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REPORT  
OF THE  
COMMISSIONER  
OF THE  
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE  
1897

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA  
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EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1898

[No. 15—1898.]



*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 1897.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,

*President of the Council.*

JANUARY 31st, 1898.





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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
COMMISSIONER L. W. HERCHMER

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1897.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,  
REGINA, 17th December, 1897.

The Right Honourable SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,  
President of the Privy Council,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1897, together with the annual reports of the following officers, for the same period :—

Assistant Commissioner McIlree.  
Superintendent Gagnon.  
“ Steele.  
“ Perry.  
“ Deane.  
“ Griesbach.  
“ Moffatt.  
“ Howe, with reports of Inspectors McGibbon, Macdonell, Gilpin-Brown, and Sergeant J. Hynes.  
“ Cotton, with report from Staff-Sergeant Hall.  
Inspector Scarth—Yukon, trip to.  
“ Jarvis—Athabasca patrol.  
“ Snyder—Jasper House patrol.  
“ Moodie—Edmonton-Yukon patrol.  
Mr. Chalmers—Peace River patrol.

The assistant surgeons and acting assistant surgeons.

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

Police patrol map. (Not printed.)

PATROLS.

In December, 1896, it was considered advisable to send a patrol as far north as Fort Resolution, on Great Slave Lake, visiting the trading posts en route, as it was reported that a great deal of poison was being set out unlawfully, destroying a great many of the fur-bearing animals, many of which died at a distance from the bait, and were not found by the hunters. Complaints were also made of the great carelessness of hunters and travellers in letting fires run, to the great destruction of timber, thus driving all game from the usual hunting grounds of the natives, much to their loss and suffering in some cases.

An Act for the protection of the buffalo still existing in the country contiguous to Great Slave Lake had been in existence for some time, and your government thought it desirable that a police patrol should visit that country, so as to convince the natives that these animals were protected. The patrol started about the 1st January, and proceeding via Lac la Biche to Fort McMurray, on the Athabasca River, and Fort Chippewyan to Fort Resolution, returning via the Peace River, Dunvegan and the Lesser Slave Lake and Athabasca Landing to Fort Saskatchewan early in April. The patrol which was performed in very quick time was a great success, as the natives and trappers were all informed by hand bills distributed among them, and by personal communication, of the law, of which many claimed ignorance. A number of arrests were made and convictions generally followed, but except in glaring cases when the parties were well aware of the law, Inspector Jarvis in charge of the party, contented himself with merely explaining their position, and cautioning the delinquents. On arrival at Fort Smith, Inspector Jarvis found that an Englishman named Norbury had already started after wood buffalo, notwithstanding the law. He returned empty handed, but was warned for his future guidance. The result of the patrol was the establishment of police outposts at Fort Chippewyan, the Grand Rapids of the Athabasca, Athabasca Landing and Lesser Slave Lake. A full report by Inspector Jarvis is attached.

During the year we have endeavoured, with our greatly reduced strength, to patrol the country as usual, and while we have been successful in arresting many cattle thieves and other delinquents, advantage has been taken, of our inability to keep up as frequent patrols as formerly, by cattle thieves and others to follow their unlawful calling.

In May one of our patrols came upon "Almighty Voice," whom we had been hunting for over a year. After seriously wounding one of our scouts he took to "cover," where he was surrounded and finally killed with his two followers, but not until he had killed civilian Grundy, corporal Hockin and constable Kerr, and wounded Inspector Allan and Sergeant Raven seriously. Immediately on being informed that "Almighty Voice" had taken to cover in a bluff, where he could be held if properly surrounded, I instructed Superintendent Gagnon to swear in special constables to hold the fugitive until a party under Assistant Commissioner McIlree and Inspector Macdonell could reach the point by special train from Regina, as I knew that if he escaped after killing three men, and wounding three others, he would be joined by all the reprobate Indians in the district, and owing to the formation of the country could do immense damage to settlers before we could again corner him. A 9-pounder gun was sent along, and the outlaws were finally killed without further loss. I might here mention the enthusiastic manner in which the settlers of Prince Albert and Duck Lake, turned out when specials were called for to assist the police in holding "Almighty Voice" in the bluff. Many of them took prominent parts in the rush through the bluff, and Mr. Grundy, Postmaster of Duck Lake, was killed before the arrival of the police from Regina, under the Asst. Commissioner. He was a greatly respected citizen, and his family have received a pension. The result warranted the engagement of a special train which only cost \$40.00 more than if we had gone on the regular train, and by its use the police under Asst. Commissioner McIlree were enabled to arrive on the ground and surround the bluff, so that escape was impossible, before dark, which would not have been the case if they had taken the regular train. The Canadian Pacific Railway displayed great energy in furnishing us with a special and getting the party to the front in good time. For some months incessant patrols were kept up in the vicinity of the Indian Reserve to which "Almighty Voice" belonged, but, although all sorts of rumours were afloat, his relatives have remained quiet, and the action of the police quickly reassured the scattered settlers.

Although you have already received the fullest reports on this "Almighty Voice" tragedy, I have alluded to it at length in this report because I think it clearly shows the trouble that even one bad Indian can give in a woody country, where the natural difficulty in finding him, caused by the extremely broken country, is intensified by the desire of his people to give him assistance in the way of food, etc. If we had not had a sufficient force available to surround him in the bluff, and he had escaped and been joined by even three or four more Indians, the result would have been that the scattered settlers throughout the district would have been afraid to attend to their agricultural pursuits while he was at large.

I think that, taken in connection with the "Charcoal" murders at Macleod in 1896, it clearly shows that the time has not yet arrived when the peace and safety of the country can be preserved by ordinary provincial police, and that it is necessary, in the interests of the many large and flourishing but comparatively isolated settlements, to keep a sufficient force of Mounted Police in the country to promptly suppress any disturbance among the Indians.

Complaints have been frequently made of late years of the lawlessness of certain half-breeds in the vicinity of the Jasper House, and there being every prospect of a large number of prospectors and others visiting that country this summer, a patrol under Inspector Snyder went through that district, later on proceeding north via Sturgeon Lake, and Grand Prairie to Dunvegan, returning via Lesser Slave Lake and Fort Assiniboine to Edmonton. The report attached of this patrol will be found most interesting and instructive.

Later in the season orders were received to dispatch a party overland via the Peace River to find out if a wagon road and cattle trail could be opened up to Pelly River. Inspector Moodie with a party of six, including two Military College graduates, left Edmonton on 4th September. He appears to have had bad luck in obtaining guides, one being lost altogether. His latest report is dated St. John, 27th November, I trust he is now well over the mountains.

The North-west Government having decided to send ex-Inspector Chalmers, N.W. M. Police, C.E., in their employ, to locate, if possible, a wagon road to connect short portions of road already existing between Edmonton and Peace River, the police furnished part of the outfit and men as being the most satisfactory and speedy way of meeting your instructions respecting that portion of the wagon road to Pelly River. The party started out and reported in two months that a feasible route had been found, and the North-west Government immediately dispatched a party under Mr. Chalmers to cut out the road, prepare estimates for bridges, ferries, &c., and it is expected it will be open by January. Even if a good wagon road cannot be got all the way to Pelly Banks, this road, as far as it goes, will open up a large tract of good farming land, and many very good gold prospects en route, particularly the Peace River country where experience has shown that wheat and other cereals, and cattle, can be raised to the best advantage, but which the extreme difficulty in reaching has hitherto stopped any settlers, except missionaries and traders, from attempting to occupy, but there is no doubt cattle can be driven overland to Pelly Banks, although the route may be circuitous. The country between the Peace River and Edmonton is now dotted with small parties of prospectors numbering in all several hundred souls, who are camped waiting for spring.

Two patrols will start this week from Edmonton to visit these parties and carry their mail. One under Sergeant-Major McDonell going via St. Anne and the Macleod River, the other under Inspector Snyder going via Lesser Slave Lake to St. John on Peace River, where he will take stock of our supplies and get the latest information re Inspector Moodie's party. Both these parties on returning will pick up mail, and give any advice and assistance in their power to the travellers en route. Still another patrol under Inspector Routledge will leave Edmonton at an early date visiting all the parties en route to the Yukon on the Athabasca, Slave Lake and Mackenzie Rivers, as far North as Fort Simpson, carrying a letter mail and trying all delinquents that come under their notice. As many cases likely to arise require two J.P.'s to try them, one member of each party has been sworn in as a Justice of the Peace to sit with Inspector, Snyder or Routledge.

It is reported that Captain Segars and party, and one Pilon and party, who have previously travelled the route, have arrived at Peel River safely with all their supplies, although they only left Edmonton in August. If this is the case they will easily get their supplies over to the head waters of the Porcupine, 60 miles, by dog train, and will arrive at Fort Yukon early in the spring. This will greatly encourage many others to adopt this route, as although Fort Yukon is 300 miles below the present gold fields, the Yukon will be alive with steamers next year, and parties can easily get taken up, or towed up to where they wish to locate. This route and that via Peace River will certainly cause a great influx of people to pass through the Edmonton District, where every preparation is being made to outfit them. This will bring still greater prosperity

to that fertile country so well adapted by nature for the future homes of immigrants, it having water, coal, wood, gold and a fine climate to offer intending settlers. It will also greatly help the Calgary District as many will outfit there; that district and Macleod will supply the pack ponies required and many of the cattle. The routes via Edmonton will be entirely through Canadian Territory, and all the supplies required will be purchased in Canada, but it will necessitate a largely increased force of police, and it will, I think, be necessary to establish out-posts at Peel River and intermediate points, and also on Peace and Liard Rivers, as well as in the country between there and Edmonton, where we have only two men (at Lesser Slave Lake). Many of the Indians and half-breeds in this part of the country do not like the increase of travel through their country. As these Indians are not under treaty I have already drawn your attention to the advisability of dealing with them before spring travel commences.

The influx of American cattle has, particularly in the Wood Mountain, Maple Creek and Lethbridge Districts, caused us a great deal of very hard and unsatisfactory patrolling, and although we have employed several line riders of experience to help our men, and some of the largest United States cattle owners have also employed line riders, our united efforts have failed to keep down the crying evil. At one point in the Maple Creek District, just to give an example, in July we drove 4,000 steers across the line, and within two weeks we had to drive 3,000 of them back a second time. These steers, in spite of every precaution, penetrate past our out-posts in small lots, and get among the settlers breeding stock far removed from the boundary, driving off their young bulls; the result is small calf crops, and many young heifers irretrievably injured, and if continued, stock raising in the southern country will be disastrously checked.

Some of the United States owners are registering the same brands on both sides of the line, thus defrauding both governments of customs, as it is impossible to say to which side the particular cattle really belong. When the same brand exists on both sides, cattle are sold on whichever side of the line the best price obtains. The report of Superintendent Moffatt attached deals fully with this grievance.

An enormous amount of patrolling has been performed in the effort to suppress cattle thieving, and I can best bring the difficulties we encounter in getting convictions, after effecting arrests, to your notice by referring you to the able remarks of Superintendents Steele and Deane on the subject in their reports attached. At present, no matter how carefully our cases are worked up, some technicality almost invariably causes the release of the prisoners. The law, as it affects brands, should be altered at once, so that these vexatious failures of justice shall not occur. Every day the immunity from punishment, so clearly shewn, is encouraging rogues to increase their cattle stealing business, and under present conditions, no matter how many are arrested, we cannot stop this nefarious practice.

Early in April Assistant Commissioner McIllree left Regina with a party of 20 non-com. officers and constables under Inspector Scarth for the coast, with instructions to see them over Chilkoot Pass. After considerable hard work the party got over with their supplies, and, building boats at Lake Bennett, proceeded to Dawson City, where they arrived early in June, in time to relieve the members of the force there, whose time was about to expire, and enable those who wished to leave the country to take the first boat. Later on, it having been decided that a larger force was necessary in the Yukon, Assistant Commissioner McIllree left here, in August, to get them over the summit, Inspector Harper and 20 of the party arriving at Dawson on October 10th, boats having been built by the men, while a party under Inspector Strickland in November, completed barracks for the detachment, to be stationed at Tagish.

The arrival of Major Walsh as administrator of the Yukon at Skagway relieved me of all further responsibility in that country, and he will, I have no doubt, report fully on police matters in the territory under his control.

The report of the assistant commissioner showing the many difficulties he had to encounter is attached.

The numerous patrols in connection with the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad will be treated under the head of assistance to railroads.

## INDIANS.

With the exception of the "Almighty Voice" trouble, the Indians have been unusually quiet during the last year, and have generally made very great progress. In the west they have made a good deal of money, having found a market for a large number of hitherto worthless ponies for packing over the various routes to the Yukon, at prices ranging between \$10 and \$40.00. There has also been a great demand for hay for the Crow's Nest railroad, and a great deal of other work has contributed to their comfort, a good deal of freighting having also been performed by them. In the north, fair crops, and a good price for cattle, with good hunting, have made them comparatively independent, and in other parts of the country they have put up and sold large quantities of hay, and disposed of a considerable number of fat cattle. The wise policy of the Indian Department in supplying well bred bulls, and frequently changing them is shown by the prices generally obtained by the Indians for their cattle, which compare more than favourably with those obtained by the settlers.

The quality of the hay sold by the Indians and put up for their own use, is unequalled in the Territories, except by that of some of the better class of Germans, and there can be no doubt as I have previously reported, that in suitable work and remunerative, and prompt payment, lies the whole secret of the Indian problem. But they will require constant police supervision for some years, not only to control the more turbulent amongst them, as they are so easily excited, but also to protect them from injustice from some of the settlers who will take advantage of their ignorance when they can. It is to be hoped that all reserves that are not yet in possession of herds of cattle will at an early date be encouraged to take care of them, as above all other employments, cattle ranching suits these people.

I am still of opinion that more Indian police should be employed, not only by the Indian Department itself, but in connection with the North-West Mounted Police, as we find them most zealous and useful in every way.

I regret to report that a considerable number of the Refugee Crees deported last year from the United States, have already returned to that country, where they now believe that they are American citizens, having employed a lawyer to have them naturalized. He was not successful, but they are apparently satisfied with their status.

A good deal of machinery has been purchased by our Indians in addition to their purchases of wagons and harness, and several have brought sewing machines and furniture for their homes.

## LIQUOR.

The patrol to Fort Resolution last winter looked carefully into the alleged sale of intoxicants to Indians, and several men were tried and convicted of the offence, and the present patrols will investigate and try all cases that come under their notice. A number of people, generally half-breeds, have been convicted of this offence, and have as a rule undergone imprisonment. I regret to report that some Justices of the Peace do not take a proper view of the danger to the community likely to arise from this practice, and let offenders off very lightly, considering the gravity of the offence. Amendments are now being made to the North-west Ordinances which will ensure greater vigilance on the part of license inspectors.

## HORSES.

Only fourteen remounts have been purchased during the year owing to the reduction and to the number of men employed in the Yukon, but one hundred pack ponies have been bought for the passés and the overland trip of Inspector Moodie from Edmonton. I am now buying a few good ponies ready for next season.

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of horses purchased from 1st December, 1896, to 30th November, 1897.

From whom Purchased.	Place.	No.	Price.	Total.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
R. Urch.....	Kipp.....	1	60 00	60 00
Quorn Ranch Co.....	Calgary.....	3	60 00	180 00
W. D. Kerfoot.....	Calgary.....	1	110 00	110 00
W. Bell Irving.....	Calgary.....	2	100 00	200 00
H. Rivière.....	Macleod.....	3	50 00	150 00
Briggs & Milvaine.....	Calgary.....	1	175 00	175 00
*Beckton Bros.....	Cannington Manor.....	1	41 00	37 72
*Beckton Bros.....	Cannington Manor.....	1	56 00	51 52
*Beckton Bros.....	Cannington Manor.....	1	52 00	47 84
		14	.....	1,012 08

\*Less 8 per cent.

RETURN of ponies purchased from 1st December, 1896, to 3rd December, 1897.

From whom Purchased.	Place.	No.
A. Brown.....	Edmonton.....	3
W. Taylor.....	do.....	3
H. Larivière.....	do.....	5
J. L. Hiroundelle.....	do.....	7
C. Henderson.....	Fort Saskatchewan.....	2
D. E. Noyes.....	Edmonton.....	13
R. Hardesty.....	do.....	4
J. Goodridge.....	do.....	1
J. Norris.....	do.....	2
J. M. Ingram.....	Sturgeon River.....	1
E. Fleming.....	St. Albert.....	1
E. Shreeve.....	do.....	1
Thomas Dunn & Co.....	Vancouver.....	1
Stony Reserve.....	Morley.....	20
	Yukon Country.....	36
		100



STATEMENT of horses "cast and sold," by general order, between 1st December, 1896, and 3rd December, 1897, and struck off the the strength of the Force.

Division.	Registered No.	Total.	Place.	Date.	Amount per Horse.		Total Amount.	
					\$	cts.	\$	cts.
				1866.				
A	1486		Maple Creek	Sept. 29	20	00		
A	1738		do	do 29	25	00		
				1897.				
A	1469		do	May 13	20	00		
A	1321		do	do 13	20	00		
A	2004		do	do 13	20	00		
A	509		do	July 25	20	00		
A	1390		do	Aug. 16	15	00		
A	1493		do	do 16	25	00		
A	1827		do	Sept. 17	17	50		
A	1091		do	do 27	15	00		
A	378		do	Nov. 27	17	00		
A	1157		do	do 27	23	00		
A	1204		do	do 27	29	00		
A	1200		do	do 27	21	00		
A	1489		do	do 27	23	00		
A	2006		do	do 27	31	00		
		16						341 50
				1896.				
C	619		Battleford	Dec. 2	20	00		
C	1303		do	do 20	25	00		
C	1509		do	Nov. 28	18	12		
C	745		do	do 28	25	00		
C	1417		do	do 30	14	50		
C	1530		do	do 30	20	00		
C	1565		do	Dec. 27	19	10		
C	1658		do	do 27	20	00		
				1897.				
C	317		do	Nov. 1	21	00		
C	618		do	do 1	21	00		
C	649		do	do 1	21	00		
C	940		do	do 1	21	00		
C	1097		do	do 1	21	00		
C	1104		do	do 1	21	00		
C	1419		do	do 1	21	00		
C	1911		do	do 1	21	00		
C	2042		do	do 1	21	00		
C	1631		do	do 1	21	00		
C	1635		do	do 1	21	00		
C	1736		do	do 1	21	00		
C	1867		do	do 1	21	00		
		21						434 72
				1896.				
D	1278		Macleod	May 11	24	00		
D	1281		do	do 11	20	00		
D	845		do	do 11	19	00		
D	1275		do	do 11	23	00		
				1897.				
D	1316		do	Aug. 31	12	00		
		5						98 00
				1896.				
Depot	1176		Regina	July 22	25	00		
do	727		do	do 29	20	00		
do	1348		do	do 29	35	00		
do	128		do	Aug. 11	25	00		
do	1670		do	do 11	10	00		
do	875		do	Sept. 1	25	00		
do	1367		do	do 2	20	00		

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

STATEMENT of horses "cast and sold"—Continued.

