That of Reg. No. 2975, Constable Leach, a case of acute rheumatism, caused some anxiety and was attended with remarkably high temperature, the thermometer registering as much as 105·3. He recovered, however, and has not since complained. That of Reg. No. 2910, Constable Harrison, a case of subluxation of the knee, proved tedious. He is now all right, and the articulation appears to be as strong, and limber as ever. That of Reg. No. 2373, Corporal Holmes, a rather severe case of gastritis, presented some serious symptoms, and was also attended with high temperature, over 105. However, recovery was prompt enough, he being only 14 days in hospital. He is now quite well and his digestion as good as ever. That of Reg. No. 2918, Constable Bushe, a case of synovitis, was also protracted, the knee had to be encased in plaster of paris to secure more compression and immobility; he did well and was discharged cured. That of Reg. No. 3057, Constable Jackson, a case of very obstinate sciatica, has proved rather puzzling, but the patient is now going about, and I hope will be returned to full duty in a short time.

We have again had this fall what may be termed a visitation of “la grippe.” A good many complained of neuralgic pains; some of violent, spasmodic, and very persistent cough, and there was both here and in town an epidemic of whooping cough which is still raging.

I take pleasure in saying that since 1892 we have not had a single case of fever, and in five years we have had only one death to record, and that the result of an accident. This speaks well for the sanitary condition of the post.

Apart from the pit closets (generally known as my “pet aversion”) which as I have repeatedly pointed out, are a constant source of danger, offering the only favourable soil for the evolution of the germs emitted from the rotting vegetation, and pools of stagnant water, the retiring waters of the Battle River necessarily leave every year at its embouchure; and which, in my opinion, at least, were the cause of the numerous cases of fever which have proved so fatal in former years: Apart, I say, from these pit closets (they have this year, as in former years, been constantly and carefully disinfected) our barracks, situated as they are on elevated, porous, self draining ground, are indeed in a favourable sanitary condition. And as the commissioner has promised to remove this source of danger, and to build earth closets at an early date, we shall, I hope, soon be in a *perfectly* satisfactory sanitary condition, and if, as I am told, the new latrine is to be large enough to contain a stove in winter, we shall also be rid of a fruitful source of colds, etc.

The barrack rooms have ample breathing space, and there are none of the ordinary sources of contamination of their atmosphere, such as those arising from cellars or basements, impure air from deposits, effluvia from draining pipes, closets, etc. There are no cellars, draining pipes, nor closets near enough, and the best discipline provides for the disposal of any refuse, which here, as in every other post, is removed at the appointed time as regularly as clockwork. The only source of contamination of the air in these rooms, are from combustion; respiration, skin-transpiration, and soiled clothes, and the removal of these impurities must be made

by thorough ventilation. This appears to have been done up to now, in a way, by the scanty means in use, but I believe that many colds, headaches, and other little ailments may be attributed to detective ventilation.

I have, as far back as 1888, advised the use of a very simple and cheap contrivance by which warmed fresh air could be supplied directly from outside. It consists of a sheet iron jacket fitted round the stove between the flanges, fastened in front on each side of the door, and to the lower flange all round, but open at the top. A 3 or 4 inch stove pipe fits into this jacket communicating under the floor with a wooden tube opening outside the building. The pipe would be provided with a damper to shut out the supply at will. This jacket would not only supply warmed fresh air, but would distribute warmth more evenly through the room, and those sleeping near these large stoves would not suffer from the heat, nor those in the corners from the cold.

The hospital now presents a remarkably comfortable and cheerful appearance, and the different articles so often requisitioned for have been procured. Superintendent Cotton has taken a great interest in this work, he has had all the walls repaired, kalsomined, painted, &c., and has done everything in his power to give the place the bright appearance it now has. There are still two or three things wanted which I understand will shortly be forthcoming.

Constable Reed is still acting as steward, orderly, and cook. He has, as in the past, given me full satisfaction, is thoroughly reliable, and a very good dispenser. I would again beg strongly to recommend that he be made a non-commissioned officer, it would greatly facilitate his work, and he thoroughly deserves it, for his ability, intelligence, irreproachable conduct, and years of service, and, as I have said before it would greatly assist hospital discipline.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,
Assistant Surgeon.

To Superintendent Cotton,
Commanding "C" Division.

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON S. M. FRASER, 1896.

MAPLE CREEK, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of "A" Division for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

The general health of the men of the division has been good with the exception of a more than usual prevalence of diarrhœa during part of the summer.

SPECIAL CASES.

I regret the necessity of reporting the death of the late Reg. No. 2091, Constable Murphy, who died on the 23rd January, of apoplexy at the base of the brain. A necropsy was held, assisted by Drs. Calder and Harris, who had seen the case with me, which resulted in the diagnosis being verified, Reg. No. 177, Constable Forbes, Keratitis and conjunctivitis with corneal ulcer. When he was returning from leave and while passing from one car to another, he was struck in the eye by a cinder from the engine. Unfortunately the injury received was in the same situation as a previous ulcer which resulted in opacity of corneæ and dimness of vision. The case, although a slow and tedious one, ended in recovery, and with a much better result than I expected, as the opacity was not increased.

Reg. No. 2768, Constable DeLorimier, recurrent iritis. This man being stationed at the Medicine Hat detachment came under the immediate care of Dr. C. S. Smyth, full reports of its history have been forwarded to you. Towards the end of his last attack he came under my treatment, being transferred to the post. I found an iritis and conjunctivitis also the results of an iridectomy and paracentesis corneæ, when the inflammations had subsided and he was allowed to be about. I recommended that he be sent to Regina to be invalided. The history of the case shows it to be of a recurrent nature.

Reg. No. 2,650, Ex-Staff Sergeant Macdonald (lacerated wound of the throat with cellulitis and emphysema). On the afternoon of the 27th July he received the point of a billiard cue in his mouth, it being directed backwards towards the left tonsil, it tore the soft palate and tonsil on the left side, passed through the pharynx into the back of the neck. Cellulitis with emphysema set in, extending around the neck and down to the chest involving its upper part.

The case for a few days appeared serious but resulted in complete recovery, he being returned to duty August 13th.

Reg. No. 2,695, Constable Buxton, fracture of the tibia, returned to duty recovered.

Reg. No. 2287, Constable Axton, lacerated scalp wound, cause indefinite, brought into hospital 3.30 a.m., 23rd September in an unconscious state. The case turned out favourably and he was returned to duty, October 1st, recovered.

Reg. No. 1,197, Constable Adams, cellulitis face from insect bite. In hospital July 13th to July 15th, returned to duty recovered.

BARRACK-ROOMS.

I beg to invite your attention to the important subject of the ventilation of the men's quarters, which I do not consider satisfactory. I would suggest that a ventilator be placed on the roofs of the barrack and mess buildings, which with

the present manholes in the ceilings of those quarters would aid materially the circulation of the air in them.

The bed-boards and trestles which are at present in use should be changed for iron cots similar to those supplied to other posts, and with them I feel confident there would be less trouble with that barrack pest the bed bug, I should much like to see some action taken with reference to the fitting up of the men's bath room, this being particularly necessary in the winter months.

•

GUARD ROOM.

As previously reported, this building is too small for its requirements, the interior arrangement being altogether unsuited for a prison, there being practically no ventilation and very imperfect heating. Considering the large number of prisoners undergoing punishment at this post, a more suitable building should be provided.

LATRINES.

These were all cleaned out and thoroughly disinfected last spring, the latter being continued weekly. I consider a great improvement might be made in the men's latrine at small expense. As at present arranged with three doors on each side, it is made very uncomfortable in the winter by the snow drifting in. I would propose closing these doors and placing one in the end, having a corridor down the side, and the closets opening from this, they being lighted by a small window from each.

Attached is an appendix of cases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "A" Division, Maple Creek, 30th November, 1896.

Diseases.	No. of cases.	No. of days.	Average duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess	1	2	2	Returned to duty, recovered.
Adenitis groin	2	9	4	do do
Abdominal pains	1	4	4	do do
Alcoholism	2	6	3	do do
Apoplexy	1	3	3	Const. Murphy died 23rd January, 1896.
Biliousness	12	29	2	Returned to duty, recovered.
Blistered feet	1	6	6	do do
Bruised finger	1	1	1	Treatment and duty, do
Burnt eye	1	3	3	Returned to duty, do
" ankle	1	5	5	do do
Cellulitis face from insect bite	1	3	3	do do
Cold, bronchial	12	35	3	do do
" feverish	13	37	3	do do
Contusions	7	44	6	do do
Conjunctivitis	5	20	4	do do
Constipation	3	10	3	do do
Circumcision	2	29	14	do do
Cramps (stomach)	1	1	1	Medicine and duty, do
Diarrhoea	17	49	3	Returned to duty, do
" Dysenteric	1	6	6	do do
Dislocation, 1st metacarpal hand	1	6	6	do do
Dyspepsia	2	2	1	do do
Earache	3	4	1	do do
Fracture (tibia)	1	70	70	do do
Frostbite	3	6	2	do do
Garache	3	4	1	do do
Inflamed hands	1	3	3	do do
Ingrowing toe nail	1	3	3	do do
Impacted cerumen	2	2	2	Sent to Regina to be invalided.
Iritis recurrent	1	67	67	Returned to duty, recovered.
Keratitis and conjunctivitis with corneal ulcer	1	58	58	Returned to duty, recovered.
Nervousness	2	9	4	do do
Neuralgia	7	16	2	Extraction and duty, do
Odontalgia	4	14	1	Returned to duty, do
Perineal pains	1	4	4	do do
Pharyngitis	2	3	1	do do
Rheumatism	7	36	5	do do
Swollen feet	1	5	5	do do
Tonsillitis follicular	8	16	2	do do
Tender fingers (when exposed)	1	2	2	Treatment and duty, do
Tinea circinata	1	1	1	Returned to duty, do
Wound, lacerated throat with cellulitis and emphysema	1	15	15	Returned to duty, do
Wound, lacerated scalp	1	9	9	do do

S. M. FRASER,
Asst. Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN, 1896.

FORT MACLEOD, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual sick report of "D" division for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

In reviewing this it will be seen that we have again had no case of continued fever, or infectious disease, and I can again record another year in which I have neither seen nor heard of any case simulating "malarial fever."

As regards the general health of the division, we have recently had a fair test as to the fitness of all ranks in the command to withstand fatigue, prolonged strain, and exposure to weather. I refer to the work entailed in preventing the escape out of the country of the Indian "Charcoal," now a prisoner in the guard room, and I will use the opportunity to make a few remarks from a medical point of view.

As to the extremely difficult nature of the country, and other conditions favouring the concealment of the Indian, so apparent to all who were out, it is not my place to speak, except in so far as these affected our men. But as these comprised the hills, the mountains, rivers and streams, with long stretches of rolling plain between, brush and heavy timber, and the mountain passes, the work performed was rendered very rough and arduous, with much riding. To add to this, it was the changeable season of the year, first mild, then stormy with snow, and ice impeding the river crossings.

For over three weeks the men were out, and some of the individual rides accomplished and work performed were worthy of record. But the point I wish to make is this, that in no case were men incapacitated by chafe, cold, ophthalmia or over-strain, and the fact that only two minor injuries occurred points to general intelligence and good management. These two were, Constable Brindle with badly sprained ankle, who rode fifty miles after receiving the injury; and Constable Cole with similar injury to the elbow.

I consider this a most creditable record, and one that points strongly to the fit condition of this command, when it is noted that men employed as clerks, teamsters, servants, artisans, etc., all took their share in this arduous work.

I have to record the death of two old and respected members of the force.

Interpreter Jerry Potts, who had long been troubled at intervals with hæmorrhages from the lungs, showed signs of decline in the early spring. Progressive general debility, dependent on phthisis, gradually carried him off, and he died on the morning of July 14th. He was buried with military honours, and many old-timers and ex-policemen attended feeling that one of the oldest and best-known "land-marks" had past away. The part played in the early days by Jerry Potts will go down in the history of the mounted police and the Indians of the Canadian North-west.

On the 12th of this month I brought in from Pincher Creek the remains of our late comrade, Sergeant W. B. Wilde, who was shot and killed by the Indian "Charcoal," while in pursuit and attempting his arrest on a charge of murder. By the death of Sergeant Wilde the force has lost a non-commissioned officer of high principle and sterling qualities, and as an example of "duty first, and always" it would be hard to find him excelled the world over. Having been in the same command with him at Wood Mountain nearly nine years ago, subsequently at Maple Creek, and again in Macleod, I have seen something of the influence which his strong character had upon those with whom he came in contact. I had perhaps peculiar opportunities of knowing him both on, and off duty, and the more one knew him

the better did one appreciate the manly and soldierlike spirit which has doubtless left a stamp on many of those who looked to him as their example. I make brief mention of a few

SPECIAL CASES.

Reg. No. 2711, Constable McDermid, was in hospital or on special forms of light duty from November 24th, 1895, until July 18th, when he took his discharge. He was suffering from pneumonic phthisis, and though at times improving in strength he was never able to resume duty.

On January 16th, I went out to Stand Off to bring in Reg. No. 1862, Constable Stewart, who had been severely frost-bitten in several places while riding out to his detachment in the face of the wind. He was in hospital for two months but made a good recovery. Four days afterwards, however he was re-admitted with a broken collar-bone which kept him another month in hospital.

There were one or two other cases of frost-bite, resulting from the sudden changes, to which this district is so liable, overtaking men on patrol.

Reg. No. 2321, Constable Mathieu, had in August, an obstinate attack of sub-acute rheumatism, with a form of eczema. He improved somewhat in a month's treatment, but a course of the water and the sulphur baths at the Crow's Nest Springs completely restored him.

I have had two cases of acute appendicitis causing anxiety during the critical period.

On the 12th of May, Reg. No. 1709, Constable Nicholson, was admitted to hospital with symptoms of this disorder. After a few days careful treatment the question of operation became pressing, and I called in Dr. Kennedy. We decided to wait a few hours having everything in readiness. An abatement of the dangerous symptoms took place and he slowly recovered without operation. He left the hospital on the 9th of June, and has been doing duty in the canteen without any recurrence of the appendical disease.

Reg. No. 2211, Constable Shaver, came into hospital on the 8th of September, with slight signs pointing to the appendix. These became pronounced before long, and again it looked as if operation would be necessary. I again called in Dr. Kennedy, in the evening. We thought best to wait until morning, hoping for the same encouraging course as Nicholson's case had taken, and were not disappointed. In a day or two there began a rapid improvement and Constable Shaver recovered completely and left the hospital on the 5th of October, for light duty.

On September 29th, A. Rouleau, civilian, was brought into hospital as a prisoner, bleeding profusely from a severe wound in the wrist, received in a street-row. Fortunately for him Staff Sergeant Heap was on hand and promptly arrested the hæmorrhage until I arrived to attend to the wound.

HOSPITAL, ETC.

The hospital-orderly has utilized his spare time in painting the ceilings and varnishing the doors and woodwork of the hospital interior.

One easy chair has been received from Regina.

Tenders for the supply of drugs were called for and the contract given to R. B. Barnes. The drugs so far supplied have been quite satisfactory.

The sanitary condition of the barracks has been excellent.

Twenty-one men have been examined for re-engagement.

Seven applicants for the force have been examined, of whom three were recommended.

The various detachments have been visited and reported upon.

Sergeant Morris took over the duties of hospital steward from Staff Sergeant Heap on November 19th.

Staff Sergeant Heap, who has lately taken his discharge, was with me for two years and a half, during which time I always found him most capable and attentive to his duties, and I am sorry to have lost him.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. HAULTAIN,

Assistant-Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report of "D" Division for the year ended 30th November, 1896.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average duration on Daily Sick Report.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Surgical Cases.</i>				
Abscess (Thecal)	1	3	3	Recovered, returned to duty.
Adenitis	3	17	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 recovered, returned to duty, 1 still in hospital.
Appendicitis	2	94	47	Recovered, returned to duty.
Burns	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Corns	1	1	1	do do
Cuts and Bruises	12	33	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Conjunctivitis	4	20	5	do do
Eczema	1	13	13	do do
Fractures	2	36	18	do do
Frost bites	2	64	32	do do
Gonorrhœa	4	32	8	3 recovered, returned to duty, 1 still in hospital.
Hæmorrhoids	3	47	15 $\frac{2}{3}$	Recovered, returned to duty.
Lymphangitis	2	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Ophthalmia	5	18	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	4 recovered, returned to duty, 1 still on sick rpt.
Orchitis	3	43	14 $\frac{1}{3}$	Recovered, returned to duty.
Sprains and strains	8	65	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	do do
Stricture, urethral	1	9	9	do do
do spasmodic	2	12	6	do do
Tooth extractions	13	13	1	do do
Wounds, incised	1	4	4	do do
<i>Medical cases.</i>				
Alcoholism	1	3	3	do do
Asthma	1	1	1	do do
Biliousness	6	6	1	do do
Colic	11	22	2	do do
Coughs and colds	22	33	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 recovered, returned to duty, 1 still in hosp.
Cystitis	1	27	27	Recovered, returned to duty.
Diarrhœa	8	11	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	do do
Dysentery	1	22	22	do do
Collic, tonsillitis	3	12	4	do do
Headache	1	1	1	do do
Lumbago	3	9	3	do do
Myalgia	7	17	2 $\frac{1}{7}$	do do
Neuralgia	6	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Pleuritis	1	22	22	do do
Pneumonia phtthisis	1	231	231	Took his discharge.
Pyresia, simple	3	9	3	Recovered, returned to duty.
Rheumatism, inflam	3	51	17	do do
do muscular	2	39	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 recovered, returned to duty, 1 still on Sick Report.
Sciatica	1	5	5	Recovered, returned to duty.
Sore throat	4	4	1	do do
Vertigo	2	2	1	do do

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. P. BELL, 1896.

REGINA, 9th December, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of Depot division for the year ended 30th November, 1896.

In the early part of the year a few men suffering from influenza came under treatment, the disease, however, did not extend, and those affected promptly recovered.

During the month of September, two cases of scarlet fever were admitted into hospital, one a constable, the other the son of an officer whose servant occupied the same barrack room as the constable. Every precaution was at once taken with the view of limiting the spread of the disease, the officer's quarters and barrack room being fumigated and the occupants of both placed in quarantine for fourteen days. The school located in the barracks was closed. The hospital was isolated, and an auxiliary hospital established for all other cases. Both patients recovered satisfactorily, and upon their discharge the hospital, including furniture, bedding, etc., was disinfected as thoroughly as possible, and the walls and ceilings afterwards kalsomined.

Shortly before the occurrence of these cases it was reported that a child, living about two miles from the barracks, had died from scarlet fever.

In November the disease was said to be prevalent in the town of Regina and that several deaths had resulted. I am, however, pleased to state no further case has occurred in the post.

I regret having to record two deaths in the division, Reg. No. 3100, Constable Kern, being accidentally drowned near Wood End on April 27th, and Special Constable Champion who died on January 27th from diabetes, after an illness lasting about two years.

Two constables were invalided. 2

Thirty prisoners were treated during the year, in addition to others seen on the ordinary daily visits to the guard room. Five were admitted into hospital.

The average number daily on sick report was $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Eighty-four applicants to join the force were examined during the year, and twenty-five men were examined for re-engagement.

The furnaces which were placed under the hospital last year, are satisfactory and a considerable saving of fuel is effected. Occasionally last winter, in very cold weather, with a high wind, there was some difficulty in keeping up the temperature, but I think this was rather due to causes other than those attaching to the heating apparatus. The kitchen, dining-room, hall and one ward, were painted last year, and the whole building has undergone a thorough cleaning, the walls and ceilings not previously painted have been kalsomined, and the hospital is now in a satisfactory condition. The electric light has proved most convenient.

The sanitation of the post has not been neglected, weekly inspections were made and reported to the commanding officer, who has had all recommendations promptly carried out.

I desire to call your attention to the guard room. This building, an old one, is certainly not now in a condition to accommodate the large number of prisoners which are frequently detained here, it is impossible to warm it properly, the cells are too small, and in the winter so dark and cold that prisoners cannot be kept in them during the day, but, when not at work, have to be brought near the stoves in order to keep fairly warm. The tramp element forms the bulk of our prisoners, and in spite of the greatest care it is impossible to prevent the presence of vermin, which,

owing to the walls of the building having shrunk, cannot be eradicated. A wooden structure is unsuitable for a guard room in this country, such a building should be of brick or stone, heated by hot air, so that the cells and other parts could be equally warmed.

Staff Sergeant Bates has performed his duties carefully and efficiently, and I have always found him reliable.

Reg. No. 3127, Constable Wadey has acted in the capacity of hospital cook and orderly in a most satisfactory manner.

The following is a resumé of the cases admitted into hospital.

Remaining in hospital from last year..... 3

Admitted during the year:—

Medical..... 62

Surgical..... 38

103

Of these were:—

Returned to duty..... 98

Returned to light duty..... 1

Invalided..... 1

Died..... 1

Remaining in hospital..... 2

103

Average detention in hospital $8\frac{1}{2}$ days.

Average daily number in hospital $2\frac{1}{2}$.

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

G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SICK Report of Depot Division, Regina, for the Year ended 30th November, 1896.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Average duration. — Days.	Remarks.
Angina	1	3	Returned to duty.
Biliousness	15	2½	do
Bronchitis	4	9	do
Carious teeth	32		
Cerebral congestion	1	4	Returned to duty.
Chafes	17	4½	do
Colic	7	1½	do
Conjunctivitis	10	1	do
Constipation	10	1	do
Contusions	26	3½	do
Coughs and colds	76	2½	do
Crushed fingers	1	34	Still under treatment.
Debility	5	7½	Returned to duty.
Diabetes	1		Dead.
Diarrhoea	36	1½	Returned to duty.
Earache	2	1½	do
Eczema	4	6	do
Erysipelas	1	38	do
Frost bite	2	4	Still in hospital, 1.
Gastric ulcer	1	31	From last year; returned to duty.
Gonorrhoea	1	15	Returned to duty.
Gout	1	6	do
Headache	11	1½	do
Hemorrhoids	3	2	do
Hydrocele	1	9	Invalidated.
Influenza	19	5½	3 from last year; returned to duty.
Iritis	1	54	On leave pending discharge.
Lumbago	3	4	Returned to duty.
Minor surgical cases	14	5½	do still in hospital, 1.
Myalgia	8	2½	Returned to duty.
Neuralgia	9	2½	do
Pleuritis	1	50	do
Pruritus	4	1	do
Psoriasis	2	1	do
Pyrescia	8	5½	do
Rheumatism	12	6½	do
Scarlet fever	2	34	do
Sciatica	3	9	do
Sprains and strains	30	4½	do
Syncope	2	2½	do
Synovitis	6	33½	do
Tonsillitis	4	7	do
Varicocele	1	31	do
Wounds, lacerated, contused, &c.	18	7½	do

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON F. H. MEWBURN, 1896.

LETBRIDGE, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Annual Medical Report of 'K' division, North-west Mounted Police, for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

During the year thirty-one cases have been admitted and treated in hospital, with an average residence there of eight days per case, these cases are shown in the attached classification. Twenty-two men have been examined for re-engagement. No deaths have occurred, the drug supply has been ample and satisfactory.

I have the honour to be sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. H. MEWBURN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "K" Division, 1896.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Surgical.</i>				
Frost bite.....	2	11	5½	Recovered; returned to duty.
Contusion.....	4	21	5¼	do do
Traumatic Orchitis.....	1	9	.....	do do
Laryngitis.....	2	9	4½	do do
Hammer toes.....	1	65	.....	do do
Compound fraction of finger joint.....	1	41	.....	do do
Foreign body on cornea.....	1	6	.....	do do
Burn on cornea.....	1	5	.....	do do
Odontalgia.....	2	5	2½	do do
Chafe.....	1	3	.....	do do
Hypogastric neuralgia.....	1	4	.....	do do
Adenitis.....	1	19	.....	Still under treatment.
<i>Medical.</i>				
Eczema.....	1	4	.....	Recovered; returned to duty.
Coryza.....	2	8	4	do do
Intestinal colic.....	3	9	3	do do
Lumbago.....	2	8	4	do do
La grippe.....	1	6	.....	do do
Febricula.....	1	8	.....	do do
Cephalgia.....	2	5	2½	do do
Epilepsy.....	1	2	.....	Special constable; discharged.
	31	248	8	

F. H. MEWBURN,
Acting Asst. Surgeon.

2nd December, 1896.

APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON H. M. BAIN.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of this post, for the year ending to-day.

The health of the men here, during the past year, have been very good, and there is nothing of interest to report on.

The number of cases treated was 134; the average number on the daily sick list 3·47; number of police in hospital 10; average time in hospital 10 days; number of deaths, 1.

One man was examined for engagement, and was admitted; ten men were examined for re-engagement.

Three civilians were treated in hospital, remaining there for an average of 19·66 days. These patients were all afterwards transferred to the Medicine Hat hospital. The drug supply for the past six months was procured from Messrs. W. J. Mitchell & Co., and has been supplied at a much cheaper rate than ever before. The quality of drugs supplied has also been very satisfactory.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficient manner in which Staff Sergeant West has discharged all his duties.

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.

YEARLY Sick Report, ending 30th November, 1896.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Alcoholism	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Alveolar abscess	3	13	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Biliousness	15	21	1 $\frac{4}{5}$	do do
Boils	7	56	8	do do
Burns	2	4	2	do do
Catarrh	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Chilblains	1	2	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Carbuncle	1	20	20	do do
Colds	19	26	1 $\frac{7}{10}$	do do
Colic	7	9	1 $\frac{3}{7}$	do do
Conjunctivitis	7	14	2	do do
Contusions	5	26	5 $\frac{1}{5}$	do do
Cuts	5	18	3 $\frac{3}{5}$	do do
Cystitis	1	31	31	do do
Deafness	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Diarrhoea	13	14	2 $\frac{2}{13}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Felons	2	24	12	do do
Frostbites	2	6	3	do do
Gonorrhoea	1	5	5	do do
Hæmorrhoids	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Headache	1	1	1	do
Hernia (inguinal)	1	2	2	Supplied with truss.
Hystero epilepsy	1	8	8	Recovered and returned to duty.
Influenza	1	6	6	do do
Insomnia	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Neuralgia	4	4	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Odontalgia	2	2	1	do do
Old nephritis	1	7	7	do do
Orchitis	1	9	9	In hospital.
Pharyngitis	4	4	1	Medicine and duty.
Pleuritic pain	2	4	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Rheumatism (muscular)	11	44	4	do do
Rubeola	1	7	7	do do
Sciatica	1	8	8	do do
Sore lips	1	9	9	do do
Sprains	4	12	3	do do
Stye	1	2	2	do do
Synovitis	1	42	42	do do
Death	1			Suicide.
<i>Civilians.</i>				
Necrosis (leg)	1	9	9	} Sent to Medicine Hat Hospital.
Paralysis	1	20	20	
Psoas abscess	1	30	30	
<i>Prisoners.</i>				
Amputation (arm)	1	29	29	Recovered.
Biliousness	2	4	2	do
Bruises	3	8	2 $\frac{3}{3}$	do
Fractured hand	1	29	29	do
Sprains	2	16	8	do

HUGH M. BAIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASST. SURGEON R. D. SANSON, 1896.

CALGARY, 19th December, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to tender you this, my annual report of this post for the year ended 30th November, 1896.

I am glad to state that the general health of the men of this division has been good throughout the year.

Great improvements have been made in the sanitary arrangements in barracks, the new water closets giving great satisfaction. The guard-room is frequently over crowded owing to the limited number of cells.

SPECIAL CASES.

On the evening of 12th June, Interpreter Godin was brought in with a bullet wound in the abdomen about two inches above the "umbilicus" he was at once removed to the Calgary General Hospital, an exploratory incision was made with negative results, he expired at 5 a.m. of the 13th. Reg. No. 3081, Constable Morgan was admitted to hospital on the morning of the 27th October, with a bullet wound in the leg. The bullet entered at the head of tibia of the left leg, tore through the soft tissues and made its exit posterior to the tibia at the lower third of the limb. He still is in hospital and is doing as well as could be expected though there will probably be restricted movement of the affected joint.

I inclose detailed statement of cases treated here during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

R. D. SANSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-West Mounted Police,
Regina.

Yearly Sick Report.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abdominal pains.....	3	15	5	2 returned to duty ; 1 medicine and duty.
Biliousness.....	1	1	1	Returned to duty.
Bullet wound.....	1	.....	.....	In hospital at present.
Burns.....	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Colds.....	17	21	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 returned to duty ; 2 medicine and duty.
do bronchial.....	3	4	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Conjunctivitis.....	3	5	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
Constipation.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Colic.....	3	3	1	Returned to duty.
Cuts and bruises.....	13	52	4	8 returned to duty ; 2 ex. parade ; 1 ex. boots.
Frost bite.....	1	2	2	Ex. boots.
Diarrhœa.....	4	4	1	i returned to duty ; 2 ex. parade ; 1 med. and duty.
Gastritis.....	2	2	1	do 1 medicine and duty.
Gonorrhœa.....	1	23	23	Returned to duty.
Hæmorrhoids.....	1	2	2	Ex. riding.
La Grippe.....	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Lumbago.....	1	2	2	Medicine and duty.
Mental debility.....	1	5	5	Off duty and sick leave.
Nausea.....	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Neuralgia.....	1	2	2	Medicine and duty.
Pleuritic pains.....	2	6	3	Returned to duty.
Pyrexia.....	1	2	2	do
Rheumatism.....	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 returned to duty ; 1 medicine and duty.
do muscular.....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Skin eruptions.....	1	1	1	do
Strains.....	8	76	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 returned to duty ; 2 med. and duty ; 2 ex. parade.
Sore throat.....	3	3	1	1 do 2 do
Tonsillitis follicular.....	5	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Toothache.....	10	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Vertigo.....	2	2	1	do

R. D. SANSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOSPITAL SERGEANT L. WATSON, 1896.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual medical report of this division for the year ending this date.

During the past year the same vigilance has been exercised *re* sanitary matters as formerly. Daily inspections were made of all buildings from which disease might emanate, and a free use of disinfectants and deodorants made when necessary. Any suggestions made to the officer commanding were immediately acted upon; resulting in a most satisfactory showing as the health of the division is all that could be desired.

The total number of members of the force treated during the year was 74.

Twenty-eight cases being of a surgical and 46 of a medical nature.

Nine cases were admitted into hospital and averaged 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ days each.

Exclusive of this 16 civilian prisoners were treated during the year; six for surgical, and ten for medical ailments.

One prisoner admitted into hospital remained 58 days.

During the year a number of indigent settlers were treated for various ailments, a summary of these cases is attached hereto.

I am forced to again call your attention to the great necessity of having a kitchen built in connection with the hospital, to which I have already referred in my annual reports of 1894 and 1895, this should be done at once as the hospital cannot be called equipped without it.

During the summer the hospital was kalsomined, which gave the wards a more cheerful appearance.

Simple remedies were supplied to Innisfail, Red Deer and Athabasca Landing detachments.

Edmonton detachment was supplied with drugs in small quantities as requisitioned for by the medical officer in charge.

Disinfectants were also supplied to Red Deer, Edmonton, St. Albert and Athabasca Landing detachments.

The contract for drugs was awarded to H. E. Thompson, and has been satisfactory. The improvements made to wash-room, mess-room and kitchen, will add much to the comfort of the members of the division.

During the summer part of the hospital grounds were sodded by hospital orderly, Constable H. F. Mitchelson, who is very attentive to his duties, and takes special interest in his work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.

H. Staff Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding
"G" Division,
North-west Mounted Police.

ANNUAL Sick Report of "G" Division for Year ending 30th November, 1896.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average duration on Sick Report.	Remarks.
<i>Medical Cases.</i>				
Colds	13	25	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ days.	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Colds, feverish.....	3	12	4 do	do do
Cephalalgia.....	4	8	2 do	do do
Biliousness	5	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	do do
Diarrhoea.....	5	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	do do
Lumbago.....	2	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	do do
La grippe.....	3	9	3 do	do do
Lame back.....	4	16	4 do	do do
Sore throat.....	3	6	2 do	do do
Rheumatic pains.....	4	8	2 do	do do
<i>Surgical Cases.</i>				
Abrasions.....	2	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	do do
Boils.....	1	1	1 do	do do
Burns.....	1	12	12 do	do do
Chafe.....	1	4	4 do	do do
Contusions.....	8	102	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	do do
Frost bites.....	3	43	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	do do
Sprains.....	6	34	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	do do
Wounds punctured.....	2	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	do do
Wounds lacerated.....	4	51	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	do do

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.,
Hospital Staff Sergeant.