Division.	Registered No.	Total.	Place.	Date.	Amounts per Horse.	Total Amount.
				1896.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Depot	838		Regina	Sept. 2	20 00	
do	1889		do	do 18	35 00	
do	1422		do	do 18	20 00	
do	1875		do	do 28	30 00	
do	1923		do	do 28	15 00	
do	1605		do	Oct. 24	20 00	
do	1837		do	do 24	25 00	
do	1950		do	do 26	25 00	
do	1795		do	do 30	30 00	
do	1425		do	do	25 00	
do	1666		Estevan	Nov. 9	25 00	
do	1823		Regina	do 25	25 00	
do	1024		do	Dec. 3	20 00	
do	1782		do	do 3	20 00	
do	1184		do	do 17	45 00	
			do	do 21	20 00	
				1897.		
do	1629		Regina	Jan. 1	80 00	
do	1628		Estevan	do 11	20 00	
do	1472		Regina	April 26	10 00	
do	1784		do	do 26	15 00	
do	1814		do	do 26	25 00	
do	1984		do	do 26	20 00	
do	171		do	May 1	15 00	
do	1237		do	June 2	25 00	
do	1914		do	do 15	30 00	
do	1031		Estevan	Aug. 24	27 00	
do	1149		do	do 24	25 00	
do	2105		Regina	Sept. 20	20 00	
do	842		do	do 20	20 00	
do	1363		do	do 20	25 00	
do	1364		do	do 20	25 00	
do	1496		do	do 27	35 00	
do	1404		do	Oct. 8	15 00	
do	1904		do	do 9	20 00	
do	1964		do	do 16	20 00	
do	1080		do	do 23	20 00	
do	1158		do	do 23	24 00	
do	399		do	do 23	15 00	
do	1593		do	do 23	19 00	
do	1792		do	do 23	24 00	
do	1847		do	do 23	50 00	
do	1600		do	do 23	42 00	
do	570		do	do 23	32 50	
do	1922		do	do 23	17 00	
do	1802		do	do 23	34 50	
do	2184		do	do 23	19 00	
do	1339		do	do 23	24 50	
do	1288		do	do 27	15 00	
		54		1896.		1,345 50
E	590		Calgary	Oct. 3	20 00	
E	1437		do	do 3	20 00	
E	1717		do	do 3	25 00	
E	1719		do	do 3	25 00	
				1897.		
E	1956		Calgary	Jan. 1	80 00	
E	1557		do	do 5	15 00	
E	1010		do	May 21	20 00	
E	1525		Calgary	May 21	10 00	
E	1603		do	do 21	15 00	
E	1644		do	do 21	15 00	
E	2245		do	Aug. 3	15 00	
		11				260 00

STATEMENT of horses "cast and sold"—Continued.

Division.	Registered No.	Total.	Place.	Date.	Amount per Horse.	Total Amount.
				1897.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
				1897.		
F	446		Prince Albert	Sept. 30	10 00	
F	1121		do	do 30	20 00	
F	1918		do	do 30	21 00	
F	1953		do	do 30	24 00	
F	1962		do	do 30	23 00	
F	1971		do	do 30	37 00	
F	1985		do	do 30	6 50	
F	1377		do	do 30	23 00	
		8				164 50
				1895.		
G	1256		Fort Saskatchewan	Sept. 14	40 00	
G	1681		do	do 14	40 00	
G	1925		do	Nov. 22	40 00	
G	1338		do	do 23	45 00	
G	1852		do	do 23	60 00	
G	1501		do	do 30	40 00	
G	2079		do	do 30	50 00	
				1896.		
G	1813		do	May 26	35 00	
				1897.		
G	830		do	July 2	25 00	
G	1325		do	do 2	25 00	
G	1660		do	do 2	25 00	
G	1858		do	do 2	20 00	
G	2173		do	do 12	30 00	
G	2175		do	do 12	50 00	
G	2045		do	do 28	75 00	
G	2046		do	do 28	75 00	
		16				675 00
				1897.		
K	1203	1	Lethbridge	June 8	15 00	15 00
F	Pony 28	1	Prince Albert	Sept. 30	10 00	10 00
						3,342 22

In addition to the above, 15 horses (10 "D" Division, 5 "F" Division), have been cast and sold by trading them for coal, oats, hay, etc., but not struck off in General Orders, their numbers being:—

"D" Division Nos. 683, 1310, 1318, 1326, 1551, 1559, 1687, 1688, 1696, 1701.

"F" " " 964, 1490, 1533, 1674, 1868.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

LIST of horses which have died or have been destroyed between 1st December, 1896, and 30th November, 1897.

Reg. No.	Division	Age.	Date.	Cause.	Remarks.
1896.					
691	D	19	June 4.	Drowned, Big Bend	
2073	D	7	Oct. 19.	Inflammation of the bowels	
1897.					
1582	D	15	Jan. 20.	Acute peritonitis	
1440	D	15	Feb. 1.	Exposure and hardship	
1699	D	13	Mar. 3.	Fractured pastern	Destroyed.
1324	K	13	do 13.	Broken leg	do
1114	C	15	Apr. 28.	Inflammation of stomach	
1909	Dp	11	May 1.	Inflammation of the bowels	
682	D	19	do 22.	Rupture of stomach	
1544	D	13	do 27.	Natural causes	
2083	G	7	do 29.	Broken neck	
2261	D	4	June 5.	Influenza	At sea on SS. Ottoman.
2256	K	5	do 6.	Congestion of lungs	do do
1901	E	10	do 13.	Pneumonia	At Chelsea Barracks, Ldn
1895	D	10	July 22.	Injuries from barbed wire	Destroyed.
2080	F	7	Aug. 19.	Effects of a fever	
1128	Dp	15	do 28.	For dog meat	do
1013	A	15	do 31.	do	do
1198	A	15	do 31.	do	do
948	C	15	Sept. 15.	Gastric fever	
1107	Dp	15	do 1.	For dog meat	do
617	A	16	do 6.	do	do
1487	Dp	15	do 7.	do	do
1504	Dp	13	do 10.	do	do
1420	Dp	15	do 16.	do	do
2229	Dp	6	do 20.	do	do
1786	Dp	12	do 23.	do	do
1976	Dp	11	do 27.	Retention of urine	do
1105	E	15	do 27.	For dog meat	do
1680	F	13	Oct. 7.	do	do
1733	D	14	do 8.	Chronic spinitis	do
1258	G	14	do 12.	For dog meat	do
889	G	18	do 21.	do	do
760	D	16	Nov. 10.	Fractured pastern bone	do

LIST of ponies which have died, or have been destroyed, between 1st December, 1896, and 3rd December, 1897.

No. of Pony.	Division.	Date.	Cause.	Remarks.
27	F.	April 24.	Glanders.	Destroyed.
21	D.	Aug. 8	Hopeless cripple.	do
54	Dp.	Sept. 4.		Died in Yukon country, cause unknown
58	Dp.	do 6		do do
47	Dp.	do 13		do do
52	Dp.	do 13.		do do
100	Dp.	do 13.		do do
44	Dp.	do 16		do do
46	Dp.	do 17.		do do
60	Dp.	do 19		do do
50	Dp.	do 21		do do
107	Dp.	do 21.		do do
42	Dp.	do 21.		do do
45	Dp.	do 22		do do
43	Dp.	do 23		do do
55	Dp.	do 23		do do
56	Dp.	do 23.		do do
97	Dp.	do 23		do do
51	Dp.	do 25		do do
57	Dp.	do 25		do do
104	Dp.	do 25.		do do
41	Dp.	do 29		do do

Some remounts will be required early in spring to replace horses worn out. The Crow's Nest duty has been particularly hard on horses, in some cases it having been impossible to obtain regular feed.

Of the 57 ponies sent into Skagway or bought there, a large number have died on the passes from cold and exposure to excessive rains and the difficulty to get sufficient feed over the pass. Seven oxen were purchased to be worked as long as possible, when they would be killed for dog feed.

#### DOGS.

Great difficulty was experienced in getting suitable dogs for the Yukon and northern patrols, and to enable us to get 130 good dogs we had to buy some 15 inferior ones. 78 dogs have already gone to Skagway, about 35 will follow at once, and the remainder are being used on the Northern patrols. Inspector Moodie purchased 33 dogs at Lesser Slave Lake (said to be very good ones) for his trip to Pelly Banks.

#### FORAGE.

While there has been a bountiful crop of wheat over the whole Territory, the oat-crop has been almost a failure, except in the North and West where an excellent crop was harvested. The scarcity of oats in Manitoba and the Eastern Territories, coupled with the active demand for the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad, has raised the price considerably at posts where there was a poor crop. There has again been a great reduction in the price at Battleford, and the success of the farmers there in the last few years in growing oats will no doubt still further increase the acreage sown. The increased price however will not seriously affect the police, as fortunately we are owed a considerable quantity on last year's contracts.

Hay is about the same price as last year, except in some parts of the Macleod District, where we have had to pay as much as \$40 per ton at the Crow's Nest Pass, and there is every indication of it being still higher on account of the bad roads and the difficulties of transportation.

The hay delivered under contract by the Indians at Regina is as usual of the very best quality, not only do they deliver better hay, but they also stack it better than the settlers.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The reduction of the Force has enabled us to get along without any new harness, and beyond exchanging a few old saddles for new ones, we have made no expenditure for saddlery. A few sets of harness and some cart harness will be required next summer.

## TRANSPORT.

Very few wagons have been purchased for the same reason, but our old ones are getting past repair, and during the coming season in almost every division, new heavy transport will be required. We have plenty of spring wagons of the heavier sort, in fact more than we now require, but a few light ones and some buckboards will be necessary, and a number of carts will be used in patrolling the Peace River route.

## ARMS.

A large proportion of the ammunition used this year was of Canadian make, and I have again to report that on the whole, it was very unsatisfactory, and at least four divisions report that its use had a very bad effect on the interest taken in the annual matches. While a considerable percentage is excellent, almost invariably when a man was making a good score, he came upon several bad cartridges, which was most exasperating. The best judges are unanimous in condemning its use. It has had many, and impartial trials in this Force, and I trust we shall in future get American ammunition for our Winchesters. These carbines are getting gradually worse, but will last another year or two.

"D" Division is the only one armed with Lee-Metford's, but there are thirty carbines of that pattern in the Yukon, as well as a full supply of Winchesters.

Our Enfield revolvers are obsolete and very much too heavy, and should at once be replaced with a lighter and more modern weapon, particularly as our men have now to do so much walking.

Both our Maxim guns are now over the pass, on the road to Yukon.

## BARRACKS.

Practically no alterations have been made this year, and beyond a little necessary repairing, some painting and papering, very little money has been spent in the territories. A new guard-room was commenced at Maple Creek, but not completed, as the future of that post is undecided. The burning of the immigration building at Medicine Hat deprived us of very good quarters, and we have had to rent a small house in consequence. A new outpost was built by our men at Crow's Nest Lake, and new barracks were put up also by our men at Dawson City and Tagish.

A new post is very badly required in the vicinity of Pincher Creek, as the old quarters has been condemned, being quite rotten. The opening of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, in the near future, will enable us to select the most suitable site in that district for a post, and I hope that early in spring we will be in a position to build, as our present quarters cannot be occupied in summer.

## PHYSIQUE.

Our physique is about the same, but the constant drain upon it in selecting the most active and robust men for service in the Yukon, naturally reduces the average in the Territories.

## DRILL.

Beyond "setting up" and arm drill we have practically done no drill this year, except in the case of the few recruits we have engaged.

## DISCIPLINE.

It has been found necessary to dismiss 18 men during the year, nearly all for drunkenness. With the few men now at my disposal it is more than ever necessary that all shall be reliable and steady, and while many of those dismissed were smart looking intelligent men, and good soldiers, as constabulary they were useless. Except in this one point the discipline has been excellent.

## PAY.

I can only quote my report of last year on the subject, as the same conditions still exist.

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.

In calculating pay for both superannuation and pensions, I would respectfully submit that the value of all allowances should be added to pay for all ranks when superannuation or pension is considered, as is the custom in the Irish constabulary and many other constabulary forces.

## RATIONS.

The rations supplied during the year have been generally excellent. The price of beef at Macleod is too high, but as there is no opposition to the present contractors, we cannot do better.

Creamery butter is still generally used, and gives satisfaction.

An effort is being made at all posts to contract for bread, as it is impossible with our reduced strength to bake it ourselves, and the system of the police supplying the flour to outside bakers and paying for the baking is not always satisfactory.

## FUEL AND LIGHT.

There has been some decrease in the expenditure under the above heading, owing to some quarters and barrack rooms having been closed on account of the reduction. Coal is still much too dear at the pit's mouth in the large collieries, but increased population and consequent demand should shortly remedy this, as there are a great number of small mines being opened. The completion of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway will enable the hard coal of that region to be placed in the market in competition with anthracite coal, the price of which at the pit's mouth is \$5.00 per ton.

The electric light at Calgary, Lethbridge and Regina is a great success, but the meters at Regina are not at all satisfactory, and I am endeavouring, with your consent, to make a better arrangement with a view to reducing the cost.

## CANTEENS

Are running in all divisions to the great convenience and comfort of all members of the force. The great reduction in the strength of several divisions will necessitate

the closing up in the near future of several canteens, as there are not sufficient men to make it profitable to continue them, even if we could spare men to look after them.

#### CRIME.

There were five murders committed during the year. Three, those of Corporal Hockin and Constable Kerr, N.W.M. Police and Mr. Grundy, Postmaster, at Duck Lake by "Almighty Voice," one by a Hungarian named Grega, of his own father near Whitewood, and one of a squaw near Edmonton whose murderer has so far escaped justice, the suspected man having been acquitted. In addition to the murders committed by "Almighty Voice" he seriously wounded three members of the force, two of whom may never recover the use of their arms in consequence.

One Gray is now under arrest at Edmonton for shooting with intent, but with these exceptions there has been very little violent crime.

I regret to report that there has been a good deal of both cattle killing and stealing, and almost invariably I believe by whites. As in previous years, although the police have worked hard, technicalities in procedure have generally resulted in the prisoners getting released. Tramps have increased in some districts, but they have been so closely watched, and arrested when necessary, that no serious crimes have resulted.

The great influx of strangers into the Edmonton District bound for the Yukon, many of whom are armed, has, so far, occasioned us no trouble, but the practice of carrying revolvers will occupy our close attention, as it is certain sooner or later to lead to trouble.

Taken on the whole, the country has been very quiet since my last report.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The appointment by the North-west Government of Mr. Dennis as Deputy Minister of Public Works, and of a qualified C.E., in each district of the Territories to look after the roads and bridges, will, I think, be of very great advantage to the country. A wagon road is being made from Edmonton to Peace River which will not only accommodate parties going to the Yukon, but will also open up a fine country for settlement.

#### FIRE PROTECTION.

We have had no fires this year, and our fire appliances are the same as last year.

#### TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The telegraph lines, particularly the main line of the C.P.R., have apparently too much work, as there is frequently considerable delay in receiving and sending messages.

The telephone line between Lethbridge and St. Mary's is still very unsatisfactory, and when most wanted is not in working order.

#### ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

The usual assistance has been given railroads when required, but beyond keeping the line clear of tramps, and arresting parties for stealing rides, we have not been called upon, except in the Crow's Nest Pass construction, where disputes under the Master and Servants Act have kept us busy. It appears that many men were brought up by Labour Agents without fully understanding the conditions, and the result has been a great deal of unnecessary work for the Police. Two officers and six men are on duty along the line of construction, and the usual patrols in the vicinity of the works in the Territories have been kept up. It appears that the contractors are now getting on better with their men, many of those who were dissatisfied having been sent home.



## PRAIRIE FIRES.

The country has been remarkably exempt from destructive prairie fires during the last season, which was very fortunate, as the greatly decreased strength of the force prevented, except in a few instances, the establishment of the usual police fire patrols. Early in the fire season a number of reliable settlers were recommended to the North-west Government for the position of fire guardians; they were very promptly appointed, and in many cases have done excellent work in prosecuting parties who set out fires, and I think in future in most neighborhoods the settlers can look after themselves in the matter of prairie fires.

## RANCHES.

The very cold and stormy weather in November, 1896, was expected to have a disastrous result on stock in some sections of the country. This fear has not been fulfilled to any extent, beyond a considerable decrease in the calf crop. A large number of steers have been exported this year, but it was found that a very large number offered to the buyers were not sufficiently fat for market. This should greatly increase the number for export next year. All the rough cattle are either killed locally or shipped to British Columbia, where one firm, M. P. Burns, kills over 600 a month. The Crow's Nest Pass Railroad, is furnishing a market for a number of coarse cattle, and I expect to see a large number of beef cattle driven into the Edmonton District next summer, many of which will be taken overland towards the Yukon.

Sheep while still low in price are in better demand, and several parties who shipped direct to England report favourable sales.

The Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and the great demand for ponies for the Yukon, suitable for packing, has opened up a good market for both the heavier class of horses, and for the small horses, of late years quite unsaleable, and whole droves of ponies have been bought from Indians and others at their full value, in some cases as much as \$30 having been paid.

There is still little demand for saddle horses, and the reduction of the police, and our not buying horses, has not improved the outlook.

There has been a great demand for hay and oats in the vicinity of the line of the Crow's Nest Railroad, and large quantities have been baled and shipped there from the north.

Stock inspectors have been appointed in the west, and their labours will be found most useful to the ranchers.

- There has been a great demand for hogs for home packing, one firm alone at Edmonton has packed several thousand, and another firm has lately recommenced business with a view to supplying parties going overland to the Yukon with bacon. In other parts of the country many smaller concerns are making bacon, and having had the opportunity lately of seeing several carloads of hogs, the great improvement in breed is plainly discernable. The high price of wheat in some parts has retarded the increase in supply of hogs, but at all places where barley is grown it is being very profitably fed.

As usual a number of cattle have been killed by the trains on the C. & E. Railroad, and quite a number have been drowned while endeavouring to get water on the frozen rivers, generally owing to the carelessness of the owners and their employees.

The early construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad and other increased transport facilities into Kootenai, will next year greatly increase the demand for all North-west products, and with the Yukon excitement will, it is considered, cause the incoming year to be the most prosperous in the annals of the territories.

## SETTLERS.

A large proportion of the settlers who have come into the country are Galicians, and while some of them have money, many are in very poor circumstances. Those who

arrived last year have turned out very much better than was expected, as although very ignorant, and behind the age, they are very willing to work, and seem apt at picking up new ideas. They are settled east of Fort Saskatchewan, and their great drawback is the absence of work in the vicinity, so that it is impossible for them to get remunerative labour. Some of them worked on the Crow's Nest Pass, but as they did not understand the work they were not a success, and the distance from their homes was too great for them to make any money.

About 250 settlers have located in the Macleod District; these are reported to be of a very desirable class.

The farmers all over the Territories have done remarkably well, and the creameries, aided by the Government, have been a very important factor in this result in many parts of the country. This industry, with a little exertion on the part of the farmers, can be made much more profitable. At present, owing to the lack of patronage, the creameries open late in the season and close early, the farmers not generally keeping their cows milking after the grass season. Several creameries are endeavouring to run later this year, and if successful in making good returns to the patrons, the practice will no doubt become general.

The Mormons have done very well this year, and would do better if they would improve their farming, as their grain is very dirty. The construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad has greatly assisted them. They are now seeking incorporation.

Irrigation has not been required this year as there was plenty of rain.

The Alberta Railway and Coal Co. have lately caused a survey to be made of their lands lying south of Lethbridge, and propose to put in irrigation ditches. As the country is adapted in every sense for irrigation, this will open up for cultivation an immense tract of land, which at present is only used for grazing, owing to its dryness. Where water has been applied in gardens the growth has been very luxuriant. It is expected that on completion of the system there will be a large influx of settlers from United States Territory, who understand, and appreciate, irrigation better than our people. The Kootenai market for hay, oats, vegetables, etc., will be at their doors.

#### MINING.

The usual placer mining has been carried on along the North Saskatchewan River, but owing to extremely high water, which continued most of the summer, the result has not been as good as formerly. Numerous dredges have been built, generally by Americans, but I doubt if they have been very successful. Several machines are at work trying to extract gold from the large deposits of black sand, which have hitherto been an incumbrance to the miners. If any of the processes in use are satisfactory, it is expected that a large quantity of gold can be saved. These machines are now being overhauled, and altered, ready for, it is to be hoped, a profitable business next year. West of Edmonton on the McLeod and Wapiti Rivers, gold has been obtained by Half-breeds, it is reported in paying quantities. The continued high water in the Saskatchewan will result next year, if the river is low, in a very increased production of gold, the bars always containing a larger quantity of gold after continued high water.

The price of coal at Edmonton has been raised from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per ton, caused by the Yukon excitement, and the increased demand for labour in consequence. Arrangements are being made to work a number of coal mines on completion of the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad, this should lower the price of coal. The original cost at the pit's mouth is too great now, some mines charging from \$3 to \$5 per ton there.

#### RECRUITS.

Very few recruits have joined during the year, owing to our contemplated reduction, and only the best men who present themselves at their own expense have been taken on. At present we have 670 of all ranks on the pay roll. Ninety of that number are specials employed as dog drivers, cooks, artisans, &c., leaving the actual strength

of the North-west Mounted Police at 580, including officers, and out of that over 80 are in the Yukon. In selecting men for service there, only the strongest, most active, handiest and steadiest men are chosen, and many of our best artisans have been taken, which greatly weakens the standard of those remaining for duty in the Territories. The immediate necessity for police in the Peace River and Athabasca countries will be a still further drain, and I have requested that at least one hundred suitable recruits be at once engaged, so that they can be drilled and disciplined before spring.

#### JUBILEE.

In June a party consisting of one Superintendent, one Inspector and thirty Non-Com. Officers and Constables and 27 horses proceeded to England to take part in the procession in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee. Superintendent Perry and Inspector Belcher were the Officers selected, and we have every reason to be proud of the detachment, their physique, appearance, discipline and drill being very generally admired, they being considered by prominent officers quite equal to the best troops present. The horses, which suffered greatly on the passage over, three of them dying, were in very good condition on the day of the procession. They were afterwards presented to the Imperial Government.

All the horses sent over were bred in the West, and with one exception ranged the prairie until four years old.

#### QUARANTINE.

Early this year, with your approval, the enforcement of Quarantine, and of the Contagious Diseases Act, affecting cattle and horses, were placed under my charge in the Territories, and with the assistance of a very capable veterinary staff and the hearty co-operation of all ranks, a system of inspection of the whole Territories has been adopted, which has resulted in the prompt isolation and subsequent destruction of all animals suffering from contagious diseases. Full reports in every case have been submitted to the Department of Agriculture, and the settlers generally are quite ready to assist us in every way, even to the extent of killing their own animals when such action is recommended.

Glanders among horses, and lumpy-jaw among cattle, are the two most prevailing diseases, but some horses have died from typhoid fever, and quite a number of cattle have died of anthrax. Lately the police received orders to test all the cattle at the Indian Head Experimental Farm for tuberculosis, but only one animal gave reaction in a marked degree, and it was slaughtered by order of the hon. the Minister of Agriculture.

#### GENERAL.

Owing to the reduction, all members of the force have been worked to their fullest capacity, and with our reduced strength, the calls for men for the Yukon, Peace River and Athabasca districts, and Crow's Nest Pass Railroad, our men being now on duty in British Columbia, have been very difficult to meet without seriously impairing our efficiency in the Territories proper. Very little drill has been done, and in some divisions it was impossible to find time for target practice. Fortunately the absence of prairie fires and the good behaviour of the Indians (whom we have, however, looked closely after) enabled us to keep up with the work, but without sufficient drill and opportunities for proper instruction, it can only be expected that the police will deteriorate. All ranks are generally doing the best they can for the credit of the force, but in case of emergency it would be impossible now to collect 20 men in the whole force in the Territories without interfering with some important duty. Either police protection must be taken away from the older settled districts and the head quarters of several divisions closed, or the strength of the force must be increased materially.

It has been frequently stated that the police are too expensive, but when it is considered the amount of crime their presence prevents, and the expense of prosecuting thus saved the country, and the large amount of work done all over for other departments, which if done by men solely employed by those departments would be very great, I think the expense of maintaining some 600 well drilled men is not out of the way. I say well drilled because the general opinion expressed of our jubilee detachment was that it was quite equal in drill, appearance and discipline to the detachments of any regular troops present.

The work done by the police is not generally understood, as in addition to our military and regular police duties, we build all our own small posts, do our own wagon repairing, blacksmithing, harness repairing, painting, &c., besides taking the census when required, collecting customs, acting as timber, fire and game guardians, issuing seed grain and relief to indigent settlers, taking charge of quarantine against man and beast, administering the Contagious and Infectious Diseases Act, and keeping track of the movements of population, &c. &c., while a large proportion of the work done usually by police magistrates is performed by our officers. All these varied duties render the police handy, gives them occupation when their services are not actually required as constables, and affords the Government at any time required a compact force of drilled men.

#### ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have rendered all necessary assistance in the above direction. For the Indian Department we have escorted treaty money, and sent our Veterinary Surgeons on several occasions to attend cattle belonging to Indians suffering from disease.

On behalf of the Department of the Interior we have now three constables protecting timber along the boundary line in South Manitoba, and at various places in the Territories we have, when called upon, looked after the timber.

All cases of destitution have been carefully investigated, and, where necessary, temporary relief has been issued, pending further instructions. In nearly every case settlers just arrived were those requiring relief. It is satisfactory to know that nearly all those relieved in previous years are now doing well.

In the Yukon a great deal of the Interior Department work has fallen on the police, and their duties in that direction are constantly increasing.

As previously reported the enforcement of the cattle quarantine and the administration of the Act *re* Infectious and Contagious Diseases affecting animals in the Territories have been placed entirely under police control. The usual assistance has been given to the Militia Department in looking after the arms loaned to the various Rifle Associations, and at all points where Customs and Inland Revenue Officers are not stationed we have assisted those Departments to the best of our ability.

#### YUKON DETACHMENT.

We have at present eight officers and eighty-eight men, including dog drivers, in the Yukon, all under the command of the Administrator, my responsibility ending as soon as they land at Skagway. The best men are invariably selected for this duty, and great care is taken in seeing that all are carefully examined by the doctors before starting, in addition to their possessing physical strength, endurance, good characters and being good travellers and handy men.

The selection of only the best men for the Yukon makes it imperative that only extra good men shall be engaged, and that all men who are liable to give any trouble be discharged. In consequence I have been obliged to decline to re-engage many men who, while the force was at its full strength, and before such demands were made for the Yukon, could be profitably employed as members of parties, the great majority of whom were reliable. Now, when frequently one man has to proceed on duty alone, their services are a positive danger to the reputation of the force.

Superintendent Constantine and Assistant Surgeon Wills have been over two years in the Yukon ; the others went in this year to relieve time expired men, all of whom except Staff-Sergeant Hayne took their discharge.

## DAIRYING.

A great impetus has been given to creameries by the satisfactory price received for butter. The Kootenai has absorbed a large amount, the remainder having generally gone to England, so that very little has been available for local consumption, although 500,000 lbs. have been made at creameries this year. In spite of the great wheat crop and good prices, many farmers who have not hitherto sent milk to creameries will do so next summer, as butter promises to be a good price, the Yukon market and improved transportation into Kootenai promising a greatly increased demand.

## DEATHS.

Our death rate has been unusually heavy during the year, particularly when our greatly reduced strength is considered.

On December 24th, 1896, Reg. No. 2229, Corporal J. Hatfield, of "D" Division, died at Macleod of hemorrhage of the brain, probably caused by a chill.

On May 30th, Reg. No. 3112, Constable A. Glend, of Depot Division, died from "aneurism of the thoracic aorta."

On May 28th, Reg. No. 3106, Corporal C. H. S. Hockin and Reg. No. 3040, Constable J. R. Kerr, were shot near Duck Lake by "Almighty Voice" and his companions.

On September 14th, Reg. No. 3008, Constable A. Montague, of Depot Division, died from obstruction of the bowels and peritonitis.

On September 13th, Reg. No. 549, Sergeant W. R. McMinn, died from typhoid poisoning bringing on heart failure.

All were deeply regretted by their comrades, and were a great loss to the force, as they were well behaved men and good constables, Sergeant McMinn in particular having done long and excellent service, being 16 years in the force.

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

L. W. HERCHMER,

*Commissioner, North-west Mounted Police.*

ALTERATIONS in strength of the Force by General Orders from 1st December, 1896 to 3rd December, 1897.

*Men.*

Engaged . . . . .	39
Re-engaged without actually leaving . . . . .	96
Re-engaged after having actually left . . . . .	18
Discharged by purchase . . . . .	42
"    time expired . . . . .	63
Deserted . . . . .	8
Dismissed . . . . .	18
Died . . . . .	6
Granted free discharges, having completed two years engagement in Yukon Country . . . . .	7

*Horses.*

Remounts . . . . .	14
Cast and sold . . . . .	132
Died . . . . .	14
Destroyed . . . . .	20
Sent to England with jubilee detachment and there disposed of by transfer to the Imperial Government . . . . .	24

*Ponies.*

Purchased . . . . .	100
Died and destroyed . . . . .	22
Cast and sold . . . . .	1

## APPENDIX A.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER J. H. McILLREE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,  
REGINA, 15th December, 1897.

The Commissioner,  
North-west Mounted Police,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, dating from 15th November, 1896 to 30th November, 1897.

I left Regina for Battleford on 17th November, 1896, leaving Saskatoon the next morning, and reached Battleford at 2 p.m. on the 20th; the snow being very deep, and the weather very cold. Held a general inspection on 20th and 21st, and at 4 p.m. on 21st, left with Superintendent Cotton to inspect Jackfish Lake detachment buildings which had been completed but a short time. Went as far as Bourassa's that night, 20 miles, and early next morning with a fresh team went to Jackfish Lake detachment, I inspected the buildings and returned to Bourassa's, stopped an hour there and left for Battleford. When within a few miles of the river a blizzard came on and we had considerable trouble in finding the river and the crossing. Finished inspection at Battleford next morning, the 23rd November, and left for Saskatoon at 1.30 p.m. Reached detachment at McFarlane's that evening. Inspected that detachment and went on to Henrietta the next day. Inspected that detachment and arrived at Saskatoon. Inspected detachment there and arrived at Regina the next day, the 26th.

On 5th December I left for Maple Creek and the following day held an investigation, the proceedings of which I mailed to you from there. On 6th December I inspected the barracks and left in the evening for Lethbridge via Dunmore. I was at Lethbridge until the afternoon of 10th December, and held a minute inspection of everything in connection with the division. I might state here that directly on my return from inspection trips I rendered to you invariably a full and detailed report. I left for Macleod on the afternoon of the 10th December, reaching there the same day. I inspected the detachment at Kipp on my way there. Was at Macleod until midday of the 16th December, and made a thorough inspection of all books, stores and everything in connection with "D" Division, and went out to the herd and examined the horses. Left for Calgary on afternoon of 16th December. Was there until evening of 19th and inspected barracks, horses, etc., and went thoroughly through the Q.M. books. I returned to Regina on 20th December.

On 3rd February I left for Fort Saskatchewan, reaching there on the 5th, and was engaged in inspection work there until midday of the 8th, when I drove to Edmonton, inspected detachment there, and left next day for Calgary, spending the 10th February there on official business, and returned to Regina on the 11th.

On the 15th February, you left for Ottawa, and until your return on the 9th March, I was in command of the Force.

On 21st February, I proceeded to Maple Creek on official business, and returned to Regina the following day.

On 8th April I left Regina with Inspector Scarth's party bound for the Yukon, with instructions to outfit the party and see them as far as the Summit of the Chilkoot Pass, and return from there myself. Between Regina and Calgary the balance of the party were collected, consisting in all of one officer and 20 non-com. officers and constables. We had a good trip through the mountains, getting through Rogers Pass just in time to escape some bad snow slides. We reached Vancouver at 6.30 p.m. of the 10th April and remained there until 1 p.m. of the following day, when we left for Victoria. Much kindness was shown to us all at Vancouver, and a large crowd saw us off on the "Charmer," and gave us three hearty cheers, to which we replied with a will. We reached Victoria in the evening and were there until about midday of the 15th April.

Great kindness was shown to the party here, and the men behaved themselves in a manner that elicited warm praise from the public. I received your instructions after reaching Victoria to outfit there as much as possible, which I did, and took a large quantity of provisions and stores with us. We left Victoria on the S.S. "City of Topeka" about 1 p.m. of the 10th April. Just before leaving, a rope against which Inspector Scarth was leaning gave way, and he was precipitated into the hold, but fortunately after falling a few feet he caught a rope and received no injury except a shaking up, and it shows the sang-froid of the average policeman, that he came up smiling—did not lose his eye-glass, and kept his forage cap in place, though he started down the hold head first. We had a most pleasant trip to Juneau. The boat was pretty crowded, but all the men had good berths, and they soon made themselves general favourites with all on board. It had been spread about by some wag that Inspector Scarth was the Chaplain to our party, and a deputation of ladies requested him to hold service on the Sunday, which he did to their great satisfaction.