ANNUAL Sick Report of "G" Division for Year ending 30th November, 1896.

Civilian Prisoners Treated.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Annual duration of Sick Report.	Remarks.
<i>Medical Cases.</i>				
Cramps.....	1	1	1 Days.	Returned to work.
Colds.....	2	2	1	do
La grippe.....	2	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered ; returned to work.
Dyspepsia.....	1	1	1	Returned to duty.
Rheumatic pains.....	1	1	1	do
Indigestion.....	2	2	1	do
Feverish cold.....	1	4	4	Recovered ; returned to work.
<i>Surgical Cases.</i>				
Frost bites.....	2	12	6	Recov. ; ret. to work (from last year).
Periostitis.....	1	58	58	Recovered ; returned to work.
Sprains.....	2	12	6	do do
Stricture of urethra.....	1	1	1	do do

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.,
H. S. Sgt.

LIST of Cases treated "on Relief" during the Year ending 30th November, 1896.

Disease.	Number of Prescriptions filled.	Remarks.
Synovitis.....	7	
Cold.....	2	
Gastritis.....	3	
Dyspepia.....	1	
Odontalgia.....		Extracted tooth.
Rheumatism.....	2	
Oblique inguinal hernia.....		Reduced hernia, and fitted truss.
Cold.....	3	
Convulsions.....	1	
Frozen hands.....		Amputated 3rd and 4th fingers of left hand. In hospital from 24th January to 9th March, 1896.
Hypertrophy of prostate.....	3	
Sprain of ankle.....	1	
Chorea.....	1	
Frost bite.....	1	
Scrofula.....	2	
Gun shot wound of hand.....		Amputated index finger of right hand. In hospital from 10th to 18th March, 1896.
Gastric ulcer.....	3	
Cystitis.....	1	
Endometritis.....	3	

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.,
Hospital Staff Sergeant.

APPENDIX T.

REPORT OF HOSPITAL SERGEANT C. J. McNAMARA.

SALTCOATS, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

During the past year there has been almost no sickness amongst the members of the detachment, and what there has been was of a very trifling nature.

Only fourteen cases occurred amongst the members of the force here, five of toothache, three of diarrhœa, two of feverish cold, two of biliousness, one cut eye and one of tonsillitis. In the latter case I removed the greater part of both tonsils.

There is no police hospital here, but the house they live in is very comfortable for any slight illness.

A cottage hospital has been built here during the summer and if any very serious illness took place they could be removed there. The town is in a very healthy situation and has been remarkably free from epidemics of any kind until this summer, when scarlet fever broke out here. Two houses in town were quarantined. There was one death in Saltcoats, one in Yorkton and one at Kamsack amongst the children.

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

C. J. McNAMARA,
Staff Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Saltcoats.

APPENDIX U.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. BURNETT, 1896.

REGINA, 21st December, 1896.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1896.

Apart from the minor accidents and diseases which horse flesh is heir to, and the severe work which many of them had to perform in the hunt for the Indians Almighty Voice and Charcoal, and in fire patrol work, the health of the horses has been exceptionally good.

Ninety-one remounts were purchased during the year, these being practically of the same class the force has been taking over for the past four or five years. As a number of ranchers have gone out of horse raising altogether in that time, and those remaining in the business have made little or no change in their breeding stock, little or no change is noticeable in the class offered the police; these horses are well suited for the work of the force, but unfortunately it is often found necessary to put young horses at work they are hardly capable of performing, on account of their age and undeveloped condition, nearly every case of injury to the tendons and ligaments of the extremities, occurs before the horses reach the age of six, or during the first two years of service in the force, and any sprain or rupture of the kind, invariably leaves a weak spot, this I may say is a very rare accident among the remounts kept at the headquarters of Depot division, these horses are never sent away from the post unless it is absolutely necessary, but get regular daily exercise.

In future I would like to see every remount purchased for the force, brought to Regina, or they might be divided between Regina and some point in the west, say Macleod or Calgary, and given not less than two years' preparation before being put to regular police work. By following this plan I believe we would get from four to six years more work out of our horses than we now do. As an example of what the treatment which I recommend will do for a horse, I will cite the case of horse Reg. No. 70 (Crowfoot). This horse was purchased in 1882, was taken by ex-Commissioner Irvine, for two years; this horse got nothing but exercise, is now eighteen years old, and is still practically sound, and during the past ten years, Crowfoot's life has been anything but idle.

Detachment and patrol work is the greatest drain upon the horse flesh of the force, there are detachments of course where the horses are always found in the pink of condition, and where a remount would have just as good a chance as at the headquarters of a division, provided there were one or two extra horses to take the brunt of the work, but as this is not always possible, the safer plan is to keep the remounts away from the detachments.

I am sorry I cannot speak so highly of all detachments, and am very much afraid that the speed of the horses is occasionally tested in running coyotes, and other animals found on the prairie.

With the exception of "C" and "D" divisions, the stabling accommodation is good, both of the above mentioned divisions require new infirmaries, the buildings now in use are old log structures, being both badly lighted, ventilated and cold, the saddle horse stable of "C" division is very narrow and is improperly lighted and ventilated, the team horse stable is a fairly good building, but is much too high off the ground, and I think might be lowered and repaired at a trifling expense.

The shoeing throughout the force shows a slight improvement over that of previous years, very little fault can be found with the work done by our own blacksmiths, the horses on detachment are the ones that suffer most from poor shoeing, but as is often the case, there is only one blacksmith in the district where a detachment may be stationed so there is nothing to be done but patronize him, or let the horse go without shoes.

I would like a little more variety in the pattern of shoe supplied the force, more particularly in the width of the web, it being often necessary to add to or diminish the weight of the shoes carried by some horses without making any variation in the thickness.

I would recommend that in future any horse blankets purchased for the force be purely woollen, the jute covered blanket answers very well for outside use, but as it does not allow of free respiration is unfit for use in the stables, I believe the woollen blankets could be purchased for about the same price as the jute, would wear as well, and as they are lighter would be more conducive to good health.

I would also recommend that a better quality of horse brush be supplied, of course a first class brush is an expensive article, but I think a great saving would be effected in the end, as it would outwear a number of the cheap kind.

I have inspected the hay and oats, supplied the force at the different posts which I have visited, and in each case have found both of good quality.

CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The North-west Territories being practically a stock raising country, the diseases affecting horses, cattle and sheep, require all the attention the government can possibly give the subject, for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of the many fatal outbreaks which settlers and stock raisers have had to cope with, the wealth of the country and the health of the consumers demand it.

Cases of actinomycosis or big jaw are, I have no doubt, increasing in number, but not to such an extent as the majority of people interested imagine, the prominence given the disease since it has been placed on the contagious disease list, will no doubt account for this. It has been a great surprise to many to find out that what they thought was simply the result of an injury to the jaw was nothing more or less than a contagious disease. The majority of the settlers are perfectly ignorant of the cause and nature of this disease, to give an example of this may not be amiss.

While inspecting a band of horses at Pheasant Forks last September, the fall fair of the Pheasant Forks Agricultural Society was being held, upon my looking over the cattle I found that the ox which the judges had awarded 1st prize to was suffering from actinomycosis, the disease being in an advanced stage, in this case the majority of people who saw the ox were satisfied that the animal was suffering from an injury to the jaw.

A number of butchers who I have spoken to on the subject were of the opinion that the disease was non-contagious, and would have had no hesitation in slaughtering and disposing of the beef of such animals.

BLACK LEG.

The weather during the past summer has been very favourable to the propagation and spread of this disease, a number of outbreaks having been reported in the district lying west of Battleford on which Poundmaker's, Thunder Child and Moosomin reserves and Bresaylor settlement are situated, quite a number of cattle died some of the ranchers in the Touchwood Hills country were also heavy losers.

GLANDERS.

Very few cases of this disease were reported this year, and only one case came under my own personal notice; this was a well-known racing pony owned in the town of Grenfel, I was requested to examine the horse by the owner, and upon doing so found the animal in the last stage of the disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

This disease again made its appearance among the horses of "G" Division, stationed at Fort Saskatchewan, four cases having been reported, none of which up to the present time have proved fatal.

During the summer an outbreak occurred at Rosthern, a Mennonite settlement in the Prince Albert district. I have also heard of a few isolated cases in the vicinity of Calgary.

MANGE.

This disease, formerly so prevalent, appears to have pretty well died out, not one case having been brought to my notice.

During the summer it was reported to me that a number of cattle north of Fort Qu'Appelle were suffering of some disease of the feet. I had not the opportunity of seeing those cattle, and fancy the affection was due to some local cause.

Before closing I would recommend that the members of the veterinary staff stationed at the different posts, be supplied with some veterinary periodicals. There are a large number of first class magazines published and to be had at very reasonable rates, by supplying each division with two of these journals it would not be a very great drain upon the department, for not only would the readers be benefited but the whole force.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. BURNETT,
Inspector Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX V.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON T. A. WROUGHTON, 1896.

BARRACKS, FORT MACLEOD, 30th November, 1896.

To the Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report for year ending 30th November, 1896.

During the year I have been in veterinary charge of the Macleod and Lethbridge districts and have constantly visited the horses both at divisional headquarters and at the various detachments.

Our horses throughout have been remarkably free from any form of contagious or infectious disease of a serious nature. This immunity has also extended to range horses.

Glanders which at one time was more or less prevalent in certain localities in the district now seems to be a thing of the past. I may say that when on leave two years ago I provided myself with some "mallein" which was personally given to me by Professor McFadyean, and prepared in the laboratory of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Since procuring it, however, I have as yet had no opportunity of testing it.

During the year ten horses were cast and sold as unfit for further police work and brought better prices than expected, in every case, the price realized was in advance of the valuation put upon them by the board.

Two deaths resulted from natural causes, one from "pneumonia" and the other from "entritis." Both horses died when away from the post on detachment. Another horse was drowned when crossing the Belly River at Big Bend and another had to be destroyed at Kipp, owing to injuries received from the kicking of another horse.

Owing to some of our detachments being so far from headquarters it has been found necessary to employ blacksmiths outside of the force. Their shoeing during the past year has been more satisfactory than last, owing in a great measure to the fact that the non-commissioned officers have been more particular in seeing that the instructions prepared by me for their guidance were properly carried out. There is still, however, room for improvement.

The work performed by our horses has been exceptionally hard this year, more particularly during the last month or so when the chase after the Indian murderer "Charcoal" was being carried on, some of the distances travelled were most remarkable and neither men or horses were spared when the interests of the public service demanded it. With the exception of some injuries to withers and backs, our horses came through the ordeal very creditably, especially when one takes into consideration that many of the rides were performed at night and on tired horses (every available horse, team and saddle, was called into requisition) again owing to the very nature of the chase, it was impossible at times to get forage to the horses and they were not always in good grazing ground. In spite of these hardships I have only one casualty to record. Horse Reg. No. 2073, which died as mentioned before at Big Bend detachment. The horses have now pretty well recovered their normal condition and do not appear much the worse for their work.

I would again beg to draw your especial attention to the stable now used as an infirmary, it is wholly unsuitable for winter use. In the first place there are no

means of keeping up even a moderate temperature, no hot water can be procured except from the division kitchens and bath room, and by the time it arrives at the stable it is often too cold to be of the slightest use. During the last month the weather has been intensely cold, some cases of injuries under treatment, I had to have removed daily to the blacksmith's shop in order to dress them, it being quite out of the question to attempt to do it in the stable. In some cases this would be impossible, and I would most respectfully urge that something be done in the matter of a new building—not only is it hard on the patients but it is equally hard on the attendants. Surgical operations that require prompt attention have either to be altogether abandoned or can only be performed in such a way that the best results cannot be hoped for. Poultices are often frozen solid, and it becomes almost impossible to use water in any way.

The general health of stock throughout this district has been remarkably good, a few cases of "actinomycosis" have from time to time been brought to notice. In one case a tumour taken from the muscles of the postero external part of the upper third of the tibia of "a beef" was brought to my office; what remained of the carcass, the greater portion having already been consumed as good, was to all appearances perfectly healthy. I made a careful examination of the tumour and suspected that it was a case of "actinomycosis." The peculiar situation of the lesion, and my microscope not being a very powerful one I was loth to put too much reliance upon my diagnosis, I therefore sent the specimen to the pathological laboratory of McGill University for confirmation, and received a reply from Dr. McEachran, of which the following is an extract. "We have hardened the specimen, made sections and stained by Gram's method, the specimen shows casious masses appearing like "tuberculosis." But on microscopic examination the ray fungus was discovered, the specimen is therefore one of 'actinomycosis.'" By the above it will be seen that the disease does not always manifest itself in a very marked manner. But for the accidental discovery of the tumour it would never have been known that there was anything amiss with the animal, and as it was the greater part of the carcass had already been consumed as food—what remained was condemned by me.

As usual, a number of horses have been sent out for a winter's run on herd on account of their feet and legs. The winter, however, has proved so exceptionally severe and the snow so deep that they have had to be brought in, a crust is forming on the snow which is about two feet deep on the level, and in consequence the skin on the front of the fetlocks of a number of the horses was becoming so denuded of hair, bruised and even cut, that I considered it advisable to have them all brought into the post at least for the present.

This is the severest winter I have yet seen in the country and is very exceptional, this being the first time in my experience that it has been found necessary to bring the herd in from winter quarters.

I visited all the "K" division detachments several times during the year and found the horses in good order, a few cases of temporary ailments, but nothing of a serious nature. I also recommended several horses to be given a winter's rest as their legs and feet showed considerable signs of wear.

Before closing my report I would like to draw attention to the satisfactory manner in which Reg. No. 1776, Corporal E. A. Aske, has performed his duties at this post as veterinary corporal.

I inclose an appendix of diseases from 30th November, 1895, to 30th November, 1896.

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

T. A. WROUGHTON,
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

VETERINARY CASES, 30th November, 1895, to 30th November, 1896.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks.
Ringbone	4	19	Returned to duty.
Rheumatism	2	9	do
Debility	5	7.3	do
Collar galls	10	9	do
Tendinitis	8	7	do
Caulked	5	9	do
Spd. hock	2	22	do
Dermatitis exzematosa	5	7.4	do
Splint	5	19	do
Periostitis	1	30	do
Wound punctured	2	10	do
do lacerated	1	7	do
Sore back	4	8.3	do
Kicked	4	9	do
Bilious fever	1	54	do
Sprained fetlock	7	9.1	do
Phthiriasis	1	4	do
Sidebones	2	22	do
Bruised foot	5	3	do
Filious ankylosis	3	24	do
Lupp corn	3	3	do
Rope burns	2	17	do
Sprained shoulder	1	9	do
Sore neck	4	7	do
Cerebral congestion	1	9	do
Lame	5	4	do
Tumours	3	15	do
Foreign body in foot	6	4	do
Wire cuts	2	12	do
Fracture external	1	40	do
Angle of ilium			
Colic "spasm"	2	3	do
do feat	2	4	do
Diarrhoea	2	3	do
Catarrh	3	11	do
Abscess	2	23	do
Fistulous withers	2	36	do
Bruised	3	7	do
Stomatitis	1	9	do

T. A. WROUGHTON,
Asst. Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX W.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT J. PRINGLE, 1896.

BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1896:—

The general health of the horses of the division has been remarkably good. Two fatalities have occurred, horses Reg. Nos. 1933 at Henrietta detachment from pneumonia, and 1103, at this post, from urinic poisoning, caused by chronic constitutional disturbance.

The hay delivered at this post by contractors is of superior quality, well cured and free from weeds and bottom grass.

The oats also delivered were of excellent quality.

I have repeatedly drawn attention to the urgent necessity of an infirmary stable being built at this post with surgery and kitchen in connection, and would again refer to the matter, as should an epidemic occur, the results would be disastrous.

During the summer we have kept the herd out, found it resulted beneficially, as horses coming in from trips when turned out, added to their condition and health wonderfully.

All parties leaving have been supplied with medicines, also several detachments.

Have recommended eight horses for casting as being unfit for police duty, owing to chronic disease and age.

Owing to unusual hard work this summer and fall, supplying patrols for prairie fires, escorts to Indians from the United States, &c., some of our team-horses were only in fair condition, but am pleased to state that they are now in an excellent state.

Would recommend that in future our herd for winter be turned out earlier in the fall so that our horses can get better acquainted with the range before the snow becomes too deep to cover the grass.

Our division stables are very cold, and one of the principal causes is the height of stable floor from the ground, and also the mistaken idea of having the doors in the ends, which when opened causes the draft to strike every horse and is one of the principal causes of complaints of the respiratory organs. I would suggest a change in this particular, which I am confident would result beneficially, and would add to the comfort of our horses.

I regret to report a number of fatalities from black leg (anthrax) in this district occurring at Bresaylor settlement, Poundmaker's Reserve and Thunderchild's; thirty-five animals died from the disease in the above named places, they were all young animals and were in splendid condition, in fact the best in the band.

The shoeing of the horses of the division has been thoroughly attended to, in fact Constable Long, our blacksmith, would be hard to replace.

I have visited the various detachments during the year, with the exception of Onion Lake, and found the stables well ventilated and everything that would conduce to the comfort of our horses carried out.

I append herewith list of cases under treatment during the year.

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

J. PRINGLE
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding
"C" Division.

ANNUAL Sick Report of Horses for year ended 30th November, 1896.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Colic.....	6	12	2	Returned to duty.
Enteritis.....	1	9	9	do
Nephritis.....	1	8	8	do
Cystitis.....	1	14	14	do
Open joint.....	1	90	90	do
Bruises.....	3	18	6	do
Wounds.....	6	96	16	do
Sprains.....	6	54	9	do
Abscess.....	1	10	10	do
Burnt heels.....	3	28	9 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Saddle galls.....	1	4	4	do
Diarrhoea.....	1	6	6	do
Rheumatism.....	1	20	20	do
Partial paralysis.....	1	14	14	do
Lymphangitis.....	1	16	16	do
Laminitis.....	2	21	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	do

J. PRINGLE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

APPENDIX X.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT G. FRASER.

LETHBRIDGE, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my report for the year ending this day.

The general health of the horses of this division during the year has been excellent, no serious case of disease having occurred.

Some of our team horses have been sent to the herd at St. Marys, for the winter and will no doubt be in a good shape for next season's work.

The remounts received during the year from Macleod have so far done well and I have no doubt but that they will prove a serviceable lot.

The forage delivered by the contractors is of good quality.

The supply of drugs is satisfactory.

I beg to attach herewith a list of the horses treated this year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. FRASER.

Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding
"K" Division North-west Mounted Police,
Lethbridge.

LIST of Horses Off Duty for the Year ended 30th November, 1896.

Reg. No.	Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Number of Days.
2063	Sprained stock	Nov. 26, 1895	Dec. 4, 1895	9
P. 5	Punctured wound in frog	Dec. 11, 1895	Jan. 24, 1896	41
1986	Contusion	Jan. 27, 1896	Feb. 7, 1896	11
2061	Ossific growths	do 27, 1896	March 19, 1896	53
1873	Kick	do 28, 1896	Feb. 7, 1896	11
1939	Bruised heel	April 1, 1896	April 7, 1896	7
1705	Sprained fetlock	do 6, 1896	June 2, 1896	55
1614	Bruised heel	do 28, 1896	May 16, 1896	20
1534	do	May 5, 1896	do 25, 1896	21
1712	Low ringbone	do 5, 1896	June 2, 1896	28
2200	Splint	do 5, 1896	May 31, 1896	27
1762	Sprained fetlock	do 18, 1896	do 25, 1896	7
1778	do	do 17, 1896	June 2, 1896	17
1874	do	June 2, 1896	Aug. 14, 1896	74
1082	Bruised coronet	do 16, 1896	July 16, 1896	31
2058	Suspensary of ligament	July 16, 1896	Aug. 22, 1896	38
2208	Cut on leg	Aug. 28, 1896	Sept. 26, 1896	29
R. 2257	Fever and shock	Oct. 24, 1896	Nov. 2, 1896	10
2063	Sprained tendons	do 24, 1896	do 10, 1896	18
1998	do fetlock	do 24, 1896	Oct. 29, 1896	6
1896	do do	Nov. 2, 1896	Nov. 18, 1896	17

G. FRASER,
Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

APPENDIX Y.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT H. T. AYRE, 1896.

REGINA, 30th November, 1896.

The Officer Commanding
Depot Division, North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following annual veterinary report of Depot Division for the year ending this day.

The general health of the horses of this division has been very good for the past year, four deaths occurred amongst the horses on winter herd, viz., Reg. No. 1161 from enteritis, Reg. No. 1156 hypertrophy of the heart, Reg. No. 1541 was found in a snow drift and had evidently been frozen to death, and Reg. No. 2183 from inflammation of the bowels and uterus, these are the only deaths I have to report in the division, there have been the usual number of cases of lameness, wounds, bruises, etc., (a list of which I append) but nothing of a contagious or serious nature.

During the past year some thirty horses have been cast and sold from this division, averaging a very fair price, these have been replaced by thirty remounts purchased chiefly from the Quorn ranch, one car load we received on the 15th June are all well broken and have turned out very good horses, the last lot were received on the 14th November, and will I think turn out (after a little handling) to be very good horses for our work.

The usual summer herd was run from the post, which is a good saving of hay, and also of much benefit to those horses run down and requiring a rest, although this year owing to the great plague of flies, they did not do so well as they might have done.

Mr. O'Brien has again got the horses to winter, there are at present thirty-seven on herd, the feed is very good, that part of the country luckily escaping the many prairie fires we have had.

The hay feed was very good, last year a great saving was effected by the officer commanding purchasing straw for bedding, which answers that purpose far better than hay, and is to be had at a trifling cost, most of the new contract this year has been put in by a number of Germans, and is of very good quality, the oats fed were also of a superior quality, all of them being grown around Regina. I weighed one bushel brought in by a Mr. Martin, and they went 50 lbs. to the bushel. I have been in this post over five years, and I do not think I have seen a finer sample, and certainly not cheaper considering they were only 19½ cents a bushel.

Unless I was away on other duty, I personally examined every load of hay and oats that came into the post.

Great care has been taken with the shoeing, there has not been one case of lameness from bad work, every horse where practicable, being shod once a month.

The detachments have been well supplied with medicines, also all patrols leaving the post.

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

H. T. AYRE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

ANNUAL Sick Report of Depot Division, year ending 30th November, 1896.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Aborted	1	10	10	Returned to duty.
Abrasion	2	22	11	do
Abscess in neck	2	16	8	do
do jaw	1	16	16	do
Colic	4	24	6	do
Curb	1	53	53	do
Debility	11	99	9	do
Fracture of pelvis bone	1	59	59	On herd.
Enteritis	2			(Died at O'Brien's, Reg. No. 1161, 14th Feb., '96. do 2183, 24th Apl., '96.
Hæmorrhage	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Hypertrophy of heart	1			Died at O'Brien's, Reg. No. 1156, 7th Feb., 1896.
Influenza	1	1	6	Returned to duty.
Frozen to death	1			At O'Brien's during the month of Feb., 1896.
Injury to eye	3	15	5	Returned to duty.
do jaw	1	6	6	do
<i>Lameness.</i>				
Corns	9	198	22	Returned to duty.
Enlarged fetlock	2	106	53	do
do tendons	1	26	26	do
Hip lameness	1	6	6	do
Injury to shoulder	1	11	11	do
Laminitis	11	187	17	do
Quarter crack	1	83	83	Still off duty.
Rope burns	7	63	9	Returned to duty.
Scratches	11	110	10	do
Stifle lameness	1	6	6	do
Strained tendons	16	224	64	do
do fetlock	7	133	19	do
Strain of muscles of loins	1	5	5	do
Thoroughpin	1	20	20	do
Lymphangitis	4	112	28	do
Phthiriasis	1	9	9	do
Rheumatic chill	1	4	4	do
Ucerated mouth	2	79	39½	do
<i>Wounds.</i>				
Contused	27	324	12	Returned to duty.
Contusion of foot	3	45	15	do
do head	1	34	34	do
Incised wound	8	168	21	do
Lacerated	6	144	24	do
Punctured	6	66	11	do

APPENDIX Z.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT C. H. SWEETAPPLE, 1896, "G" DIVISION.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this, my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

During the past year, the general health of the horses of this division has been good.

Besides the minor complaints and accidental injuries which unavoidably occur, horse Reg. No. 1639, died of pneumonia, and there are at present four cases of typhoid fever under treatment. These are all progressing favourably and I do not anticipate any further trouble from this disease.

The stables are warm, well ventilated and lighted, and are supplied with every thing necessary for the health and comfort of the horses.

There has also been pasture secured where the ground is moist and grass abundant which has been a great convenience and benefit.

I have made frequent visits to the different detachments and have found the horses well taken care of and free from disease, but the shoeing has not at all times been satisfactory.

I have given the smiths employed, and the non-commissioned officer in charge, careful instructions, when it has been found necessary.

During the winter months, veterinary lectures were delivered and instructions given as to the care of the horses, and a practical knowledge as to treatment in case of an emergency, also particular attention was given in describing the symptoms of glanders, so as to prevent our horses from coming in contact with animals suffering from this disease.

Besides three horses transferred from "E" division, Calgary, seven remounts were posted to this division, and one remount was purchased in Fort Saskatchewan. These should become very serviceable animals and are well adapted for the work required of them.

Horse Reg. No. 1813 was cast and sold as unfit for further service, and there are still several old horses which should be disposed of as being unable to do the severe work which may at any time be required of them.

Most of the saddle horses have gone without shoes during the summer, and I find they are much less liable to injuries and lameness, if the ground is free from stones, than those which are shod. The shoeing done by Constable Le Roy has been very satisfactory.

In several parts of the district I have found animals suffering from glanders and the necessary steps have been taken to prevent the spread of this disease.

Two outbreaks of symptomatic anthrax have occurred, but prompt action was taken and the loss was slight in both cases.

I visited Beaver Lake district, where a number of horses had died, and found them to be suffering from typhoid fever. Instructions were received to apply the tuberculin test to a band of cattle supposed to be suffering from tuberculosis, but owing to the unfavourable state of the weather since receiving these instructions, it has been impossible to apply the test.

Though the different divisions have always been very well supplied with reading matter, I would beg to suggest that considerable benefit would be derived by adding two or three veterinary periodicals to the list.

I have examined all forage delivered at this post and have found it of good quality.

All parties leaving the post have been supplied with veterinary box, with medicine, and directions for its use.

There has been on hand at all times what drugs and veterinary appliances were necessary.

I attach herewith table of cases under treatment during the year, also estimate of drugs required for ensuing year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant

To the Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

CASES under Treatment.

Number of Cases.	Disease.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
		Days.	
2	Laryngitis.....	19	Recovered.
1	Injury to poll.....	17	do
1	Curb.....	30	do
1	Colic.....	2	do
2	Quarter crack.....	24	do
9	Sprain of tendons.....	13	do
1	Azoturia.....	10	do
1	Sore back sit fast.....	17	do
1	Abscess on fetlock.....	21	do
2	Laminitis.....	19	do
2	Abscess in shoulder.....	23	do
1	Punctured wound on hock.....	7	do
4	Contusions.....	11	do
2	Injury to stifle.....	12	do
1	Lacerated wound.....	17	do
2	Chronic lameness.....	38	do
4	Typhoid fever.....		All under treatment, but progressing favorably
1	Pneunonia.....		Died.

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, V.S.,
Vet. Staff Seryt.

APPENDIX AA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT G. P. DILLON, 1896.

CALGARY, 30th November, 1896.

To the Officer Commanding,
"E" Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual veterinary report of this division for the year ending this date.

I took over the veterinary department of this division from Sergeant Perry, on 6th December, 1895. The health of the horses has been particularly good during the year. Horse Reg. No. 1385 had to be destroyed for navicular, but no disease of a serious nature has been among the horses.

There were a few cases of rheumatism among the old horses, in the early spring. Four horses were cast and sold, as unfit for further police service.

The oats delivered by the contractors, Parish and Lindsay, were of good quality, and the hay supplied by the contractors, Haggart and Sullivan, was of good quality and well cured.

Horses suffering from the effects of hard work have been put on herd.

I should like to call your attention to the shoeing, which has been well and carefully performed.

I append hereto a list of horses treated during the year.

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

G. P. DILLON, V. S., D. V. S.,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

ANNUAL Veterinary Report of "E" Division for Year ending 30th November, 1896.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Remarks.
Wounds	2	Returned to duty.
Curbs	2	do
Capped elbow	2	do
Injured leg	2	do
Colic	5	do
Simple ophthalmia	2	do
Quarter crack	1	do
Lame	14	do
Indigestion	1	do
Picking up nails	2	do
Scratches	1	do
Collar chafe	4	do
Lymphangitis	1	do
Rope burn	2	do
Tumour	1	do

G. P. DILLON, V.S., D.V.S.
Vet. Staff-Sergeant.

APPENDIX BB.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT H. G. JOYCE, 1896.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1896.

To the Officer Commanding
" F " Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1896, and append list of cases under treatment during the year.

Since last report no cases of an epizootic or contagious nature have occurred among our horses, and the majority of cases under treatment were due to the ordinary wear and tear, accidents and exposure to which police horses are liable from the nature of work they perform in all seasons of the year.

Last June eight horses were cast and sold, good prices being realized.

Eleven horses were received in July from the Depot division, some of whom performed their work rather indifferently on patrol, prairie fire and other duties.

A number of horses on detachment work have been exchanged in consequence of showing the effects of hard work and were turned out on herd for a much needed rest.

Twelve horses comprise the winter herd at St. Catharines, eight miles from the post. I visit them frequently, and when I last saw them they were in excellent condition.

On the 9th of last June, horse Reg. No. 1238, a cast horse, was destroyed by order of the Commissioner.

Horse Reg. No. 1912, a wheeler in a four horse team fell and broke his neck while on special duty.

During the year glanders has not been so prevalent in this district as in former years, very few cases being reported. There have been no outbreaks of anthrax, and I have not seen a single case of tuberculosis, actinomycosis in cattle, scab in sheep, swine fever, or mange in horses.

On 28th August and 17th October, I went to Duck Lake and Rosthern, to investigate a sickness among horses belonging to settlers in those districts, a number having succumbed from its effects. On both visits I failed to find a serious case, but from symptoms related by persons who had lost horses I am inclined to think that in most cases the animals died of typho-malarial fever.

The forage of all kinds supplied by the contractors is of good quality.

The stock of drugs and appliances is ample for the present, a fresh supply will be required early in the coming year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. JOYCE,

Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

RETURN of Cases under Treatment for year ending 30th November, 1896.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Remarks.
Abscess scrotal.....	1	Returned to duty.
Bruised feet.....	4	do
do backs.....	2	do
do shoulders.....	2	Off duty.
Colic, spasmodic.....	1	Returned to duty.
Catarrh, nasal.....	1	do
Cracked heels.....	2	do
Diseased tooth.....	1	Off duty.
Debility.....	1	Returned to duty.
Frost bite.....	1	do
Fever, relapsing.....	1	do
Galled shoulders.....	4	do
Injury to pelvis.....	1	do
Lymphangitis.....	1	do
Laryngitis.....	1	do
Rope burn.....	1	do
Strangles.....	1	do
Sprains, hock.....	2	do
do fetlock.....	3	2 returned to duty, 1 still off duty.
do tendon.....	6	Returned to duty.
do shoulder.....	1	Off duty.
do ligament.....	1	Returned to duty.
Wounds, contused.....	18	do
do incised.....	2	do
do lacerated.....	2	do

H. G. JOYCE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

APPENDIX BB.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT H. G. JOYCE, 1896.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1896.

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" F " Division.

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The forage of all kinds supplied by the contractors is of good quality.