We reached Juneau during the night of the 18th April, and went ashore at daylight next morning, and I proceeded to purchase necessary articles which were required to complete the outfit of the party. We spent two days in Juneau, and I had some trouble in getting a suitable vessel to take us to Dyea. There were several little steamboats, but those available were too small to carry our party with safety. I at last hired a sailing schooner with auxiliary power from a small gasoline engine. The steamboat men got mad and tried to place obstacles in the way of our leaving. One of their number thrashed our captain, and they were both run into the lock-up just about the time we had arranged to start. However, the United States Commissioner was good enough to bail out our captain and we pulled out about nine p.m. of the 20th, in heavy rain. We were very crowded. In addition to our party, there were four members of Mr. Secretan's party, and various specimens of dogs. We made but poor progress during the night, but early in the morning we got a ripping breeze from the south, and under sail made good time. We reached Dyea about four p.m. on 21st April. The schooner was flat bottomed and as the tide was pretty high, she was run well up on the beach and we at once began to unload the stores, and carry them to a place of safety. I went up to Healy & Wilson's store, and found the manager, Mr. S. J. Heron, to be an old friend of mine whom I had known intimately at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, in former years. He proved most kind and helpful to me throughout. We had about five tons including everything. I could not get the use of Healy & Wilson's pack train for some days, as there were a good many people in the Pass, and he had some work on hand. The men were employed about camp, sharpening tools, making pack straps, &c. I found the season to be abnormally early. The snow was almost entirely gone up to near the Stone House, and the Canyon was broken up. On Saturday the 24th, about 1,600 pounds of our freight was taken by the pack train to the mouth of the Canyon, and I sent three men to camp with it. On Monday 26th, a full pack train load went up to the mouth of Canyon, and I sent Inspector Scarth and all the party up there but three, with instructions to start in next day and commence to pack the freight round the Canyon and on to Sheep Camp, I went up to the Canyon myself. The camping ground was very limited, and consisted of boulders of varying size, and was packed closely with tents. I returned to Dyea with pack train. The next day the balance of our freight was taken to the Canyon, and the rest of our men left for the same place. The following day I left for the Canyon to remain with the party and found they had made very good headway. They were working very hard and with great cheerfulness, and had a camp established at Pleasant Camp, and another at Sheep Camp. I went through to Sheep Camp and returned to mouth of Canyon. I found the trail around the Canyon to be very bad, there being a great deal of mud and water with ice underneath and everyone got nasty spills. From Pleasant Camp there was some ice on the Creek, and we tried sleds but the parties hauling them fell through the ice often, and there were long stretches of bare ground. All our stuff was up at Sheep Camp by midday of the 29th. It rained all this day, and the men were very wet, but as cheerful as ever. There were a lot of people camped here, and the camping ground was very limited and exceedingly filthy. I decided to hire Indians to pack from here to Summit, and after a lot of dickering, agreed with them at a rate of five cents per pound, they



to start next morning, it rained hard next day, but on the morning of the 1st May, they started early with their packs. I sent four of my party with them to go over the Summit, and take all the freight they could to Bennett, make camp there and come back next day for further loads. I went up myself in the afternoon as far as The Scales, but there being a violent snow storm up at the Summit, I did not go any further, and returned to Sheep Camp. The following day the Indians packed all day, and I sent two parties over the Summit, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, and I myself went up to the Summit, and saw the second party off! Travelling was hard owing to hot sun rendering the snow soft, and climbing was hard. Next morning the balance of the party left, all well, and I turned over the command to Inspector Scarth. The party throughout had worked uncommonly well, and had been a credit to the force in every way. The who'e way from Regina to the Summit, many people spoke to me in the highest terms of praise of their neat, soldierly and fine appearance, and of their quiet and unobtrusive behaviour. At Juneau particularly people were much struck with them. After the party leaving me at Sheep Camp, I paid off the Indians and tramped to the mouth of the Canyon, where I came across one of Healy & Wilson's waggons, and reached Dyea about 11 p.m. I had to remain at Dyea until 2 p.m. of the 5th when I left for Juneau on the "Rustler" reaching there next morning, and left Juneau on the evening of the 7th, arriving at Victoria on the 11th, and Regina 17th May.

On May the 28th, news reached here that a party under Inspector Allan had located "Almighty Voice," the Indian who 18 months before had escaped from Duck Lake, and who subsequently shot Sergeant Colebrook. In following "Almighty Voice" through the bluff, Inspector Allan had his right arm badly shattered by a bullet, and Sergeant Raven was wounded in the thigh, and it was found that "Almighty Voice" had one or more companions with him. Later in the day Corporal Hockin and a few men with him, with two civilians who had turned up, rushed the bluff with very disastrous results, Constable Kerr and one of the civilians named Grundy being killed, and Corporal Hockin mortally wounded, dying a few hours later. The Indians had dug a deep pit in the thickest part of the bluff, and shot them all from that point of vantage. Corporal Hockin's body was recovered immediately, but the other two bodies were not recovered until the next day. Superintendent Gagnon arrived just after this rush had been made, and managed, with the men he had, to keep the Indians from escaping from the bluff during the night. By your instructions I left Regina at 10.30 a.m. of 29th, with Inspector Macdonell, 24 N. C. officers and men, a 9-pounder gun, the gun team, and a few saddle horses. We made a good run to Duck Lake, reaching there at 4.50 p.m., and as soon as horses were fed and watered, pulled out for scene of action, 17 miles from Duck Lake. I reached there about 10 p.m., the others a little later. I found Superintendent Gagnon there and a number of specials under Mr. McKay, Q.C., from Prince Albert, and the bluff was surrounded. All the men who arrived with me were at once sent out to assist. The night was very dark and cold. A good deal of desultory firing took place during the night, the Indians firing out of the bluff and the sentries returning the fire. A 7-pounder brass gun had been brought from Prince Albert, and a few rounds of shell had been fired late in the evening at the spot where the pit was known to be located. Early on the morning the 30th May the men who surrounded the bluff were withdrawn, and a few mounted men placed round it. The guns were got into position to enfilade the spot where the pit was supposed to be, the 9-pounder under command of Corporal Smith and a detachment from Regina, and the 7-pounder worked by a detachment of "F" division under direction of Mr. Walton, of Prince Albert. Both guns made good practice, but the 7-pounder had only a limited number of rounds, and the firing was continued for some time by the 9-pounder. About 9 a. m. Corporal Smith took the 7-pounder down the valley and fired a number of shells into the bluff, making most excellent practice. Not a sound had been heard from the bluff nor a trace of an Indian had been seen. After consultation I agreed to rush the bluff and we went through it. Two Indians were found dead in the pit, "Almighty Voice" underneath and the "Little Salteaux" lying on top of him. "Almighty Voice" had evidently had one of his legs shattered the evening before by a shot from the 7-pounder brought from Prince Albert, as his trail was found where he had tried to escape during the night, a crutch he

had dropped being picked up, round which was wrapped a piece of his blanket, and one of his mocassins was found near the crutch outside the bluff, one of his feet being bare when found in the pit. Both he and "Little Sauteaux" were killed by splinters of shells which burst over the pit. The third Indian was found further down the bluff, and had evidently been killed by a stray bullet square in the centre of his forehead during the night, as the body was quite cold and rigid. The bodies of Constable Kerr and Mr. Grundy were at once taken out of the bluff and the latter taken to Duck Lake under escort. Both bodies were disfigured by having been pounded over the head with a rifle, the broken parts of which were found in the pit, together with other arms. The bodies of the three Indians were brought out, identified and turned over to the officials of "One Arrows" Reserve. I at once started Inspector Macdonell and the Regina party for Duck Lake to catch the train for the south the next morning. I went to Prince Albert with Superintendent Gagnon and attended the funeral of Corporal Hockin and Constable Kerr, and returned to Regina on 3rd June.

On 6th June I left for Lethbridge, the next day going to Coutts, and on the 8th held an investigation at that place. The next day I inspected Coutts detachment, drove over to Writing on Stone and inspected that outpost and returned to Coutts, leaving there the next morning for Lethbridge, and held an inspection at Lethbridge on the 10th and 11th June. Drove over to Macleod on afternoon of 11th, and during the next three days made a thorough inspection of Macleod Post. Leaving Macleod on afternoon of 14th I returned via Lethbridge, and on 15th June inspected Maple Creek Post, returning to Regina the following day.

On the 26th July you left for Ottawa, and on the 30th I received instructions from you about proceeding to Dyea, as more men were to be sent into the Yukon. I left here on the 3rd August with six non-commissioned officers and men. You were on the train and went with me as far as Swift Current and gave me my instructions. At Medicine Hat I picked up Staff-Sergeant Richards. At Calgary I saw Inspector Wood about purchasing pack ponies, and at Canmore saw Inspector Harper about his going into the Yukon. Reached Vancouver on time and went right on to Victoria. During the next two days my time was fully occupied in purchasing stores and arranging numerous matters in connection with parties to follow me. Left Victoria on SS. "Queen," on evening of 7th August. Had a very cold and wet trip, and reached Skagway early on the morning of the 12th. The freight was immediately piled promiscuously on lighters and dumped on the rocks, and every one had to pick out his own freight and carry it above high water mark. When the tide went out I got a team and wagon and hauled the freight up to camp. There was quite a large concourse of tents at Skagway, but only four houses at this time, and there were very few pack animals in the pass. I endeavoured to hire some pack animals to take my party through to Bennett, but was unable to get a single one, so on the 15th I started the party over the pass with a month's provisions to do their own packing. I went over to Dyea on the 19th to see how matters stood there. I found lots of people in the pass, the pack trains and Indians fully employed and with numerous engagements ahead, and I thought, as I had a pack train coming up, and another one that I had engaged when in Victoria, that I could do better in the White Pass. The train I had engaged in Victoria, to work for me was in charge of Mr. J. Grant, and was to consist of 60 animals. Mr. Grant was recommended strongly to me by one of the most influential men in Victoria.

On the 20th August the "Islander" arrived with Inspector Harper and party on board, 20 pack animals and six attached civilians, five of whom in the employ of the Department of the Interior, were going through to Dawson, and for whom I was to find transport and rations with our party. The sixth civilian was Mr. Richardson, who was sent up to locate a suitable route from the coast to Tagish House for a telegraph line. He was sent through to Bennett with pack horses by the White Pass, went on to Tagish House by boat, and returned by the Chilcot Pass. The "Bristol" arrived the same day as the "Islander," having on board Mr. Grant's pack train. Inspector Harper commenced unloading at once. The next day the horses were unloaded and saddles were fitted, horses numbered and shod. This work was completed next day. On 23rd a camp was picked out near the foot of the hill, the end of

the wagon road, and everything was moved up to that point as quickly as possible. Supplies for Inspector Harper's party for two months were set aside to be moved first, and on the 25th our pack train made its first trip, eight miles up the trail to where our second camp was formed, and returned the same day. The trail was very heavy, and one of the ponies played out. The trail was closed for repairs the next day and was not re-opened until the 30th August. Up to this date, from the time of my arrival 16 steamers had arrived, crowded with men and pack animals, and travel was becoming congested, and it had rained eleven days or parts of days. On 26th August Staff-Sergt. Richards arrived at Skagway, having walked from the Summit that day. He reported his party as having everything over the Summit, but they had had terribly hard work with constant rain. The boots of the whole party were worn out, and I got new ones and started him back next morning with part of the pack train.

Inspector Strickland arrived on the 26th August with 5 men on str. "Danube." On the 30th, the day the trail was re-opened, our pack train started for eight mile camp again. The trail was better but there were over 2,000 pack animals on it that day, and the crush was awful, and if anything happened to one animal the whole procession had to stop. On this day Grant's pack train turned up for the first time, and loaded up to go to Bennett. He had a lot of inexperienced men and not a sufficient number to handle the number of horses in his train, and in consequence they got generally mixed up on the trail, and on the 2nd Sept. the train came back having dumped their loads at our eight mile camp. A number of the horses had got some miles past that point and could easily have taken their loads through to Bennett, but Mr. Grant brought them back. I may as well say here that I had constant trouble with this train and in the end they took but a small quantity of freight over the Pass for me in comparison with what they should have done. I was unfortunate enough to dislocate my right ankle on the 1st May, which debarred me from any active exercise for over a month. I had bought six extra horses, and Inspector Harper later on bought eight more. The train kept on packing steadily under Insp. Harper's direction, though they got less in number owing to deaths and sore backs. Inspector Harper and party reached Bennett on 21st September, and left there in four boats on the 23rd, and eventually I believe reached Dawson on 10th October.

On the 6th September I sent Inspector Strickland over to Dyea with Corporal Keenan and about 3,000 lbs. of freight. He hired Indians and sent the freight forward. Corporal Keenan I sent to help to build boats. On 12th September I sent Mr. Strickland to Juneau to get some money for me as I could not get cheques cashed at Skagway except at exorbitant rates. He returned on the 14th September and I started him on the same day to Dyea with four men and over 6,500 lbs. of freight to go through Chilcoot Pass to Bennett. The greater part of this freight was provisions. I intended part of it for Inspector Harper to take with him, but owing to all the bridges being washed away in the Pass by a volume of water that had broken loose from a glacier lake and swept down the Pass, and all his Indians deserting him, Inspector Strickland did not reach Bennett until the day after Inspector Harper left there the 24th September. I had instructed Inspector Strickland to take all the men that could be spared from boat building and proceed to Tagish House and commence to build barracks there.

Inspector Starnes and one man arrived on the 17th September. On 22nd September I went to Dyea and arranged with the postmaster there about sending the first combined mail over the Pass, and the next day sent Constable Fyfe over to take charge of the mail and take it to Bennett. The Indians "bucked" as usual, and the mail had to be taken to Sheep Camp with horses, and from there by white packers. The amount was 155 lbs. Canadian and 119 lbs. American mail; total 274 lbs. What was left of the pack train returned from Bennett on the evening of 25th September. Nineteen horses out of the thirty-four were dead and one missing, and several died or had to be killed later. The balance were totally unfit for work until they had a long rest.

I had been expecting that the "Quadra" would arrive about the 25th, and it was not until the 1st October that I learned that the boat would not be in for a week or so. By this time travel had pretty well ceased. Those who had got through were on the lakes, and a number who realized that they could not get through had built shacks at various

points in the Pass, mostly within a few miles of Bennett, a good many returned south by boat to their homes and a large number settled at Skagway for the winter. I hired a few small outfits to freight over the Pass, but by this time I was without funds, and no packing can be done on credit. I made arrangements with a couple of responsible men, subject to the approval of the Honourable the Minister, who was coming up on the Quadra, to pack freight across to Bennett, in monthly amounts as required. On 8th September the "Quadra" arrived with the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, Major Walsh, Administrator of the Yukon, and his party, including Inspector Wood and ten men, and a number of dog drivers and Indians, in all thirty-nine. There was a quantity of supplies on board which, with the exception of the forage, was sent over to Dyea Pass, and under Inspector Wood's supervision was taken over the Chilcoot Pass to Lake Lindeman. The Honourable the Minister of the Interior and Major Walsh left on the 10th for Tagish by the Chilcoot Pass. I sent Inspector Starnes to Bennett, by the White Pass, to meet the party there and they returned by that Pass, reaching Skagway on the 19th. During Major Walsh's absence, by his direction, Mr. McGregor bought a number of horses and oxen, and different outfits were started out with freight over the White Pass. On 20th October Inspector Starnes left via the Chilcoot Pass to escort Mr. Justice McGuire and party to Selkirk.

As I had been in a very poor state of health for some months I requested the Hon. the Minister to be good enough to relieve me from duty at Skagway and allow me to return to Regina for treatment, which he was kind enough to do, and on the morning of the 21st October I turned over everything to Inspector Wood and left on the "Quadra" that afternoon.

I have much pleasure in reporting that with one or two exceptions all the members of my command did their duty thoroughly and well. The men working on the pack train did especially good work, and of the hardest nature, being wet through the greater part of the time, as rain was almost continuous, with snow towards the summit. The boat party also are much to be commended. They had a very hard trip to Bennett, and then had to go quite a long way up the stream, fell the necessary trees and float the logs down to the lake, which meant being in ice cold water up to their middle most of the day. Most of the lumber was sawed at the mill, but they built eight large boats and one small one, and of a much better model and strength than usually built.

Skagway, during my residence there, had grown from a concourse of tents to a fair sized town, with well laid out streets and numerous frame buildings of all sorts and sizes, with stores carrying large stocks of necessaries and luxuries, very passable hotels, numerous saloons, gambling houses, dance houses, and a population of about 2,000, I should judge, and great preparations were being made for the expected influx in the spring. Three large wharfs were nearly completed and the initial work commenced on a waggon road through the Pass.

I would beg to place on record the very courteous treatment I received from the United States Custom House Officers, and my relations with them were always of the pleasantest.

On the trip south on the "Quadra" the Treadwell Mines on Douglas Island were visited, and are well worth seeing. We also went up the Taku Inlet, a most desolate looking spot, full of floating ice at the head, and a magnificent glacier. Wrangle, Port Simpson and Metlakathla were also visited, and Vancouver was reached on the evening of 1st November.

By direction of the hon. the Minister of the Interior I remained at Victoria and Vancouver for some days, purchased a quantity of supplies, and forwarded them to Skagway, and returned to Regina, reaching there on the 13th November.

In closing my report I have only to say that when not away from Regina on inspection or other duties, my time was chiefly occupied in office work.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. McILLREE,  
Assistant Commissioner N.W.M.P.

## APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT S. GAGNON, COMMANDING  
" F " DIVISION.

PRINCE ALBERT, 1st December, 1897.

The Commissioner,  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following, my report for the year ended 30th November, 1897.

I took over command of " F " Division on the 1st April from Inspector Routledge, Superintendent Moffat having left a few days before on sick leave.

The general state of the district is, I am happy to report, satisfactory; no serious crimes have been recorded apart from a few cases of theft. Most of the difficulties amongst settlers arise from parties taking the law in their own hands to recover property or collect from their creditors. In many cases these difficulties have been settled amicably by the parties concerned.

The season has been very favourable for the agricultural community, and good crops both of cereals and roots have been stored away. The wheat, although of a good quality, has in some places been slightly discoloured by heavy rains during the harvest season.

The gold fever has taken a hold on the people of this district and several intend leaving in the spring for the Yukon District, by way of Green Lake, Moberly and Athabaska River. The impression here is that this way is preferable to the Edmonton one by water, as it avoids the Grand Rapids of the Athabasca River, which are considered dangerous.

The portages to be made on this route are few and offer no great difficulties to overcome.

About the middle of October an outbreak of diphtheria occurred at Saskatoon, the disease being brought to that place by a sick child from Dundurn. Both Saskatoon and Dundurn were visited by the epidemic. At the outbreak the police took action to isolate the parties affected and quarantine their houses; soon after their hands were strengthened by a health board and officer being appointed. There were only two fatalities, both children. By the middle of November the epidemic was over.

Glanders amongst horses has been prevalent in this district for some years past; it was brought by horses purchased from parties working on the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway, also by horses purchased from Mr. Oxarart, a rancher of Cypress Hills. Many horses have been destroyed, actinomycosis, anthrax and a few cases of tuberculosis amongst cattle have been attended to by Staff-Sergeant Mountfort. This non-commissioned officer's report is attached.