The stock of drugs and appliances is ample for the present, a fresh supply will be required early in the coming year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. JOYCE,

Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

RETURN of Cases under Treatment for year ending 30th November, 1896.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Remarks.
Abscess scrotal.....	1	Returned to duty.
Bruised feet.....	4	do
do backs.....	2	do
do shoulders.....	2	Off duty.
Colic, spasmodic.....	1	Returned to duty.
Catarrh, nasal.....	1	do
Cracked heels.....	2	do
Diseased tooth.....	1	Off duty.
Debility.....	1	Returned to duty.
Frost bite.....	1	do
Fever, relapsing.....	1	do
Galled shoulders.....	4	do
Injury to pelvis.....	1	do
Lymphangitis.....	1	do
Laryngitis.....	1	do
Rope burn.....	1	do
Strangles.....	1	do
Sprains, hock.....	2	do
do fetlock.....	3	2 returned to duty, 1 still off duty.
do tendon.....	6	Returned to duty.
do shoulder.....	1	Off duty.
do ligament.....	1	Returned to duty.
Wounds, contused.....	18	do
do incised.....	2	do
do lacerated.....	2	do

H. G. JOYCE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

APPENDIX CC.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SERGEANT J. J. MOUNTFORD, 1896.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MAPLE CREEK, 30th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose the annual report of the veterinary department of this division for the year ending 30th November, 1896.

On my arrival here from Regina, I took over the duties of veterinary sergeant for this division on the 20th of October, 1896, and found everything in good order.

The general health and condition of the horses of this division is good, with the exception of the team horses, which are quite thin, accounted for by the work they have been doing this summer.

I am pleased to report that no infectious or contagious disease exists among the police horses in this division.

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.

The hay and oats delivered this fall, are on the whole of good quality.

I have visited the herd twice since October 20th, and found the horses all in good health and condition.

Two deaths have occurred amongst the horses of this division during the past year.

Horse Reg. No. 1744 with compound fracture of the metacarpal bone was shot.

Horse Reg. No. 2193 died from gastro enteritis.

Inclosed you will find report of cases treated the past year.

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

J. J. MOUNTFORD,
Veterinary Sergeant.

Officer Commanding,
North-west Mounted Police,
Maple Creek.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "A" Division ending 30th November, 1896.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Collar galls	8	64	8.	Returned to duty.
Wounds	7	70	10	do
Quarter crack	1	5	5	do
Cinch galls	2	16	8	do
Colic	5	5	1	do
Acute indigestion	3	8	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
Thoroughpin	1	13	13	do
Bruised knee	2	20	10	do
Sprained tendon	7	42	6	do
do muscle	1	31	31	do
Lymphangitis	2	18	9	do
Abscess	1	32	32	do
Sprained ligament	2	16	8	do
Corns	4	15	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	do
Bruised heels	1	11	11	do
Diarrhoea	1	1	1	do
Fever	1	15	15	do
Spavin	2	30	15	Still lame.
Laminitis	5	55	11	On herd.
Enlarged joints	1	14	14	do
General debility	1	25	25	do
Gastro enteritis	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dead.
Fracture of metacarpal	1	1	1	do

J. J. MOUNTFORD,
Veterinary Sergeant.

Maple Creek, Nov. 30th, 1896.

APPENDIX DD.

REPORT ON THE YUKON DETACHMENT.

FORT CONSTANTINE, YUKON RIVER, N.W.T., 20th November, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report for the Yukon detachment with a hope that it may arrive earlier than the one of last year.

The past summer has been a busy one in many respects, first the completion of the buildings of the post, and the necessary work in and about it, the getting of the winter's supply of fuel, the opening up of a large and very rich placer mining district, which work, although not properly belonging to the police, has devolved on me as acting government agent, and without the assistance of Sergeant Engel, I would not have been able to do the work. The trouble at Glacier Creek, last July, had in the first place to be adjudicated on by me, then enforced by the police.

The season opened very late, the ice not breaking till the 17th May, then for a week the river was full of it, the first small boat coming in with the last of it on the 23rd. A heavy storm in September filled the river with ice again, for some time practically closing navigation. On the 2nd the river was full of ice and liable to freeze at any time.

The country has been free from crime of a serious nature, a couple of cases of breaches of the peace, a few cases of petty larceny on the creeks, with one of giving liquor to an Indian, for which offence a warrant is out for the person, but not yet executed by reason of the offender being at present on one of the distant creeks.

BUILDINGS.

It has been necessary to do considerable work on the buildings of the post in the past summer. Double floors have been laid in all the houses with the exception of the store and guard room. All the roofs have been earthed and the walls caulked with moss. The corners of the buildings have been covered with thick paper and boards. A verandah has been erected in front of the guard room and a sidewalk of slabs has been laid down round the inside of the square. A small building 18 x 20 has been erected and is used as a recreation room; it is very comfortable and the men appreciate it.

During the heavy rains of spring and summer the roofs leaked badly, causing great discomfort, so badly that oil-sheets and tarpaulins had to be put up over all the beds to keep them dry. The earth roofs of this country will only absorb a certain amount of moisture and when the limit is reached, a deluge of very dirty water is the certain result. To obviate this difficulty I propose to lay boards early in the spring over the earth. The cost will not be great and will save re-earthing the roofs each year. The barrack inclosure has been increased by about 40 feet from the buildings on the north and west sides. The stockade surrounding the whole is nearly complete, a few more logs will be required in the spring to finish it. Heavy slabs are being utilized in the meantime. The logs for the stockade were cut some miles up the river and floated down to the barracks, they were green and very heavy. In order to ease the men I found it necessary to hire two dog teams to haul them from the edge of the bank to their position around the square.

FUEL.

The question of procuring dry fuel for this post is one of great difficulty and will yearly become harder to solve. Last summer at different times parties of men

were sent up the river to cut, raft and float down sufficient dry wood for the coming winter. Both banks of the Yukon were thoroughly inspected for wood for a distance of 50 or 60 miles. About 130 cords of wood were brought down to the post. The men found it very hard work, as the wood had to be carried or rolled from where it was felled, distances varying from 50 to 300 yards. In only one place was wood found in any great quantity, an island about 50 miles from here which had 100 cords on it, this was thoroughly cleaned out. I may say that there is no dry wood left along the Yukon that can be obtained by hand for at least 75 miles above here.

This makes the question of fuel for next year one of great difficulty. Green wood for fuel is out of the question being practically unburnable. Spruce is the only wood obtainable and is much wetter than that found in the northern part of the Territories.

The ring of sap in the spruce here is from 1 to 3 inches in thickness. There is no scarcity of dry wood, but it stands at such a distance from the bank of the river, that under existing circumstances it is practically impossible to take it out. If we had a team of horses this difficulty would be removed and sufficient wood could be cut and hauled a distance of from one to two miles across the river. There is a large seam of very good soft coal about 10 miles from this post on a creek known as Coal Creek. It is in the hands of the N. A. T. & T. Co., who propose opening it this winter and building a tramway from the mine to the bank of the river opposite their store.

They hope to be able to supply enough coal to do this settlement as well as their steamers. From tests made during the severe cold of last winter it was found that one ton of this coal was equal in heating capacity to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood. This coal is very clean and leaves a very small percentage of ash. It is estimated that there are about 200,000 tons of it in sight at the mine. There is no doubt that this mine will prove the chief source of fuel for this country in the future. The N. A. T. & T. Co., have already provided their steamers with grate bars in view of the immediate opening of this mine. I hope to be able to advise you as to the price and quantity in sufficient time to have coal burners sent in for this post. The wood stoves now in use here would be available for the new posts intended to be built up the river.

RATIONS.

When the detachment came to this country, in 1895, they brought their own rations for the year. It was recommended that tenders should be called for supplies for the following year, viz., August 1st, 1896—August 1st, 1897. This was done, and the contract awarded to the N. A. T. & T. Co., whose tender was at a lower rate all round, than the government could have sent them in for. The season of navigation this year was exceptionally short, and only two steamers were able to make a through trip from St. Michael's to this point. In consequence, all the supplies called for at this post did not arrive. The shortages are as follows:—Flour, 10,700 lbs.; bacon, 1,350 lbs.; oatmeal could not be supplied. Of flour I was able to purchase 4,000 lbs. at 8c. per lb. from the A. C. Co. This is a slight advance on contract prices, and still it leaves us short, but by cutting down the ration from $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 1 lb. a day we will be able to manage until the 1st of June, when a good supply is expected from Circle City where two steamers are waiting.

Our supplies are all of good quality with the exception of the evaporated apples. These are Pacific Coast apples and are inferior in quality to those of Ontario and the Northern States.

Last year there was a plentiful supply of fresh meat chiefly caribou; this year there is scarcely any. This is accounted for by the caribou taking a different route on their way south. It is to be hoped they will not entirely forsake this section this winter, as food is scarce.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The carbines, Lee-Metford and Winchester, are in good order.

Both Winchester and revolver ammunition have been issued to the men on repayment.

Lee-Metford ammunition has not been issued except for the Glacier Creek trouble and on the return of the party was returned into the sergeant major's store. A further supply should be forwarded next season in view of the proposed new posts.

CRIME.

There have been few crimes committed in this district during the past year. Of these the most serious was giving liquor to Indians, a warrant was issued but the accused party was not to be found. It is supposed he has gone to Circle City, Alaska. The other cases were, one of wife-beating and a few petty larcenies committed on the creeks. The Indian trouble at Pelly referred to in my report of last year has gone no further. With such a large number of men coming into the country every spring, of necessity, there is a certain percentage of criminals amongst them. Having no means of learning their past record, it is impossible to pick them out until such a time as a crime is committed. This element is increasing, and will increase. It is noticed, however, that through the fear of Canadian law and its enforcement by the small police detachment here many continue their journey a couple of hundred miles down the river to Circle City. At the present time we have a lunatic in the guard room, who gives us a great deal of trouble.

MINING.

The running of the boundary line last winter determined the fact that gold-bearing creeks which hitherto were supposed to be in American territory are wholly, or in part, in Canada. The two principal ones being Miller and Glacier. Notice was sent the miners that these, as well as certain other creeks specified in the notice, were in Canada and subject to her jurisdiction and laws. This was cheerfully accepted and mining regulations adhered to and all the necessary government fees paid.

A few miners denied Canada's jurisdiction and right to collect fees, on the ground that there was no joint survey and a possibility of error in the work. However, I went up to Miller and Glacier Creeks and all dues were paid without any trouble, except that of a hard trip, but as all trips in this country are of that nature, it was part of the bargain. On Glacier Creek, a number of the miners undertook to run matters in accordance with their ideas of justice and set themselves up as the law of the land. The trouble ended however by the Canadian law being carried out. A special report of this case has been already made.

As far as I can learn the amount of gold taken out this season is about \$300,000 or 17,647 oz., chiefly from Miller and Glacier Creeks. This is a slight increase on last year. The average cost of refining and coining dust is \$5 per \$1,000 at the U. S. Government mints at San Francisco and Helena.

In August of this year a rich discovery of coarse gold was made by one George Carmack on Bonanza Creek, a tributary to the Klondike or Trondec River which flows into the Yukon River about 50 miles from here, entering from the south-east. His prospect showed \$3 to the pan. As usual such a prospect created a stampede for the new diggings. Men left their old claims and with a blanket, axe and a few hardtack prospected on the new creek, staked, and registered their claims which in all cases gave better prospects than any other heretofore. Many old miners state that this creek is fully as rich as any found in California in the early days. New creeks are being found daily, all prospecting well. Three hundred and thirty-eight claims have been registered to date and there still remain about 150 to be entered.

The country between Hunker Creek and McQuesten River which empties into the Stewart River, is full of small creeks and gulches which on being prospected have all given good results. It is probable that the gold belt will in time be found to extend from the Klondike to the Cassiar and that the whole of this to the Divide will prove to be rich in gold. Without doubt before long rich quartz will be found, but not worked until some means of transporting the necessary heavy machinery is provided and supplies can be got in at reasonable cost. The gold-

bearing creeks in Canadian territory on the west side of the Yukon are as follows:—Gold, Miller and Glacier Creeks, all but one mile of Bed-rock, Moose and the first fork of Moose Creek, one mile of the 3 heads of Smith Creek, and of the several heads of Canyon Creek, about one mile of the Poker and Davis branches of Walker Creek, one and a half miles of Walker Creek.

On the east side of the Yukon are the following creeks, Bonanza, Boulder, Adams, Eldorado, Victoria, Carmack, Bear, Last Chance, Hunker, Gold Bottom and Baker Creeks. These latter creeks are all of a fair size with a good supply of water for mining purposes, and easy of access.

Bonanza is a large creek and it is possible there may be too much water to be easily worked in the spring.

A gold commissioner is urgently needed and should reside on the principal creek of the district. One man cannot do all the work there is to be done now, such as visiting the different creeks, settling disputes, and keeping the office work up.

STEAM LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

If police duties are to be carried out effectually, a steam launch or patrol boat is an absolute necessity. Facilities for quick and independent communication and transportation will be required between here and the new post at Klondike and this result can only be attained by a steamer. With our present facilities for travel we can only make an average of 20 miles a day, and no great distance can be covered on account of the difficulty of carrying enough supplies. The rivers are the highways and a steam launch is as much required here as horses are on the prairies. The river runs very swiftly above here and a steamer should have sufficient power to overcome at least a five mile current. Two canoes were received in August last. Although highly spoken of by some eminent travellers and explorers I cannot altogether agree with them. They do very well with experienced men going downstream, but going up heavily loaded when they have to be tracked along rocky shores, they are in constant danger of being split and broken, even with great care. The river boat of the country which can be built in three or four days by an ordinary carpenter is the best all round.

My idea of a steamer for this purpose would be a screw propeller 50 feet long 10-12 feet beam, steering gear in front, grates suitable for both coal and wood.

The following is an extract from Inspector Strickland's report on the canoes:

"I have found them not exactly the boat best fitted for travel on this river with heavy loads:

"The shores of the Yukon are rough and rocky, the current runs at an average rate of 5 miles an hour. When I left this post for the Klondike last fall, to cut wood, the 2 canoes carried between them 3,000 lbs. of stores as well as nine men. The stores consisted of such heavy articles as rope, axes, provisions, bedding, &c. The heavy loads made the canoes very hard to steer in the hands of inexperienced men and were continually striking against the shore to the great injury of their sides and bottoms. For this sort of work where time is not an object I consider the common river boat to be much the best, it is easily built and is very strong."

CIVIL COURTS.

The necessity for civil courts is daily increasing. They should be established with the least possible delay. The want of them creates a distrust in the administration of the government and there is an idea spreading that the country is occupied by the government solely for purposes of revenue.

A registry office is urgently required, the duties of registrar and clerk of the court could be combined.

NEW POSTS.

A new post should be built in the spring at the mouth of the Klondike River which flows into the Yukon on the east side about 53 miles S.E. of Forty mile. This

point will be the base of supplies for the new diggings and will in all probability be the largest camp in the country. Nearly 350 claims have been already registered in this district. As the average number of men required to work a claim is five it means a camp of nearly 2,000 workers as well as the usual number of camp followers. I intend to erect at this place in the spring two buildings, one a barrack room, the other a lock-up.

The men will go up the river on the last ice about the end of April. A small post should also be built at Pelly, 246 miles S.E. of here, more especially if the Dalton trail from there to tide-water be opened up. Horses can be ridden over this trail and the post would chiefly be required for the quick transmission and receipt of letters and reports. According to Dalton, with horses it is only nine days' travel light to the coast at Chilcat. In connection with the new posts which have to be built I would draw your attention to the small number of men on detachment here, viz.; nineteen officers, N.C.O. and men.

This number cannot be reduced, as the amount of work to be done in this post alone is very great. At Klondike there will be constant employment for 20 to 25 men, at Pelly for about 15. In Miller and Glacier Creek district a N.C.O. and 3 or 4 constables should be stationed. A crew consisting of a N.C.O. and about 3 men with a native pilot should be provided for the steam launch. Therefore it will be seen that a strength of 75 men is small enough for the Yukon District.

Considering the distance from any support, the length of time required to notify headquarters in case of any difficulty with the miners, the large increase of population, chiefly alien, and the immense amount of work involved in carrying out police duties in a proper and efficient manner throughout a large and difficult country, it will be seen that the number of men asked for is not out of the way.

ROUTES.

The route via St. Michael's is long, uncertain and fraught with many dangers by sea and river. In occasional seasons only can vessels get into Norton Sound before 1st July. St. Michael's has no safe harbour, only an open roadstead and when a gale of wind comes up vessels have to put to sea or to the shelter of an island called Egg Island. Last season 18 or 20 days were lost by the river boats on account of bad weather and ice. In consequence only two river steamers made one through trip each. The river service at present extends only to this point leaving the upper and richer part of the country entirely without supplies.

In justice to the country a route should be opened up from the south, either by Teslin Lake and the Hootalinka River or by a route known as Dalton's Trail which was travelled by a man of that name last season. Forty head of beef cattle were driven in over this trail from the coast to Pelly last summer. They arrived in good condition. The drovers report that they had only to kill four head on the way in, these were the heaviest animals, and had become footsore. Good bunch grass was found along the trail for a distance of over 150 miles. The height of the pass is said to be 2,800 or 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The rise is very gradual, the country generally is rolling with some tablelands, with good fishing along the route and plenty of large game. Horses can be brought as far as Pelly without difficulty and from there can be floated down the river on rafts or scows. The time with horses from Chilcat to Pelly is 9 days light and 12 to 14 with packs. Dalton has travelled along this trail for some time, but has said little about it on account of the large number of valuable furs that he was able to procure. Had the season not been so advanced when Dalton left here (10th September,) on his return to the coast by this trail, I would have sent some one with him, so that a report could have been made as to its practicability as a route for our own purposes. The revenue derived from this part of the country justifies a route being opened up from the south, either by a wagon road or a railroad.

TRAILS TO THE MINES.

I sent out last spring nearly \$9,000 and have now on hand nearly \$12,000, chiefly revenue derived from mining fees. The miners think that as some return for the large amount of money paid in by them increased facilities for reaching the mines should be provided by the government.

I would therefore recommend that a trail be constructed from this post to Miller and Glacier Creek, which would be entirely in Canada. At present the only available summer trail passes partly through American territory.

I would also recommend that a trail be constructed from Klondike to Bonanza and Hunker Creek districts.

MAIL SERVICE.

In the spring of 1896 the government inaugurated a summer mail service. The contract was awarded to Captain Wm. Moore, who was to make three round trips between Juneau and Cudahy. He arrived here with the first of these mails from Juneau on the 18th June and on the 26th left with the return mail for Victoria. The second mail arrived on the 27th July, in charge of the contractor's son Ben Moore, he returned by the same route that he came, leaving Cudahy on the 30th July. The third mail and last of the season arrived on the 11th September in charge of the contractor. He left on the 13th September for Circle City where he hoped to catch a steamer to go to Victoria via St. Michael's. He, however, was too late for the steamer and was compelled to drift down the river in a small boat and when last seen was near Fort Yukon where it is probable he was frozen in. I am informed that he has no chance of getting out this winter unless he returns to this post and goes out over the summit. The mail despatched by the government last December and which was lost on the summit was found on the 14th July, 1896, by one Henry Hyde, a miner coming into the country. He found it a short distance off the trail buried under $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of snow. On the 14th August, Hyde arrived here and handed the mail over to the postmaster at Cudahy. The contents were considerably damaged, some of the letters being almost unreadable. I would recommend that letters sent in by this route at any season of the year be put in waterproof mail sacks. With regard to winter mails, I was instructed to furnish an estimate of their cost. This I did entering fully into details. I fear the cost will be against the adoption of the report, it cannot however be done for less. The trading companies here in sending out their private mail in winter figure on \$1,500 as the least possible cost of a round trip, and in some instances a trip has cost them \$2,000. It is to be hoped we will have some word from the outer world this winter. No official letters have been received at this post since August and they came via Seattle. A party leaves here on the 22nd of this month for Juneau via Pelly and Dalton's trail to Chilcat.

CLOTHING.

The men's kits were complete to 1st June, 1895, since when there has been no full annual issue. From the supplies in store issues have been made as far as they would go, but the stores are now about exhausted. Severe and rough labour during the summer months has been very destructive on clothing, so much so that the men have had to purchase overalls from the trading companies at Yukon prices. A good supply of socks is urgently needed, we have none in store, these articles wear out easily and in this country a man requires a large number of them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Owing to the failure of the salmon run dog feed is so scarce that several freighters have been compelled to go to Circle City to winter their dogs. We have no feed and can procure none for our own dogs. To date they have been subsisting

on spoiled bacon, but in future they will have to live on what scraps they can pick up. A large amount of dog feed, consisting of tallow and damaged flour, was shipped from St. Michael's by the companies but their steamers are frozen in at Circle City. Should we require to make any trips it will be a case of carrying a pack and sufficient food to live on. Most of the miners pull their sleds with from 150 to 200 lbs. on them, hard and killing work, but their only way of getting supplies to their diggings.

It is to be hoped that the government will take some steps in the liquor question.

Last year permits were given to a person who simply sold the liquor, and took the money out, and moreover used this country as a base to smuggle it into the territory of Alaska. In my judgment if the permit system is to be continued permits should only be issued to the companies or firms doing a legitimate business in the country. The general feeling is for a high license. The reputable dealers would be quite willing to pay a high one, the only objectors are the low class of saloons. As I have before stated parties applying for license should have them recommended by the officer in command of the subdistrict in which the applicant lives, and his recommendation or otherwise should be final.

The territory about the mouth of the Mackenzie River and Herschel Island is one that the attention of the government is called to. Twelve whalers, steam and sailing, wintered there last winter. The crews number from 1,000 to 1,200, these vessels do not leave winter quarters till about the middle or end of July. Each year a vessel is loaded at and despatched from San Francisco with supplies for this fleet, of which cargo liquor forms a large share. This liquor is sold or traded to the natives for furs, walrus ivory bone and their young girls who are purchased by the officers of the ships for their own foul purposes. The natives have also learnt to make liquor from dried fruit, sugar or molasses. They are very violent and dangerous when in liquor. Last winter, it is reported, that one had tied up his daughter by the keels, and whipped her to death, Mr. Whittaker (a missionary) and the ships' captains tied up the man, and whipped him. The result was that the native threatened to make the missionary leave the island, if not worse.

There is no wood on Herschel Island, nor is there any for 50 miles from the Arctic coast except drift wood, which is said to be plentiful. Many men desert from the whalers each season, and having heard of the rich placer mines of the Yukon make their way here, *i.e.* the Yukon district, some being now at Circle City, 200 miles north of this down the river, one was cook on the steamer "P. B. Weare." These men come across country to Rampart House on the Porcupine River, a distance of 10 days' travel over a rolling country and, for this territory, fairly easy travelling, thence down the Porcupine to Fort Yukon and from there up the river. One of these men by some means got word to the vessels, giving an account of the country here which induced a number more to leave and many wished to but were unable for various reasons. In some instances where men had succeeded in getting away for some distance they were overtaken by the ships' officers, and stripped of all they had, hoping they would then return. The Indians as a rule will help them through which causes trouble with the ship's men which may get to be serious. Many of these men on arrival at Rampart House Mission demand food and clothing, which if not given they will take by force.

In one case there was a fight between the ship's people and a party of deserters in which one of the pursuing party was killed and another wounded. None of the deserters were hurt.

The presence of an armed government vessel, with a strong and disciplined crew, would do much good service in putting an end to the traffic in liquor to the natives as well as protecting the revenue, and more especially the fisheries which must be valuable or so many ships would not be in these waters.

Herschel Island is in the Yukon District situated in latitude 69° 40' longitude 139°, two degrees east of the international boundary line, and close to the coast. Pearl Cove is the harbour on the south side of the island, which is between 6 and 7 miles long from east to west, and 3 to 4 wide, being about 80 miles from the westerly mouth of the McKenzie. The easterly mouth of the river is the main one about 130

miles from the island. The ice at the island breaks up about the end of May, leaving in the early part of July. The tidal flow is from 2 to 3 feet. The ice begins to form about the 1st September in each year. The ships' companies usually live on land, building their houses or cabins of drift wood, covering the building with sand.

The cold is said not to be more intense than here, but with more wind and damp.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE, Inspector,
Com. Yukon District.

The Officer
Commanding Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX EE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories from December 1, 1895, to November 30, 1896.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1895.										
Dec. 3	Powell.....	Perry.....	Non-payment of wages.	1895.		Moosomin	1895.	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	No.	Ordered to pay.
do	5 N. W. M. P.	H. Dring.....	Allowing fire to escape.			Wapella.	do	W. Logan, J.P.		Dismissed.
do	5 Ed. Todd	H. Siebart.....	Theft.	Dec. 6	J. B. Hawkes, J.P.	Balgoinie.	do	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.		Prisoner absconded
do	7 N. W. M. P.	F. Webber.....	Drunk and disorderly.			Saltcoats	do			Fined \$1 and \$2.75 costs.
do	11 Ed. Harman.....	J. H. Gordon.....	Theft.			Arcoia.	do	D. Strachan and S. McQuirk, J. P.'s.		Restore property and pay costs of court.
do	12 H. Swazy.....	J. Knaf.....	Assault.			Carnduff.	do	W. A. Smith, J.P.		Dismissed with costs
do	12 N. W. M. P.	Walter (Ind.).....	Theft.			Whitewood.	do	W. A. Mann & Carrington, J. P.'s		Fined \$2 and costs.
do	13 do	C. Maloney.....	Allowing fire to escape.			Fleming.	do	W. Chappeil, J.P.		Fined \$25 & costs.
do	16 do	Jas. Peart.....	Breaking game laws.			Estevan.	do	J. O. Wilson, J.P.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	15 do	J. Paulin.....	do			do	do	do		do
do	15 do	E. Beck.....	do			do	do	do		do
do	16 do	E. Goddard.....	do			do	do	do		do
do	16 Queen	Mrs. C. Ulmer.....	Assault			Hyde	do	A. C. Macdonell, J.P.		Fined \$5
do	16 do	Peter Lutz.....	do			do	do	G. A. E. Hyde, J.P.		Acquitted
do	17 N. W. M. P.	Geo. Stewart.....	Allowing fire to escape.			Moosomin	do	G. F. Dunn, J.P.		Fined \$10 & costs.
do	21 R. Arnold	Mrs. Hole.....	Assault.			Yorkton	do	W. P. Hopkins, J.P.		Fined \$1 and \$1.50 costs.
do	24 W. Qu. Vianace.....	A. Stevenson.....	Theft with violence.			Fort Pelly	do	W. E. Jones, In. Agt.		Dismissed.
do	24 N. W. M. P.	T. Mellichip.....	Assault			Moosomin	do	A. B. Perry, J.P.		Fined \$2 & costs \$3
do	27 Sevinton.....	D. McPherson.....	Non-payment of wages.			Moosomin	do	O. E. Hart, J.P.		Settled.
1896.										
Jan. 2	Queen.....	Mrs. Gordon.....	Insane	1896.		Wapella.	1896.	W. Logan, J.P.		Sent to Brandon.
do	2 do	S. Pierce.....	Theft.			Moosomin	do	Judge Wetmore.		Dismissed.
do	2 do	J. Rogers.....	do			do	do	do		do
do	20 do	Nancy Smith.....	Murder	Nov. 21	Insp. Macdonell.	do	do	do		Discharged.
do	11 do	Sylvester Smith.....	do	do	do	do	do	do		do
do	8 R. Garone.....	W. T. Smith.....	Theft.	do	do	Saltcoats	do	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.		Withdrawn.
do	8 Queen.....	Joe Morgan.....	Vagrancy.			Estevan	do	Insp. Wilson, J.P.	No.	Dismissed.

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

Jan. 11	Queen	C. A. Thompson	Perjury	Insp. Macdonell	Moosomin	Feb. 11	Judge Wetmore	Yes	14 years penal servitude.
do	11	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	3 years penal servitude.
do	16	D. Patrick	Neglect of wife.	Yorkton	do	Jan. 20	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	No.	Acquitted.
do	17	N. W. M. P.	Cruelty to animals	Whitewood	do	18	Mann & Corrigan, J. P's.	Fined \$8	and costs.
do	25	Robt. Moore	Assault	Moose Jaw	do	do	S. de P. Green, J. P.	Fined \$2.50	and costs \$5.10.
do	27	Western Milling Co.	Theft	Jan. 28 H. Lejeune, J. P.	Regina	Mar. 20	Judge Richardson	Acquitted.	
Jan'y	14	B. Werner	Assault	do	Qu'Appelle	Feb. 17	Doolittle & Webster, J. P's.	Dismissed	
do	17	License Inspectr Sheppard	Bar open after hours	do	Regina	do	do	Case withdrawn.	
do	17	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
do	17	T. K. Grigg	Being in bar after hours	do	do	Feb. 18	R. Martin & H. Lejeune, J. P's.	Fined \$10.00.	
do	27	N. W. M. P.	Drunk	do	Kutawa	do	J. P. Wright, Ind. agent.	1 month h. l.	
do	27	H. E. Jordan	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$10.00	
do	27	Jno. Severeight	Cruelty to animals	do	Cote	Feb. 21	W. E. Jones, Ind. agent.	3 months h. l.	
do	27	Queen	Escaping from jail	do	Regina	Mar. 17	Judge Richardson	4 months h. l. additional.	
do	27	W. Legg	Non-payment of wages	do	Grenfell	Jan. 31	E. Bolton, J. P.	Settled out of court.	
do	31	J. Bradburn	Assault	do	do	do	S. Taylor, J. P.	Fined \$10 and costs.	
do	28	N. W. M. P.	Giving liquor to Indians	do	Kutawa	do	S. P. Wright, Ind. agent.	Fined \$50 and costs.	
do	29	F. Danneling	Drunk	do	do	do	do	1 month h. l.	
do	29	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
do	29	Thos. Desjarlis	Giving liquor to Indians	do	do	do	do	do	
do	29	Hy. Hibert	Assault	do	do	do	T. Hollis, J. P.	Fined \$10 and costs.	
do	29	do	Assault	do	do	do	do	Dismissed.	
do	30	L. Gattel	Theft	do	do	Feb. 10	Sup. A. B. Perry, J. P.	Dismissed.	
Feb'y	3	Mr. M. Hogg	Assault	do	Sunnyside	do	5 Morin & Jannatt, J. P.	Fined \$10 and costs.	
do	3	C. Reed	Non-payment of wages	do	Oxbow	do	7 C. Travers, J. P.	Settled out of court.	
do	3	N. W. M. P.	Illegally putting out poison	do	Moosomin	do	5 G. F. Dunn, J. P.	Fined \$10 and costs.	
do	3	Queen	Theft	do	Wapella	do	6 W. Logan & Blythe, J. P's.	3 months h. l.	
do	3	N. W. M. P.	Drunk and disorderly	do	Regina B'ks	do	A. B. Perry, J. P.	Released on suspended sentence.	
do	10	J. Hayward	Theft	do	Fort Qu'Appelle	do	Guernsey & North, J. P's.	10 days h. l.	
do	7	A. O. Berger	Criminal assault	do	Langenburg	Feb. 7	E. H. Meadows, J. P.	Fined \$1 and \$7.40 costs.	
do	10	Whizymish	Breaking game laws	do	Arcola	do	S. McQuirk & D. Strachan.	Fined \$20 and costs.	

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	Found Guilty by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
Feb. 10	Whizymish	Jno. Kerr	Breaking game laws.			Arcola		S. McQuirk & D. Stratchan.		Fined \$20 and costs.
do	do	Jno. Thompson	do			do		do		do
do	G. Taylor	F. Harris	Non-payment of wages.			Moosomin	Feb. 14	G. F. Dunn, J. P.		Dismissed.
do	Queen	R. Hopkins	Insane			Wapella	do 12	W. Logan, J. P.		Committed to Brandon.
do	N. W. M. P.	W. Shannon	Assault			Regina	do 14	H. Lejeune, J. P.		Defendants failed to appear, they having left the country.
do	do	W. Rodgers	do			do		do		do
do	H. Green	E. P. Morgan	Theft			Wolseley	Feb. 15	A. Sutherland, J. P.		Fine of \$200 and costs.
do	W. Smith	J. McNeil	Damaging property			Moosomin	do 18	G. F. Dunn & Insp. Macdonell, J. P's.		Dismissed.
do	License Inspector Sheppard	Jno. A. Kerr	Giving prohibited person liquor			Regina		H. Lejeune & R. Martin, J. P's.		do
do	W. Sandwick	H. Howse	Theft			Fort Qu'Appelle		Guernsey & North, J. P's		do
Feb. 19	License Inspector Sheppard	R. J. Steele	Selling liquor without a license.			Regina	Feb. 21	H. Lejeune and R. Martin, J. P's.		Dismissed.
do	do	T. K. Grigg	do			do	do 21	do		do
do	R. Sweet	Joseph Manseau	Theft	Feb. 22	H. Lejeune, J. P.	do	do 28	Judge Richardson.		6 months' hard lab., Regina jail.
do	do	Jno. Henderson	do	do 24	A. B. Perry and R. Martin, J. P.	do	do 29	do		do
do	do	Stanley Hildyard	do		do	do		do		do
do	J. Rainville	H. Rawlin	Debt			Wolseley	Mar. 2	A. Sutherland, J. P.		Acquitted.
do	N. W. M. P.	Sjord. Brorsma	Cruelty to animals			Yorkton	Feb. 22	W. P. Hopkins and W. Wilson, J. P's.		Fined costs of court Fined \$5.
do	do	R. E. Smith	Drunk and disorderly.			Qu'Appelle	do 27	J. Doolittle, J. P.		do
do	Queen	A. Hubbs	Assault			Wapella	do 28	W. Logan, J. P.		do and costs.
do	J. Siebald	Philip Putz	Indecent assault			Regina	Mar. 21	Judge Richardson.		Acquitted.
do	Jacob Goebel	Lutzamberger	Assault	Mar. 5	H. Lejeune, J. P.	Hyde	Feb. 28	G. A. E. Hyde, W. Sayer, J. P's.		Dismissed, with costs against defendant
do	Queen	Jas. Anderson	Vagrancy			Estevan	do 29	Major Phipps, J. P.		1 mo. hard labour.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest or Summons	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
Mar. 28	R. Garone	E. J. F. Kennedy	Allowing disorderly conduct in hotel.			Saltcoats	Mar. 31	E. Bolton and J. No.		Fined \$25 and \$6.95 costs.
April 1	Queen	Geo. Whitlock	Theft.			Grenfell	April 1	A. McGibbon, J.P. Judge Wetmore	Yes	2 mos' hard labour in Regina guard-room.
do 1	do	P. McKenzie	do			do	do	do	No.	7 days hard labour.
do 1	do	Jno. Dauphin	Wife-beating	Mar. 9	S. Taylor, J.P.	do	do	do	Yes	12 months without hard labour to Regina jail.
do 1	do	N. McDonald	Lunacy			Wapella	do	Logan & Blythe, J.P.	No.	Dismissed.
do 2	do	W. C. Whitworth	Stealing ride on C.P.R.			Regina.	do	A. B. Perry, J.P.	"	10 days' imprisonment in Regina guard-room.
April 4	Angus Curry	Chas. Docherty	Theft.			Saltcoats	April 6	E. Bolton, J. P.	No.	Dismissed.
do 6	Marion Bourassa	Pierre Bourassa	Assault			Fort Qu'Appelle	do 9	G. F. Guernsey, J. P.		Fined \$5 and costs or 1 m. with h. l.
do 6	Queen	Jno. Stewart	Insanity			Moose Jaw	do 6	S. de P. Green, J.P.		Committed to Brandon Asylum.
do 6	do	F. Gow	Drunk and disorderly			Estevan	do 7	E. H. Scott and Insp. Starnes, J.P's.		Fined \$3 and costs
do 7	do	do	Contempt of court			do	do 7	do		2 d. imprisonment.
do 6	do	Sandstrom	Drunk and disorderly			do	do 7	F. H. Scott, J. P.		\$2 and costs fine.
do 7	do	Kare Bierber	Creating disturbance in church.			Hyde	do 7	G. A. E. Hyde and H. Sayer, J.P's.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do 9	do	Alojo Giné	Vagrancy			Grenfell	do 10	H. Sayers and Fitzgerald, J.P's.		10 d. h. l. in Regina guard-room.
do 10	License Inspector E. Truscott	F. Pollard	Selling liquor without license.			Oxbow	do 14	Fraser and Cape, J.P's.		Dismissed.
do 11	Queen	Jno. Hutchinson	Stealing ride on C.P.R.			Regina	do 11	A. C. Macdonell, J.P.		10 days Regina guard-room.
do 11	do	T. G. Bishop	do			do	do 11	do		do
do 11	W. H. Johnston	H. Vine	In possession of stolen property.			Regina Bks.	do 14	Insp. White-Fraser and Macdonell, J.P's.		6 mos. h. l.
do 11	do	C. Bennett	do			do	do 14	do		do

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	11	N. W. M. P.	H. Vine	Carrying loaded fire-arms		do	14	Insp. Macdonell, J.P.	1 month h. l.
do	13	Queen	Muscago	Shot and thereby maimed two oxen.		Grenfell	do	15	E. Fitzgerald and S. Taylor, J.P's.
do	13	do	R. E. Holt	Theft.		Moosomin	do	17	Judge Wetmore.
do	14	N. W. M. P.	Rose Pritchard	Vagrancy	April 13	Fort Qu'Appelle	do	14	G. F. Guernsey, J.P.
do	15	do	Wm. Major	Drunk and disorderly and creating disturbance.		Saltcoats	do	16	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.
do	15	do	H. J. Glass	Obstructing peace officer in discharge of his duty.		do	do	18	E. Bolter and J. A. McGibbon, J.P's.
do	15	do	Geo. Leane	Drunk and disorderly		do	do	16	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.
do	15	do	H. J. Glass	Threatening to kill		do	do	20	E. Bolton, J.P.
do	16	E. J. F. Kennedy	H. J. Glass, Wm. Major, Geo. Lane.	Creating disturbance in hotel.		do	do	17	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.
do	16	N. W. M. P.	M. Pope	Insane		Regina	do	16	R. Martin, J.P.
do	17	do	Jas. Williams	Vagrancy		Broadview	do	17	W. Hodson, J.P.
do	17	do	Jno. Cossey	Drunk and disorderly		Qu'Appelle	do	18	H. Gistourne, J.P.
do	17	Queen	H. McDonald	Vagrancy		Moosomin	do	17	Insp. Macdonell, J.P.
do	22	J. Shannon	F. Armstrong	Forgery	April 22	Regina	do	27	Judge Richardson, J.P.
do	22	N. W. M. P.	G. F. Bishop	Vagrancy		Qu'Appelle	do	23	Doollittle and Broyley, J.P's.
do	24	R. King	G. Dowling	Theft		Regina	do	24	H. LeJeune and R. Martin, J.P's
do	24	do	J. Williamson	do		do	do	24	do
do	25	Queen	Griffith	Drunk and disorderly		Estevan	do	27	Insp. Starnes, J.P.
do	26	do	R. Fodder	Theft.	April 26	Whiteswood	do	18	Judge Wetmore.
do	26	do	G. Pedro	do	do	do	do	18	do
do	27	do	McMillan	Burning straw without guard.	do	Gainsboro'	do	27	B. Burke, J.P.
do	27	David Betcham	C. McLaughlan	Theft.		Wolsley	do	29	Sutherland, J.P.
do	27	J. P. Collar	J. Collard	do		Sunnymead	do	4	Mann & Jannett, J.P.
do	28	Queen	Hammond	Setting out fire without a guard.		Oxbow	do	28	H. Disney, J.P.
do	28	do	Walkom	Theft.		Estevan	do	8	Judge Wetmore.
do	28	N. W. M. P.	E. Steen	Insane		Regina	do	28	R. Martin, J.P.
do	29	do	F. McGowan	Stealing ride on C. P. R.		Regina Bks	do	30	Insp. White-Fraser, J.P.
do	29	do	H. Pritchard	do		do	do	30	do
do	29	do	A. Waddington	do		do	do	30	A. B. Perry, J.P.
do	6	Queen	Johnston	Vagrancy		Estevan	do	6	Insp. Starnes, J.P.
do	6	do	Herod	do		do	do	6	do

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If Trial by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
May 6	Queen	T. O. Weflan	Vagrancy			Grenfell	May 7	S. Taylor, J.P.		1 m. l. in Regina guard-room.
do 7	do	Thos. Fleck	Vagrancy			Grenfell	do	S. Taylor		2 mos. h. l. in guard-room.
do 8	Jno. Booth	Jas. Nixon W. Cutler	Assault			Arcola	do 16	Strachan and McQuirk, J.P.'s		1 month h. l. Fined \$10 and c'sta.
do 9	B. Bousseau	Jas. Tue-ye-zand	do			Cote	do 12	W. E. Jones, J.P.		do \$2 do
do 9	Queen	J. Blaks	Vagrancy			Moosomin	do 9	Insp. Macdonald, J.P.		2 mos. h. l.
do 11	do	L. Blondin	Hunting game out of season.			Estevan	do 11	Insp. Starnes, J.P.		Fined \$1.
do 11	do	L. Malaterre	Wife-beating			Moosomin	do 13	Insp. Macdonell, J.P.		6 weeks h. l.
do 11	P. Robertson	J. Temple	Insane			Regina	do 11	R. Martin, J.P.		Handed over to his friends
do 12	Queen	J. Clask	Vagrancy			Moosomin	do 13	Insp. Macdonell		3 mos. h. l.
do 12	J. Leippi	G. Renner	Assault			Regina	do 12	H. Lejeune, J.P.		Fined \$2 and costs.
do 12	Eva Ammer	Jno. Ammer	Threatening to kill.			Riversdale	do 19	W. Rowland, J.P.		do \$5 do
do 13	N. W. M. P.	Espiosio	Shooting cattle		J. Hollis, J.P.	Regina	do 16	Judge Richardson		Let out on suspended sentence.
do 15	do	A. A. Moore	Drunk and disorderly.			Saltcoats	do 21	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.		Fined \$2 and costs.
do 16	Queen	F. Baker	Stealing ride on C. P. R.			Estevan	do 18	Insp. Starnes		10 days imprisonment.
do 16	do	M. Libby	do			do	do 18	do		do
do 16	C. J. McFarlane	Mary Smith	Insanity			Yorkton	do 16	W. H. Neilson, J.P.		Sent to Brandon asylum.
do 18	H. Hanabach	Conrad Schuster	Assault			Fort Qu'Appelle	do 19	G. F. Guernsey, J.P.		Fined \$1, \$3 costs.
do 18	do	Jno. Schuster	do			do	do 19	do		do
do 18	do	Wm. Schuster	do			do	do 16	do		do
do 18	do	George Schuster	do			do	do 19	do		do
do 18	do	Alex. Schuster	do			do	do 19	do		Dismissed. Prosecutor to pay \$2 costs.
do 18	Mary Hanabach	Conrad Schuster	do			do	do 19	do		Fined \$1 and \$3 costs.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If Tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.						
May 30	Queen.....	Fellissier.....	Insane.....			Estevan.....	1896.			Con'td to Brandon Asylum.
do	A. McBeth.....	Achecouse	Burglary	June 3	W. F. Jones, J.P.	Cote.....	June 8	Insp. Starnes, J. P.		2 years h. l.
do	Geo. Mooseau ..	do	Horse-stealing.....		do	do	July 20	Judge Wetmore.....		1 year h. l.
June 1	N. W. M. P.....	Jas. McNeill.....	Drunk and swearing on the street.			Saltcoats.....		J. A. McGibbon, J. P.		Fined \$2 and costs.
do	do	C. Jopp.....	Breach of Prairie Fire Ordinance. do			Moosomin	June 2	G. F. Dunn, J. P.		do \$10 do
do	do	J. Anderson.....	do			do	do 3	do		do \$1 do
do	Queen.....	W. A. Watson.....	Vagrancy.....			do	do 3	Insp. Macdonell, J. P.		3 mos. h. l.
do	do	J. Armstrong.....	Cruelty to a horse.....			do	do 5	G. F. Dunn & Insp. Macdonell, J. P.'s		Dismissed.
do	N. W. M. P.....	C. Christoph.....	Drunk and disorderly.....			Bks. Regina.....	do 6	Insp. White-Fraser, J. P.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	do	C. Siebald.....	do			do	do 8	do		To come up for sentence when called upon.
do	Queen	Frank Orr.....	Vagrancy.....			Grenfell.....	do 6	S. Taylor, J. P.		1 mo. h. l. in Regina guard-room.
do	N. W. M. P.....	Thos. Carroll.....	Breach of Prairie Fire Ordinance.			Moosomin	June 9	Insp. Macdonell ..		Fined \$3 and costs.
do	do	R. Galbraith.....	do			do	do 9	do		do
do	do	G. Gaw.....	do			do	do 10	do		do
do	do	G. Dick.....	do			do	do 10	do		do
do	G. Coleman.....	J. W. Cleverly.....	Non-payment wages			do	do 9	G. F. Dunn.....		Defendant ordered to pay.
do	G. J. Birch.....	J. J. Griffith.....	Horse-stealing.....	June 9	J. P. Beauchamp and Doolittle, J. P.'s.	do	Oct. 6	Judge Richardson.		Dismissed.
do	N. W. M. P.....	Leo. Teitlebaum ..	Disorderly conduct			do	June 10	Insp. McGibbon, J. P.		do
do	Queen.....	Frank Pratt.....	Cruelty to animals			Grenfell.....	do 9	S. Taylor & H. Ball, J. P.'s.		Fined \$10 and costs.

do	11	N. W. M. P.	W. Loeden	Stealing ride on C. P. R.				12 Insp. Baker, J. P.	do	10 dys. imprison't.
do	11	S. Gathercole	J. Highland	Assault				13 W. Hudson, J. P.	do	Fined \$2 and costs.
do	13	N. W. M. P.	C. Reynold	Stealing a ride on C. P. R.				13 Insp. Macdonell, J. P.	do	10 dys. imprison't.
do	13	do	C. Anderson	do	do			13 Insp. Macdonell, J. P.	do	do
do	16	Mary Smith	J. K. Smith	Assault				16 Doolittle, J. P.	do	Fined \$2.
do	17	N. W. M. P.	J. Wilson	Stealing ride on C. P. R.				18 S. de P. Green, J. P.	do	10 dys. imprison't.
do	17	do	J. Gordon	do	do			do	do	do
do	17	do	P. Collins	do	do			do	do	do
do	17	do	Ed. Charlton	do	do			do	do	Fined \$4 and costs.
do	19	do	W. Milligan	Insanity				do	do	Com't'd to Brandon asylum.
do	19	Mary Major	Wm. Major	Assault				20 Insp. McGibbon, J. P.	do	Dismissed with warning.
do	20	N. W. M. P.	Wm. Johnston	Stealing ride on C. P. R.				Supt. A. B. Perry, J. P.	do	Dismissed.
do	22	Queen	R. B. Canning	Attempted criminal assault	June 24	Insp. Macdonell, J. P.		6 Judge Wetmore, J. P.	do	Yes Acquitted.
do	23	N. W. M. P.	W. H. Somerton	Attempted suicide	June 24	J. Doolittle, J. P.		31 Judge Richardson, No. A. B. Perry & R. No. Martin, J. P's.	do	do
do	24	W. D. Cowan	T. Hineox	Assault				31 Supt. Perry & Insp. White - Fraser, J. P.	do	Fined \$10 and costs.
do	24	Queen	Little Bear, } Lucky Man. }	Murder				do	do	Dismissed.
do	25	N. W. M. P.	C. Close	Insanity				June 25 S. de P. Green, J. P.	do	Com't'd to Brandon asylum.
do	25	Queen	S. Thompson	Assault				26 Insp. Macdonell	do	Fined \$3 and costs.
do	26	Michael Kastar	Conrad Schuster	do				G. F. Guernsey, J. P.	do	Fined \$1 and \$3.25 costs.
do	26	Queen	Wm. Smith	Insulting language.				26 Insp. Macdonell	do	Fined \$25 and costs.
do	30	A. Jacobson	A. McMillan	Non-payment of wages.				7 R. Chappell, J. P.	do	To pay wages and costs of court.
July	3	Queen	F. M. Druery	Vagrancy				3 J. P. Beauchamp, J. P.	do	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	3	do	J. Phillips	do				do	do	do
do	3	do	W. Honck	do				do	do	do
do	4	Henry G. Cross	G. N. Mapleton	Theft				6 J. A. McGibbon, do	do	Dismissed
do	4	do	Bert. Mapleton	do				do	do	Withdrawn.
do	4	Queen	George Cagill	Vagrancy				6 Insp. Macdonell, J. P.	do	3 weeks h. l.
do	4	do	Chas. Lalonde	Horse-stealing	July 4	Insp. Macdonell, J. P.		13 Judge Wetmore	do	2 years h. l.
do	5	do	Jno. Casey	Vagrancy				6 Insp. Starnes, J. P.	do	3 months h. l.
do	5	do	Frank Barret	do				do	do	do
do	5	N. Hobson	Jesse Chadwick	do				5 S. Taylor, J. P.	do	6 months h. l. in Regina guard-room.
do	6	Queen	W. Layce	Stealing ride on C. P. R.				6 Insp. Macdonell, J. P.	do	10 days.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

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1896.				1896.			1896.			
July 7	J. Cowan	R. Matt	Cutting hay on prosecutor's property.			Qu'Appelle	July 16	J. P. Beauchamp and J. Doolittle, J.P's.	No.	Settled out of court.
do	G. Robinson	J. Robinson	Assault.			Yorkton	do	W. P. Hopkins, J.P.		Dismissed.
do	Queen	F. Bryant	Theft			Moosomin	do	Insp. Macdonell & G. F. Dunn, J.P's		Pay the costs of the court and bound over to keep the peace for 12 mos. Fined \$1 and costs.
do	N. W. M. P.	Fred. Spencer	Breach of prairie fire ordinance.			Fleming	do	R. Chappell, J. P.		Fined the costs of the court.
do	do	J. Battle	Stealing railway ties.			Moose Jaw	do	S. de P. Green, J. P.		Fined the costs of the court.
do	do	Judson Battle.	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	Jno. Brubaker.	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	E. M. Hopkins	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	J. K. Thomson	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	R. Porter	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	Fred. Green	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	R. Green	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	T. Leadbeater	do			do	do	do		do
do	E. Wilson	W. Bull	Passing counterfeit coin.			Wolseley	do	A. Sutherland, J.P.		Dismissed.
do	T. Rogers	J. Pollock	Assault.			Moose Jaw	do	S. de P. Green, J. P.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	do	do	Refusing to pay wages.			Yorkton	do	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.		Settled out of court, costs divided.
do	Queen	J. Downey	Drunk and incapable			Cannington Manor.	do	J. Humphreys and Dr. Hardy, J.P.		Costs of court and interdicted 12 in.
do	do	Ka-pe-che-pese	Holding sun dance.			Crooked Lake	do	McDonald, Indian Agent.		2 mos. h. l. Regina guard-room.
do	do	L. Malatevre	Drunk and disorderly			Moosomin	do	Insp. Macdonell, J.P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do	W. Browley	Jas. Thompson	Assault	July 20	G. T. Thompson, J.P.	Indian Head	Oct.	Judge Richardson.		Fined \$50.
do	R. R. Canning	T. Andrews	Non-payment of wages			Moosomin	July 29	G. F. Dunn, J. P.		To pay \$20 wages and costs.
do	J. F. Hunter	J. Simington	Assault			Moose Jaw	do	L. King, J. P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do	Percy Scobell	J. D. St. Dennis	Refusing to work.			Qu'Appelle	do	J. Doolittle, J. P.		Fined costs, \$4 60.
do	H. Bird	J. Eaton	Refusing to work.			Cannington Manor.	do	J. Humphreys, and Dr. Hardy, J.P's.		Fined costs of court.

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	22	M. Donaldson	A. E. Dickson	Cattle stealing	July 23	J. Doollittle and Frazer, J.P's.	Qu'Appelle	Judge Richardson	Yes	Sentence suspended.
do	22	E. W. Spence	J. Lawless	Deserting employer	do	do	Estevan	22 Insp. Starnes, J.P.	No.	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	22	Queen	J. McQueen	Refusing to cut noxious weeds.	do	do	Gainsboro'	27 J. J. Saddler, J.P.	"	do
do	22	do	A. Shearer	do	do	do	do	do		Case withdrawn.
do	24	Mrs. D. McGregor	H. Wilde	Assault	July 25	S. Taylor and Skillatter, J.P's	Grenfell	do		To be tried in Jan., 1897.
do	25	Queen	V. Florentine	Cattle stealing	Aug. 12	Insp. Starnes, J.P	Estevan	9 Judge Wetmore	1 mo. h. l.	do
do	25	do	E. Florentine	do	do	do	do	do	23 mos. h. l.	do
do	27	N.W.M.P.	G. Cagill	Stealing ride on C.P.R.	do	do	Regina B'ks	28 Insp. White-Fraser, J.P.	No.	7 days imprisonment.
do	27	Mary A. Brown	E. J. F. Kennedy	Refusing to pay wages	do	do	Saltcoats	20 E. Bolton, J.P.		To pay \$10 wages and costs of court.
do	29	N.W.M.P.	Jas. Gorman	Vagrancy	do	do	Wolsley	29 A. Sutherland, J.P.	1 mo. h. l.	do
do	31	B. Leevin	R. Brinton	Non-payment of wages	do	do	Mcoomin	3 Insp. Macdonell, J.P.	Fined \$4.75 and costs.	do
Aug.	2	J. A. Stewart	Joseph Bradner	Theft	Aug. 5	H. Lejeune and R. Williams, J.P's.	Regina	8 Judge Richardson	No.	Acquitted.
do	2	N.W.M.P.	Jno. McLaughlin	Indecent exposure	do	do	Wolsley	2 A. Sutherland, J.P.		Fined \$4 and costs.
do	2	do	David Betchen	do	do	do	do	2 do	do	do
do	3	do	Justus Lejours	Drunk and disorderly	do	do	Fort Qu'Appelle	4 Guernsey & North, J.P's.	No.	Fined \$5 and \$5.60 costs.
do	3	do	W. McNabb	do	do	do	do	4 do	do	do
do	3	do	B. Parisian	do	do	do	do	3 do	do	Fined \$2 and \$5.60 costs.
do	3	do	F. Fisher	do	do	do	do	4 do	do	do
do	3	do	P. McNabb	Obstructing police.	do	do	do	4 do	do	1 mo. h. l.
do	3	Queen	R. Townsend	Stealing ride on C.P.R.	do	do	Mcoomin	4 Insp. Macdonell, J.P.		Dismissed.
do	3	do	T. H. Cross	Noxious weeds	do	do	do	3 S. Moran, J.P.		Withdrawn.
do	3	A. Kelly	S. Kelly	Insanity	do	do	Estevan	5 Insp. Starnes, J.P.		Dismissed.
do	4	Mary Schuster	Michael Kaslar	Assault	do	do	Fort Qu'Appelle	5 Guernsey & North, J.P's.		Dismissed with costs, \$3.75.
do	4	N.W.M.P.	do	Breaking game laws	do	do	do	5 do		Fined \$2 and \$3.75 costs.
do	5	do	D. Hunter, E. Garry and D. Campbell	Breaking windows	do	do	Sunnymead	11 W. A. Mann & E. Jannett, J.P's.		Dismissed defendants to put in new windows.
do	3	do	Jas. Kelly	Stealing ride on C.P.R.	do	do	Regina	3 Supt. A. B. Perry, J.P.		10 days.
do	6	S. Hewitt	Alfred E. Embury	Assault	Aug.	do	Grenfell	7 S. Taylor, J.P.	No.	To pay costs.
do	11	do	Irwin J. Embury	do	do	do	do	7 do		do
do	11	A. E. Embury & I. J. Embury	S. Hewitt	do	do	do	do	7 do		do and bound over to keep the peace.
do	8	Sarah Cross	Mrs. E. J. F. Kennedy	Refusing to pay wages	do	do	Saltcoats	10 E. Bolton, J.P.		Settled out of court

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

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1896.				1896.						
Aug. 11	Queen	W. Lees	Setting out prairie fire.			Arvola	1896.	D. Strachan, J.P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do	12 Arthur Caplin	J. Hessmann	Refusing to pay wages.			Saltcoats	do	J. A. McGibbon,		To pay wages and costs of court.
do	12 R. Garvin	C. M. Abbott	Selling liquor on election days.			do	do	J. A. McGibbon & E. Bolton, J.P.'s		Fined \$50 and costs
do	12 Queen	J. Lake	Drunk and disorderly			Estevan	do	Insp. Starnes, J.P.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	12 do	G. Anderson	do and resisting arrest.			do	do	do		Fined \$2 and costs.
do	12 do	C. Casgra	do			do	do	do		Dismissed.
do	13 do	Ed. Smith	Insanity			Moosomin	do	Insp. Macdonell, J.P.		do
do	14 J. Shore	Geo. Daniels	Theft.			Fort Qu'Appelle	do	Guernsey & North J.P.'s		Suspended sentence on account of youth.
do	17 T. Shuter	A. Arthur	Assault.			Regina	do	H. Lejeune, J.P.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	17 Queen	Fred Webb	Stealing a ride on C.P.R.			Moosomin	do	Insp. Macdonell, J.P.		10 days imprisonment.
do	17 do	Jos. Ferguson	do			do	do	do		do
do	17 do	W. Paynter	Theft.			do	do	Messrs. Bastien & Moran, J.P.'s		Two weeks imprisonment.
do	18 do	A. St. C. Bell	Drunk and disorderly			do	do	G. F. Dunn, J.P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do	18 do	J. Coughlin	Stealing a ride on C.P.R.			Estevan	do	Insp. Harvey, J.P.		Fined \$10 and costs
do	18 do	C. Mitchell	do			do	do	do		do
do	18 do	T. Singleton	do			do	do	do		do
do	19 Pierre Labelle	Jas. Jackson	Cutting hay on Labelle's property.			Qu'Appelle	do	J. Doolittle, J.P.		Settled out of court
do	22 D. J. O'Keefe	J. S. Adams	Theft.			Saltcoats	do	J. A. McGibbon,		Dismissed.
do	25 N. W. M. P.	R. McFadden, sr	Insanity			Wolseley	do	A. Sutherland, J.P.		Committed to Brandon Asylum
do	25 Nina Vetrraag	George Newton	Indecent assault	Aug. 26	W. R. Hopkins & H. Neilson, J. P.	Yorkton				To be tried Jan. '97
do	29 Joseph Dejardin	Henry Howse	Assault.			Kutawa	Sept. 5	J. Hollis, J.P.		Fined \$2 and \$12.45 costs.
do	29 N. W. M. P.	Jno. Harvey	Stealing a ride on C.P.R.			Regina	Aug. 29	Supt. Perry, J.P.		7 days guard room, Regina.

do	29/	Sam Batt.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Case withdrawn, pros. to pay costs, \$2.50.
do	31/	Neil McAulay	Assault.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	31/	Alex. Dick	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	31/	Jas. Dick, sen.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Defendant bound over to keep the peace for 1 year and pay costs, \$5 Trial postponed. Fined \$25.
do	31/	W. E. Jones	Entire horse at large	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	3 mos. h. l.
do	31/	Queen	Assault.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Sept.	1	I. Connors	Vagrancy.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	1	E. Millar	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	1	J. Davis	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	2/	Jas. Dick	Presenting a revolver and using abusive language	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Defendant to pay costs of case \$3 and bound over to keep the peace for 1 year.
do	3/	Philip Herald	Non-payment of wages.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Worth to pay wages and costs of the case.
do	3/	Queen	Vagrancy.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	1 month h. l.
do	4/	J. Anticknap	Lunacy.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Sent to Brandon Asylum.
do	9/	W. T. McKenzie	Obstructing sheriff officer while making a seizure	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$20 and costs
do	9/	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	14/	Buffalo Bow	Killing a steer	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Suspend. sentence.
do	14/	Queen	Profanation of the Lords Day.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	14/	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	15/	Jas. Pollock	Shooting an ox.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs, \$4.50.
do	16/	H. Kent	Refused to pay wages.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	To pay wages and costs of court.
do	16/	N. W. M. P.	Escaping from custody.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	5 months h. l.
do	16/	do	Cruelty to a pony.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Costs of court, \$3.
do	16/	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	18/	do	Breach of prairie fire ordinance.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$3 and costs.
do	20/	Queen	Vagrancy.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	21/	J. H. Murphy	Obstructing sheriff's officer while in discharge of his duty.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Case withdrawn.
do	22/	N. W. M. P.	Allowing prairie fire to run at large.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$10 and costs

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
Sept. 23	Wm. Child.	W. German	Dog worrying sheep.	Sept. 28	H. LeJeune, J.P.	Regina	Sept. 30	H. LeJeune, J.P.		Dismissed.
do 23	do	J. Montagu	do	do 28	do	do	do 30	do		do
do 24	do	J. J. Burnett	do	do 28	do	do	do 30	do		Withdrawn.
do 24	Queen.	W. Sandercock	Setting out fire.	do 28	do	Gainsboro	do 30	J. J. Sadtler and B. Burke, J.P.s.		Fined \$15 and costs
do 25	E. McCarty.	H. Schmitzer	Theft.	do 28	H. LeJeune, J.P.	Regina	Oct. 7	Judge Richardson.		2 years, Regina jail,
do 25	E. Carey.	do	do	do 28	do	do	do 7	do		on each of the four
do 25	J. Bredin.	do	do	do 28	do	do	do 7	do		courts, to run con-
do 25	F. J. Wright.	do	do	do 28	do	do	do 7	do		currently.
do 25	T. Tucker.	do	do	do 28	do	do	do 7	do		
do 25	E. Nevison.	do	do	do 28	do	do	do 7	do		
do 25	J. A. Kerr.	do	do	do 28	do	do	do 7	do		
do 28	Chief Key	Pierre Genaville.	Trespassing on Indian reserve and taking property belonging to Chief Key.	do 28	do	Cote.	Sept. 29	W. E. Jones, J.P.		To pay \$10 to Chief Key and costs of court.
do 28	N. W. M. P.	Jnr. Schmidt.	Drunk and disorderly.			Regina	do	H. LeJeune, J.P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do 25	Queen.	C. Catterall.	do			Canington Manor.	do	J. Humphreys, J.P.		Fined \$2.50 & costs.
do 29	Buffalo Bow.	Jean Baptiste.	Killing a steer	Sept. 29	A. J. McNeil Indian Agent.	Regina	Oct. 9	Judge Richardson.		Suspended sentence.
Oct. 1	D. J. O'Keefe.	R. Garvin.	Giving liquor on election day.			Saltcoats	do	T. McNutt and E. Bolton, J.P.s.		Dismissed, prosecuted for to pay costs.
do 2	N. W. M. P.	Valentine Spanier.	Allowing prairie fire to run at large.			Ft. Qu'Appelle	do	Guernsey & North, J.P.s.		Fined \$100 & \$2.50 costs.
do 2	do	Joseph Spanier.	do			do	do	do		Fined \$50 and \$2.50 costs.
do 3	Queen	C. Harris.	Refusing to fight fire			Katevan	do	Insp. Starnes, J.P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do 4	N. W. M. P.	N. Narrrolansky.	do			Moosemin	do	G. F. Dunn, J.P.		Dismissed.
do 5	R. McLeod.	J. H. Cross.	Noxious weeds			do	do	do		Fined \$20 and costs
do 6	N. W. M. P.	G. H. Smith.	Starting prairie fire.			do	18	do		Fined \$10 and costs
do 6	W. Hollings.	J. H. Pinder.	Non-payment of wages.			Hyde	do	G. A. E. Hyde, J.P.		Dismissed with costs
do 6	Queen	Elliott.	Setting out prairie fire.			Carnduff	do	J. W. Connel, J.P.		Dismissed.
do 7	do	Greenwood	do			Ft. Qu'Appelle	do	W. A. Smith, J.P.		Fined \$10 and costs
do 8	N. W. M. P.	T. Fletcher	Allowing prairie fire to run at large.			Ft. Qu'Appelle	do	G. F. Guernsey, J.P.		Fined \$50 and \$1.75 costs.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If Tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
Oct. 13	Queen.	Schlump.	Setting out fire.			Grenfell.	Oct.	14 H. Sayer, J.P.		Fined \$25 and costs
do	W. Wilcox	Geo. Lee	Theft.			Wolseley.	do	14 A. Sutherland, J.P.		Dismissed.
do	N.W.M.P.	Geo. Might.	Starting prairie fire				do	26 S. de P. Green, J.P.		Dismissed with costs against N.W.M.P.
do	Queen.	Mrs. Simmons.	do			Estevan.	do	17 C. Troyer, J.P.		Fined \$10 and costs
do	do	E. Sandquist.	Drunk and disorderly			do	do	17 Insp. Starnes, J.P.		3 mos. h. l.
do	do	L. Sweetborg	do			do	do	do		Fined \$10 and costs
do	do	Eric Dallen.	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	Louis Sand-stream.	do			do	do	do		Fined \$5 and costs.
do	do	C. Joel.	do			do	do	do		Fined \$3 and costs.
do	N.W.M.P.	J. Munns.	Refusing to turn out to prairie fire.			Moose Jaw.	do	17 S. de P. Green, J.P.		Fined 10c. and costs
do	G. McGeulay	W. F. Quinn	Theft.			Regina.	Nov.	6 Judge Richardson.		3 years h. l.
do	N.W.M.P.	A. Wilson	Refusing to turn out to prairie fire.	Oct. 31	G. Thompson, J.P.	Moose Jaw	do	19 S. de P. Green, J.P.		Fined 10c. and costs
do	do	J. Fletcher.	do			do	do	do		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	do	J. Burns.	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	J. W. Harrop.	Starting prairie fire			Indian Head	Oct.	31 G. Thompson, J.P.		Fined \$10 and costs
do	do	J. Baldwin	do			do	do	do		do
do	Queen.	W. Smith	Drunk and disorderly			Moosomin	do	22 G. F. Dunn, J.P.		do
do	do	F. Clune	Vagrancy			do	do	do		1 mo. h. l.
do	N.W.M.P.	H. Johnson	Refusing to turn out to prairie fire.			Moose Jaw	do	27 S. de P. Green, J.P.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	do	P. Morelle	Starting a prairie fire			do	do	do		Fined \$75 without costs.
do	F. Hack	Fred. Mahr	Non-payment of wages.			Hyde.	do	23 G. A. E. Hyde, J.P.		To pay wages and costs.
do	Quinn.	J. McCormick	Assault			Moosomin	do	28 R. Chappell, J.P.		Dismissed.
do	W. D. Brane	W. F. Quinn	Horse-stealing.			Regina.	Nov.	6 Judge Richardson		3 years h. l.
do	Queen.	Hy. Williams	Vagrancy			Qu'Appelle.	Oct.	30 J. H. Frazer, J.P.		90 days h. l.
do	Geo. McCand.	Geo. McCand.	Insanity			Saltcoats	do	30 T. McNutt and E. Bolton, J.P's.		Sent to Brandon Asylum.
do	T. McNutt	W. H. Adams	Cattle-stealing.	Nov. 4	E. Bolton, J.P., and Insp. McGibbon.	do	Dec.	3 Judge Wetmore		12 mos. h. l.