Although few serious crimes have been committed during the year, the attempted arrest of " Almighty Voice " resulted in the loss of one non-commissioned officer and one constable, both of whom were held in great esteem in the division, and a civilian, Mr. Grundy, beside the wounded. During the whole of last winter patrols had been kept up in search of this outlaw. This duty was arduous on account of very severe weather, and tested the endurance of both men and horses. The outlaw, however, kept in good hiding, and it was only in May last that he was seen and surrounded in a bluff at Minnichinas Hills. What occurred on this occasion was fully reported at the time. It is the opinion of many that if " Almighty Voice " had succeeded in getting away from the police at Minnichinas Hill several parties whom the outlaw had threatened to dispose of would have been murdered; also that he would have received support

from the Indians, and possibly enlisted several to join him in his fight against the white man.

## CRIME.

Attached is a statement of crimes committed in the district.  
The following is a summary of cases tried :

Crime.	No. Convictions.	
Theft . . . . .	13	7
Prairie fire ordinance . . . . .	9	7
Drunk and disorderly . . . . .	2	1
Supplying liquor to Indians . . . . .	1	1
Assault . . . . .	5	3
Cattle and horse stealing . . . . .	5	0
Vagrancy . . . . .	1	1
Miscellaneous . . . . .	12	6
Total . . . . .	48	26

We have had during the year ten prisoners in the guard-room, one of whom was a female.

## INDIANS.

The Indians in the district have given no trouble ; the only case in which the Indian Department demanded assistance was to prevent a sun dance at the little Red River. A certain number of Indians belonging to different bands had collected at that place with the object of giving such a dance, and their feast was already prepared ; but they gave up the dance submissively as soon as they were warned by the police that any one taking part in it would be arrested.

The Indian Department has been supplied with escorts for transporting the annuity money, and assisted in making the treaty payments.

## PRAIRIE FIRES.

These were very numerous during the last spring and were in most cases set out by settlers to clear the prairie of the old grass, many settlers contending that they had a right to set fire during the month of April, and that they were so advised by Justices of the Peace in different parts of the district. Both men and horses were severely tried during the month of April and part of May, being out night and day to turn out settlers and fight these fires. A few examples made and the tenor of the Ordinance being fully explained to the settlers has had a good effect. This autumn only one prairie fire was reported south of Duck Lake, and it was soon got under control. It was supposed to have been started by parties travelling between Duck Lake and Rosthern ; the defaulter, however, could not be found.

## PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The district has been patrolled as much as our limited strength could allow. The outposts of Duck Lake, Batoche, Saskatoon, Snake Plains and Kinistino have visited the different settlements in their respective districts, and patrols were sent from Prince Albert whenever men could be spared for the work. Inspector Wilson made a special patrol to Green Lake ; his report was duly forwarded.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

Discipline has been strictly maintained and the conduct of the men has been fairly good taking into consideration that many of the best have been called out of the division for duty in the Yukon District. The total number of entries in the defaulter's book to the 30th December, 1897, is as follows :

Under the influence of liquour.....	8
Breaches of discipline.....	11
Minor offences.....	13
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>32</b>

The total amount of fines inflicted was \$104.50.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Setting up drill was performed during the last spring apart from which there has been no opportunity to get men together for that purpose.

The annual target practice was gone through, but with very poor result, due to their men having to use old Dominion ammunition, which is not very reliable. During the summer the Division Rifle Club competed in the Canadian Rifle League and took 1st place in second series, second section. A magnificent steel engraving was received from the league as a prize, Reg. No. 568, Constable St. Denis, O., made the highest individual score of the whole league. Four 1st class marksman's certificates and four 2nd class were secured, besides two special aggregate badges. The club also held its annual meeting, at which good prizes in money and kind were distributed.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The physique of the men of this Division remains good, although the strongest men have been taken away, the average, age, height, &c., being :—

Age.....	31 years.
Height.....	5.9 feet.
Chest measurement.....	38 inches.
Weight.....	161 lbs.

DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS.

The following changes have occurred in the strength of the Division during the year :—

Strength of Division on 30th November, 1896.....	59
Gain : Transferred Superintendent.....	1
"    and joined Non-Com. Officers and Constables.....	9
Joined : Special Constables.....	3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>72</b>
Loss : Transferred Superintendent.....	1
"    Inspector.....	1
"    Non-Com. Officers and Constables.....	17
Discharged time expired.....	1
"    by purchase : Non-Com. Officers.....	2
Died : Non-Com. Officer and Constable.....	2
Discharged : Special Constables.....	4
<b>Total strength on 30th November, 1897.....</b>	<b>44</b>

DISTRIBUTION state of the Division on the 30th November, 1897.

	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Act. Asst. Surgeon.	Sergt. Major.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	
	1	2	...	1	3	5	5	36	6	59	31	25	2	Year ended 30th Nov., 1896.
Prince Albert . . .	1	...	...	1	3	2	2	19	3	31	26	12	...	5 horses cast and sold but not struck off
Duck Lake . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	2	2	...	
Batoche . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	5	2	2	...	
Saskatoon . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Snake Plains . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Kinistino . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	
On leave . . . . .	1	1	...	1	4	3	3	25	6	44	30	20	...	
Attached . . . . .	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The rations supplied were of good quality. The oats supplied by the contractors, the Hudson's Bay Co., were good ; their contract will extend to April or May next. The hay supplied has been of good quality and will last until the end of next January.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The kit and clothing supplied were of good quality. The riding-boots have not in some cases been very good, and it was difficult to get the proper sizes to fit the men.

HORSES.

The horses, with the exception of four now in the sick stable, are in good condition and fit for the work required of them. Fifteen horses have been cast and sold lately, and two died during the year. The following changes occurred in the strength of the horses during the year :—

Strength, 30-11-96.....	57	
Gain transferred .....	5	62
Loss .....		
Died .....	2	
Cast and sold .....	9	
Killed for dog feed.....	1	12
		12
Strength, 30-11-97.....		50

Five horses cast and sold, are not yet struck off the roll, ten horses have been sent on herd for the winter, and so far are doing well ; the veterinary surgeon visits this herd once a week. The total number of miles travelled by horses of the division during the year was 126,816 miles.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness are in good repair ; a few single cincha saddles might be exchanged for double cinchas.



We have in the division the following harness and saddles :—

	Sets
Cart harness . . . . .	11
Lead . . . . .	1
Single . . . . .	5
Wheel heavy . . . . .	11
do light . . . . .	4
Dog train (4 dogs) . . . . .	1
Saddles, double cincha . . . . .	7
do single do . . . . .	54

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good repair, with the exception of one platform spring wagon requiring new hind wheels and axle. A requisition was sent for the material.

Heavy wagons taken over last spring have stood the test of the summer's work. The transport of the division consists of the following vehicles :—

Buckboards, double . . . . .	5
do single . . . . .	2
Cart, slop . . . . .	1
Wagons, lumber . . . . .	9
do half spring . . . . .	3
do platform spring . . . . .	4
Sleighs, heavy . . . . .	7
do light . . . . .	4
Cutter, single . . . . .	2
do double . . . . .	1
Jumpers . . . . .	9
Dog carriol . . . . .	1

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The Winchester carbines in charge, with the exception of a few which have been fitted with new barrels, are much the worse for wear, the barrels are more or less honeycombed.

The Enfield is a good enough revolver, but as previously reported, not fitted for police work on account of its weight and the difficulty of making good shooting with it.

The accoutrements are all in good order.

INSPECTIONS.

The post was visited by Assistant Commissioner McIllree, in May last.

The outposts were visited by myself and the different inspectors sent for duty here during the year.

BARRACKS REPAINTED.

The barracks have been painted during the summer with new regulation paint for police buildings. This work has improved very much the appearance of the post.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The hand fire engine in use at this post is in good working order, and the 500 feet of hose in use is good enough for some time yet, but will soon have to be replaced.

There are also fire pails kept full of water in all the buildings where fires are kept, and a number of Babcocks in the guard room and Q.M. stores.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

There is a good sized tank under the pump house, which is kept full all the time, and is about all the water supply there is in this post in case of fires.

The two wells, especially in the winter time, will supply only enough water to water the horses and keep the fire tank full.

An attempt was made last year to dig a new well, but the contractor failed on account of the sand giving way and preventing his cribbing going down. I believe a good well could be made and plenty of water supplied by building a plank cribbing from the top down.

#### TELEPHONES.

Both at Prince Albert and between Duck Lake and Batoche the telephones are working well.

#### CANTEEN.

The canteen is in a flourishing condition, and can afford to promote the amusement of the men by giving prizes and grants for rifle shooting, cricket matches, billiard tournaments, quadrille club, etc.

#### LIBRARY.

The post is very much in need of a library; very few books are on hand. They have been here so long that every one has read them. We are well supplied with magazines, illustrated and other newspapers from the Department, and the canteen supplies a few periodicals.

#### *General.*

#### GAME.

Prairie chickens have been very plentiful this year, especially in the Kinistino District. Geese have also kept coming in good numbers about the stubble fields.

Large game is also to be found not very far from the settlements.

Arrangements have been made to continue, for exportation, the fishing of lake trout in the lakes north of Prince Albert.

#### OCCURRENCES AND ACCIDENTS.

In January last a Mr. C. Tachet, of Boucher, was frozen to death within a short distance from his home, during a very bad storm. He was returning from the post office, a distance of six or seven miles.

All the settlers who were assisted with food last year are well provided for this year. Only a couple of sick half-breeds will require assistance.

All the new settlements in the district are going ahead, but Rosthern is making great strides towards development. There is a German settlement about twelve miles south of Duck Lake.

A large quantity of cattle have been shipped during the autumn from Saskatoon, Dundurn, Duck Lake, McDowell and Prince Albert.

During the last month a car load of frozen beef was shipped from Duck Lake as an experiment.

Wheat has also been shipped from Rosthern by the car load.

Inclosed please find the medical reports of Drs. H. M. Bain and A. B. Stewart for the year, reports of Veterinary Staff Sergeant Mountford on horses of the division, and on his work in connection with the Animal Infectious Diseases Act. Also map of the district and return of cases tried.

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

SEV. GAGNON,  
*Superintendent.*

## APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT S. B. STEELE, COMMANDING  
"D" DIVISION.

DISTRICT OFFICE,

MACLEOD, N.W.T., 30th November, 1897.

The Commissioner  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report for the year ended 30th November, 1897.

I also inclose the reports in original, from Assistant Surgeon Haultain and Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton, the estimates for the coming season, and corrected map of the district. (Not printed.)

The season which is now drawing to a close, may, I think, by comparison, with that which preceded it, be considered good.

Last year I recorded the murder of Sergeant Wilde, and the pursuit and capture of his murderer, "Charcoal;" this year I record the trial, conviction, and execution of the criminal.

The multifarious duties required of the command have been faithfully performed, notwithstanding the fact, that owing to the reduced strength and the additional duty required in connection with the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, our supervision over which extends into British Columbia, all ranks have been greatly overworked, but by your consideration, we were not required to go through the usual course of target practice.

I have aided all departments of the Government whenever our services have been required, and have been assisted in every way by the resident officers of other departments.

You will notice from the inclosed returns that a large number of settlers have come in during the season. The statement only applies to bona fide settlers, and not to men who came up from the east to work on the railway.

Many of these settlers have gone north, but others have located in the vicinity of the "Mormon" settlement of Cardston, which is situated on Lees Creek, and which continues to increase in numbers and prosperity.

The command responded liberally to calls for assistance toward the "Indian Famine Relief Fund" and toward the subscription for the "Jubilee Contingent."

The telephone line between the barracks here and Lethbridge was handed over by your order to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., to be used by them as a telegraph line.

During the season the following names have been submitted for appointment as "Justices of the Peace": J. Geddes, James Bruneau, J. F. Ross, J. W. H. S. Kemmis, A. W. Fish, T. A. Wroughton.

While writing on the subject of "Justices of the Peace," I may say that the civilians, who hold the appointments in MacLeod, do not always care to act, but refer to the police officers, if they can possibly do so; their grievance being that the lawyers take exception to every little technicality and are supported by "The Court."

I also submitted the following names for appointments as "Fire Guardians":—James Bruneau, Richard Enderby, John West, Ernest Hagel, Seth Thomas, Frank Levitt, James Cook, John Furman, Albert Lingerest, Vernon Shaw, Thomas Brown, Owen King, Elias Adams, William Neil, William Kirkaldy, Fred Freeman, Clifford Clarke, John Smith, A. W. Fish, Benjamin Macdonald, David Warnock, F. W. B. George, C. W. E. Gardiner, F. J. Maxfield, Joseph Jonas, George Reid, Alexander

Reid, A. Hall, Chas. Sharples, Harvey Bruce, William Quail, A. J. Whitney, Richard Urch, J. D. Norrish, J. Meir, Colin Genge, T. H. Steadman, G. Newman, E. Laithorn, J. Smith.

Under the Ordinance of the North-west Territories for 1896, the appointment of the members of the North-west Mounted Police as "Inspectors of Hides" was cancelled, and the result has been dissatisfaction on the part of the ranchers. Under the former ordinance, our men had inspected hides regularly when going their rounds on patrol, and the duty was performed without additional expense to the country; with that system which was effective, cattle killing and cattle stealing were reduced to a minimum, but under the ordinance as it stands these crimes I fear will increase. The members of the Stock Association are evidently of my opinion on this subject, and in April last expressed their wish that we should act as heretofore; I replied that we were ready to do so as soon as we were appointed by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, as "Hide Inspectors." A cause for complaint, is the fact that one of the "Hide Inspectors" had obtained a sub-contract for the supply of beef required on the line of construction.

In February the question was raised as to the advisability of establishing a "Reserve" consisting of ex-members of the North-west Mounted Police Force. It is true that the district is largely settled by ex-policemen, and an exceedingly fine lot of men they are, but the question appeared to me to be impracticable, because, there would be no source from which to draw to fill the vacancies which would occur in the reserve from time to time, should one be formed. The ex-members of the force who are now residing here, are heads of families, middle aged men, and when they settled in the district they had the opportunity to take up the choicest portion of the country, and no other portion of the west had been opened up; but at the present time I may safely say that of the number who now take their discharge here, not twenty per cent remain in the North-west and become bona fide settlers, this is of course owing to the fact that British Columbia and the Klondike have been opened up and there are greater inducements for the men to go there.

The town of Macleod is very quiet and orderly, the bars are closed strictly on time; there is no gambling and very little drunkenness.

During June the rivers in the district were unusually high, but fortunately there were no floods to do any serious damage, except on the Peigan Indian Reserve, where the slaughter house was washed away.

During the year two schools have been opened in the districts, one at "Colles" and one at "Cardston" and a post office has been established at Stand-Off at "Pace's."

#### ACCIDENTS.

Under this heading I include "accidental deaths," "fires" and accidents resulting in bodily injury. Several accidental fires have taken place during the year, caused for the most part by the carelessness of the persons concerned.

On the eighth of January it was reported to Sergt. Bertles, who was in charge of Pincher Creek detachment, that a man named Robinson, who resided at that place, was missing; a search party was sent out and found the body near the North Fork, about three miles from Gillingham's mill. The coroner was notified, and so were the relatives of the deceased. The cause of death was said to be alcoholism. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from cold and exposure, while lost on the prairie."

A child aged 2½ years, the daughter of a farmer at Mountain View, named Gould, fell into Fish Creek, during April, and was drowned, before assistance could reach her. The coroner was notified, but said an inquest was not necessary.

A fire occurred at the ranch of one Howe, situated three miles east of Macleod, on 22nd May. The outbuildings were destroyed.

Under this heading I may include an accident to Regt. No. 2,407, constable Grabill on 25th May, while he was travelling on duty, between MacLeod and Pincher Creek. He was thrown from the wagon, one wheel passing over his chest, breaking two ribs he was conveyed to Pincher Creek for medical treatment, and when sufficiently recovered brought into Macleod and taken into hospital. He ultimately recovered and the surgeon reports that no permanent damage will result.

During "high water" on 19th June, a rancher named Mackenzie was drowned whilst fording Willow Creek. The remains were recovered in Willow Creek, below Meadow Creek, on 22nd July. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, and was brought into town by Messrs. A. B. Macdonald, and Chas. Sharples. The coroner did not think any inquest necessary, and the remains were therefore interred in the Protestant cemetery, the Rev. Mr. Jaffray officiating. The remains were identified by the gold fillings in the teeth, the clothing, and a brand book found in the coat pocket.

A sad accident took place on 22nd June, when the stage travelling between Pincher Creek and Macleod, upset. Mr. Alexander McLennan one of the passengers sustained such injuries that he died from the effects on 1st July.

On 5th August, Mr. Sharples of the Winder Ranch, while attempting to ford the Kootenay River, nearly drowned two horses and lost his wagon and the contents; the accident was caused by one of the horses baulking and jumping over the back of its mate. Reg. No. 2866, Corpl. W. Beyts, was specially mentioned for the pluck he displayed in assisting Mr. Sharples.

On 14th September, Inspector Davidson's team ran away while he was driving between MacLeod and Stand-off, en route to Cardston; he was thrown from the buckboard and sustained severe injuries to his head and face; he is still under medical treatment.

On the 20th September, the child of one Hanson, who resides at Cardston was burnt so seriously, that death took place almost immediately. The child had, during the absence of its parents, started a bonfire, and set fire to its clothing; the coroner was notified and said an inquest would not be necessary, the remains were thereupon interred at once.

On 3rd October fire broke out on Paisley's ranch in the Porcupine Hills, the house was d 3 troyed.

On the 4th October a fire broke out in Pearson's livery stable in town, the building was destroyed and three horses burnt to death. The cause of the fire is not positively known, but it is thought it was caused by a young child of Pearson's who had been playing in the corral, as it started there in the hay; the men of "D" Division turned out but could do little or nothing, in consequence of there being no water supply; they, however, assisted in moving the furniture from the neighbouring houses to a place of safety.

On 12th October, during the absence from home of Mr. and Mrs. Reid, rancher of the Porcupine Hills, one of their children, while playing with a shot gun, discharged it, causing the instant death of another child; another case of "didn't know it was loaded." Dr. Meade, the coroner was notified, and held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

On 13th October the C. & E. train ran into a bunch of cattle near Mosquito Creek, killing 13 head and injuring two head so seriously that they also had to be killed.

At 9.10 p.m. on Friday, 19th November, about ten miles north of Macleod, "No. 1 Special" on the C. & E. line, got stuck on an up grade, and the conductor caused half of the train to be uncoupled and left there, while he brought the remainder into Macleod; he left the rear half under signals of distress, in charge of the brakeman; these signals, however, were not observed by a "Special," also bound for Macleod, and which collided with the cars that had been left; this resulted in the injury of two men, both of whom were taken back to Medicine Hat. On my being informed that one of them had died en route, I wired to you suggesting that an inquest should be held, and upon receipt of your answer, instructed the police who had charge of the body to notify the coroner.

A second accident occurred on this line on Saturday, 20th October, at 5.30 a.m. The bridge over the "Old Man's" River gave way while a train of empty cars was being taken over; five cars were thrown into the river, and the brakeman, named Hillier, was drowned. Search has been made, but up to the time of writing the body has not been recovered.

## ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

During the past season, as heretofore, every assistance has been rendered to other departments.

Transport was placed at the disposal of their representatives whenever it was required.

The treaty money of the Bloods and Peigans arrived on the 15th November and was, as usual, sent under escort to the agencies.

The Blood payments started on 18th and finished on 20th November, every thing passing off quietly.

The Peigan payments, under the supervision of Mr. Wadsworth, the Inspector of Indian Agencies, began on 22nd and finished on 27th November.

## ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, ARTILLERY AND AMMUNITION.

The arms of the division are inspected at least once a week, and any that require the services of an armourer are sent to Regina for the purpose.

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

During the summer our Maxim gun was transferred to the Yukon District, the carriage is here.

Our artillery branch consists of two 9-pounders M.L.R. guns, and two bronze mortars, which are in serviceable condition. Permanent gun detachments have been detailed, and in order to avoid constant change the men have been taken from the staff.

The ammunition is in charge of Reg. No. 2914 Constable Smith, who occupies the position of district gunner.

The Lee-Metford carbines give satisfaction, and our Enfield revolvers are in good order.

## BARRACK BUILDINGS.

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

At district headquarters the following work has been performed in addition to the ordinary repairs:—

Hay scales—new flooring and sills.

Latrine—New pattern.

Zinc chimneys removed and replaced by brick.

Officers mess—painted inside.

Quarters occupied by Inspector Sanders, refloored and repapered.

Coal shed repaired and whitewashed.

Roof of log stable and west of "K" block painted.

At the detachments the following work has been done:—

Storehouse at Stand-Off.

Quarters used as sergeants' quarters and court-room at Pincher Creek ceiled and repaired.

The zinc chimneys at the following detachments have been removed and replaced by brick:—Herd Camp, Stand-Off, St. Mary's, Big Bend, Kipp and Pincher Creek.

Icehouse has been built at Kipp and flooring repaired.

Fencing at Stand-Off, Kipp and Boundary Creek has been repaired.

Kootenai detachment ceiled and roof repaired.

Crow's Nest.—Men's quarters and stables completed. Other buildings nearly completed.

## THE CANTEEN.

The canteen has during the past year given satisfaction, and was until the 3rd November under the management of Insp. Sanders, since then it has been under the

management of Insp. Casey, who took charge, when Insp. Sanders left for duty on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway line of construction.

The "grants" to various funds during the year from profits on sales amounted to \$1,224.47.

The canteen is a great benefit to the command, as men are enabled to purchase groceries and household supplies at from one-third to one-half less than they would be charged by local dealers.

A full stock of groceries, pipes, tobaccos, candy, soap, gloves, overalls, hats, and in short, of everything the command can require in the shape of supplies is kept constantly on hand. The average value of the stock is \$2,000.

#### CLOTHING AND KIT.

The quality generally has been good. I regret to say, however, that the supply has not been up to the demand.

#### CRIME.

I inclose a return of the cases brought before the magistrates during the year, which shows a total of 334 against 161 for the last year.

The increase is owing to the trouble on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway line of construction between contractors and their employees for non-payment of wages, and breach of contract.

The most important case to be recorded under this heading is that of the Indian "Charcoal" whose trial for the murder of Sergeant Wylde was completed at midnight on 19th January. A verdict of "guilty" was returned and on the morning of 21st January the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott passed the sentence of death, to take effect on 16th March. The execution took place in Barracks at 7 o'clock in the morning; the scaffold was erected in the horse corral, the witnesses to the execution being the sheriff, priest, police escort, the orderly officer, physicians, press representatives, "Crow Eagle" the head of the "Peigans" and one "Blood" Indian. Sentries were placed about the place of execution and no unauthorized person was permitted to come within fifty yards of the inclosure. The scaffold was completely inclosed and had a drop of 6 feet: the prisoner was driven over from the guard-room to the place of execution, about 300 yards. Life was pronounced extinct by the physicians eleven minutes after the trap had opened. The remains were placed in a coffin, and the coroner's inquest held, which returned the usual verdict. The arrangements were perfect and the execution was carried out without a hitch. The prisoner did not make a speech, but conducted himself quietly. In accordance with an order from his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, the remains were handed over to the relatives of the deceased for burial. The Rev. Father (now Bishop) Legal the Roman Catholic missionary on the "Blood" Indian Reservation was a faithful attendant on the condemned, and every facility had been given to the priest to administer the sacrament and other religious rites.

A squaw named "Eagle Moccasins" who was undergoing a sentence of thirty days imprisonment for being drunk, developed erysipelas, and in consequence I was obliged to send her to the Indian hospital on the Blood Reservation for treatment, where she remained until her sentence had expired.

During May the American authorities notified me that two men named Tom Lumsden and Henry Lauder were wanted on a charge of stealing cattle. These men did not visit this district.

In June Special Constable Haslett was, during a drunken brawl, wounded in the arm by a woman named Sutherland. The woman was charged before the magistrates and committed for trial, but was "dismissed" when the case came up for trial.

John Andrew Rayburn *alias* John Zimm, was wanted by the police at Lethbridge for forgery. He was arrested here and sent there.

I was informed that a man named Squires, of Wolf Creek, Montana, was approaching the boundary line with a band of cattle with the intention of "running them in,"



and caused the patrols to look out. He, however, made no attempt to do so but reported in the usual way to the collector of Her Majesty's customs at St. Mary's.

Search was made for two men named Ray and Roberts, for whom a reward of \$2,500 was offered by the sheriff of Miles County, Montana, on a charge of having robbed the Butte City Bank on 28th June. They evidently did not visit here.

The most serious crime that has occurred in the Macleod District during the past season is that of "attempted murder" on the part of an employee on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway line of construction named Victor Lonholdt, committed on a fellow workman named Thomas Lyons, and which took place on 7th October. The man Lonholdt was at once arrested and committed for trial. He was tried at Pincher Creek on 18th November, by Hon. Mr. Justice Rouleau, and sentenced to three years in jail at Regina. He left for that place via Lethbridge on 24th November, Staff Sergeant Martin and Constable Nicholson being the escort. The victim Lyons recovered from his wounds.

It was reported that cigars and cigarettes had been offered for sale at the Crow's Nest Lake, by storekeepers, which did not bear the Canadian government stamp. The matter was reported to the Collectors of Inland Revenue at Calgary and Macleod.

During May, at the request of Superintendent Cotton, two bay geldings, branded B.O. on the left shoulder, were seized at Lee's Creek from a man named Watts, of Lacombe, who was charged with having taken them from the prairie without the owner's authority. They were claimed by Skelton, of Battleford, who says he purchased them from Sam Derenzie. Watts on the other hand claimed that he purchased them from Barbeau of Pincher Creek. The horses were held for some time pending the arrival of a representative of Skelton's to prosecute, but as he did not take any action they were delivered to Watts on the advice of the Crown prosecutor.

SCHEDULE of Cases Tried at MacLeod from 1st December, 1896, to 30th November, 1897.

Offence.	White.	Indians.	Total.
Assault	11	3	14
Attempting to obtain money under false pretences	2		2
Arson	1		1
Aiding and abetting fugitives from justice		1	1
Blasphemous and profane language	4		4
Burglary	1		1
Cattle stealing	2		2
Cruelty to animals	1		1
Conspiracy	2		2
Drunk, causing a disturbance by being	78	33	111
Desertion of employment	53		53
Disturbance, creating a (other than drunk)	14		14
Fraudulently converting horse to his own use	1		1
Fire Ordinance, offences against	3		3
Fire arms, offences in regard to	2		2
Forgery	1		1
Gambling laws, offences against	1		1
Horse stealing	1		1
House breaking	1	1	2
Indian Act, offences against (other than drunk)	15	7	22
Keepers and inmates of houses of ill-fame	27		27
Liquor License Ordinance, offences against	6		6
Murder		1	1
Murder attempted	1		1
Money, attempting to extort	1		1
Miscellaneous	13		13
Non-payment of wages	20		20
Perjury		3	3
Rape	1		1
Theft and larceny	13	2	15
Refusing to work	4		4
Unlawful branding		1	1
Vagrancy	2		2
Total	282	52	334

## CONSTRUCTION.—CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY.

The tenders for the construction of the first 50 miles of this line were opened on 13th July and those for the second 50 miles during the following week.

It is estimated that about 5,000 men, and 1,000 teams were employed.

After consultation with Mr. Haney the Superintendent of Construction, it was arranged that during the summer our men should have a permanent camp at each side of the point where the bulk of the work was to be performed, and patrol each way from there. Mr. Haney also arranged that the contractors should feed our men, and thus relieve them of the duties connected with cooking; it was also arranged that all other patrols, that is to say, those not actually detailed for construction line duty, would, when travelling near the line, call in at the camps to ascertain whether there were any complaints.

As soon as the contracts were let, the contractors rapidly moved their men and material into the country, the average rate of wages at first did not exceed \$1.00 per day and board; some contractors did not pay so much.

Mr. Haney also promised to give notice to the police, before "Pay day," so as to enable us to provide for the better protection of the town and villages at that time.

Owing to the additional work I have been called upon to perform, in connection with this line, I was obliged to reduce the strength of the Southern Detachments and place them along the line of construction.

The C. P. Railway Company also arranged to erect quarters for our men while they are on duty in British Columbia, as was done when the main line was being built.

There appears to have been great dissatisfaction amongst the labourers in the contractors camps. Some men according to their story, were engaged in the East to cut timber and do bush work, but on their arrival in the North-west, they were put to work on the dump to work with a "scraper," this work they found too heavy for them and complain that it was not what they agreed to do. The consequence was dissatisfaction amongst the labourers and foremen, and in many cases refusal to work.

It is expected that during the winter months, the greatest portion of the men will be employed between the summit and Moyie Lake.

During November some twenty-three witnesses were here attending court. Whilst a complaint made by them against the C. P. Ry. Company, which was sustained by the magistrates, was being appealed, these witnesses were absolutely destitute and would have starved had not I given them shelter and food. A large number of destitute men are being supported by the town council, and when these witnesses arrived, I had to assist them because the town resources were exhausted. Mr. Haney, the Superintendent of Construction, however, will reimburse the government for any expense incurred.

The trouble on the line of construction between the contractors and the labourers, which was caused principally by the agents in the East, who made promises to the men which they had no right to do, is now I trust over, and everything has been amicably settled. The culmination being, that I personally met the men and after conversation with Mr. Haney, arranged that those who desired to go to work should be given employment and paid at the rate of \$20.00 to \$25.00 per month; while those who did not wish to go to work were given a free pass to their homes and \$5.00 for food en route.

With regard to the men who claim that they are physically unable to do the work required of them, the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities have informed me that they will give such men free transportation back to the point at which they were engaged, provided that they produce a certificate from a doctor to the effect that they are physically unfit to do the work.

The three police posts arranged for in British Columbia are at:—

1st. Headquarters Camp on the railway 30 miles west of the summit. The building will be 20' x 24', and will contain two cells. There is good water and stabling for six horses.

2nd. At Elk River Springs, 30 miles further west than the former, the quarters and stabling will be the same as No. 1 Camp, and board in the Engineer's Camp close by.

3rd. At Wardner the quarters will be erected by the C. P. R. Co., within the town limits.

DRILL.

During the spring the command was put through a regular course of spring drill, and the usual weekly parades were held, but owing to the pressure of work and the greatly reduced strength, I, with your approval, did not put the command through the usual course of target practice.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The orders for the guidance of the barrack fire brigade are placed in the barrack-rooms where the men can refer to them at any time.

Fire drill takes place as often as possible, and I thus satisfy myself that the men know their posts and duties. The brigade has been during the past under the command of Inspector H. S. Casey.

FORAGE.

The undermentioned contracts have been let for the supply of hay required for the season 1897-98 :

	Tons.
Macleod, A. Rouleau.....	95
Macleod, J. Sharples.....	baled 150
Big Bend, Blood Indians.....	15
Boundary Creek, Wilson & Lague.....	12
Herd, J. Sharples.....	15
Kootenai, Blood Indians.....	12
Kipp, Blood Indians.....	15
Leavings, Leeds & Elliott.....	15
Leavings, J. Sharples.....	baled 10
Lee's Creek, J. Currie.....	31
Mosquito Creek, J. D. Norrish.....	15
Pincher Creek, Lynch Stanton.....	40
Porcupines, A. Sorge.....	15
Peigan, F. T. Maxfield.....	10
Stand-off, Blood Indians.....	45
St. Mary's, Elias Adams.....	20

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The greater part of the coal required during the season has been supplied by C. R. Johnson under contract. The anthracite coal supplied by H. W. McNeil & Co. is suitable for large heating stoves and self-feeders, but will not burn in our cook stoves, except when mixed with the soft coal.

Great inconvenience is caused by the coal contracts being let so late in the season this year. In November I was obliged to borrow coal to go on with, as we had run out ; no such trouble would have been caused if the contracts were let earlier.

FISH AND GAME.

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

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

The fishing in the rivers and creeks has this year been exceptionally good.

## HER MAJESTY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.

The following party were drafted from the command to take part in Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee parade which took place in London, England :—

Reg. No. 1821 Sergeant Généreux.

“ 2205 Corporal Macnair.

“ 2971 “ Ambrose.

Horses Reg. Nos. 2130, 2118, 2197, 2255, 2261 and 2204.

It was celebrated by D division by a mounted parade on the morning of 22nd June and sports in the afternoon.

A royal salute was fired at noon, and the sports, which consisted of both mounted and dismounted events began at 1.30 p.m., beginning again at 9.30 a.m. on the following morning and continuing all day. A dance was given in barracks on the evening of 22nd, and a smoking concert on the night of 23rd. Everything passed off most satisfactorily and the sports were a complete success, the only drawback being that the weather was showery.

Many of the events were open and were taken part in by police, civilians and Indians, the last taking a great interest in all the mounted events, particularly the wrestling on horseback and horse racing.

## HALF-BREEDS.

The total number of Half-breeds in this district at present is 251 ; an increase of 156 since 1885. The following table, which I caused to be prepared during October, shows the points at which they reside, and is a comparative statement with the year, 1885.

Sections.	1897.		1885.		Increase.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
MacLeod and vicinity.....	42	25	8	9	50
Big Bend.....					
Boundary Creek.....					
Crow's Nest.....	19	11			30
Kootenai.....					
Kipp.....	2	2			4
Leavings.....					
Lee's Creek.....					
Mosquito Creek.....					
Pincher Creek.....	64	57	36	30	55
Porcupines.....	9	13	4	5	13
Stand Off.....	3	4	2	1	4
St. Mary's.....					
Total.....	139	112	50	45	156

## HORSES.

During the past season Assistant Veterinary Surgeon T. A. Wroughton has been in veterinary charge, to whose report I beg to refer. I will however, mention the following points for purposes of record :—

Horse Reg. No. 682 died at Macleod on 22nd May.

“ “ 1544 “ Herd on 27th May.

“ “ 1895 was destroyed at Boundary Creek on the 22nd July, in consequence of having being cut by barbed wire.

Horse Reg. No. 1733 was destroyed at Macleod on 8th October, in consequence of suffering from paralysis.  
 " " 1316 was cast and sold to Inspector White Fraser on 31st August, for \$12.00.  
 Pack pony No. 21 was destroyed on 8th August, being old and useless.

The following horses were cast by board, dated 9th April.

Reg. No. 1310	J. R. Scott,	valuation by board	.....	\$20.00
" 1318	"	"	"	25.00
" 1688	"	"	"	15.00
" 1701	"	"	"	15.00

and the following by board, dated 20th April :

Reg. No. 683	H. Rivière,	valuation by board	.....	\$25.00
" 1326	"	"	"	25.00
" 1551	"	"	"	25.00
" 1559	"	"	"	25.00
" 1696	"	"	"	25.00
" 1687	"	"	"	25.00

The following horses were sent to Calgary on 28th April for the "Jubilee" party  
 Reg. Nos. 2130, 2118, 2197, 2255, 2261, 2204.

[INDIANS.

The Indians have, as a general rule, behaved very well during the past season. They have been working faithfully, purchasing cattle, wagons, harness, etc., and are quite contented.

The record of crime shows that 52 Indians have been charged before the magistrates during the year.

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

Their conduct during treaty payments was very good. Some cases have been reported of Indian children deserting from the industrial schools and going back to their parents, they have always been sent back to the school however.

During January a number of Bloods called upon me and asked whether they were obliged to have a "white" doctor as the agent had advised them. I pointed out that the Indian doctors were not qualified to treat serious cases, and had no right to practise, and I explained to them the several reasons and told them how "white" doctors qualified, etc., and advised them to do as the agent suggested, as it was for their own good. They stated that the matter had never been put to them in the proper light, but they were satisfied now that they understood it.

On the 8th April a party of "Bloods" called here and complained about their rations. It was pointed out to them that at this season of the year they should not expect the beef to be of as good a quality as it is in summer, and after a little consideration they went away satisfied.