Nov. 12	N. W. M. P.	May A. Saunders	Theft	Whitewood	Nov. 12	W. A. Mann and M. C. Corrigan, J.P's.	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	16	Queen	Prairie fire	Hyde	do	21 A. C. Mactonnell, J.P.	Fined \$75 and costs
do	17	A. Mailles	Non-payment of wages	Moosomin	do	19 G. F. Dunn, J.P.	To pay wages and costs.
do	19	Municipality of C. McCallum	Breach of Pedlars' By-law	do	do	Insp. Mactonnell.	Fined \$20 and costs
do	23	Page Porter	Cattle wounding	Moose Jaw	do	do	Awaiting trial on bail
do	24	N. W. M. P.	Vagrancy	Regina	do	25 M. Baker, J.P.	3 mos. h. l.
do	24	do	do	do	do	do	do
Dec. 11	N. W. M. P.	Chas. Bertram	Creating a disturbance	Maple Creek	Dec. 12	Insp. White-Fraser, J.P.	No. Fined \$15 and costs or 1 month.
do	11	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs or 1 month.
do	11	do	Resisting arrest	do	July 21 1895.	do	Fine paid.
do	12	Clarke, License Inspector.	Breach, Liquor License Ordinance.	Medicine Hat	Dec. 12	W. T. Finlay & F. Reynolds, J.P's.	Case withdrawn by crown prosecutor
do	12	do	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
do	12	N. W. M. P.	Creating a disturbance	Maple Creek	do	do	Fined \$50 and costs
do	12	do	do	do	do	Insp. White-Fraser, J.P.	sust. appeared conv.
do	12	do	do	do	do	do	21 days' imprisonment with h. l.
1896.	Jan. 2	do	Vagrancy	Swift Current	Jan. 2	A. Patterson, J. P.	2 mos. imprisonment with h. l.
do	4	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	11	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	11	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	22	do	Creating a disturbance	Maple Creek	do	23 Insp. White-Fraser, J.P.	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	27	do	do	do	do	do	Fine paid.
do	27	do	Liquor License Ordinance	do	do	28 Supt. Gagnon & W. Finlay, J.P's.	Case dismissed.
Feb. 1	do	do	Vagrancy	do	Feb. 1	Insp. White-Fraser, J.P.	Interdicted for 12 mos.
do	8	do	Wounding a horse	Swift Current	Apr. 21	Judge Richardson	14 days' imprisonment, h. l.
do	10	do	Vagrancy	do	do	do	To appear for sentence when called on.
do	12	do	do	Medicine Hat	do	11 A. Patterson, J. P.	1 m. imprisonment with h. l.
do	12	do	Obtaining money under false pretences.	do	do	12 W. T. Finlay, J.P.	do
do	12	do	Vagrancy	do	do	28 Judge Scott	1 year
do	12	N. W. M. P.	do	do	Feb. 13	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	21 days' do

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
Feb. 15	Geo. Connors.	Ellen Odell.	Non-payment of wages.	Feb. 21	F. J. Reynolds, J. P.	Medicine Hat.	Feb. 17	F. J. Reynolds, J. P.		Def. ordered to pay \$43.14 and costs. 1 year imprisonment with h. l.
do	Regina.	H. Mott.	Killing cattle and stealing carcass thereof.	Feb. 21	F. J. Reynolds, J. P.	do	July 29	Judge Scott		1 year imprisonment with h. l. and to compensate owners.
do	N. W. M. P.	John Voigt.	Vagrancy.				Feb. 17	A. Patterson, J. P.		1 m. imprisonment with h. l.
do	do	Alois Good.	Polluting running stream				do	F. J. Reynolds, J. P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do	do	W. Simpson.	Vagrancy.				do	A. O'Kell, J. P.		Fine paid.
do	C. Exe.	Alois Good.	Intimidation.				do	Insp. White-Fraser.		1 m. imprisonment with h. l.
do	Alois Good.	C. Exe.	do				do	do		Bound over to keep the peace, 12 mos
do	Alois Good.	T. Dunne.	Assault.				do	do		do
do	Davies.	François Viard.	Non-payment of wages.				do	W. T. Finlay, J. P.		Charge withdrawn.
Mar. 9	John Henry						Mar. 10	do		Def. ordered to pay \$52.83 and costs.
do	N. W. M. P.	Wm. Finlay	Vagrancy.				do	A. O'Kell, J. P.		14 d. imprisonment with h. l.
do	do	T. Smith.	do				do	do		30
do	do	Alois Good.	Animals, Cont. Dis. Ord.	Mar. 15	W. T. Finlay, J. P.	Medicine Hat.	June 25	Finlay & Reynolds, J. P's.		Fined \$15 and costs
do	do		Insane.				Mar. 17	Insp. White-Fraser, J. P.		Fine paid
do	A. Caswell.	Hy. Meggitt.	Stealing sheep				do	W. T. Finlay, J. P.		Sent to Regina jail, March 19th.
do	N. W. M. P.	M. Bannis.	Creating a disturbance.				do	do		Fined \$5 and costs or 1 m. imprisonment and to compensate owner.
do	do	K. Kelly.	Stealing sheep				do	do		Fined \$2 and costs.
do	do	C. Exe.	Attempting to steal				do	do		Fine paid.
do	do	M. Bannis.	Stealing a ride on C. P. R.				do	do		Case dismissed.
Apr. 2	do	Meaford.	Breaking into police stable				Apr. 2	O'Kell & Dixon, J. P's.		14 days imprisonment with h. l.
do	do	Chas. Sinclair.					do	Supt. Gagnon, J. P.		Dismissed with a caution.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c. — *Continued.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Committal.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
Aug. 31	N. W. M. P.	W. Clark	Stealing a ride.			Swift Current	Aug. 31	A. Patterson, J.P.	.....	10 days imp. h. l.
do 25	do	F. Ferdue	do			Maple Creek	do 26	Insp. White-Fraser J. P.	.....	do
do 25	do	Maheer	do			do	do 26	do	.....	do
do 26	do	Sounding Arm and Fly Up, (Cree Indians)	Breach Game Ord.			do	do 26	do	.....	do
Sept. 5	do	Wm. Simpson	Creating disturbance.			do	Sept. 6	do	.....	3 mos. imp. h. l.
do 5	do	David Calder	Threatening			do	do 6	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	.....	Bound over to keep the peace.
do 9	F. Munday	Mose Elliott	Non-payment wages.			do	Sept. 12	Insp. White-Fraser J. P.	.....	Settled out of court
do 12	N. W. M. P.	Peter Fairbairn	Stealing a ride.			do	Sept. 12	Insp. White-Fraser J. P.	.....	10 days imp. h. l.
do 15	do	McNeil	do			Medicine Hat	do 16	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	.....	Cautioned & dism'd
do 16	do	Thos. Barrett	do			do	do 16	do	.....	do
do 18	do	Hy. Orr	do			do	do 19	do	.....	F'd \$2 & costs, pd.
do 18	do	O. C. Miller	do			do	do 19	do	.....	do
do 24	do	McMillan	do			do	do 25	do	.....	do
do 27	do	T. Hennessey	do			Maple Creek	do 28	Insp. White-Fraser J. P.	.....	10 days imp. h. l.
do 28	do	D. Calder	Disorderly conduct			Medicine Hat	do 28	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	.....	Dismissed.
do 28	Mrs. D. Calder	do	Threatening			do	do 28	do	.....	Bound over to keep the peace or in default of surties
do 29	K. Kelly	W. E. Bennett	Non-payment wages			do	do 29	do	.....	Dismissed.
do 30	N. W. M. P.	F. Ball	Stealing a ride.			Maple Creek	Oct. 1	Insp. White-Fraser J. P.	.....	5 days imp. h. l.
do 30	do	W. Bookness	do			do	do 1	do	.....	do
Oct. 3	do	W. Fraser	do			do	do 4	do	.....	do
do 3	do	P. Couson	do			do	do 5	Insp. Moodie, J.P.	.....	do
do 7	do	Owen Graham	Drunk and disorderly			Medicine Hat	do 5	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	.....	10
do 8	do	Frank Bissett	Stealing a ride.			Maple Creek	do 9	Insp. Moodie, J.P.	.....	F'd \$2 & costs, pd.
do 11	do	Chas. Faulkner	do			do	do 12	do	.....	do
do 11	do	do	Escaping from custody			do	do 12	do	.....	do
do 16	do	Wm. Osborne	Stealing a ride.			do	do 17	do	.....	do
do 16	do	Geo. West	do			do	do 17	do	.....	do

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	17	do	Emil Holstein	do	Vagrancy	do	do	do	19	do	do	do	21	do
do	18	do	J. Dawson	do	do	do	do	do	19	do	do	do	21	do
do	18	do	C. Davis	do	do	do	do	do	19	do	do	do	21	do
do	18	do	H. Wright	do	do	do	do	do	19	do	do	do	21	do
do	18	do	W. J. Sinclair	do	Stealing a ride	do	do	do	19	do	do	do	21	do
do	18	do	W. McRae	do	do	do	do	do	19	do	do	do	21	do
do	19	do	Frank Clarkson	do	do	do	do	do	19	do	do	do	21	do
do	19	do	Robt. Myers	do	do	do	do	do	19	do	do	do	21	do
do	24	do	Joe. Gladst	do	Assault	do	do	do	24	do	do	do	21	do
do	24	do	Fred. Elliott	do	Stealing a ride	do	do	do	26	do	do	do	21	do
do	24	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	26	do	do	do	21	do
do	24	do	Lachlan Bruce	do	Indecent assault	do	do	do	28	do	do	do	21	do
do	24	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	28	do	do	do	21	do
Nov.	4	do	Wm. Hunt	do	Drunk and disorderly	do	do	do	Nov.	5	W. Fraser.	do	21	do
do	7	do	R. Nightingale	do	Stealing a ride	do	do	do	5	Insp. Moodie, J. P.	do	21	do	
do	7	do	Jas. Campbell	do	do	do	do	do	5	Insp. Moodie, J. P.	do	21	do	
do	13	do	John Bowes	do	do	do	do	do	9	do	do	21	do	
do	14	do	Geo. Robinson	do	do	do	do	do	9	Insp White-Fraser, J. P.	do	21	do	
do	14	do	Joseph Henry	do	do	do	do	do	11	Insp White-Fraser, J. P.	do	21	do	
do	14	do	do	do	Vagrancy	do	do	do	16	Insp. Moodie, J. P.	do	21	do	
do	14	do	do	do	Contempt of court.	do	do	do	17	do	do	21	do	
do	14	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	17	do	do	21	do	
do	14	do	Geo. Robinson	do	do	2nd instance	do	do	17	do	do	21	do	
do	14	do	John Sinclair	do	Vagrancy	do	do	do	17	do	do	21	do	
do	14	do	do	do	Giving intox. liquor to Indians.	do	do	do	17	do	do	21	do	
do	16	do	D. A. Black	do	Illegally selling liquor	do	do	do	14	Insp White-Fraser and Moodie.	do	21	do	
do	19	do	Geo. Wood	do	Stealing a ride	do	do	do	16	Insp White-Fraser and Moodie.	do	21	do	
do	23	do	John Grant	do	do	do	do	do	20	Insp White-Fraser, J. P.	do	21	do	
do	23	do	Wm. Sword	do	do	do	do	do	23	Insp. Moodie, J. P.	do	21	do	
do	23	do	Chas. Smith	do	do	do	do	do	23	do	do	21	do	
do	3	do	Malcom Johnson	do	do	do	do	do	3	do	do	21	do	
1895.	7	Regina	D. Hackney	do	Not producing hide	do	do	do	1895.	7	Insp. Wood.	do	21	do
do	17	do	J. Godlinton	do	do	do	do	do	Dec.	7	Insp. Wood.	do	21	do
do	19	do	R. McLaren	do	do	do	do	do	17	do	do	21	do	
do	19	do	T. H. Andrews	do	do	do	do	do	18	do	do	21	do	
1896.	2	do	J. Voight	do	Vagrancy	do	do	do	19	do	do	21	do	
do	17	do	R. Logan	do	Horse-stealing	do	do	do	18	Insp. Wood.	do	21	do	
Feb.	4	do	C. Hughes	do	Insanity	do	do	do	19	do	do	21	do	
do	6	do	G. Colby	do	Stealing	do	do	do	4	Supt. J. Howe	do	21	do	
do	14	do	G. Brewster	do	Cattle-stealing	do	do	do	17	Judge Rouleau	do	21	do	

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.						
April 28	Regina.....	W. McGillivray.....	Starting prairie fire			Calgary	1896. April 29	Supt. J. Howe.....		Fined \$10 and costs paid.
do 30	do	J. Roberts	do			do	do 30	Insp. Wood.....		Dismissed with caution.
May 13	do	A. Campbell.....	(Giving liquor to Indians.....			do	May 14	Supt. Howe and Insp. Wood.....		\$300 and costs or 6 months h. l.
do 13	do	W. Macleod.....	do			do	do 14	do		\$100 and costs or 2 months h. l. paid.
do 13	do	Running in Drunk.....	do			do	do 14	Supt. J. Howe.....		1 month h. l.
do 14	do	Middle.....	do			do	do 14	do		do
do 14	do	Sarcee Woman No. 2.....	do			do	do 14	do		do
do 14	do	Tom owning Horse.....	do			do	do 14	do		do
do 21	do	J. Tonkin.....	Game in possession out of season.....			do	do 21	Insp. Wood.....		\$5 and costs paid.
do 24	do	Sophie.....	Drunk.....			do	do 25	Supt. J. Howe.....		1 month h. l.
do 24	do	Crooked Man.....	do			do	do 25	do		do
do 26	C. Godin.....	J. L'Hirondelle.....	Assault.....			do	do 26	Insp. Wood.....		\$10 and costs paid.
do 25	Regina.....	A. Godin.....	(Giving liquor to Indians.....			do	do 25	Supt. Howe and Insp. Wood.....		6 months h. l.
do 26	do	Hair Lip.....	Drunk.....			do	do 27	Insp. Wood.....		14 days h. l.
do 29	do	F. Banno.....	Steal a ride on C. P. R.....			do	do 30	Insp. Macpherson.....		\$5 and costs paid.
do 29	do	J. P. Strong.....	Lunacy.....			do	do 30	Supt. J. Howe.....		Adjudged insane.
June 29	do	Deerfoot.....	Drunk.....			do	June 30	Insp. Wood.....		1 month impt.
do 29	Cut Bangs.....	do	Assault.....			do	July 2	Insp. Wood and Macpherson.....		2 do
do 29	Cut Bank.....	do	do			do	do 2	do		2 do
do 29	Red Old man.....	do	do			do	do 2	do		2 do
July 7	E. Mellon.....	S. Breneau.....	do			do	do 7	Supt. J. Howe.....		2 months h. l.
do 7	Regina.....	E. Slesick.....	(Giving liquor to Indians.....			do	do 8	Insp. Wood and Macpherson.....		6 do
do 11	do	J. Boston.....	Lunacy.....			do	June 11	Insp. Wood.....		Adjudged insane.
do 9	do	J. Vickers.....	Stealing ride.....			do	do 10	Supt. J. Howe.....		10 days h. l.
do 11	A. H. Ellford.....	J. McDonough.....	Assault.....			High River.....	July 11	Insp. Wood.....		\$5 and costs paid.
Aug. 3	Regina.....	Sophie.....	Drunk.....			Calgary.....	Aug. 4	do		1 month impt.
do 3	do	do	Ref'd to give information.....			do	do 4	do		\$3 paid.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
Mar. 17	Queen	M. Maclean	Creating a disturbance by being drunk.			Cannore	Mar. 18	Insp. Harper		Released on suspended judgment.
do 18	do	H. Dredge	do			do	do 18	do		Dismissed.
do 18	do	A. Gibson	do			do	do 18	do		do
do 25	W. S. Clarke	John Lynn	Stealing ride on C. P. R. train.			Banff	do 26	do		Fined \$2 and costs.
April 2	do	W. Woods	Vagrancy			do	April 2	do		Given 6 hours to leave town.
do 2	Queen	C. Davis	do			do	do 2	do		do
do 4	do	H. Leisieur	do			do	do 8	do		30 days hard lab.
do 6	do	H. Sullivan	do			do	do 8	do		do
do 6	do	W. Howells	Stealing ride on C. P. R. train.			do	do 8	do		Fined \$1 and costs paid.
do 11	N. W. M. P.	T. Kennedy	do			do	do 11	do		Fined \$2 or 5 days imprisonment.
do 12	do	J. Winter	do			do	do 13	do		Fined \$1 and costs paid.
do 14	Queen	P. Morrison	Vagrancy			do	do 15	do		30 days hard lab.
do 17	N. W. M. P.	W. Barnes	Stealing ride on C. P. R. train.			do	do 18	do		Fined \$2 and costs paid.
do 25	do	T. Angus	do			do	do 27	do		Fined \$1 and costs paid.
do 27	Queen	H. Williams	Vagrancy			Cannore	do 28	do		30 days hard lab.
do 27	do	H. Rice	do			do	do 28	do		do
May 13	do	E. Barrett	do			do	May 14	do		do
do 13	N. W. M. P.	T. Graham	Stealing ride on C. P. R. train.			Banff	do 14	do		Fined \$2 or 5 days imprisonment.
do 16	Queen	H. S. Wadsworth	Vagrancy			Cannore	do 18	do		60 days hard lab.
do 16	do	J. Easley	do			do	do 18	do		do
do 16	N. W. M. P.	J. Hood	Stealing ride on C. P. R. train.			do	do 18	do		Fined \$2 in default 5 days impt.
do 21	do	J. Mitchin	do			Banff	do 21	do		Fined 50c. and costs paid.
do 21	do	R. Broom	do			do	do 21	do		Fined 50c. and costs paid.
do 29	P. Reynolds	Frank MacCak	Libel.	May 30	Insp. Harper	do	do 21	do		do
June 2	Queen	J. Anderson	Creating a disturbance by being drunk.			Authracite	June 3	do		Fined \$2 and costs paid.

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	20	N. W. M. P.	A. Dervieux	Stealing ride on C. P. R. train.		Banff	do	do	do	Fined \$5 or 10 days did imprisonment	
do	28	do	S. H. Gale	do		do	do	do	do	Fined 50c. and costs paid.	
July	18	do	V. Banister	do		do	do	July 21	do	Fined \$3 and costs paid.	
do	21	do	W. Pierce	do		do	do	do	do	Fined \$3 in default 10 days.	
do	30	Queen.	J. Brown.	Vagrancy		do	do	do	do	14 days h. l.	
Aug.	2	Geo. H. Aston.	A. Rose.	Starting bush fire.		do	do	Aug. 3	do	Fined \$25 in default 30 days impt.	
do	14	Queen.	E. Hitchold.	Vagrancy		do	do	do	do	24 hours to leave town.	
Sept.	28	do	A. Stewart	Indecent exposure		Canmore.	Insp. Harper and A. L. Fulmer, J. P.	Oct.	2	do	2 months h. l.
do	28	do	do	do		do	do	do	do	do	do
do	28	do	do	do		do	do	do	do	do	do
Oct.	6	G. H. Aston.	G. Bearer.	Fishing out of season.		do	Insp. Harper.	do	7	do	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	6	do	J. Hyde.	do		do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$1 do
do	10	Queen.	E. Gillespie.	Vagrancy		Banff	do	do	11	do	Dismissed.
do	16	do	Eva Mosher.	do		Canmore.	A. L. Fulmer, J. P.	do	17	do	Fined \$10 and costs paid.
do	23	do	T. M. F. Budden	Theft	Nov. 3	Calgary	Judge Rouleau.	Nov.	20	do	Jury One year's impt.
do	24	do	O. Neilson.	Vagrancy		Banff	A. L. Fulmer, J. P.	Oct.	27	do	30 days do h. l.
Nov.	1	do	C. Hosko.	do		do	Insp. Harper.	Nov.	3	do	Dismissed.
do	1	do	N. Smith.	do		do	do	do	3	do	do
do	1	do	J. Peter.	do		do	do	do	3	do	do
do	22	G. H. Aston.	B. Smith.	Setting fire C. P. R. box cars.		Canmore.	do	do	26	do	do
do	22	do	J. Culham	do		do	do	do	26	do	do
do	22	do	T. Tighe.	do		do	do	do	26	do	do
do	22	Queen.	W. Stewart	Vagrancy		do	do	do	26	do	do
do	23	do	J. Bebout.	do		Banff	do	do	30	do	30 days impt. h. l.
					1895.						
Dec.	19	N. W. M. P.	T. R. McHugh.	Drunk and disorderly.	1895.			Dec.	19	J. T. Lunn, J. P.	\$10 and \$2.60 costs.
1896.								1896.			
Feb.	13	do	J. M. Teilford.	do	1896.	Gleichen.	R. G. MacDonnell	Feb.	13	do	\$3.50 costs.
do	17	do	Dennis Hayes.	Vagrancy		do	T. Lunn.	do	18	J. T. Lunn.	30 days imp. h. l.
do	25	do	Geo. Carter.	Attempted theft.		do	R. G. MacDonnell	Mar.	2	do	do
do	27	do	Wm. Service.	Theft		do	do	do	2	do	do
do	27	Colin McMillan.	Alfred Bonar.	Assault		do	M. Begg	do	13	M. Begg	\$1.88 costs and bound over to keep the peace, 6 mos., \$25.
do	27	Regina.	Colin McMillan.	do		do	do	do	13	do	do
Mar.	22	N. W. M. P.	J. H. Begg.	Exhibiting a design of gross lewdness.		do	R. G. MacDonnell.	do	23	do	\$20 and 6.70 costs.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By Whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By Whom Tried.	If Tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
April 20	N. W. M. P.	John Smith.	Fraudulently riding on railway train.			Gleichen	April 20	J. T. Lunn.		10 days imp. h. l.
do	do	Geo. Robinson.	do do			do	do	do		do
do	do	W. MacGillivray	Starting prairie fire.		Taken to Calgary for trial.	do	do	do		do
May 4	do	Thos. MacNulty	Vagrancy.			do	May 4	do		Released on suspended sentence.
do	do	Jas. MacPherson	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	Oscar Hedlund.	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	Jas. Mackie.	Fraudulently riding on railway train.			do	do	M. Begg.		\$1 and \$3 costs.
do	Thos. Lander.	Calling After, Blackfoot Ind.	Assault.			do	do	do		Released on suspended sentence.
do	N. W. M. P.	Geo. Fido.	Vagrancy			do	do	do		Released on suspended sentence.
do	do	John Smith.	do			do	do	J. T. Lunn.		30 days imp. h. l.
do	do	Herbert Harmer	Fraudulently riding on railway train.			do	do	V. J. Beaupre.		do
do	do	The Lodge, Blackfoot Ind.	Having antelope meat in his possession.			do	do	M. Begg.		Released on suspended sentence.
do	do	Eagle Running, Blackfoot Ind.	Drunk on Indian reserve			do	do	V. J. Beaupre.		\$10 and \$3 costs.
do	do	Thos. Jones.	Assault		(Summons).	do	do	R. G. MacDonnell & Supt. Howe.		Costs and bound over to keep the peace 6 m., \$50.
June 24	Stevens.					do	June 24			Dismissed.
do	N. W. M. P.	Eagle Running, Blackfoot Ind.	Unlawfully hunting deer.		do	do	do	M. Begg.		Dismissed.
July 9	do	Jas. Thompson.	Vagrancy			do	July 9	J. T. Lunn.		30 days imp. h. l.
do	do	Jas. Murphy.	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	Ed. Thompson.	Fraudulently riding on railway train.			do	do	do		10 days imp. h. l.
do	do	Chas. Witcke.	do			do	do	do		do
do	Mrs. Jas. Stokes	Mrs. W. Service	Assault		(Summons)	do	do	M. Begg.		Bound over to keep the peace 6 mos., \$100.
do	Regina.	Mrs. Jas. Stokes	do			do	do	do		do
do	Emile Greisback	Thos. Hunt.	Theft of a calf	July 14	J. T. Lunn & J. Beaupre.	do	do	do		do

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	16	N. W. M. P.	Victor Grenier.	Theft.....	do	July	16	J. T. Lunn	Dismissed.
do	21	do	Francis Larkin.	Fraudulently riding on railway train.	do	do	21	do	5 days imp. h. l.
Aug.	1	do	Fred. Fford.	do	do	Aug.	1	do	\$2 and \$2.50 costs.
Sep.	1	do	Chas. Sinclair.	do	do	Sep.	1	do	\$2 and \$2.75 costs.
do	3	do	Chas. Wrenate.	do	do	do	3	do	5 days imp. h. l.
do	29	Thos. Lander.	Man Who Carries the News, Blackfoot Ind.	Assault.....	do	do	29	M. Begg & R. G. MacDonnell.	6 mos. imp. without h. l.
do	29	N. W. M. P.	The Louise, Blackfoot Indian.	do	do	do	29	do	\$10 and costs.
do	29	"Little Plume," (Blood Indian).	John Clark.	Unlawful possession of a horse.	do	Oct.	19	M. Begg	Costs.
Oct.	19	N. W. M. P.	Thos. Turner.	Fraudulently riding on railway train.	do	do	19	do	6 days imp. h. l.
do	24	do	Law. Sidwell.	do	do	do	24	V. J. Beaupre.	3 do
Nov.	6	do	M. P. Johnston.	do	do	Nov.	6	do	\$5 and \$3.25 costs.
1885.									
Dec.	6	Queen.	A. Shattock.	Vagrancy.....	do	1895.			Detained by pleasure of the Lieut. Governor.
do	9	do	J. Shiveley.	Drunk and disorderly.	Lethbridge	Dec.	10	Supt. Deane	No.
do	14	do	J. O'Reilly.	do	do	do	16	do	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	16	do	R. Summers.	do	do	do	17	do	Fined \$1.50 & costs
do	16	do	R. Greenwell.	do	do	do	17	do	do
do	19	do	Walter Whitney	Assault.....	do	do	19	do	Case dismissed.
do	23	W. H. Emerson.	E. Dawson.	Non payment of wages.	do	do	23	do	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	24	Queen.	G. Danielzon.	Drunk and disorderly.	do	do	26	do	Orders made out, inclusive costs.
do	24	do	A. Liebscher.	do	do	do	26	do	Fined \$1 and costs.
1896.									
Jan.	8	do	John Glass.	Horse stealing	do	Jan.	21	do	Case dismissed.
do	12	do	L. Antonette.	Aggravated assault by wounding.	do	do	13	Supt. Deane and F. C. Champness	Fined \$65 and costs or 6 months imprisonment h. l.
Feb.	3	do	John Burns.	Drunk and disorderly.	do	Feb.	4	Supt. Deane	do 2 months imprisonment h. l.
do	6	do	J. D. McLaughlin	Obtaining money under false pretenses.	do	Mar.	24	Judge Scott.	do Prisoner acquitted.
do	17	do	G. Southwick.	Drunk and disorderly.	do	Feb.	18	Supt. Deane	do Fined \$1.50 & costs
do	24	do	W. Fixley.	Theft.....	do	Mar.	24	Judge Scott.	do 2 months imprisonment h. l.
Mar.	13	do	Hugh Leeper.	Bringing into Canada stolen goods from Montana.	do	do	21	Supt. Deane.	do Prisoner liberated, prosecutor did not appear.
do	17	do	Lily Ross.	Drunk and disorderly.	do	do	18	do	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	19	do	Geo. Waterfield.	do	do	do	20	do	Fined \$1 and costs.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
Mar. 27	Geo. Cody	M. E. Roy	Unlawfully selling liquor during prohibited hours			Lethbridge	Mar. 27	Supt. Deane	No.	Fined \$50 and costs
April 2	Queen	John Cooper	Drunk and disorderly			do	April 4	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	do	John Mooney	Willfully exposing his person.			do	do	do	do	do
do	C. P. R. Co.	A. Drebert.	Riding a train without passes or tickets.			do	do	do	do	3 days imprisonment.
do	do	C. Senter	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	G. Inkleman	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	Godfr. Inkleman	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	Thos. Lewis	Meat Eater.	Having an intoxicant upon his person.			do	do	do	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 3 months imprisonment h. l.
do	do	Thos. Elliott	Supplying an intoxicant to an Indian.			do	do	Supt. Deane & F. C. Champress, J. P.	do	3 months imprisonment h. l.
do	Queen	Fred Sifton	Drunk and disorderly			do	do	Supt. Deane	do	Fined \$5 and costs.
May 22	do	Geo. Robinson	do			do	May 23	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	do	do	Theft.			do	do	Supt. Deane & F. C. Champress, J. P.	do	3 months imprisonment h. l.
do	do	do	do			do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
June 14	do	F. Sonnenberg	Horse stealing			do	June 24	F. C. Champress.	do	Sent to Regina, 29th June, 1896.
do	do	H. Tober	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	Lucky Man.	Murder.	June 29	Supt. Deane	do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
July 27	do	Little Bear	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	do	Wm. St. Aubyn	Lunacy	July 18	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	do	Burdett	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	do	J. Matchett.	Cattle stealing	do	do	Lethbridge	July 24	Judge Scott.	No.	Released on bail till next session.
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Prisoner discharged To appear for judgment when called upon.
do	do	P. Curry.	Assault	do	do	do	Nov. 25	do	do	do
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Supt. Deane	do	do
Aug. 1	do	Ca-a-u-a-t-a-c-a-mick.	Horse stealing	Aug. 12	Supt. Deane	do	do	do	do	Prisoner escaped from guard room 9th Oct., 1896.
do	do	John Burns	Drunk and disorderly	do	do	Lethbridge	Aug. 20	Supt. Deane	No.	Fined \$1 and costs.