A complaint was made by "Left Hand" to the effect, that his little girl, who was seven years old, had at the time of her birth, been adopted by his brother, "Yellow Horn," who gave the child five head of horses, and told "Left Hand," that at his death, he, "Left Hand," would get the child back together with the horses. "Yellow Horn" died and his widow was willing to give up the child and horses, but not the increase. This increase "Left Hand" claimed. The question was investigated by Indian Agent Wilson, at my request, with the result that "Left Hand's" claim was sustained.

On the 8th November, an article appeared in the "Qu'Appelle Progress" which read as follows:—

"It is reported here on what seems good authority that a rising amongst the Peigan Indians is imminent. The trouble arising out of the fact that a number of children have died under treatment of White Physicians, while attending the industrial school at Elkhorn, Manitoba. It is said the outbreak will occur at Elkhorn, followed by a general rising throughout the territories.

"A young runner is said to have passed through to visit the different reserves in the west this morning; the trouble is said to be mostly among young men."

I communicated with the agents in this district on the subject, and was assured that there was not the slightest foundation for the report, and that two or three young lads had returned to the reserves here, from Elkhorn, to visit their parents.

#### INSPECTIONS.

You personally visited and inspected the post on 24th April, and the Assistant Commissioner visited and inspected on the 11th June.

I have personally inspected the detachments in the district as often as I could spare the time to visit them, and they have been regularly inspected by the officers in charge of sub-districts.

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

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

The permanent herd is inspected daily by the orderly officer, or the assistant veterinary surgeon.

It has been a great satisfaction to me to have found everything in such good order, which is due to the strict supervision exercised.

#### IRRIGATION.

The several irrigation ditches, in the district, are, from all reports, giving satisfaction. A slight friction, however, has taken place between the owner of an extensive ditch in the northern portion of the district and a rancher of that locality, the cause of the trouble, being that *small* fish can get through the screen.

The owner of the ditch argued, and with truth, that his screen was as small as could be used with advantage; that if he used a screen small enough to keep out the minnows, it would be choked up with weeds, chips, &c. and the water could not get through, thus the ditch would be useless; besides this no such screen is used in the district.

I brought this matter to the notice of the proper authorities and pointed out that the important question as to the size of the screens to be used, should be definitely settled without delay.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

During the past season the Division has been very shorthanded and has performed a great deal of work in a most energetic and willing manner. I trust, that without impropriety, I may be permitted to say that our present strength is quite inadequate to enable the duties of the district to be properly carried out, particularly when I have the Crow's Nest Pass Railway line of construction to patrol. If such an emergency as the "Charcoal" trouble arose, it would be utterly impossible for me to capture the fugitive with the available men.

Special constables are useless except as labourers and would not be available in a case of emergency, such as a rising among the Indians; and they are detrimental to

discipline, even if well behaved men, except when they happen to have formerly served as constables in the force.

The Indian scouts are of course useful, but cannot be thoroughly depended on in the event of trouble with the Indians.

To properly carry on the work of this district, attend to the line of construction, patrol for the protection of the settlers, etc., and be in a position to meet any emergency, the strength of the division stationed here, in my opinion, should be at least 150 non-commissioned officers and men. During the construction of Crow's Nest Railroad, it will be necessary to have 20 non-commissioned officers and constables stationed in British Columbia.

It is the picquet or night guard duty which emphasizes the necessity for more men than we have now ; for instance, a non-commissioned officer and three men mount guard at 6.30 p.m. and are not relieved until "reveillé." The non-commissioned officer cannot close his eyes at all while on duty, and as every man in barracks is available for guard, clerks, artisans, teamsters, etc., and they get only three nights in bed, or four nights at the most, the fact has a tendency to make men hesitate to accept any additional employment, such as serving on the staff.

The conduct and discipline have, on the whole, been praiseworthy and there have not been any serious breaches of discipline.

There was only one desertion, viz., that of Reg. No. 3017, Const. H. R. Lee, who deserted from Kootenai Detachment on 14th March. This man was not a serious loss to the Division as he was addicted to drink.

An outbreak of fever occurred during the summer amongst the men on the Pincher Creek Detachment, Sergeant Bertles, Constables Maylor and Mackenzie being affected ; they have all recovered. The outbreak could not be attributed to any one cause, as there were many cases throughout the District of typhoid, dysentery, etc., etc., of various degrees of severity, in some cases, the sickness only lasting three or four days.

It is with regret that I record the death of Regt. No. 2,229 Acting Corporal James Hatfield, which occurred in the hospital here on 24th December, 1896. He was a trustworthy and reliable man, and rendered valuable service during the pursuit of the Indian murderer "Charcoal"; his death was very sudden. He came in from the Peigan Detachment on the night of 22nd December and reported himself sick and said he was suffering from rheumatism ; he was admitted to hospital and died at 1 a.m. on 24th December.

The coroner was notified, but said he did not consider an inquest necessary. A post-mortem examination was held by Assistant-Surgeon Haultain assisted by Mr. S. Heap (late hospital steward of D Division), the result being the discovery of the fact that death was caused by hemorrhage of the brain ; the cause of the hemorrhage is uncertain. The remains were interred on Christmas day at 2 p.m. with military honours ; the Masons, to which order deceased belonged also took a prominent part at the funeral.

There were 2 engagements and 28 re-engagements at this post during the year.

Six men have been dismissed with ignominy.

Thirteen were discharged at the expiration of their term of service and seven men were discharged by purchase.

The physique of the command is about the same as last year and cannot be improved very much without enlisting men who would be too heavy for mounted duty.

The men are in excellent health and fit for any duty that they may be called upon to perform.

Before closing my remarks on this subject I desire to again draw attention to the fact that under the present system a non-commissioned officer promoted to commissioned rank forfeits all the previous service, in many cases 10, 15, and 18 years service, and has to begin over again for service towards pension. This is very hard on an efficient body of men and I would strongly urge that the previous service be allowed to count. I would also suggest that the Pension Act be amended so as to include all ranks, that the term be reduced to twenty years and that the pension for 20 years service be the same as it is now for 25 years.

## OFFICERS.

During the past season the officers of the command have been Inspectors Sanders, Cuthbert, Primrose, Casey, Davidson and Jarvis. All have been kept very busy, and what with drills, boards, inspections and magisterial duties they have very little leisure, and I may add that all the duties have been satisfactorily performed.

Assistant Surgeon Hautain has been in medical charge, and Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton in veterinary charge.

Until the 10th February, Inspector Casey was employed as quartermaster and was returned to duty on that date.

Veterinary Surgeon Burnett arrived on 4th March and inspected the horses.

You arrived on 24th April and inspected the men and horses detailed for duty with the Jubilee contingent.

Inspector Jarvis arrived from his northern patrol on 30th April and during the summer was detailed for duty along the Crow's Nest Railway line of construction. He remained on this duty until the middle of November when he was relieved by Inspector Sanders.

Inspector Primrose left on 10th May for duty at Calgary and returned here on 2nd July. He left on 17th August for Maple Creek.

The Assistant Commissioner arrived on 11th June and held a general inspection.

Superintendent Deane arrived on 29th June to relieve me while absent on leave.

I left on 3rd July and returned on 6th August. During my absence Superintendent Deane spent three days each week here; on the remaining days Inspector Sanders was in command.

Inspector Davidson was moved from Cardston to Stand-Off on 13th September.

In November Inspector Casey took over charge of the pay, division books and canteen affairs, relieving Inspector Sanders, who proceeded to Crow's Nest Pass for duty.

## PATROLS.

The usual summer system of patrols was maintained until November, and then the winter system came into force. It is as follows, the only alteration from last winter being the patrols along the line of construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

The officers on outpost duty are Inspectors Sanders, Cuthbert, Davidson and Jarvis. They have charge of, and look after, every detail in connection with their out posts; they receive and forward to district headquarters all official reports and returns, inspect and look after all supplies, etc.

In order to facilitate the forwarding of despatches and to properly patrol each section the following patrols are performed weekly.

Kipp to Stand-Off and Lethbridge.

Big Bend to Lee's Creek and Kootenai.

Kootenai to Pincher Creek.

Pincher Creek to Crow's Nest Lake.

Porcupines to Macleod.

Leavings to Macleod.

Leavings to Porcupines, via Willow Creek, returning the other way and visiting all settlers.

Musquito Creek to Leavings, and each alternate week to High River, taking turn with E Division patrol.

Stand Off to Big Bend.

St. Mary's to K Division in Milk River ridge, via South Fork of Milk River.

Boundary Creek to Lee's Creek.

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 thoroughly patrolled each week and the isolated ranchers visited.

There are detachments on both the "Blood" and "Peigan" Reservations.



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

The following outposts have been supplied from the command during the season :

Detachment.	Officers.	Staff-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Special Con- stables.
Boundary Creek.				1	1	2	2	1	
Big Bend.				1	1	2	5	1	1
Crow's Nest Pass	1			2	8	11	10	3	3
Herd.					2	2			
Kootenai				1	1	2	2		
Kipp.				1	1	2	3		1
Leavings.			1		1	2	1	2	
Macleod Town Station.			1		2	3			
Mosquito Creek.			1		1	2	2		
Lee's Creek.				1	1	2	2		
Pincher Creek.	1		1		7	9	11		1
Peigan.				1	1	2	2		1
Porcupines.				1	1	2	3	1	
St. Mary's.				1	1	2	6	1	1
Stand-Off.	1	1			4	6	10		7
	3	1	6	8	33	51	59	9	15

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the past season, as heretofore, strict attention has been paid to the suppression of these fires, and this district has been unusually free from them. No serious damage has been done, still in most cases, the persons whose negligence caused the fires have been apprehended and severely punished.

A fire broke out on 21st September between the Kootenai and Belly rivers about four miles from Big Bend Detachment, it was extinguished by the police and civilians in the vicinity. The area burnt was two miles long by half a mile in width, the cause has not been discovered.

Another fire occurred on 20th October on Spring Creek near the Mosquito Creek Detachment ; it was extinguished by the police, no serious damage done.

On 1st November a fire was let out by one Morgan Long near the South Fork of the Old Man's River. The offender was arrested and fined \$200 which was paid.

PEACE OFFICERS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In view of our being requested to act as peace officers along the line of the Crow's Nest Pass railway line of construction, and to extend our supervision into the province of British Columbia, I submitted the following names to Colonel, the Honourable James Baker the Provincial Secretary for British Columbia, and recommended their appointment ; these appointments were made :—

Inspector G. E. Sanders.	Reg. No. 2943	Const. A. J. Thomas.
“ A. R. Cuthbert.	“ 2999	“ J. P. Livingstone
“ A. M. Jarvis.	“ 2891	“ A. G. Uniacke.
Reg. No. 2867	Corporal S. B. Beyts.	“ 2075
“ 2805	“ D. R. Macnair,	“ 2662
“ 2997	Const. J. N. Ryan.	“ 3045
“ 1205	“ D. S. K. Townshend.	“ 2938
		“ C. F. M. Cole.

## PROVISIONS AND GENERAL STORES.

The supplies received under contract are satisfactory.

## SETTLERS.

I annex a return of the persons who have reported at the frontier inwards during the past season, together with a list of their stock. The total is 280.

These *bona fide* settlers are of a good class, hardworking and industrious, but very poor financially; in fact, the majority of them started from different points in the States with their families and all their worldly possessions packed in a single wagon. They bring some flour and bacon by way of provisions and a few dollars in cash.

During January it was reported that ill feeling existed between the Gentiles and the Mormon settlers at Mountain View, and that some of the settlers had asked the resident J. P. (Mr. Hagel) for permission to carry fire-arms. Whether he granted permission, or not, I cannot say, but as soon as the matter was reported to me, I directed the patrols to be particularly watchful and to arrest every one carrying fire-arms (illegally), and caused the settlers at Mountain View to be informed that if they were brought up on such a charge, they would be dealt with with the utmost rigour of the law; I need hardly add that the fire-arms were laid at rest promptly.

A resident at Mountain View was overheard to remark that he would some day burn down the police quarters at Big Bend; this was no doubt an idle threat, but I informed Mr. Allen that I knew what he had said, and gave him to understand that if the buildings were burnt he would be promptly lodged, in jail; the fire has not yet occurred.

The "Latter Day Saints" whose settlement is at Cardston are increasing in numbers, the immigration being principally from Utah; they are quiet and law-abiding and are mostly employed farming. They own large numbers of horses, cattle and sheep. The population of the settlement has increased about 250 this year, the total now being about 1,500 souls. Many dwelling houses have been erected, and stores opened. The output of the cheese factory has been 52,000 cheese, and 5000 lbs. of butter. Most of the cheese is shipped to the Pacific coast. Their grist mill, is also working steadily.

## TRANSPORT.

Our transport consists of:—

Four boats placed as ferries at the following detachments: Stand-Off, St. Mary's, Boundary Creek, and Kipp. Seven double and four single buckboards; four Minchin wagons; eighteen heavy wagons; three trail wagons; six platform spring wagons; one water cart; four bob sleighs; three jumpers.

## QUARANTINE.

The former quarantine having been done away with, all cattle coming into the country from the United States have been inspected at the boundary line, and if found free from disease passed at once. No cases of disease were discovered.

The total entries are: Cattle, 297 head; horses, 632 head.

## 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 and obstructing surveyed trails, and in every case, when a complaint has been made to that effect I have brought the matter to the notice of the Department of Public Works of the Government of the North-west Territories. The officers of that department informed me, that upon receipt of information to the effect that a trail had been obstructed, they

would forward a notice to the person causing such obstruction, calling upon him to remove the obstruction before a certain date, and upon receipt of information regarding failure to comply with the terms of the notice, legal proceedings would at once be instituted.

During the season I have reported obstructions on the undermentioned land :

“From Pincher Creek to South Fork and Crow’s Nest Pass. The trail at Mr. Garreau’s ranch near Pincher Creek.”

“Those on Range 30		Tp. 6	Sec. 22
do 1		do 6	do 13
do 1		do 5	do 27 34-35
do 2		do 8	do 30
do 28		do 4	

“The main trail in the Porcupine section.

“The trail on Range 2, Tp. 8 sec. 30 re-reported.”

Before closing on this subject, I beg to again draw attention to the urgent necessity of bridging the Kootenai River at Stand-Off. 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, as they may not find out that they cannot cross, until they reach the river, while those travelling from Macleod south learn from the state of the Old Man’s River, that it is advisable for them to go via Lethbridge.

The trail between St. Mary’s and Cardston has been very much improved and tenders have been called for the repair of the other trails in the vicinity of the Mormon Settlement.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE,

*Commanding District.*

## APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. B. PERRY, COMMANDING  
E DIVISION.

CALGARY, 30th November, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending this date, of the work performed by E division.

## GENERAL.

I assumed the command of this division on the 16th of March, relieving Inspector Z. T. Wood, who had taken over the command from Superintendent Howe on the 16th of December. On the 29th of May I was ordered away on duty in connection with the Jubilee detachment, which I had been selected to command, and did not resume the command of the division until the 13th of October.

During my absence the command devolved on Inspector Wood. My report is therefore compiled chiefly from the official records.

The past year has been a successful one for this district. Although the winter of 1896-97 was unusually severe, the stock on the ranges wintered well and the percentage of loss was low. Prices for cattle ranged higher than for several years, and the competition among the buyers was much keener.

The good calf crop, the ready sales at good prices, and the small loss last winter have placed the ranchers in a prosperous condition.

There has been a sharp advance in the value of horses, owing to the demand created recently by people proceeding to the Yukon gold fields, via Edmonton.

Small horses and ponies which were considered of little or no value, are now fetching good prices, and it is thought that the supply in Alberta will not be equal to the demand next year.

The settlement in the northern part of the district has increased and the year been a prosperous one for the farmers. Crops have been good and prices better than ever before.

Calgary has felt a very sensible increase in its trade, and is anticipating a very substantial revival of business.

The confident tone among the people of this portion of Alberta is very marked, whether they are ranchers, farmers, or merchants.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in "E" Division, Calgary District, for 1897.

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Remarks.
Offensive weapons—			
Unlawfully having pistol in possession.....	3	2	
Escapes and rescues—			
Escaping from custody.....	1		
Offences against religion and morals—			
Disorderly houses.....	2	2	
Vagrancy.....	31	23	
Drunk, disorderly and creating disturbance.....	9	8	
Burglary and housebreaking—			
Housebreaking.....	2	2	
Acts of Indecency—			
Incest.....	1		
Rape.....	1		
Indecent assault.....	1	1	
Offences against the Person—			
Assault, aggravated.....	1	1	
do common.....	9	8	
Maiming.....	1	1	
Threatening to shoot.....	1	1	
Offences against Property, &c.—			
Horse stealing.....	2	1	
Theft.....	12	9	
Cattle stealing.....	10	2	6 not yet tried.
Offences against Indian Act—			
Selling intoxicants to Indians.....	1		
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	6	5	
Indians drunk.....	7	7	
Intoxication on Reserve.....	1		
Taking timber from Reserve without permit.....	1	1	
Offences against Railway Act—			
Stealing rides.....	33	30	
Fraudulently riding on "scalped" ticket.....	1		
Infectious and Contagious Disease Act—			
Allowing diseased cow to run at large.....	1	1	
Offences under N. W. Ordinances—			
Insanity.....	6	5	
Setting out poison.....	2	2	
Allowing prairie fire to run at large.....	1		
Selling liquor without a license.....	1		
Offences connected with trade, &c.—			
Intimidation.....	1	1	

The foregoing is a classified summary of the offences committed in this district.

The total number of cases is 149, and the convictions 113. 53 convictions were had under the Railway Act and the vagrancy sections of the Criminal Code, of persons who were passing through the Territories, and commonly known as tramps. There were 13 convictions under the Indian Act which I refer to in another place.

There were nine convictions for theft, two of which were for cattle stealing and one for horse stealing.

The case of horse stealing took place last December. The defendant stole a horse at Beaver Dam, north of here, and on his way south to High River took five head of cattle, the property of different parties. He was arrested, brought to Calgary and convicted. As he was an old offender he was sentenced to five years in penitentiary.