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	26	do	Hy. Wexmund.	Assault	do	do	do	Sept. 10	do	Fined \$2 and costs or 14 days h. l. and to keep peace for 6 months on \$50 recognizance. Fined \$5 and costs.	
do	31	do	Geo. Danko.	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$2 and costs.	
Sept.	9	do	P. Maloy.	Drunk and disorderly.	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$2 and costs.	
Oct.	19	do	Geo. King	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$2 and costs.	
do	27	do	Fred Sifton.	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$2 and costs.	
do	19	do	Chas. Durward.	Bringing into Canada stolen goods from Montana.	do	do	do	do	do	3 months imprisonment h. l.	
do	31	Thos. Lewis	Maggie Cobb.	Unlawful sale of liquors.	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months imprisonment.	
do	31	do	Alice Clark.	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$75 and costs or 2 months imprisonment.	
Nov.	2	Queen.	Wm. Morgan.	Cattle killing.	do	do	do	do	do	Case adjourned.	
do	7	do	Alf. Hooper	Theft of coal	do	do	do	do	do	To appear for judgment when called upon.	
do	10	W. C. Whitworth	E. Haason.	Non-payment of wages.	do	do	do	do	do	Order for payment.	
do	2	Queen.	Wm. Morgan.	Cattle stealing	do	do	do	do	do	Case adjourned.	
1895.											
Dec.	1	Regina	Neill. Sutherland	Inmate house of ill-fame.	Macleod.	do	do	Dec.	2	G. E. Sanders, J.P.	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days imp.
do	1	do	Nellie Wilson.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	1	do	Ida Miller.	Keeper	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$10 and costs or 15 days imp.
do	1	do	Georgie Lee	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	1	do	Frank Barker.	Inmate	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$2 and costs or 5 days imp.
do	3	do	G. McFarquhar	Blaspheming and insulting language.	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$2 and costs.
do	5	do	N. Lanoux.	Larceny.	do	do	do	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	17	do	Wm. Gray.	Infraction of Hide Ordinance, N.W.T.	do	do	do	do	do	do	Dismissed with a caution.
do	27	Town of Macleod	Mamie Nash.	Inmate house of ill-fame.	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days imp.
do	27	do	Nettie Nash	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	28	Regina	S. Houts-in-the-Morning (Blood Indian).	Cattle killing.	do	do	do	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	31	do	A. Dixon.	Selling beef without exhibiting hide.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
Jan. 4	Regina	G. McFarquhar	Playing in a common gaming house.			Macleod	Jan.	G. E. Sanders and H.S. Casey, J.P.s.	.....	Dismissed.
do	do	Wm. Foster	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Jas. Brewley	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Fred. Knouse	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Jos. Nixon	Looking on at others playing in a common gaming house.			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Chas. Wilson	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	G. Mesner	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	A. Hudson	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Jas. Brewley	Keeper of gaming room or house.			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Dev. Gairus	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Petigan Frank (Peigan Indian)	Intoxicants in possession.			do	do	S. B. Steele and A. M. Jarvis, J.P.s.	.....	3 mos. imp. h. l.
do	do	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Crane Chief (Blood Indian)	Drunk.			do	do	S. B. Steele, J.P.	.....	30 days imp.
do	do	do	Cattle killing.			Stand-Off	do	7 A. M. Jarvis, J.P.	.....	Dismissed.
do	do	TheGlove(Black-foot Indian)	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Pete Sam (Nez Perce Indian)	Larceny			Fincher Creek	do	A. R. Cuthbert, J.P.	.....	6 mos. imp. h. l.
do	do	G. Rykman	Drunk			do	do	do	.....	Fined \$4 or 8 days imp. h. l.
do	do	TheGlove(Black-foot Indian)	Residing on Blook Indian reservation without authority.			Macleod	do	S. B. Steele, J.P.	.....	1 mos. imp.
do	do	Jas. Cummings	Horse stealing			Fincher Creek	do	A. M. Morden, J.P.	.....	Dismissed.
do	do	F. Willock	Illegally driving horses off			do	do	A. R. Cuthbert, J.P.	.....	Fined \$5 or 8 days imp. h. l.
do	do	C. Salisbury	Drunk.			Macleod	do	G. E. Sanders, J.P.	.....	Fined \$2 and costs.
do	do	G. Donnelly	do			do	do	do	.....	do
Feb. 1	do	D. Lambert	Larceny			do	Feb.	G. E. Sanders and H.S. Casey, J.P.s.	.....	4 mos. h. l.
do	do	S. DeRenzie	Drunk.			do	do	H. S. Casey, J.P.	.....	Fined \$2 and costs or 5 d. imp. h. l.

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	20	do	W. H. Harper	(Giving intoxicants to Indians.	do	do	25 (G. E. Sanders and H.S. Casey, J.P., do	do	4 mos. imp. h. l.
do	20	do	do	Larceny	do	do	do	do	2 mos. imp. h. l. from June 24, '96
do	20	do	do	Govt. property illegally in possession.	do	do	do	do	Fined \$10 or 1 mos. imp. h. l.
do	28	do	A. Brookes	Vagrancy	do	do	27 (G. E. Sanders, J.P.	do	Dismissed.
do	2	do	J. Miller	Horse stealing	Pincher Creek	do	do	do	do
Mar.	7	do	Red Robe (Black-foot Indian)	Skinning dead cattle	Macleod	Mar.	10 (G. E. Sanders, J.P.	do	Fined \$5 or 8 days imp.
do	7	do	Runner (Black-foot Indian)	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	7	do	Blackie (Black-foot Indian)	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	10	do	Jas. McAllister	Causing a disturbance	do	do	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	10	do	John McAllister	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	11	do	Hugh Leeper	Bringing stolen property into Canada.	Sent to Lethbridge for examination, March 13, 1896.	do	do	do	do
do	12	do	A. McLeod	Drunk	Macleod	Mar.	13 (G. E. Sanders, J.P.	do	Fined \$2.
do	17	do	H. Dowson	Assault	do	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	17	do	J. Clancey	Causing disturbance by being drunk.	do	do	do	do	Fined \$3 or 10 days imp. h. l.
do	17	do	Tates-Two-Guns (Blood Indian)	Removing hides from cur-cases without authority	High River	do	do	do	Fined \$5 or 15 days imp. h. l.
do	17	do	Little Calf (Blood Indian)	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	17	do	Red Deer (Blood Indian)	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	17	do	Robert (Blood Indian)	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	17	do	Sleeping Woman (Blood Indian)	Common assault	Stand-Off	do	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	24	do	Hy. Reviere	Horse stealing	Kootenai	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	26	do	Louis Davis	Fraudulently converting horse to his own use.	Macleod	do	do	do	do
do	30	do	R. G. Belviders	Non-payment of wages	Stand-Off	do	do	do	By consent \$55 and costs to be paid by plaintiff within five days.
do	10	do	G. B. Jones	Misappropriating funds.	Pincher Creek	do	do	do	Withdrawn.
do	27	do	T. Craig	Assault	do	do	do	do	Fined \$10 or two weeks imp. h. l.
April	3	do	C. Mutaard	Attempt to obtain money under false pretenses.	do	do	do	do	do
do	7	do	J. G. Routhier	Drunk	do	do	do	do	Fined \$10 or two weeks imp. h. l.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If Tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.						
April 13	Regina	Marson, J.	Lighting fire in open without taking proper precautions.			Macleod	April 15	G. E. Sanders, J.P.		Fined \$1.
do	do	Red Fringe (Bl. Indian).	Drunk			Stand-Off	do	A. M. Jarvis, J.P.		Fined \$30 or 1 mo. impt. and 1 mo. additional.
do	do	do	Refusing to tell where he procured intoxicants.			do	do	do		Fined \$15 and 14 d. impt., or in default 15 d. impt. at expiration of present sentence.
do	do	Harry La cock (juvenile offender).	Theft of horse, saddle and bridle.			Macleod	do	G. E. Sanders & H. Casey, J.P's.		Convicted; under bonds to be of good behaviour for 6 months. do
do	do	Jos. Gallagher (juvenile offender).	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	Medicine White Horse (Blood Indian).	Assault			Stand-Off	do	A. M. Jarvis, J.P.		Fined \$20 or 2 m. impt. h. l.
do	Red Otter man (Blood In.)	W. Takes-two-guns (Blood Indian)	Rape			do	May 6	do		Dismissed.
do	Big Rib (Blood Indian).	Joe Pipey	Liquor to Indians.			do	April 29	do		do
do	Regina	The Dagger (Bl. Indian).	Drunk			do	do	do		do
do	do	Tallow (Bl. In.)	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	Crooked Legs (Blood Indian).	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	Takes-a-man (Bl. Indian).	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	Flag-woman (Bl. Indian).	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	Yellow-hammer-woman (Bl. In.)	do			do	do	do		do
May 5	do	M. Ouillette	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.			Pincher Creek	May 29	A. R. Cuthbert, J.P.		Fined \$1.

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	5	T. Sharpe.	do	do	do	do	Stand-Off	do	29	do	do	Fined \$2.
do	6	Joe Pipey.	Vagrant.	do	do	do	do	do	6	A. M. Jarvis, J.P.	do	1 m. h. l.
do	13	D. Kinling	Drunk in street.	do	do	do	MacLeod	do	14	H. S. Casey, J.P.	do	Fined \$1.
do	13	J. Clancy	do	do	do	do	do	do	14	do	do	14 days h. l.
do	22	P. Whitford.	Obtaining property under false pretences.	do	do	do	Pincher Creek	do	29	A. R. Cuthbert, & A. Morden, J.P.s.	do	Dismissed.
do	28	S. Albert.	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	do	do	do	do	29	A. R. Cuthbert, J.P.	do	Costs against defendant.
do	28	M. Sheer.	Assisting deserter.	do	do	do	MacLeod.	do	30	H. S. Casey, J.P.	do	Dismissed on application from prosecution.
do	28		Assisting deserter.	do	do	do	do	do	30	H. S. Casey, J.P.	do	7 days impt.
June	9	The Owl (Peigan Indian).	Wilfully destroying a creamery of milk belonging to Maxfield.	do	do	do	Peigan Agency.	June	9	H. H. Nash, J.P.	do	do
do	9	Good Gun (Bl. I.)	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	do	do	do
do	19	Bear's Milk do	Assault	do	do	do	Stand-Off	do	19	A. M. Jarvis J.P.	do	Dismissed.
do	23	D. Cyr.	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	do	do	Pincher Creek	do	24	A. R. Cuthbert, J.P.	do	Released on suspended sentence.
do	24	Fast Buffalo Horse (Bl. In.)	Assault	do	do	do	Stand-Off	do	24	A. M. Jarvis, J.P.	do	Fined \$1 and costs.
July	3	Joe Fotts.	Drunk on Indian reserve.	do	do	do	MacLeod.	July	4	G. E. Sanders, J.P.	do	Fined \$10 and costs or 14 days h. l.
do	1	M. St. George.	Creating a disturbance by being drunk.	do	do	do	Pincher Creek	do	1	A. Morden, J.P.	do	Released on suspended sentence.
do	2	P. McKewan	do	do	do	do	do	do	3	A. R. Cuthbert & A. Morden, J.P.	do	Impt. h. l.
do	2	do	Assaulting police in the discharge of duty.	do	do	do	do	do	3	do	do	Fined \$20 or 8 days impt. h. l.
do	8	L. Sexton	Assault	do	do	do	do	do	9	A. R. Cuthbert, J.P.	do	Dismissed.
do	8	C. E. Dodd.	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	do	do	do
do	8	E. Dodd.	Pointing fire-arms.	do	do	do	do	do	11	do	do	do
do	9	Regina.	Carrying do	do	do	do	do	do	13	Mr. Justice Roulean.	do	do
do	9	L. Sexton.	do	do	do	do	do	do	13	do	do	do
do	11	J. Miller.	Assault	do	do	do	do	do	13	A. R. Cuthbert, J.P.	do	do
do	14	Many-different-axes (Blood Indian).	Cattle-stealing	do	do	do	MacLeod.	Nov.	11	Mr. Justice Scott.	do	Released on suspended sentence.
do	14	Crane Chief (Bl. Indian).	do	do	do	do	do	do	11	do	do	do
do	14	Wounded-before (Blood Indian).	do	do	do	do	do	do	11	do	do	do
do	14	Louis Espinosa.	Mischief	do	do	do	do	do	14	G. E. Sanders, J.P.	do	Withdrawn.
do	14	F. Rhodes.	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	do	do	do	do	14	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs or 5 d. impt. h. l.
do	15	Round Body Woman (Blood Indian).	Receiving stolen property	do	do	do	do	Nov.	11	Mr. Justice Scott.	do	Released on suspended sentence.
do	15	Shoats-in-the-middle (Blood Indian).	Cattle-killing.	do	do	do	do	do	11	do	do	do

RETURN of Criminals and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
July 15	Regina	Morning Star (Blood Indian). Herbert Watson.	Receiving stolen property			Stand-Off	July 18	A. M. Jarvis, J.P.		Dismissed.
do	do	do	Stealing logs			Macleod	do	G. E. Sanders & H. S. Casey, J.P's.		do
do	do	John McAllister.	do poles.			do	do	do		do
do	do	Nellie Sutherland.	Damage to property.			do	do	H. S. Casey, J.P.		To pay value or 3 days impt. h. l.
do	do	Many different-axes (Blood In.)	Larceny.	Aug. 5	G. E. Sanders, J.P.	do	Nov. 11	Mr. Justice Scott.		Released on suspended sentence.
Aug. 1	Regina	Miles Schemder.	Causing disturbance.			do	Aug. 1	H. S. Casey, J.P.		Fined \$1 or 7 days impt. h. l.
do	do	A. M. Morden.	Assault			do		do		Settled out of court
do	do	do	do			do		do		do
do	do	A. P. P.rix	Non-payment of wages.			do		do		Fined \$10 or 15 days h. l.
do	do	Pearl Thetford.	Keeper of house of ill-fame.			Macleod	Aug. 25	H. S. Casey, J.P.		Fined \$5 or 5 days impt. h. l.
do	do	Lillie Ross.	Inmate house of ill-fame.			do	do	do		Fined \$5 or 5 days impt. h. l.
do	do	Nellie Sutherland.	Keeper of house of ill-fame.			do	do	do		Fined \$10 or 10 days impt. h. l.
do	do	Dot Merrill.	Inmate house of ill-fame.			do	do	do		Fined \$5 or 10 days impt. h. l.
do	do	T. Carey.	do			do	do	do		Fined \$1 or 5 days impt. h. l.
do	do	Ida Miller.	do			do	do	do		Fined \$5 or 10 days impt. h. l.
do	do	Lanning	Theft.			Pincher Creek	do	A. R. Cuthbert & A. M. Morden, J.P's.		Dismissed.
do	do	Dowser.	Supplying intoxicants to interdicted person.			do	do	do		do
do	do	C. Carter.	Assault	Aug. 18	A. Morden and Varley, J.P's.	do	do	do		Committed.
Aug. 12	Regina	R. Vauduais.	Larceny			Cardston.	Aug. 12	G. P. Ashe, J.P.	No.	Dismissed.
do	do	Many different-irons (B. Ind.)	Assault			Stand-Off	do	A. M. Jarvis, J.P.		F'q \$1 & costs or 14 d. impt. h. l.

do	13	do	Crow-going-after crop (B. Ind.).	do				do		do		do	
do	19	do	Running-wolf (Blood Indian).	Theft.				do		do		do	
do	19	do	C. Swingle	Causing disturbance by being drunk.				do	13	do		do	Dismissed.
do	19	do	B. W. Blacklaws	Vagrancy				do	20	do		do	F'd \$1 or 5 d. impt. h. l.
do	20	do	J. Smith.	Shooting game out of season.				do	21	do		do	Dismissed.
do	27	do	Philip Whitford.	Giving intoxicants to Indians.				do	27	do		do	Four mos. impt.
do	27	do	Small-man (Peigan Indian)	Drunk.				do	27	do		do	1 m. impt. h. l.
do	27	do	Big-nib (B. Ind.)	Assault				do	27	do		do	F'd \$1 & costs or 14 d. impt.
do	29	do	A. Beauvais	Neglecting to extinguish camp-fire.				do	31	do		do	Fined \$5.
do	29	do	L. Morin.	do				do	31	do		do	do \$5.
do	29	do	Geo. Howe	Swearing, &c., in the st.				do	29	do		do	do \$3.
do	29	do	John Clancey	Causing disturbance by being drunk.				do	30	do		do	do \$5.
Sept.	2	do	John Simons.	Assault				Sept.	2	do		do	Sent'ce def. for 1 m.
do	2	do	L. Morin.	Fishing with net without a license.				do	2	do		do	Dismissed.
do	2	do	A. Beauvais	do				do	2	do		do	Fined \$20.
do	7	do	F. Crane	Setting out prairie fire.				do	7	do		do	do
do	9	do	Screaming-in-the morning (B. I.)	Assault				do	9	do		do	2 m. impt. h. l.
do	10	do	D. H. Moore.	Non-payment of wages.				do	10	do		do	Dismissed.
do	14	do	Regina.	Failing to keep up stallion				do	14	do		do	Def't. to pay \$5 fee.
do	19	do	M. Conrad.	Theft.				do	19	do		do	Dismissed.
do	19	do	Regina.	In possession of game out of season.				do	19	do		do	Released on suspended sentence.
do	21	do	J. Brown.	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.				do	22	do		do	Game confiscat'd Fined \$1.
do	23	do	Bear-top (B. In.)	Drunk.				do	23	do		do	F'd \$15 or 3 m. imp.
do	23	do	Geo. Donnelly	Giving intoxicants to Indians.				do	24	do		do	Dismissed.
do	24	do	John (Stony In.)	In possession of game out of season.				do	24	do		do	Released on suspended sentence.
do	27	do	Bruneau	Assault				do	28	do		do	Game c. n. f. cat'd
do	27	do	P. Van Holt.	Theft.				do	29	do		do	Dismissed.
do	29	do	Regina.	Cruelty to animals				do	29	do		do	F'd \$2 or 8 d. impt. h. l.
do	29	do	A. Rouleau	Causing disturbance by being drunk.				do	30	do		do	Fined \$1 and costs
do	30	do	Bruneau	do				do	30	do		do	F'd \$5 or 15 d. i. h. l.

Return of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By Whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By Whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.						
Sept. 30	Regina.....	W. H. Dowson.....	Assault.....	Sept. 30	A. M. Jarvis, J.P.	Macleod.....	Nov. 11	Mr. Justice Scott.		Sett'd out of court
Oct. 7	J. D. Fonerett.....	A. Rouleau.....	Non-payment of wages.			do	Oct. 7	H. S. Casey, J.P.		14 d. wages av'd'd plaintiff. Piff to pay costs of suits
do	Regina.....	M. Clarke ..	Assault.....			Cardston.....	do	H. J. A. Davidson, J.P.		Bound over to keep the peace for 12m Remanded till 30th Nov., 1896.
do	Information of C. Hilliard agnst.	Bad - young-man alias Charcoal (Blood Indian)	Murder of Medicine-pipe-stem, a Blood Indian.			Warrant issued by A. M. Jarvis, J.P.	do	Warrant executed 11th Nov., 1896.		
do	Regina.....	A. Gravel.....	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.			Pincher Creek ..	Oct. 23	A. R. Cuthbert, J.P.		F'd \$2 or 2 w. imp. h. i.
do	do	Gregoire.....	Theft.....	Oct. 31	H. S. Casey, J.P.	Macleod.....	Nov. 11	Mr. Justice Scott.		Dismissed.
Nov. 1	do	Lone Man.....	Drunk.....			do	do	H. S. Casey, J.P.		Fined \$1 and costs.
1895.							1895.			
Dec. 3	S. S. Hetherington.	L. R. Forbes.....	Drunk, &c	Dec. 6		Ft. Sask'n.....	Dec. 6	Insp. Howard	No.	\$2 costs or 14 days h. i.
do	C. W. Pacholke.	L. F. Day.....	Theft.....	do		do	do	do	"	Dismissed.
do	S. R. Rudd.....	W. F. Langworthy.	Drunk	do		do	do	do	"	Fined costs of court
do	do	L. Adamson.....	do			do	do	do	"	do
do	H. Carey.....	W. Wilson.....	Theft.....			Red Deer	do	R. McClelland	"	Dismissed.
do	W. C. Rowland.	E. J. Bangs.....	do			Edmonton.	do	Insp. Snyder.....	"	do
do	Const. McCulloch	D. McDonough.	do	Dec. 16	Insp. Snyder					
do	do	I. Crowwaite.....	Receiving stolen goods.	do	do					
do	do	J. H. Williams.	Theft.....	do	do					
do	do	W. Berry.....	Cruelty to animals.	do	do					
do	J. Binkuan.....	G. Graham.....	Theft.....	Nov. 28		Edmonton.....	Nov. 28	W. D. Jarvis.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do	J. Taylor.....	A. Janelle.....	Assault.			do	Dec. 5	W. D. Jarvis and H. Wilson.		Sentence deferred.
do	do	J. Berry.....	Drunk			do	do	W. D. Jarvis.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	Const. Keays.....	J. A. McMullen	Drunk			St. Albert.	do	do		do
do	Albrucht Inesterman.	Aug Schneider.	Assault.			Wetaskiwin ..	do	H. W. McKenny.		Fined \$1.
do	Aug. Prettscher.	W. Schwan ..	Theft.....			do	do	C. Schautz.		Dismissed.
do						do	do	C. Schautz, J. McNamara.		Dismissed, costs to plaintiff.

1896.		1896.		1896.		1896.		1896.	
Jan. 30	Coryl Butler...	Wm. Simmons.	Drunk.....	Ft. Sask'n....	Feb. 1	D. M. Howard....	1	do	Fined \$1 and costs or 10 days.
do	20 W. Deager...	John Marvo...	Assault.....	Wetaskiwin...	Jan. 25	C. Schantz.....	25	do	Dismissed.
do	4 J. D. O'Neil...	Robert Logan...	Horse stealing...	Innisfail.....	do	Insp. Wood.....	18	do	do
do	8 M. Balzau...	C. F. Volbrath...	Non-payment of wages...	Edmonton....	do	Insp. Snyder....	13	do	Ordered to pay w/gs
do	4 W. D. Jarvis...	F. W. Gainer...	Killing prairie chicken out of season.	do	do	W. D. Jarvis....	4	do	Fined \$2 and costs.
do	4 do	A. W. Toll.....	do	do	do	do	4	do	do
do	13 Gabriel Lafleur...	Baptiste Papin...	Assault.....	do	do	Insp. Snyder....	17	do	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	22 L. Bealrose...	J. Balrose.....	do	St. Albert....	do	H. W. McKenny...	22	do	Dismissed with costs.
do	30 Nap. Huberdeau...	E. St. Pierre...	do	do	do	do	30	do	Dismissed, costs to plaintiff.
Feb. 3	Neils Polson...	E. St. John....	Non-payment of wages...	Ft. Sask'n....	Feb. 10	Insp. Howard....	10	do	Ordered to pay w/gs
do	18 Regina....	R. Buldoc....	Insane.....	do	do	do	19	do	Committed to Brandon.
do	24 Fedor Kenass...	F. Halding.....	Assault.....	do	do	do	25	do	Dismissed.
do	8 Bella Fitzgerald...	W. Fitzgerald...	do	Lac Ste. Anne..	do	W. Taylor....	8	do	Fined \$10 and costs
do	30 do	do	Selling liquor to Indians.	do	do	do	6	do	6 mos. h. l.
do	3 C. D'Caize...	Bighead (Indian)	Assault.....	Edmonton....	do	Insp. Snyder....	3	do	14 days h. l.
do	17 A. E. Laake...	J. Goodridge...	Giving liquor to Indians.	do	do	Sutter, Cameron, D'Caize.	20	do	Fined \$50 and costs
do	17 do	Alexis (Indian).	Drunk on reserve...	do	do	Sutter, D'Caize	19	do	2 weeks h. l.
do	17 do	Job (Indian).	Drunk on reserve; giving liquor to Indians.	do	do	do	19	do	2 weeks on each charge.
do	18 A. McDougall...	G. Brewster...	Horse stealing...	Red Deer....	do	Insp. Snyder....	18	do	Dismissed.
do	18 Const. Harding...	J. Looby.....	Drunk.....	Edmonton....	do	C. Sutter.....	19	do	Dismissed with costs.
Jan. 31	W. Brox.....	T. Hastings...	Theft.....	do	do	do	1	do	Dismissed.
do	30 W. McLellan...	R. Bell.....	Non-payment of wages...	do	do	W. D. Jarvis....	6	do	Ordered to pay w/gs
Feb. 12	E. Houghton...	T. Harr.....	Theft.....	do	do	do	15	do	Dismissed.
do	14 do	do	Assault.....	do	do	do	15	do	Fined \$5 and bound over to keep the peace.
do	17 Const. McCulloch...	E. Barreau...	Drunk.....	do	do	do	19	do	Fined \$2 and costs or 14 days.
do	10 H. Myer.....	T. Moriarity...	Giving liquor to Indians.	Wetaskiwin...	do	D. L. Clink....	10	do	Fined \$50 and costs
do	25 Const. Nunneley...	B. Laroque...	Whisky in possession on Indian reserve.	do	do	do	28	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 3 mos.
do	25 Stoney Paul...	A. Kearney...	Whisky on Reserve.	do	do	do	28	do	do
do	26 do	L. B. Vandecar...	do	do	do	do	28	do	do
do	26 do	Alf. Loughheed...	do	do	do	do	28	do	do
do	29 Lazams Twins...	F. Hamilton...	Trading whisky to Indn's.	do	do	do	29	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
do	26 Stoney Paul...	T. Anderson...	Whisky on reserve...	do	do	do	28	do	do
M'ch 8	Const. Ferguson...	J. Bergeron...	Drunk.....	Ft. Sask'n....	Meh.	D. M. Howard...	9	do	Fined \$1 and costs.
Feb. 26	Pierre Cyr....	Urban Ross...	Injury to property...	Wetaskiwin...	do	S. Clink....	4	do	Dismissed.
do	28 B. Laroque....	L. Dumont....	Selling liquor to Indians.	do	do	do	9	do	Fined \$50 and costs

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.						
Feb. 29	Ermine-Skin.	S. Rumson.	Shooting horse.			Wetaskiwin	Feb. 6	Schautz and McNamara.		Dismissed.
M'ch 3	J. Northwood.	W. Matthias.	Selling liquor to Indians.	M'ch 13	McNamara and Schautz.	do	do	D. L. Clink.		do
do	A. Cummings	J. Smith.	Shooting horse.			do				
do	D. L. Clink.	J. E. Rumson.	Stealing calf.			do	M'ch. 13	McNamara and Schautz.		1 month h. l.
do	P. Talbot.	J. Nevin.	do horse.			do	do	do		Withdrawn.
do	E. Poitras.	C. Burley.	Horse stealing.	M'ch 28	J. McNamara.	do	do	do		Dismissed.
do	Regina.	J. McKee.	Selling liquor to Indians.			do	M'ch. 27	D. L. Clink.		Fined \$50 and costs
do	do	J. Wilson.	do			do	do	do		Dismissed.
Mar. 18	B. Rosenberg.	E. Critchardson.	Theft.			Innisfail.	Mar. 20	West, Lander and Harper.		Order made to fill in well.
do	Regina.	E. Young.	Leaving well unguarded.			do	do	Lander & Simpson.		
do	do	G. Bowers.	Cattle stealing.	Mar. 2	A. E. Snyder.	Edmonton.	do	A. E. Snyder.		Dismissed.
do	W. Mearon.	A. Coghlan.	Assault			do	do	do		do
do	G. Mearon.	do	do			do	do	do		do
Feb. 29	Regina.	J. Scott.	Theft.			do	do	W. D. Jarvis.		do
Mar. 2	do	I. Allon.	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	E. B. Jewell.	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	Mar. 19	W. D. Jarvis.	do	do	Judge Rouleau.		12 mos. h. l.
do	I. Baur.	W. J. White.	Threatening language.			do	do	do		Dismissed
do	Regina.	R. Neely.	Theft.			do	do	do		do
do	Corp. Casault.	J. Gagnon.	Drunk.			St. Albert.	do	H. W. McKenny.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	D. McKay.	P. D'Amour.	Theft.			do	do	T. W. Chalmers.		Def. left country; goods recovered and returned to owner.
do	H. Goodridge.	A. Villeneuve.	Horse stealing.			do	do	Chalmers and McKenny.		Dismissed.
do	D. L. Chink.	L. B. Vandecar.	Selling liquor to Indians.			Wetaskiwin.	April 2	D. L. Clink.		Fined \$50 and costs
do	E. Young.	H. Ross.	Theft.			Innisfail.	do	Lander & Simpson.		Dismissed.
do	J. Leshut.	A. Vonbrud.	Non-payment of wages.			Edmonton.	do	W. D. Jarvis.		do
April 5	W. Hislop.	G. Laine <i>et al.</i>	Assault.			do	do	do		do
do	do	do	Theft.			do	do	do		do

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	11	Cons. McCulloch	W. Cruthers	Drunk and fighting	do	do	do	do	13	do	\$5 and costs or 45 days h. l.
do	11	do	H. Plomston	do	do	do	do	do	13	do	do
do	6	Corp. Cassault	J. Benoit	Drunk and disorderly	St. Albert	do	do	H. W. McKenny	6	H. W. McKenny	\$1 and costs or 14 days h. l.
do	20	J. Drougas	E. Hoff	Carnal knowledge of Mary Drougas	do	do	do	Judge Rouleau	25	Judge Rouleau	Dismissed.
May	4	A. R. Brooke	Wm. Walker	Kindling fire without having 6 persons present.	do	do	do	D. M. Howard	5	D. M. Howard	Fined costs of court
April	24	P. Rudolph	H. Geislinger	Kindling fire without necessary persons present.	do	do	do	do	14	do	Dismissed.
May	15	L. Lanuroeux	F. Paradis	Theft.	do	do	do	do	18	do	do
do	18	G. D. Bûcher	J. G. Gronland	Theft of boat	do	do	do	do	20	do	do
do	18	M. Poliche	B. Femiaik	Assault.	do	do	do	do	21	do	Def. fined costs.
do	15	S. S. Dunning	J. Rice	Prairie fire	do	do	do	R. McClelland	15	R. McClelland	Fined \$10 and costs
do	9	T. J. Stewart	T. E. Spadin	Theft.	do	do	do	C. Schantz	9	C. Schantz	Prosecution withdrawn.
do	6	Con. Harlock	D. McNamara	Driving over bridge faster than a walk.	St. Albert	do	do	H. W. McKenny	7	H. W. McKenny	Dismissed.
May	6	M. Planto	A. Meunier	Theft.	St. Albert	do	do	H. W. McKenny	May	H. W. McKenny	Dismissed.
do	7	Cpl. Cassault	B. Pepin	Drunk.	do	do	do	A. E. Snyder	8	A. E. Snyder	1 month h. l.
do	7	do	do	Assault in execution of duty.	do	do	do	do	8	do	Dismissed.
do	9	Marie Pepin	E. Bruneau	Theft.	do	do	do	Chalmers and McKenny	12	Chalmers and McKenny	Released on suspended sentence.
do	2	E. Martin	H. A. Goodwin	Libel	Edmonton	do	do	W. D. Jarvis	4	W. D. Jarvis	Dismissed.
April	27	W. Yatis	L. Baur	Assault.	do	do	do	do	Apr. 29	do	\$1 & costs or 30 days
do	26	E. R. Newell	Silas Richardson	Prairie Fire.	Egg Lake	do	do	J. C. Gordon, D. M. Howard	June 4	J. C. Gordon, D. M. Howard	Dismissed.
June	16	Const. Rockwell	B. Rabisean	Drunk, &c.	Edmonton	do	do	A. E. Snyder	17	A. E. Snyder	do
do	16	Const. Dundas	F. Berard	do	do	do	do	do	17	do	do
do	17	R. Hutchings	P. Crain	Vagrancy.	do	do	do	do	17	do	do
do	24	J. Vallet	J. Belletau	Stealing calf	do	do	do	Judge Rouleau	June 26	Judge Rouleau	do
do	26	Cpl. Byrne	A. Chistolin	Insanity	do	do	do	C. Sutter	June 26	C. Sutter	Committed to Brandon.
do	29	John Walters	J. Borland	Fraud	do	do	do	Judge Rouleau	Nov. 14	Judge Rouleau	Yes
do	24	A. Balfour	I. Allanson	Non-payment of wages.	do	do	do	H. Wilson	June 25	H. Wilson	Dismissed.
May	29	Const. Numeley	Frank Dumont	Selling liquor to Indians.	Wetaskiwin	do	do	Schantz and McNamara	do	Schantz and McNamara	do
June	5	M. Lambert	J. De Mack	Assault	do	do	do	do	9	do	do
do	12	S. Dunning	W. Kiely	Theft.	do	do	do	P. Talbot	do	P. Talbot	do
do	18	G. Brewster	R. Page	Perjury	do	do	do	A. E. Snyder	do	A. E. Snyder	do
do	18	do	P. Shermann	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	25	A. Bearn	Alice McNeil	Insane.	do	do	do	Talbot & Fletcher	do	Talbot & Fletcher	Committed to Brandon.
do	17	M. Belcourt	A. Courtney	Assault.	Lac Ste. Anne	do	do	W. Taylor	do	W. Taylor	\$5 and costs.
do	24	Con. Smith	W. Fitzgerald	Drunk.	do	do	do	do	do	do	Dismissed.
July	28	M. Beisch	A. Beisch	Assault	Ft. Sask'n	do	do	D. M. Howard	July 30	D. M. Howard	do

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By Whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By Whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
July	4 G. Albourchies.	J. Gibernus.	Theft.			Wetaskiwin.	July 11	McNamara and Schautz.		1 month h. l.
do	7 H. C. Lisle	Mr. Lisle.	do			do	do	13 J. McNamara.		Dismissed.
do	7 Mr. Hother.	Mr. Hother.	do			do	do	do		do
do	23 G. Purches.	B. F. Boyce.	In bar during prohibited hours.			do	do	27 McNamara and Schautz.		do
do	27 M. Jamieson.	A. Jamieson.	Assault.			do	do	do		do
do	10 I. Davison.	James Malcolm.	Theft.			Innisfail.	do	Lauder, do Harper and Simpson.		do
do	23 A. P. Olson.	James Davidson.	Fraud.			do	do	30 J. D. Lauder.		do
do	7 W. B. Gover.	Bremner et al.	Theft.			Red Deer	do	9 R. McClelland.		Dismissed.
do	16 W. Joyce.	S. Joyce.	Killing pig.			do	do	do		do
do	5 Const. Smith.	C. B. Letendre.	Druuk &c			Lac Ste. Anne.	do	6 W. Taylor.		Fined costs of court
June	29 I. Walker.	I. Bowland.	Fraud.	July 27	W. Springbett.					
do	7 Rose Kane.	C. Boydell et al.	Kicking door of house.			Edmonton.	do	7 A. E. Snyder.		Dismissed.
do	7 Sgt. Brook.	A. Gougian.	Arson.	July 8	A. E. Snyder.		do	Judge Rouleau.	Yes	do
do	8 John Hall.	T. Allan.	Theft.	do 9		Edmonton.	July 9	A. E. Snyder.		do
do	7 R. Oehener.	T. Cairnes.	do			do	do	16 do		do
do	20 A. McDonald.	A. Doyle.	Threatening language.			do	do	21 do		do
do	20 Const. Brown.	R. Heinrich.	Theft.			do	do	do		Released on suspended sentence.
do	20 John Nelson.	W Douglas.	Shooting horse			do	do	21 Snyder & Sutter		\$25 or one month.
do	28 John Hall.	A. McLeod.	Theft.			do	do	28 A. E. Snyder.		Dismissed.
do	7 Vital Mageau.	S. Comeau.	Assault			St. Albert	do	9 H. W. McKenny.		Settled out of court
do	16 Con. Harlock.	A. Logan.	Driving over bridge faster than a walk.			do	do	do		Fined 30c.
do	15 G. Purches.	W. McMillan.	Having bar open after hours.			Edmonton.	do	16 W. D. Jarvis.		Fined \$1 and costs
do	15 do	W. Sharples.	do			do	do	do		Fined \$1 & costs.
do	15 do	W. Howard.	Selling liquor without license.			do	do	do		Fined \$50 & costs.
do	15 do	A. Jeur.	Bar open after hours			do	do	do		Fined \$2 & costs.
Aug	5 M. Peisch.	T. Anstad.	Assault			Pt. Saskatchewan	Ang. 7	D. M. Howard.		Dismissed.
do	1 M. Tremblay.	L. Lamoureux.	do			do	do	do		do
do	25 L. Lamoureux.	F. Lamoureux.	Non-payment of wages.			do	do	do		Orl. to pay wages
do	27 J. Lamoureux.	L. Lamoureux.	Theft.			do	do	do		Dismissed.

do	26	F. R. Rudd.	R. Lindon.	Insanity	Aug. 25	W. Springbett.	do	do	do	Com'd to Brandon.
July	21	R. Page.	B. Anas.	Cattle-stealing	Aug. 25	W. Springbett.	do	do	do	Allowed to go as
Aug.	20	W. Braithwaite.	T. Pearson (Boy)	Horse-stealing	Aug. 25	W. Springbett.	do	do	do	prisoner at large
do	29	Insp. Snyder.	K a m - w - e - c - o - w - e - g o t .	Murder	Aug. 29	T. F. Tims.	Lac Ste. Anne.	Nov. 12	Judge Rouleau.	10 yrs. imprisonment
do	29	Const. Harding.	C. Joachim.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	29	Benj. Alexis.	Marie Gray	Selling liquor to Indians.	Aug. 29	T. F. Tims	do	do	do	Fined \$100 & costs.
do	29	Const. Harding.	Marie Gray and Pierre Gray.	Accessories before the murder.	Aug. 29	T. F. Tims	Edmonton	Nov. 12	Judge Rouleau.	Marie Gray 3 m. h. l.
do	3	R. McKernan.	A. Fay	Refusing to complete ser.	do	do	do	Aug. 5	H. Wilson.	Dismissed.
do	10	K. Tawell.	A. Chisholm	Infringing Railway Act.	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$20 & costs.
do	21	W. Holladay	E. Roberts.	Assault.	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$5 & costs.
do	6	Louis Como.	Joseph Gallion.	Riot and destroying house	Aug. 24	Insp. Snyder.	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	Camille Yestract, white man.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	Fernand Gomers, white man	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	Eli Mageau, half-breed.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	Louis Tourangeau, half-breed	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	Louis Gallion, treaty Indian.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	Pierre Periard, treaty Indian.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	Joe Belcourt, half-breed.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	Vital Mageau, half-breed	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	Joe Gladu, treaty Indian.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	Peter Hudson, half-breed.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	Octave Mageau, white man.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	James Gladu, treaty Indian.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	Arthur Dion, half-breed.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	John Cunningham, half breed	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	J. Baptiste, half breed.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	L. L'Hirondelle, half-breed.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

Not tried yet.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
Aug. 6	Louis Como.	Alf. Cuning- ham, half-breed	Riot and destroying house	Aug. 24	Insp. Snyder.					
do	do	Aug. L'Hiron- delle, half-breed	do	do	do					
do	do	Henry Cuning- ham, half-breed	do	do	do					
do	do	X. L'Hirondelle, half-breed.	do	do	do					
do	do	Jenn Callion, treaty Indian.	do	do	do					
do	do	Joseph Gladu, treaty Indian.	do	do	do					
do	do	A. L'Hirondelle, half-breed.	do	do	do					
do	do	G. L'Hirondelle, half-breed.	do	do	do					
do	do	Joachim Courte- patte, half-breed	do	do	do					
do	do	Delphis Mageau, white man.	do	do	do					
do	do	André L'Hiron- delle, half-breed	do	do	do					
do	do	Norbut Callion, half-breed.	do	do	do					
do	do	E. Bellerose, half- breed.	do	do	do					
do	do	Ben Callahoo, treaty Indian.	do	do	do					
do	do	Machesis Collins, half-breed.	do	do	do					
do	do	Occavo Bellrose, half-breed.	do	do	do					
do	do	Onesime Lader- oute, half-breed	do	do	do					
do	do	Arthur Plante, half-breed.	do	do	do					

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

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1896.				1896.			1896.			
Sept. 24	C. Hewitt	J. W. Gallahan.	Kindling fire without six persons present.			Ft. Saskatchewan	Sept. 26	D. M. Howard		Dismissed, no fire started.
do	28 T. M. Grindley.	E. Lindow	Assault			do	Oct. 5	do		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	28 J. Schneider	F. Fischer	do			do	Sept. 30	do		Dismissed, costs to plaintiff.
do	7 Frank Webb	H. E. Shenfield.	do			Innisfail	do	Freau and Harper.		Fined \$7 and costs or 14 days.
do	9 H. E. Shenfield.	E. J. C. Davey.	do			do	9	do		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	21 T. Gosnell.	T. Cairnes	Theft			Edmonton	do	W. D. Jarvis		Dismissed.
do	21 Cpl. Cassault	C. Marehand	Drunk			St. Albert	do	H. W. McKenny		Fined \$1 and costs or 14 days.
do	9 Con. McCulloch.	E. F. Bryn	Cruelty to animals			Edmonton	do	W. D. Jarvis		Fined \$5 and costs or 14 days.
Oct.	5 J. Vannier	F. Vannier	Insanity			Ft. Saskatchewan	Oct.	D. M. Howard		Commit't'd to Brandon.
do	3 C. D. Jarvis	P. Henderson	Drunk, &c			do	do	A. H. Griesbach		7 days hard labour.
do	1 A. Soetaert	J. Bello	Injuring cattle			St. Albert	do	A. E. Snyder and D. M. Howard		Dismissed.
do	15 H. Bradley	R. Bradley	Insanity			Beaver Lake	do	F. Fane		Commit't'd to Brandon.
do	22 Con. Pierce	W. Braddish	Drunk, &c			Ft. Saskatchewan	do	D. M. Howard		Fined \$1 and costs or 14 days.
do	23 F. W. Hidegard.	T. Sullivan	Theft			do	do	J. F. Forbes		Dismissed.
do	6 Con. Hetherington.	R. Nicholls	Prairie fire.			Innisfail	do	Lander and Frean.		Fined \$10 & costs.
do	12 F. M. Oldham.	J. Barnes	do on 2nd Oct.			do	do	do		Fined \$50 & costs.
do	12 John Duff	A. M. Nesbitt	do on 5th Oct.			do	do	do		do
do	24 W. Schroeder	A. Banowman	Non-payment of wages.			do	do	J. D. Lander		Settled out of court.
do	26 W. E. Clarke	W. J. McArthur	Theft			do	do	do		Dismissed.
do	6 J. Hockin	A. Ash	do			do	do	do		do
do	19 J. Ennis	R. S. Cairnes	Killing a mare			Red Deer	do	W. Springbett		do
do	6 Con. Harding	M. McKinley	Prairie fire.			Edmonton	do	P. Talbot		Fined \$10 & costs.
do	6 Con. Brown	G. Derehalk	do			do	do	A. E. Snyder		Dismissed.
do	7 do	H. Anderson	do			do	do	do		Fined \$10 & costs.
do	17 S. Splan	D. McDonald	Setting fire to hay stack	Oct. 20	A. E. Snyder	do	do	Judge Rouleau		Dismissed.

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	9	Con. McCulloch.	A. Cuyler	Allowing fire to escape.	Edmonton.	Oct.	12	W. L. Jarvis.	Fined \$10 & costs.
do	9	do	G. Leggins	Causing prairie fire	do	do	12	do	Fined \$40 & costs.
do	9	do	G. Leggins or his agents.	do	do	do	12	do	Dismissed.
do	12	do	H. Blades	Allowing fire to escape	do	do	13	do	Fined \$25 & costs.
do	27	B. Seymour.	H. Horton	Non-payment of wages.	do	do	31	do	Defendant to pay wages and costs.
do	10	Corp. Cassault.	J. M. Pepin.	Drunk, &c.	St. Albert	do	12	H. W. McKenny.	Fined \$10 and costs or 30 days.
do	31	S. S. Hethering.	W. Braddish	do	Ft. Saskatchewan	Nov.	2	A. H. Griesbach.	Fined \$5 and costs.
Nov.	18	A. R. Brooke	I. Stasack	Setting out poison contrary to ordinance.	do	do	20	D. M. Howard.	Fined \$5 and \$6.50 costs, \$11.50, or 14 days h. l.
Aug.	25	Con. Jarvis.	J. Fischer	Shooting at wife	Edmonton.	Oct.	—	Judge Rouleau.	Released on suspended sentence.
Nov.	2	Kootas (Indian).	N. W. Gould.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Wetaskiwin.	Nov.	3	D. L. Clink.	Fined \$250 & costs or 6 months.
do	7	I. Sjochin.	F. Hamilton and J. Stewart.	Theft.	do	do	21	M. N. A. M. a. r. a. and Schantz.	Dismissed.
do	7	C. Sjadin.	F. Hamilton	Assault	do	do	21	do	Settled out of court.
do	2	Con. Hethering.	A. Kremer	Prairie fire.	Innisfail.	do	2	Lander and Freau.	Dismissed.
do	18	E. Gardiner	J. Lynes	Assault.	do	do	18	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month.
Oct.	26	Con. McCulloch.	Gustavo Schantz	Prairie fire.	Edmonton	do	16	W. D. Jarvis.	Dismissed.
Nov.	2	J. B. Robinson.	J. S. Hunter	Theft.	do	do	2	Snyder & Davidson	do
do	10	Con. Harlock	J. Cousineau	Driving over bridge faster than a walk.	St. Albert.	do	11	G. W. Gardiner.	do
do	12	J. Chave.	M. McDermott.	Obtaining goods under false pretenses.	do	do	13	H. W. McKenny.	do
Jan.	12	Regina	Lafond, Basil	Larceny.	Battleford.	May	8	Mr. Justice McGuire.	3 mos imp't. with h. l.
Mar.	31	do	Flamont, Pierre.	Assault.	do	April	1	Supt. Cotton.	Fined \$5 and costs or 2 wks imp't.
April	3	do	Coté, Michel	Cattle killing.	do	May	9	Mr. Justice McGuire.	Case dismissed.
do	28	do	Schmidt, Simon.	Giving liquor to Indians.	do	April	29	Supt. Cotton and W. J. Scott, J.P.	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 m. imp't. h. l.
do	28	do	"Mocassin"	Drunk.	do	do	29	do	1 mon. imp't. with h. l.
May	1	do	Bousquet, H.	Giving liquor to Indians.	do	May	2	Supt. Cotton and Insp. Beugn.	Case dismissed.
Aug.	13	do	Turner, Wm	Drunk and disturbance.	do	Aug.	14	do	Fined \$5 and costs.
Sept.	21	do	Taylor, Scott	do	do	Sept.	22	do	Fined \$10 and costs
Nov.	20	do	Lightfoot, Wm.	do	do	Nov.	21	do	5 days imp't. with h. l.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
Jan. 2	Regina	Kute (Sioux Indian.)	Drunk			Prince Albert.	Jan. 3	J. B. Allan, J.P.		Fined \$10 & costs or 14 days h. l.
do 6	do	Thomas (Cree Indian.)	Giving liquor to an Indian.			do	do	J. B. Allan, J.P. & G. B. Moffatt, J.P.		Fined \$40 & costs or 4 months h. l.
do 13	Wm. Picher	Joseph Forestier	Theft			Duck Lake	do	R. S. McKenzie, J.P.		Dismissed.
do 14	Regina	Hugh McCalvie	Unlawfully and fraudulently appropriating money.	Jan. 24	Thos. Copland, J.P.	Prince Albert.	April 1	Judge McGuire		30 days h. l.
Feb. 18	do	Alex. Fisher	Trespassing on Indian reserve.			Duck Lake	Feb. 19	R. S. McKenzie, J.P.		Fined costs of court
do 18	do	P. Ledoux	do			do	do	do		do
do 18	do	J. Gardipie	do			do	do	do		do
do 18	do	V. Gardipie	do			do	do	do		do
do 18	do	Alex. Paranteau	do			do	do	do		do
do 26	A. Westwood	Alex. Febier	Assault			Prince Albert	do	J. B. Allan, J.P.		Fined \$10 & costs or 1 month h. l.
do 27	Regina	Jno G. Kennedy	Giving liquor to an Indian			do	do	J. B. Allan, J.P. & G. B. Moffatt, J.P.		Fined \$50 & costs or 1 month h. l.
Mar. 24	do	Frank Derzie	Vagrancy			do	Mar. 24	J. E. Spence, J.P.		30 days h. l.
do 31	R. D. Cook	Joseph Conley	Theft			do	April 6	J. E. Spence & J. Courtney, J.P.'s		4 months h. l.
April 20	N. Charters	J. Lavoie	Unlawfully stealing and branding a steer.			Duck Lake	do	J. O. Wilson, J.P.		Dismissed with costs defendant giving up steer.
do 23	A. Westwood	N. Lafond	Drunk and creating a disturbance.			Prince Albert	do	G. B. Moffatt, J.P.		14 days h. l.
do 23	do	T. Tait	do			do	do	do		do
do 23	do	P. Tremain	do			do	do	do		do
do 26	do	Moise Charette	Perjury	April 29	J. B. Allen, J.P.	do	do	do		do
do 28	C. E. Sturgell	R. Stirling	Assault			do	do	J. B. Allan, J.P.		Case dismissed.
May 18	A. Nelson	Mary Swain	Theft			do	May 18	O. Hughes & J. Courtney, J.P.'s		6 weeks h. l.
June 9	Queen	Henry Kirkness	Did allow a fire to run at large.			do	June 9	J. B. Allan, J.P.		Fined \$5 & costs.
do 12	Thos. Granger	C. Waterman	Horse-stealing			do	do	do		Case dismissed.
do 7	Queen	Ed. Laframboise	Causing a disturbance			Duck Lake	do	J. O. Wilson, J.P.		Fined \$2 & costs.

July	4	Henry Shannon.	Pawnee.	Intimidating settlers.	Melford	July	6	J. B. Allan, J.P.	6 weeks h. l.
do	4	do	Beardyman.	do	do	do	6	R. Hartley, J.P.	do
do	8	J. McKay	Joseph Anderson	Drunk and creating a disturbance.	Prince Albert	do	8	J. B. Allan, J.P.	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	9	P. Garnot	B. J. Freisen	Unlawfully hold'g horses	Duck Lake	do	10	J. O. Wilson and R. S. McKenzie, J.P's	Case dismissed.
do	9	do	do	Cruelty to animals.	do	do	13	do	do
do	9	do	do	Breach of herd ordinance.	do	do	13	do	Case withdrawn.
do	20	J. Thiviakofski.	F. Lukeswitch.	Defrauding creditors.	Prince Albert	do	22	Alex. McNabb, J.P.	Case dismissed.
do	25	R. S. Cook.	As-ta-ka match.	Taking horse without owner's consent.	do	do	25	G. B. Moffatt, J.P.	Released on suspended sentence.
do	24	Queen	Xavier Gougeon.	Setting out prairie fire.	Saskatoon	do	28	C. W. May, J.P.	Fined \$10 & costs.
do	30	do	H. Eaton.	Arson	Prince Albert	do	31	Alex. McNabb, J.P.	Case dismissed.
do	31	H. Ingram	R. McKay	Shop breaking.	do	Aug.	10	Judge McGuire.	6 mos. h. l. in Regina jail and to furnish \$200 security for two years.
Aug.	7	A. Westwood	E. Smith.	Interfering with an officer in discharge of his duty.	do	do	7	Alex. McNabb, J.P.	Fined \$10 & costs.
do	13	J. A. Swain	H. Anderson	Breach of master and servant's ordinance.	do	do	10	G. B. Moffatt, J.P.	Settled out of court.
do	18	J. Nozier	B. Morin	Stealing a colt.	Duck Lake	do	22	J. O. Wilson, J.P.	Case dismissed.
do	18	J. Fletcher	N. Anderson	Unlawfully taking cattle out of pound.	Saskatoon	do	18	C. W. May, J.P.	Fined \$2 and costs.
do	19	N. Anderson	Mrs. G. H. Fletcher.	Unlawfully taking and placing cattle in pound	do	do	19	do	Fined \$2 and costs, case appealed.
do	30	Queen	Apistenasis (Indian).	Unlawful pursuit of game	Duck Lake	do	31	J. O. Wilson, J.P.	Released on suspended sentence.
Sept.	11	J. Constant	J. McDonald.	Assault.	Prince Albert	Sept.	14	J. B. Allan, J.P.	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	14	F. Schneider.	A. Lafond	Deserting employment.	Duck Lake	Sept.	16	J. O. Wilson, J.P.	Settled out of court.
Oct.	3	Regina	Donald McKae.	Did permit a fire to pass from his grounds and run at large contrary to Ordinance 27 of 1893.	Prince Albert	Oct.	3	J. B. Allan, J.P.	Fined \$10 and costs or 2 weeks h. l.
do	8	Wm. C. McKay.	Alex. Robinson.	Breach of master and servant's Ordinance.	do	do	8	do	Fined \$2.50 and costs or 2 w. h. l.
do	8	do	Na-kis-ta-match.	do	do	do	8	do	do
do	8	Regina	Julius Anderson.	Did allow a fire to run at large.	Kinistino	do	8	G. B. Moffatt, J.P.	Fined \$10 and costs or 30 days h. l.
do	12	do	J. Gardipie.	Refusing to turn out and help to extinguish a prairie fire.	Dundurn	do	23	G. Gagen, J.P.	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	12	do	Jos. Tavent.	do	do	do	23	do	do
do	24	do	W. H. Meyers.	Refusing to turn out to prairie fire on 14th Oct.	Kinistino	do	24	J. B. Allan, J.P.	Fined \$2.50 and costs.
do	22	do	R. Beggan.	Did light a fire in the open air and leave the same without extinguishing it.	Prince Albert	do	28	do	Dismissed.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.			1896.			
Sept. 6	Queen	J. Baribeau	Unlawfully and by false pretenses obtaining money from the North-west Government.	Sept. 18	T. O. Davis & Alex. McNabb, J. P.'s.	Prince Albert	Nov. 24	Judge McGuire	Yes	Acquitted.
Oct. 30	do	C. C. Boucher	Unlawfully and by false pretenses did procure \$700 from the North-west Government to be delivered to J. Baribeau.	Nov. 4	do	do	do 18, 20	do	do	do
Nov. 12	Wm. Craig	D. Newton	Theft.			do	do	J. B. Moffatt & J. B. Allan, J. P.'s.		Released on suspended sentence.

APPENDIX FF.

TABLE of Distances—Regina District.

From	To	Division.	Interm'diate Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed.	General Remarks.
Regina.....	Pasqua's Agency	Depot	35	82		Trail, fair.
	Kutawa.....		47		Wood and water.....	Trail, fair; N. W. M. P. station; telegraph office and post office.
do	Hednesford.....		22	48	Water, scarce.....	Trail, good; post office.
	Fort Qu'Appelle.....		26		do	Trail, good; bush; N. W. M. P. station, post office and telegraph office.
do	Balgonie.....		17	38	No wood or water.....	Station on C. P. R.; post office
	McLean.....		10		Water at section house.....	Station on C. P. R.
do	Qu'Appelle.....		11	24	No water.....	Station on C. P. R.; Trail, good; bush land; post office
	Buck Lake.....		24		No wood; water at lake.....	Post office on C. P. R., Sco line; trail, good.
do	Milestone Stat'n.....		13	85	No wood or water.....	Rough trail from Buck Lake to Broken Shell.
	Rough Bar Cr'k.....		30		do	
do	Broken Shell.....		18	14	Wood and water plentiful.....	
	Pense.....		14		No wood; feed, good; water at Grand Coulee and Moose Jaw Creeks	Trail from Regina to Moose Jaw heavy in wet weather and very rough in dry; telegraph and post office at Pense, Pasqua, Moose Jaw and Caron.
do	Belle Plain.....		8	57	do do	
	Pasqua.....		10		do do	
do	Moose Jaw.....		7	9	do do	
	Caron.....		18		do do	
do	Old Crossing on Wascana.....		9	35	Water at crossing.....	Trail, good; mail route to Wascana post office.
	Buffalo Lake.....		26			Trails, various, good; Fire patrol station.
do	Lumsden.....		20	7	No wood; water at Boggy Creek.....	Fire patrol station; telegraph office.
	Craven.....		7		Water at Qu'Appelle River.....	Bush country; mail route; telegraph office.
do	Long Laketon.....		5	46	Water at Post office.....	Trail, good; bush land; mail route; fire patrol station.
	Strasbourg.....		14		Wood, water and feed, good.....	Trail, good; mail route; post office.
do	Moose Jaw Bdge.....		25	90½	Water at well.....	Camping ground 15 miles from well.
	The Maples.....		3½		do in creek.....	
do	Pot Holes.....		13½	15	do in holes.....	
	Morris Camp.....		15		do in slough.....	Camping ground.
do	Sandy Springs.....		1½	17	do in spring.....	do
	Stoney Creek.....		15		Good spring water.....	Spring ½ mile south of trail.
Willow Bunch..	Willow Bunch.....		17	42		Trail, good, except in wet weather; N. W. M. P. post and post office.
	The Springs.....		24		Water, good.....	Trail, good.
	Wood Mountain.....		18		do no wood on entire trail; post and tel. offices.	

TABLE of Distances—Regina District—Continued.

From	To	Division.	Intermediate Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed.	General Remarks.
Moose Jaw.	Wood Mountain (via tel. poles.)			93	Water, scarce; feed, good	Trail, fair; winter trail; trail via telegraph poles.
do	Wood Mountain (via Willow Bunch.)			130	do do	Mail route; trail fair.
do	Caron			18		Trail, good; fire patrol station
do	Eyebrow Hill		53			
	The Elbow		15	68	Water, scarce	Trail, fair.
do	Buffalo Lake			20		Trail, good, through settlement; fire patrol station.
do	Marlborough			14		Trail, good, settled country, post office mail route.
Qu'Appelle	Strathcarroll		9		Wood and water	Mail route, trail good, N.W. M.P. post.
	Fort Qu'Appelle		9	18		
do	McLean		9		Wood	Trail, good, bush land.
	Davin		12		Water at post office	do prairie; fire patrol station.
	Buck Lake		20	41		Very rough trail; fire patrol station.
do	Kenlis		21		Wood and water	Good trail; fire patrol station
	Pheasant Forks		15	36	do	do do
do	Indian Head			11		Trail, good, follows C.P.R.; N.W.M.P. post.
Fort Qu'Appelle	Kutawa			56	Wood and water	Mail route, trail, good; N.W.M.P. post.
do	Balcarres		12		Wood; water at P.O.	Trail, good, bush land.
	Pheasant Forks		16	28	Water	do fire patrol station.
do	Kenlis			16	Wood and water	do do
do	Indian Head			21	Water; feed, good	do N.W.M.P. post.
do	Pasqua		12			
	Maskowpetung		8	20	Wood and water	do

MOOSOMIN SUBDISTRICT.

Moosomin	Rocanville		24		Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good.	
do	Wellwyn		14		do do	
do	Hillburn		15		Wood, scrub; water and feed, good.	
do	Dongola		36		do do	
do	Spy Hill		46		do do	
do	Prosperity		15		do do	
do	Orangeville		8		do do	
do	Redjacket		8		do do	
do	Fleming		8		do do	
d4	Man. Boundary		11		do do	
do	Wapella		16		do do	
do	Riga		16		Wood, scrub; water, good; feed, burnt.	
do	Earlswood		15		Wood, plentiful; water, good; feed, burnt.	
de	St. Andrew's		14		Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good.	
do	Brick field		6		do do	
do	Valley P.O.		7		do do	
do	Cheese Factory		9		do do	
do	Fairmede		20		Wood, plentiful; water, good; feed, burnt.	
do	Fanlight		15		Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good.	
do	Wawota		20		Wood, plentiful; water, good; feed, burnt.	
do	Glen Adelaide		30		do do	
do	East Reserve		48		Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good.	

TABLE of Distances—Moosomin Subdistrict—*Concluded.*

From	To	Division.	Interm'diate Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed.	General Remarks.
Moosomin.....	Cannington Manor.....		40		Wood, plentiful; water, good; feed, burnt.	
do	Big Fish Lake.....		53		Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good.	
do	Carlyle.....		55		Wood, plentiful; water, good; feed, burnt.	
Whitewood East	Wapella.....		16		Wood, scrub; feed, fair..	
Whitewood South	Sunnymeade.....		12		Wood, scrub; feed, burnt.	
do	Montgomery.....		20		Wood, scrub; water, good; feed, burnt.	
Whitewood North	Ohlen.....		18		Wood, scrub; water, scarce; feed, good.	
do	Esterhaz.....		25		do do ..	
do	Kaposoor.....		25		Wood, plentiful; water, scarce; feed, good.	
do	Sumner.....		35		do do ..	
do	Percival.....		9		do do ..	
Percival North..	Round Lake.....		15		Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good.	
Percival West ..	Broadview		9		Wood, fair; water and feed, good.	
Broadview North	Cotham.....		16		Wood, fair; water, scarce; feed, good.	
do	Crooked Lake.....		12		Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good.	
Broadview South	Hillesden.....		13		Wood, fair; water and feed, good.	
Broadview West	Oakshella.....		9		Wood, fair; feed, good..	
do	Grenfell.....		18		do do ..	Partly burnt.
Grenfell North- east.	Crooked Lake Agency.....		16		Wood, plentiful; water, scarce; feed, good.	
Grenfell North..	Hyde.....		20		Wood, plentiful; water and feed, good.	
do	Wendorf.....		28		Wood, plentiful; water, scarce; feed, good.	
Grenfell West ..	Summerberry.....		8		do do ..	
do	Wolseley.....		18		do do ..	Partly burnt.
Wolseley South.	Adair.....		7		Wood, plentiful; water, scarce; feed, burnt.	
do	Moffatt.....		9		Wood, fair; water, scarce; feed, burnt.	
do	Montmaitre.....		15		Wood, fair; water, good; feed, burnt.	
do	Indian Reserve (Jack).....		6		Wood, fair; water and feed, good.	
Wolseley North.	Ellisboro.....		9		do do ..	
do	Pheasant Forks.....		36		do do ..	
Wolseley West..	Sintaluta.....		9		Wood, fair; water, scarce; feed, good.	

ESTEVAN DISTRICT.

Gainsboro	Winlaw	Depôt.....	10	Water and feed, plenty..	Post office.
Winlow	Workman	do	18	Water, scarce; feed, plenty	do
Workman	Souris Valley.....	do	15	Wood, water and feed, plenty.	Patrol station and settlement
Gainsboro	Carnduff.....	do	16	Water and feed, plenty..	Railway station and police station.
Carnduff.....	French Settlement.....	do	18	Water, scarce; feed, plenty	French settlement and Oakley post office.
do	Oxbow*.....	do	20	do do ..	Ry. station and police detachment.
Souris Valley...	Boscurvis	do	15	Wood and water, scarce; feed, plenty.	Patrol half-way house and post office.

TABLE of Distances—Estevan District—Concluded.

From.	To	Division.	Intermediate Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed.	General Remarks.
Boscurvis	North Portal. . . .	Depot	20	20	Water, scarce; feed, plenty	Customs office, police station and railway station on International Boundary and Soo Railroad.
Oxbow	Hirsch	do	24	24	do do	Jew settlement and flag station on Souris Branch, C. P. Ry.
Hirsch	Estevan	do	20	20	Wood, water and feed, plenty.	Police station, junction, Soo Line and Soo Branch and unincorporated town on Souris River.
Oxbow	Carlyle	do	30	30	Water and feed, plenty..	Patrol station, store, blacksmith shop and post office.
Carlyle	Arcola	do	14	14	Wood, plenty; water, scarce; feed, plenty.	Police detachment and post office.
Arcola	West Reserve. . . .	do	15	15	Wood, plenty; water, alkali; feed, plenty.	Indian reservation.
do	French Settlement.	do	18	18	Water and feed, plenty..	French settlement.
French Settlement.	Estevan	do	40	40		
North Portal	Wood End	do	25	25	Wood, water and feed, plenty.	Quarantine station on Long Creek.
do	Roch Percée	do	12	12	do do	Mining town on Soo Line, post office and police detachment in winter months.
Roche Percée	Estevan	do	13	13		
Estevan	Wood End	do	10	10		
Wood End	18 Mile Crossing.	do	18	18	Water and feed, plenty..	No settlement; camping place on Long Creek.
18 Mile Crossing.	Proposed Stables	do	12	12	do do	do do
Proposed Stables	45 Mile Crossing.	do	15	15	do do	do do
45 Mile Crossing.	55 Mile Crossing	do	10	10	do do	do do
	or Little Butte Crossing.					
55 Mile Crossing.	Buffalo Head	do	25	25	do do	No settlement; meeting place of Estevan and Willow Bunch patrols.
Buffalo Head	Broken Shell	do	18	18	Wood, water and feed, plenty.	A settlement of ranchers.
Broken Shell	Yellow Grass	do	12	12	Feed, plenty	Section house on Soo Line.
Yellow Grass	Weybourne	do	20	20	Water and feed, plenty..	do do
Weybourne	Estevan	do	56	56		

SALTCOATS DISTRICT.

Saltcoats	Whitewood P.O.	Depot	70	70		Saltcoats police station, telegraph station.
do	Kinbrae P.O.	do	20	20	Wood, good; water, very little; feed good.	
Kinbrae	Sumner P.O.	do	15	15	Wood, plenty; water and feed, good.	Sumner is a fire patrol station.
Sumner	Forest Farm P.O.	do	23	23	Wood, water & feed, good.	At Qu'Appelle River, half way between Whitewood and Sumner; Whitewood is a police station.
Forest Farm	Whitewood P.O.	do	12	12	do do	
Saltcoats	Bradenburg P.O.	do	9	9	do do	
Bradenburg	Churchbridge P.O.	do	9	9	Wood, none; water, very little; feed, good.	
Churchbridge	Langenburg P.O.	do	12	12	Wood, scrub; water, none; feed, good.	Get water from Ry. Co. brought from Yorkton in a tank.
Saltcoats	Rothberry P.O..	do	15	15	Wood, water & feed good.	
do	Pheasant Forks P.O.	do	60	60	do do	
do	T. Magrath's, Crescent Lake.	do	23	23	do do	

TABLE of Distances—Saltcoats District—Continued.

From	To	Division.	Inter'm'diate Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed.	General Remarks.
Magraths.....	Carleton Trail..	Depot	.....	11	.....	10 miles from Magrath's stream of water, wood and feed.
Carleton Trail...	Pheasant Forks P.O.	do	.....	26	Wood, water & feed good.	
Saltcoats.....	Wallace P.O....	do	.....	23	do do	
Wallace.....	Kamsack P.O....	do	.....	25	Wood, good at Brown's ranch, 9 miles north. Lake of water fit for horses 15 miles north of Wallace; water and feed, good.	At Kamsack.
Kamsack.....	Assinaboian Rv'r	do	.....	2	Wood, water & feed good.	Rope ferry; fording in Summer.
Assinaboian Rv'r	Coté.....	do	.....	12½	do do	Indian agency.
Coté.....	Fort Pelly P.O..	do	.....	12½	do do	Police station.
Fort Pelly ...	Mann's Mills...	do	.....	22	do do	
Saltcoats.....	Armstrong Lake P.O.	do	.....	10	Wood, good; water, well water; feed, good.	
Armstrong Lake	Yorkton P.O....	do	.....	10	Wood, water & feed good.	Telegraph station, police station.
Yorkton	Wallace P.O....	do	.....	18	Wood, scrub; water, slough.	
do	Fort Pelly P.O..	do	.....	55	Wood, good; water, 20 miles north of Yorkton, very dry from there to Pelly. Water could be got at any point by driving a few miles to Whitesand river; feed good.	On old Fort Qu'Appelle and Pelly trail.
do	Cussed Creek...	do	.....	11	Wood, good; water, good except in very dry seasons; feed, good.	Wood bridge over creek.
Cussed Creek...	Theodore P.O..:	do	.....	17	Wood, here and there along trail; water, well water; feed, good.	Large supplies of water could be got by going five miles to Whitesand River.
Theodore.....	Sheho Lake P.O.	do	.....	23	Wood, good; water, in lake fit to use.	Water, except in dry seasons, in clear creek, 9 miles N. W. of Theodore.
Sheho Lake.....	Milligan's Fishing Lake.	.....	.....	31	Water, good well water at Power's ranch, 21 miles from Sheho.	
Milligan's.....	Nut Lake.....	do	.....	45	Wood, good; water, in Duck Creek, 25 miles from Milligan's, and in Pipestone creek, 8 miles south of Nut lake; feed, good.	
do	Fishing Lake P.O.	do	.....	8	Wood, water & feed good.	Plentiful.
do	Wishart's P.O..	do	.....	36	Wood, good; water, except in dry seasons, 16 miles from Milligan's in Birch creek; well water at Wishart's; feed, good.	
Yorkton..	Fredericksen's..	do	.....	28	Wood, water & feed good.	Post Office within 3 miles.
do	Sheho via Fredericksen's.	do	.....	50	do do	Settlers along trail; post office within 1 mile of police barracks (McConnell's); fire patrol station.
do	Insingers.....	do	.....	16	Wood, light timber and bush; water and feed good.	Post Office Theodore about 9 miles away.
do	Quill Plains.....	do	.....	85	Wood, water & feed good.	Fishing lake; post office 8 miles from Milligans.
do	Devil's Lake South End.	do	.....	25	do do	Nearest post office, Whitesand, 8 miles.

TABLE of Distances—Saltcoats District—*Concluded.*

From	To	Division.	Intermediate Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed.	General Remarks.
Yorkton.....	Beaver Hills (takes in Theodore, Insingers and Richards settlements.			25	Wood, water & feed good	No trails except hay trails in the hill; post office, Theodore.
do	Richards.....			35	Wood, plentiful; water, very little; feed, plentiful.	Post office, Pheasant Forks.
do	Wallace.....			16	Wood, water & feed good.	Post office, Wallace.
do	Saltcoats.....			20	do do	Police headquarters for this district; telegraph office and railway station.
do	Fort Pelly.....	Depot		60	do do	Police station; Indian reserve and agency.
do	Ebenezer.....	do		10	do do	
do	Tetlock.....	do		35	do do	Post office, Tetlock; fair trail.
do	Crescent.....	do		18	Wood, water and feed, plentiful.	Post office, Crescent, good trail.
do	Kamsack.....	do		40	Wood, water & feed good.	Railway station and telegraph office, police station, Indian reserve and agency.
do	Qu'Appelle.....	do		75	Wood, good; water, scarce for first 50 miles from Yorkton, small supply at Richard's, 40 miles from Yorkton; feed, good.	
Wisharts.....	Kutawa P.O.....	do		12	Wood, good; water, scarce; feed, good.	Telegraph station, police station, Indian agency.
do	Birch Creek.....			36	Wood, 6 miles east of Wishart's; little water in creek; good well water; feed, 6 miles east of Wishart's.	
Birch Creek.....	Sheho.....			12		
Yorkton.....	Insingers.....			20	Wood, water & feed good.	
Insingers.....	Richards.....			15	Wood, good; well water; feed, good.	
Saltcoats.....	McDonald's, Stoney Creek.			33	Wood, good; water, running stream; feed, good.	
Stoney Creek.....	Kamsack P. O.....			10	Wood, water & feed good.	
Saltcoats.....	Riversdale P. O.....			20	Wood, good; water, very scarce; feed, good.	
Riversdale.....	Dongola P. O.....			20	Wood and feed good.	

MAPLE CREEK DISTRICT.

Maple Creek....	East End.....	A		48	Wood, plenty; water and feed good.	
	Farwell.....			32	do do	
	Ten Mile.....			38	do do	
	Medicine Lodge.			50	do do	
	Josephsburg....			41	Water and feed, good.	
	Graburn.....			28	do do	
	Medicine Hat.....			64	do do	
	Swift Current...			90	Wood and feed, good.	Water bad <i>en route</i> .
	Red Deer Forks			78	Wood, plenty; water and feed, good.	
East End.....	Stone Pile.....			26	Water, good; feed, bad.	Sage brush.
	Farwell.....			22	Wood, plenty; water and feed good.	
Farwell.....	Ten Mile.....			34	Water, good; feed, fair.	
Ten Mile.....	Medicine Lodge.			35	Wood, plenty; water and feed good.	Over mountain.
do	do			39	Feed, fair.	Via Willow Creek.
	Josephsburg.....			38	Water and feed, good.	Through Graburn Gap.
	Boundary Line..			35	Water, bad; feed, fair.	

TABLE of Distances--Maple Creek District--Concluded.

From	To	Division.	Interm'diate Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed.	General Remarks.
Medicine Lodge.	Kennedy's Crossing.			55	Wood, scarce ; water, bad; feed, fair.	By Bad Water Lake.
	do			50	do do	
	Medicine Hat.			35	Water and feed, good.	
	Josefsburgh.			17	do do	
Medicine Hat.	Sands Mill.			8	Wood, plenty ; water and feed, good.	Hard to get down to river, east side.
	Red Deer Forks.			80	Wood, plenty; water, bad; feed, good.	
	do			70	do do	
Swift Current.	Langevin.			35	Water, bad ; feed, fair.	Hard to get down to river, west side.
	Stair.			7	do do	
	Dunmore.			9	Water, good ; feed, fair.	
	Saskatchewan Landing.			28	Wood, scarce ; water, good ; feed, fair.	
	Rush Lake.			20	Water, bad ; feed, good.	
Maple Creek.	Pelletier's Lake.			21	do do	
	Gull Lake.			35	do do	
	Mirey Creek.			90	Wood, plenty ; water, bad ; feed, good.	
Swift Current.	do			62	do do	

LETHBRIDGE DISTRICT.

Lethbridge	Little Bow	"K"	22		Wood, water and feed good.	Police station and Circle Ranch.
Little Bow	C. Y. Ranch	do	18		do do	Cattle Range.
C. Y. Ranch	Mouth of Big Bow	do	35	75	do do	
Mouth of Big Bow	Grassy Lake	do	6	6	Water and feed good	Telegraph Station, C.P.R.
Lethbridge	Wood Pecker	do	27		Feed good	Section House, C.P.R.
Wood Pecker	Grassy Lake	do	26	53	do	Water in Spring on old trail.
Little Bow	Iron Springs	do	10	10	Water and feed good	
Lethbridge	The Chin.	do	25	25	do do	Police station, and ferry.
do	Kipp	"D"	13	13	do do	
do	St. Mary's	"K"	18		do do	Police station.
St. Mary's "K"	do	"D"	25	43	do do	do
do	Cardston	do	27	27	do do	do
do	Stand-Off	do	22	22	do do	do
Lethbridge	Blood Agency	do	22	22	do do	
do	Mouth of Pot Hole	"K"	12		do do	
Mouth of Pot Hole	Pot Hole	do	23	35	do do	
Lethbridge	Milk River Ridge	do	55		do do	Police station, water en route at 15 miles and nine mile Buttes only.
Milk River Ridge	Coutts	do	14	69	do do	Police station.
do	Forks of Milk River	do	8		do do	
Fork of Milk River	Pot Hole	do	35	43	do do	
Coutts	Writing on Stone	do	16		do do	do
Writing on Stone	Pend. D'Oreille.	do	35		Wood, water and feed, good.	do
Pend. D'Oreille.	Many Berries Creek	do	18		do do	Hooper's Ranch.
Many Berries Creek	Medicine Lodge	"A"	25	94	do do	
Pend. D'Oreille	Kennedy's Crossing	do	25	25	do do	
Writing on Stone	Tyrrel's Lake	do	40	40	Water and feed, good	
do	Elizi Kou Coulee	do	20	20	do do	Lake 20 miles north of Writing on Stone.
Lethbridge	Tyrrel's Lake	"K"	32	32	do do	Water in Tyrrel's Lake only.
do	Sterling	do	18		Feed, good	A. R. & C. Co's section house.

TABLE of Distance—Lethbridge District—*Concluded.*

From	To	Division.	Interm'diate Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed.	General Remarks.
Sterling	Brunton	"K"	22	.....	Feed, good.....	A. R. & C. Co's section house.
Bunton	Milk RiverCrossing	do	16	.....	Water and feed, good....	do do
Milk RiverCrossing	Coutts	do	12	68	do do	Telegraph office, post office.
Milk RiverCrossing	Nine Mile Butts	do	11	.....	do do	
Nine Mile Butt	Pot Hole	do	28	.....	do do	
Pot Hole.....	St. Mary's	do	10	49	do do	

BOUNDARY CREEK SECTION.

Boundary Creek	Linguist's	"D"	3	.....	Water and feed, good....	
do	Olsen's		4½	.....	do do	
do	Firmans		6	.....	do do	
do	Cookes		6	.....	do do	
do	Edmans		6	.....	do do	
do	Show		7½	.....	do do	
do	C. Firman		5	.....	do do	
do	Waltman		7	.....	do do	
do	Brights		7	.....	do do	
do	Bowler		7	.....	do do	
do	Savage		1	.....	do do	
do	Saw Mill.....		14	.....	Wood and water, good ; feed, scarce.	
do	Big Bend		18	.....	Wood, water and feed, good.	
do	Lees Creek		18	.....	do do	
do	St. Mary's		18	.....	do do	
do	Boundary Patrol south by Powells and Kipp's Ranch		25	.....	do do	
do	Boundary Creek, Patrol East by Shows		20	.....	do do	

BIG BEND SECTION—MACLEOD DISTRICT.

Big Bend	Boundary Creek	"D"	18	.....	Wood, water and feed, good.	
do	Lees Creek		17	.....	do do	
do	Stand Off		33	.....	do do	
do	Kootenai		17	.....	Water and feed, good ...	
do	do Lakes		18	.....	do do	
do	Pincher Creek		35	.....	do do	
do	Cochrane Ranch		16	.....	do do	

KIPP SECTION—MACLEOD DISTRICT.

Kipp	MacLeod via Old Man's River	"D"	35	Water, good	} Timber is found only on the edge of the river.
MacLeod	Kipp via Trail		16½	.....	
Kipp	Keehoe Lake		22	.....	
do	Rocky Coulee		16	.....	
do	Lethbridge via Whoop Up		35	.....	
Lethbridge.....	Kipp via Trail		15	.....	
Kipp	Slide Out via Blood Reserve and Belly River		14		

TABLE of Distances—Kootenay Section—Macleod District—Continued.

From	To	Division.	Intermediate Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed.	General Remarks.
Kootenai	Fishburn P. O.			6	Wood, water and feed, good.	Trails all good.
do	Pincher Creek			18	Water and feed, good	Two very steep hills, one going to Macleod and one to Pincher Creek.
do	Macleod			28	do do	
do	Big Bend			15	do do	
do	Stand-Off			18	do do	
Fishburn P.O.	Pincher Creek			14	do do	
Kootenai det.	Church & School			7	do do	

LEE'S CREEK SECTION--MACLEOD DISTRICT.

Lee's Creek	Big Bend			16	Water and feed, good	
do	Boundary Creek			18	Wood, water and feed, good.	
do	Mountain View			16	Water and feed, good	
do	Stand-Off			24	do do	
do	Macleod			42	do do	
do	Lethbridge			48	do do	
do	St. Mary's			9	do do	
do	Quarantine			18	do do	

LEAVINGS SECTION--MACLEOD DISTRICT.

Leavings	Macleod			32	Wood and feed, good, water, fair.	
do	New Oxley Rch.			7	Feed, good.	
do	Glengarry			12	do	
do	Lydon P. Office			13	do	
do	New Oxley P.O.			5	Water, Willow Creek, feed, good	
do	Meadow Creek P. O.			17	Water and feed, good	
do	Clareholm			7	Feed, good	
do	Winder Ranch			8	Water and feed, good	
do	Upper do			20	Wood, water and feed, good.	
do	Cut Banks of Willow Creek.			16	Water and feed good	

MOSQUITO CREEK SECTION--MACLEOD DISTRICT.

Mosquito Creek	High River			16	Plenty of water and feed ; and timber 18 miles south west by west of here.
do	Leavings			22	
do	Alexanders			8	
do	Pine Coulee			10	
do	Willow Creek Patrol.			54	
do	Post Office			7	
do	Station			3	
do	Cochrane, Skrine and Cross Ranch			38	

TABLE of Distances—Pincher Creek Section—Macleod District—Continued.

From	To	Division.	Inter'm'diate Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed.	General Remarks.
Pincher Creek	Springs, C. N. P.	"D"	30	30	Wood, water, feed.....	Feed is good all over this section of district.
Springs	Alisons		12	12	do do	
Alisons	C. N. Lake		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do	
Pincher Creek	McLaren's Mill..		10	10	do do	
do	1st Cross. Mid. fork, C. N. Pass.		20	20	do do	
do	Whitney's tie camp, S. Fork.		32	32	do do	
do	Sexton's Cross'g, S. Fork.		6	6	Water, dry	
do	Macleod's Cross- ing.		6	6	do do	
do	Alberta Ranch..		9	9	Wood, water.....	
do	Christies C. Mine		12	12	do do	
Christies	Herron's do		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do	
Pincher Creek..	Goodsals Cross- ing, S. Fork.		6	6	Water, dry	
Goodsals	Mouth S. Fork..		4	4	Wood, water.....	
Pincher Creek..	Legrandeurs		9	9	do do	Wood and water to Legran- deur's only.
do	Macleod		30	30	do do	
do	Porcupines		25	25	Wood, water.....	
do	Peigan Agency..		20	20	do do	
do	Kootenai		20	20	Wood & water, scarce.....	
do	W. Berry's		6	6	do do	
do	Halifax Lakes		10	10	do do	

PORCUPINE SECTION, MACLEOD DISTRICT.

Porcupines	Macleod		30	30	Wood,*; water & feed, g'd	*Willow Creek.
do	Hollis Olsen's Coulee.		16	16	do do	
Hollis	Macleod		14	14	Wood and water, good...	
Porcupines	Peigan Agency..		15	15	do do	
do	Legrandeurs		16	16	do do	
Legrandeurs	Pincher C. R.		9	9	do do	
Porcupines	Lower Ranch		10	10	Wood, good; water*	*Willow brush.
do	Walrond Horse Ranch.		12	12	do do	do
Walrond Horse R.	Hintons		7	7	do do	do
Hintons	Nashes		7	7	do do	do
Nashes	E. G. Smith		12	12	do do	do
E. G. Smith	Crow's Nest		15	15	Wood and water, good...	
Crow's Nest	Livingston		25	25	do do	
Livingston	Porcupines		18	18	do do	
do	Pincher C. R.		12	12	do do	
Porcupines	Macleod		20	20	do do	Willow feed & willow brush.
do	Smith, E. G.		25	25	do do	
do	Crow's Nest		35	35	do do	
do	Rock C. K. Lees		30	30	Wood, water & feed, good	
do	Leavings		28	28	do do	
do	Dunbars, Olsen's Coulee.		13	13	Water and feed, good	
do	Five-mile Ranch		4	4	do do	
do	Few Ranch		15	15	do do	
do	Hintons		20	20	do do	
	Holloway's Coal Mine.		25	25	do do	

TABLE of distances—Stand-Off Section—Macleod District—Concluded.

From	To	Division.	Interm'diate Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed.	General Remarks.
Stand-Off	Cochrane Ranch			16	Wood, water & feed, good	
do	Smith's do			14	do do	
do	H. Bay store			12	do do	
do	Upper agency			4	do do	
do	Lower do			6½	do do	
do	Slide-Out			16	do do	

ST. MARY'S SECTION, MACLEOD DISTRICT.

St. Mary's	Boundary Creek Det.			12	Water and feed, good.	
do	do			18	Wood, water & feed, good	
do	Belly Creek River (mouth).			13	do do	
do	Brown Ranch			12	Water and feed, good.	
do	Quarantine Grd.			14	do do	
do	South Fork Det.			38	do do	North Fork, Whisky Gap.
do	Milk River Det.			55	do do	Where the line crosses South Fork.
do	Stand-Off			30	do do	
do	do			35	do do	By bridge.
do	Cardston			9	do do	By bridge, wood on St. Mary's River.
do	do			12	do do	
do	St. Mary's Creek			35	do do	
do	Lonely Valley			30	do do	
do	Forks Milk River			45	do do	
do	Brown's winter camp.			20	do do	North Fork, Milk River.

CALGARY DISTRICT.

				*			
Calgary	Midnapore	"E"	8	8	Wood, water & feed, good	Post office, woollen mills. bridge.	
Midnapore	Pine Creek	do	6	14	do do	Post office, stopping house, creamery, bridge.	
Pine Creek	DeWinton	do	3	19	do do	Post office, station on C. & M. Ry.	
DeWinton	Dewdney	do	10	27	do do	Post office, station on C. & M. Ry., creamery, Saw-mill, hotel, bridge.	
Dewdney	High River	do	11	38	do do	Post office. Mounted Police, hotel, C. & M. Ry. station, bridge.	
High River	Mosquito Creek	do	16	54	do do	Mounted Police.	
do	Pekisko	do	24	62	do do	Post office.	
do	Ings.	do	25	63	do do	Mounted Police.	
do	H. River Horse Ranch.	do	6	43	do do		
Calgary	Sarcee Reserve	do	10	10	do do	Indian agency.	
Sarcee Reserve	Pridde's	do	8	18	do do	Post office.	
Pridde's	Millarville	do	12	30	do do	do Mounted Police.	
Millarville	Quorn Ranch	do	7		do do		
Calgary	Sheppard	do	10	10	Feed, good	Section house.	
Sheppard	Langdon	do	12	22	Water, wells; feed, good	C. P. R. station, telegraph office.	
Langdon	Gleichen	do	34	56	Water and feed, good	C. P. R. station, Mounted Police, telegraph office.	
Gleichen	Cluny	do	10	66	do	Section house.	
do	Blackfoot Crossing.	do	8	64	Wood, water & feed, good	Blackfoot Indian Reserve.	
do	G. Hope Johnson's.	do	38	94	do do	Sheep ranch.	

* Total distance from Calgary.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

TABLE of Distances—Calgary District—Concluded.

From	To	Division.	Interim distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed.	General Remarks.
Calgary.....	Dinton.....	" E "	45	45	Wood, water & feed, good	Police fire station.
do	Cochrane.....	do	24	24	do do ..	Station on C. P. R., post office.
Cochrane.....	Mitford	do	4	28	do do ..	Police det. station on C.P.R. post office, bridge.
Mitford	Morley	do	16	44	do do ..	Police det. station on C.P.R. post office, Stony Indian Reserve, bridge.
Morley	Kananaskis	do	10	54	do do ..	Flag station, saw-mill, post office.
Kananaskis ..	Canmore.....	do	14	68	do do ..	Station on C.P.R., police det., post office, coal mines.
Cannore.....	Anthracite.....	do	10	78	do do ..	do do
Anthracite.....	Banff	do	4	82	do do ..	Station on C.P.R., police det., post office, hot springs, National Park.
Calgary	Bow River Horse Ranch.	do	18	18	do do ..	
do	Merino Ranch ..	do	25	25	do do ..	
do	Spring Bank ..	do	16	16	do do ..	Post office.
do	Jumping Pond ..	do	24	24	do do ..	Post office, police fire station.
do	J. Stevenson's ..	do	22	22	Water and feed, good ...	Stopping house, police fire station.
J. Stevenson's ..	Scarletts.....	do	18	40	do	do do
Scarlett's.....	Olds.....	do	16	56	do	C. & E. Ry. station, Mounted Police det., post office, creamery, hotel.
Olds.....	Innisfail	do	20	76	Wood, water & feed, good	C. & E. Ry. station, hotel, post office, Mounted Police det.
do	Bowden	do	10	66	do do ..	C. & E. flag station, post office, school house.
Calgary	Airdrie.....	do	20	20	Water and feed, good ...	C. & E. section house, post office.
do	Knee Hill	do	60	60	Wood, fair; water alkali; feed, good.	Coal mine.
do	Stewart's Sheep Ranch.	do	32	32	Wood, poor; water, fair; feed, good.	Coal, not worked.
Knee Hill	Three Hill Creek	do	5	65	Wood, good; water, alkali; feed, good.	

EDMONTON DISTRICT.

Fort Saskatchewan.	Edmonton.....	" G "	...	18	Wood, water and feed, plentiful.	Largest town in district and Northern Alberta; pop., 1,168; electoral district; police census, 95; terminus C. E. Rly; police detachment both sides of the river.
Edmonton.....	St. Albert	do	...	9	do do ..	Flourishing settlement, mostly French; large R. C. mission, convent, school, &c.; telegraph and telephone connection with Edmonton; police detachment.
St. Albert.....	Lac Ste Anne...	do	...	53	do do ..	Hudson Bay Co. post; large half-breed settlement; R. C. mission and buildings; police detachment.
Edmonton.....	Stoney Plains...	do	...	19	do do ..	Indian reserve, P. O. and temporary police detachment for fire season.
do	Egg Lake.....	do	...	22	do do ..	French settlement; P. O. at Morinville; 12 miles from the lake at Morinville, half way between Egg Lake and St. Albert; police detachment during fire season.

* Total distance from Calgary.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

TABLE of Distances—Edmonton District—Continued.

From.	To.	Division.	Intermdiate Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed.	General Remarks.
Edmonton.....	Leduc.....			*18 +20	Wood, water and feed plentiful.	On line of C. & E. Rly.; and telegraph station; police detachment during season.
do	Wetaskiwin.....			*40 +47	do do ..	Flourishing town on C. Rly.; pop., 208; P.O., telegraph, police detachment.
Wetaskiwin.....	Duhamel.....			20	do do ..	Flourishing settlement, mostly American and French, with a few Belgians; P.O.
Edmonton	Red Deer.....			*97 +99	do do ..	Flourishing town on C. & E.; P.O., telegraph and police detachment; pop., 135; police census.
do	Lacombe			*79 +80	do do ..	Town on C. & E. Rly.; P.O. and telegraph office; pop., 99.
Lacombe	Lammerton.....			30	do do ..	P.O.; half-breed settlement, with a few settlers; police detachment; P.O.
Edmonton	Innisfail.....			*115 +118	do do ..	On line of C. & E. Rly.; P.O. and telegraph office; police detachment.
Fort Saskatchewan.	Edna			23	do do ..	P. O.; Russian settlement.
Fort Saskatchewan.	Victoria			60	do do ..	Small settlement on north side of river; P. O. and telegraph office: H. B. Co. post; ferry.
Victoria.....	Saddle Lake.....			38	do do ..	Indian Reserve, agent's house, P.O. and telegraph office.
Saddle Lake....	Whitefish Lake.....			35	do do ..	Indian reserve, flour mill, P. O., Methodist mission.
Whitefish Lake..	Hay Creek.....			27	do do ..	Stopping place, P. Pruden's; half-breed settlement.
Hay Creek.....	Lac la Biche.....			12	do do ..	H. B. Co. post; R. C. mission; convent; school; church; saw-mill and grist-mill in connection with mission; P.O.; large half-breed settlement.
Fort Saskatchewan.	Athabasca Landing.			100	Wood and water, plenty; no feed at landing.	Important H. B. Co. station on Athabasca River; distributing centre for all freight for Peace River and Mackenzie River districts; headquarters C. of E. bishop of Athabasca; half-breed pop. during summer; police detachment from April to end of September.
Athabasca Landing.	Grand Rapids.....			165	Wood, water and feed, plentiful.	Police detachment search freight going to Mackenzie River district.
Athabasca Landing.	Slave River.....			75	do do ..	Police detachment to search freight going to Peace River.
Fort Saskatchewan.	Egg Lake.....			43	do do ..	Flourishing settlement; P.O.; Manawan.
Fort Saskatchewan.	Beaver Lake.....			50	do do ..	Flourishing settlement; German, Swede & American; P.O. at each side of lake.
Fort Saskatchewan.	Agricola			6	do do ..	P.O.; large settlement.
Fort Saskatchewan.	Clover Bar.....			12	do do ..	P.O.; ferry; flourishing settlement; Scotch.

*By Rail.

+By Trail.

TABLE of Distances—Edmonton District—Concluded.

From	To	Division.	Interm'diate Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks as to Wood, Water and Feed.	General Remarks.
Calgary, Alta.	Saskatchewan. Saddle Lake <i>vid</i> Crooked Rapids	.....	.....	70	Wood, water and feed plentiful.	Thirty miles shorter than by Victoria. A new ferry was put up this year above the rapids, 12 miles from Egg Lake.
Coal River	Saskatchewan. Rocky Mountain House.	.....	.....	158	do do	18 miles to Edmonton, 80 miles to Lacombe, and 60 miles from Lacombe to Rocky Mountain House; good winter trail; bad in summer.
Fort wan.	Saskatchewan. Island Lake.	.....	.....	83	do do	Bad pack trail only; trading post.
Fort wan.	Saskatchewan. Lac la Nonne.	.....	.....	35	do do	Fair trail made last year.
Fort wan.	Saskatchewan. Macleod River.	.....	.....	70	do do	do do
Fort wan.	Saskatchewan. Pembina River.	.....	.....	20	do do	do do
Fort wan.	Saskatchewan. Buffalo D u n g Lake.	.....	.....	40	do do	Pack trail.
Wetaskiwin.	Louisville.	.....	.....	13	do do	Large settlement; American police detachment.

BATTLEFORD DISTRICT.

Battleford	Jackfish Lake.	"C"	35	.....	Wood, fair; water and feed good.	
Jackfish Lake.	Stoney Lake	.....	25	.....	Wood, plenty; water and feed good.	
Stoney Lake.	Midnight Lake	.....	6	.....	do do	
Midnight Lake.	Birch Lake.	.....	8	.....	do do	
Birch Lake.	Pelican Lake	.....	34	.....	do do	
Pelican Lake.	Green Lake (S.E)	.....	40	.....	do do	But scarce the last 30 miles.
Green Lake (S.E)	do (N.E)	.....	26	.....	do do	
Battleford	do	.....	173	.....	
Jackfish Lake.	Turtle Lake (S.E)	.....	30	.....	Wood, good; water scarce; feed, good.	
Battleford.	do	.....	65	.....	
Turtle Lake.	Meadow Lake.	.....	65	.....	Wood, plenty; water and feed good.	
Battleford.	do	.....	130	.....	
Meadow Lake.	Green Lake	.....	35	.....	do do	
Battleford	do	.....	165	.....	
do	Sounding Lake.	.....	125	.....	Wood, scarce; water and feed, good.	Wood has to be carried for 60 miles.
do	Redberry Lake.	.....	55	.....	Wood, plenty; water and feed, good.	
do	Saskatchewan Landing.	.....	160	.....	Wood, scarce; water and feed, good.	Wood has to be carried for 100 miles.
do	Macfarlanes Detachment.	.....	25	.....	Wood, plenty; water good; feed, scarce.	
Macfarlanes Detachment.	Henrietta Detachment.	.....	35	.....	Wood, plenty; water, scarce; feed, good.	
Henrietta Detachment.	Saskatoon Detachment.	.....	30	.....	Wood, plenty; water, very scarce; feed, good.	
Battleford	do do	.....	90	.....	
do	Bresaylor Settlement.	.....	25	.....	Wood, plenty; water, scarce; feed, scarce.	
Bresaylor Settlement.	Big Gully.	.....	40	.....	Wood, plenty; water, scarce; feed, good.	
Big Gully.	Fort Pitt.	.....	15	.....	Wood, plenty; water and feed, good.	
Fort Pitt.	Onion Lake Detachment.	.....	20	.....	do do	
Battleford	do do	.....	100	.....		73