Another case of horse stealing was reported, but the owner of the horse refused to prosecute.

The second case of cattle stealing occurred near Pine Creek. The defendant stole a calf, was convicted, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Only two other complaints were made during the year, and on inquiry we found that the horses had strayed.

There are three distinct charges of cattle stealing now awaiting trial. The two persons accused are ranchers at High River. It is alleged that they have been systematically obliterating other brands and applying their own. A considerable amount of interest is being taken by the stockmen in these cases, and the Stock Association has employed counsel to assist in the prosecution.

The other cases reported are of a trivial character and call for no particular comment.

Only seven convictions were made under the N. W. Ordinances, five of which were for lunacy.

#### GOLD BRICK SWINDLE.

On the 3rd of August, the manager of the Molsons Bank of this place, reported that he had been defrauded of \$11,200 by some parties apparently living at Revelstoke, B.C. A man purporting to be a miner passing under the name of Sam Fowler, called on the manager at the bank, and said that he had some gold bricks which he and an Indian had got in the northern part of British Columbia. He wanted to sell them and the manager requested that he should bring them to Calgary. Fowler replied that he had been robbed on the train before, and that he was afraid to bring the gold down, also that his companion being a Mountain Indian would not come on the plains. The manager accepted these reasons, and despatched a representative with Fowler to Revelstoke to examine the gold. They proceeded to a point in the bush 2 miles from Revelstoke, and Fowler produced the bars of supposed gold which were in charge of the Indian (supposed to be a white man in disguise).

Samples were taken and they returned to Revelstoke. At the hotel they found an assayer, evidently one of the gang, who pronounced the sample to be pure gold worth \$20 per ounce. The manager was wired that the gold was all right and to bring on the funds which he at once did. He paid over \$11,200, received the bars and returned to Calgary. The fraud was not discovered until several days after when in order to get the bars into boxes to ship to Montreal, one had to be cut off. Suspicion was aroused by the colour of the part cut, and a correct assay showed the bars to be composed of nearly pure copper gilded over. Staff Sergeant Brooke was detailed to trace up the swindlers and was employed 38 days. He visited all the Pacific Coast States. The only trace that was ever had, was that a firm of private bankers at Seattle exchanged \$6,000 of Molsons bank \$10 notes on 2nd August.

#### PRAIRIE FIRES.

A number of prairie fires occurred early last spring, but no serious damage was done. Large parties of police were sent out from this post and worked very hard in putting out the fires. One party was absent nearly 2 days and worked incessantly.

No large fires occurred this autumn. A good many were started along the C. & E. Railway, north and south of Calgary, but all were promptly put out by our detachments before they had gained headway. Had these fires not been extinguished great damage would have resulted to the cattle industry of the country.

A small portion of the district south-west of Gleichen was burnt over. The section foreman on the C. P. Railway near that point was prosecuted for allowing the fire to escape from his control when burning fire guards along the railway, but a conviction was not secured.

A portion of the Rosebud country was also burnt over.

No convictions were secured during the year under the Prairie Fire Ordinance.

#### INQUESTS.

There were seven inquests during the year and the following verdicts rendered:— Three suicides. One accidental drowning. Two natural causes. One not yet returned.

#### INDIANS.

The behaviour of the Indians of the different reserves has been very good. No serious charges have been brought against them. They have worked well and remained on their reserves.

Fifteen Indians have been imprisoned in our guard-room on the following charges: Two assault, one aggravated assault, and the remainder for supplying liquor to other Indians, or for being drunk. They obtain the liquor through half-breads.

An Indian named Running Wolf, was tried for cutting off his squaw's nose. He having found her unfaithful followed the old Indian custom. He could not be convicted as his wife refused to give evidence.

The general health of the Indians has been good and they have been free from contagious diseases, with the exception of an outbreak of measles on the Sarcee Reserve

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

*Indians.*—The treaty payments on the reserves were attended by escorts and every assistance given to the Indian agent in making payments.

All issues of rations to the Blackfeet were attended by our scouts, I am assured that the presence of the scouts has a most beneficial effect.

*Agriculture.*—Determined efforts were made during the past year to stamp out the contagious diseases among the stock of this district, especially the disease commonly known as "lumpy jaw," which was not until recently looked upon with any alarm by stock raisers. However, the rapid spread of the disease from herd to herd has convinced them that it should be dealt with. The ranchers have accordingly, with few exceptions, readily acquiesced in the slaughter of all animals in an advanced stage of the disease. Our patrols and detachments have been active in looking out for affected animals, and the veterinary inspector has been promptly sent to inspect and take action upon all reported cases.

Several cases of glanders were discovered west of Calgary, but speaking generally the horses are free from that disease.

Anthrax broke out among some of the herds near High River, early in the spring, and several deaths resulted, but it soon died out.

The following is a summary of the works under the contagious diseases Act:—

Cattle destroyed suffering with lumpy jaw.....	23
“ quarantined “ “ .....	15
Horses destroyed “ with glanders.....	16
“ quarantined “ “ Mr. O. Critchley's herd .....	1

One rancher was convicted for allowing an animal which had been quarantined to run at large.

*Customs.*—The non-commissioned officer stationed at Banff acts as preventive officer at that point. His principal duty is to release the baggage of passengers which has come there in bond.

PATROLS.

The district has been regularly patrolled by the different detachments and parties from headquarters. 91,529 miles were travelled by the horses on patrol duty during the year.

DISTRIBUTION.

Attached to this report will be found the distribution state of this division on the 30th November. There are 10 detachments with 20 N. C. Officers and men, and 18 horses. One officer and 2 men were withdrawn from Banff for service in the Yukon.

The total strength of the division is 58. One third of the strength is therefore on detached duty.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

There were regular drills during the winter months, and lectures were given by the officers on police duties. There was no target practice.

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

## " CHANGES IN DIVISION. "

<i>Officers.—</i>	
Transferred to . . . . .	2
do from . . . . .	2
<i>N. C. Officers and Constables.—</i>	
Transferred to . . . . .	31
do from . . . . .	27
<i>Discharged.—</i>	
Officers resigned . . . . .	1
<i>N. C. Officers and Constables.—</i>	
Purchased . . . . .	8
Time expired . . . . .	9
Dismissed . . . . .	5
Invalided . . . . .	0
Deserted . . . . .	0
<i>Special Constables.—</i>	
Engaged . . . . .	8
Discharged . . . . .	5
Transferred . . . . .	1

All the dismissals were made on account of drunkenness.  
There were no desertions.

## CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The following table gives the number and the nature of the punishment inflicted on account of breaches of discipline :

Imprisoned and dismissed . . . . .	5
Fined . . . . .	25
Minor punishments—Admonished, confined to barracks, &c. . . . .	41
Total . . . . .	71

Total amount of fines, \$194.10.

There would be no serious breaches of discipline, were it not for drunkenness.

## HEALTH.

The general health has been excellent.

## RATIONS.

The rations supplied have been of excellent quality—Three detachments draw rations, and others are boarded.

## FORAGE.

The hay and oats have been very good. Some 74 tons of hay were damaged by the flood of last June.

## LIGHT.

The electric light is satisfactory.

## BARRACKS.

An apparatus for heating water for the men's bath rooms, was put in and has added considerably to the comfort of the barracks. Small repairs were made by the post carpenter as required. No other expense was incurred.



HORSES.

No deaths occurred among the horses, except of one horse in England. All are in good condition. A number have been cast and will be sold in the spring. There are 27 on the winter herd, 20 in the post and 18 on detachments.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness are in good repair.

TRANSPORT.

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

INSPECTIONS.

The different detachments have been regularly inspected each month by the division officers.

The division was inspected by you in December, April, June, September and November, and by the assistant commissioner in December last.

ESCORT.

An escort was furnished to His Excellency the Governor General on the occasion of his visit to Calgary last December.

A salute was fired on the 22nd of June in honour of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

GUARD ROOM.

Our guard room is the common jail of the district. It is in charge of Sergeant Cochrane who is a very efficient provost.

We received during the year 100 prisoners made up as follows :—

Civilians . . . . .	67
Half-breeds . . . . .	6
Indians . . . . .	15
Lunatics . . . . .	12
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	100

The number of prisoners serving sentences for different offences were as follows :—

Indictable offences . . . . .	5
(Average length of sentence, 8·8 months.)	

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Assaults . . . . .	4
(Average sentence, 2·75 months.)	
Theft . . . . .	6
(Average sentence, 2 months.)	
Vagrancy . . . . .	21
(Average sentence, 28 days.)	
Drunk . . . . .	3
(Average sentence, 14 days.)	
Stealing rides on railways . . . . .	14
(Average sentence, 8 days.)	
Under Indian Act, supplying liquor . . . . .	6
Drunk . . . . .	6
(Average sentence, 35·7 days.)	

One of the Indians sentenced for drunk was also sentenced to two months, for assault, both sentences to run concurrently.

Of the twelve lunatics, nine were only a few hours in the guard-room, en route from other points to Regina.

The remaining three were in guard-room for an average period of eight days.

Sixteen prisoners were held awaiting trial for an average period of thirty days. This large average is accounted for by one prisoner awaiting trial for 121 days, and another for ninety days.

Nine punishments were inflicted for breaches of the prison rules and regulations.

An Indian prisoner named Deerfoot, serving 2 months' sentence for assault, died in the guard-room on the 24th of February, after completing 50 days of his sentence.

An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of death from natural causes. He was under the acting surgeon's care from the date of his admission.

At the date of this report we have in the guard-room :

Undergoing sentence.....	9
Awaiting trial.....	3
	—
Total.....	12

FLOODS.

Between 12 and 1 of the 18th of June, the Bow and Elbow rivers rose suddenly some eight or ten feet. Teams and men were ordered out and kept employed all that night and the following day in moving the furniture from the houses situated on the flat lands west of the Langevin bridge and other localities. About 60 families were driven out of their homes. Some houses and outbuildings were swept away.

Traffic was suspended on the Canadian Pacific Railway for several days, owing to wash-outs, and a number of bridges being carried away.

Our hay corral was 3 feet under water.

The flood was caused by a cloud burst near the mountains, and continued rains for several days.

Very fortunately there was no loss of life. There were some very narrow escapes.

Attached to this report you will find the reports of Acting Assistant Surgeon Rouleau and Veterinary S. Sergt. Stevenson; also the list of cases disposed of, the distribution state and the patrol map corrected to date.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,  
Supt. Commanding "E" Division.

## APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING  
"K" DIVISION, 1897.

LETHBRIDGE, 1st December, 1897.

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, 1897.

## GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The Police year opened most auspiciously on the 1st December, 1896, with a genial chinook which came just in time to save numbers of range cattle from certain death.

The loss in the district from the effect of the November storm was estimated not to exceed one per cent. It is true that the calf crop this year has been small and much below the average, but we had a very cold and unseasonable spring, and to that is attributable the loss of calves.

So far as winter pasturage is concerned, the opinion is gradually gaining ground that this district has much to recommend it. For lack of moisture the grass does not grow so luxuriantly as it does further west, but on the other hand it cures before the frost has time to affect it. The snow fall, again, is always comparatively light here, and thus, though the grass is short, the cattle can get at it without much difficulty.

A system of irrigation to the south of us is a mere question of time, and the ensuing year will probably see a beginning made of extensive works, wherein irrigation and colonization will go hand in hand. It will follow as a matter of course that this will become a great producing centre. We know that, given sufficient moisture, the soil will grow almost anything, and apart from cereals there will be in the mining country a great demand for garden produce of all kinds, in supplying which Lethbridge will have the advantage of being close to the market by means of the Crow's Nest railway.

An irrigation ditch some 70 miles long, with its ramifications, may be expected to cause some climatic changes, and ten years hence we may expect to see no longer a treeless landscape. It will take settlers of the right sort to do justice to the country, but an industrious man may earn something to keep the pot boiling from a very early date. Radishes and lettuces, besides eggs, poultry, and butter, will find a ready sale in the Kootenai.

It is, too, a practical certainty that broad gauge trains will be running into Lethbridge from Great Falls next summer over the A. R. & C. Co.'s and the Canada and Great Falls lines.

Business was very dull during the first half of the year, but it has increased with the progress of the Crow's Nest Railway until it is as good now as it was in the palmy days of the town.

The miners took advantage of the flowing tide last August to strike for an increase of wages and other concessions. This was the outcome of a predetermined plan. Negotiations had from one cause or another come to a standstill, when an opportunity offered for my intervention, and I was able to be the means of bringing the two parties together again. I need not enlarge on this further than to say that the company conceded every demand made by the men except that of an additional ten cents per ton. Rather than do that they declared they would shut the mines down, and the men even-

tually resumed work, having good reason to be satisfied with the fruits of their agitation, which may be capitalized at about \$8,000 per annum.

All ranks in the division subscribed one day's pay to the Indian Famine Fund, and the amount so realized, namely, \$61.03, was duly forwarded to headquarters.

The rivers in the early summer were abnormally high, and the water was indescribably filthy. All the drinking water in Barracks was first treated with alum and then boiled and filtered.

In March the schools were closed and quarantine regulations enforced in town in consequence of an outbreak of scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles. The precautions taken sufficed to stamp out the epidemic in course of time, and fortunately we did not have a single case in barracks. It is difficult to impress upon the foreign element of such a mixed community as we have here that "cleanliness is next to Godliness."

On the 20th June a Jubilee service was held in what is usually known as the Town Hall, at which the Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist pastors and congregations were well represented, and Jubilee day itself was loyally and enthusiastically kept. The school children's parade was the prettiest and most interesting feature thereof, and the proceedings of the day were not disfigured by excesses of any kind.

This division contributed Sergeant Major Macdonell and Sergeant Clopp, both of them being Canadians, to the Jubilee contingent for England.

During the month of July, in accordance with your instructions, I assumed command of the Macleod District, and spent three days in each week at Macleod, while Superintendent Steele was absent on leave. With respect thereto I have nothing particular to chronicle, except that during that month the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway was begun.

Complaint was made to me on the 23rd September that a Mr. George Lane, who had just shipped some cattle from here for Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides, had refused to pay the 5 cent per capita fee to which the hide inspectors were entitled under the N. W. Ordinance of 1896. It did not appear to me that the inspectors could get redress in a magistrate's court, and I could only advise them to represent the matter to the North-west Government with a view to amendment of the Ordinance.

I hear that a great many of the Cree Indians who were deported from the United States last year have returned to their old haunts. They employed a lawyer in Montana to obtain naturalization papers for them, and their applications were duly returned by the authorities with the word "refused" endorsed thereon. The legal gentleman handed the papers to the Indians, who cannot read, and they now flatter themselves that they are duly accredited American citizens.

I may perhaps be allowed to recur once more to the expediency of providing for payment of an interpreter's fees in summary convictions, at the accustomed rate of \$2 per day. An interpreter will not work for less and sometimes it is impossible to get on without one.

At the Assizes just concluded, a case was heard where a Finlander broke into a Chinaman's house, and neither of them could speak a word of English. A Finish interpreter was secured, but as he said he was making \$3 a day in the mines and only received \$2 for interpreting, he required to be delicately handled.

Referring to your circular memorandum No. 97, of the 21st January, 1895, one essential point of difference between an interpreter and a witness is that the attendance of a witness can be compelled, but that of an interpreter cannot.

I remember a few years ago, a Hungarian lady sent a message to the effect that she would see the entire court somewhere else before she would come to interpret.

CRIME.

The following list comprises all complaints of offences which have arisen within the district during the year:—

Crime.	Convictions.	Dismissals	With-drawn.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against the person.....	4	1			5
Mischief.....	3		1		4
Theft.....	7	4			11
Forgery.....	1				1
Offences against Indian Act.....	1				1
Offences against Liquor Law.....	3				3
Miscellaneous.....	29	4	3		36
Lunacy.....	1				1

Horses.	Recovered.	At Large.	Total.
Reported stolen.....	1		1
Reported strayed or lost.....	6	1	7

There are only two items in the above list that call for comment, and, before alluding to them, I would refer to my report of last year wherein I said that there were then awaiting trial a charge of cattle killing, and a charge of cattle stealing against one Wm. Morgan, a settler on the Milk River.

I allude briefly to these in order to emphasize the necessity of an amendment to the Criminal Code providing that a brand on an animal shall be prima facie evidence of ownership, and to call attention to the fact that for want of such provision cattle stealing is now increasing in extent and in audacity year by year.

Persons who are not familiar with the customs of a ranching country may require to be told that a man who owns a large number of cattle which roam at large over the prairie is in all probability unable to identify one per cent of his property, except by means of the brand which he has placed upon them before turning them loose.

A merchant similarly, having a large stock of clothing, might be unable to identify any particular garment as being his property were it not for his trade or other mark, which he has taken the precaution to affix to it.

Now the mark or brand properly applied to range cattle is practically ineffaceable. It may be overgrown with hair, but in the last resort the tell tale will show on the underside of the skin when it is removed.

This mark or brand is registered in the proper office as the property of the person using it, and no two persons may use the same brand.

The brand is equivalent to what the Trade Marks Act calls a "specific trade mark" and all that the cattle interests ask is that Parliament will enact a provision that a brand on an animal shall be prima facie evidence of ownership.

In the absence of such a provision the owner of range cattle is practically helpless, as the courts have decided that a brand is not prima facie evidence of ownership.

The brand Ordinance provides punishment for obliterating, altering or defacing the recorded brand of any other person, also for venting a brand in case of sale, the vent being then prima facie evidence of sale or transfer, but these minutiae are of little importance when the brand itself is not recognized by the courts as prima facie evidence, and when a man can steal an animal branded with another person's well known registered brand, and cannot be called upon to account for his possession thereof.

Another point which seems to require attention, is the ownership of mavericks. The custom in Montana is at each round-up to sell all the unbranded calves by auction—the proceeds going to the Stock Association—but it has been laid down in our courts that unbranded calves whose owners are unknown are the property of the Crown. I shall recur to this later on.

Now to return to William Morgan. He entered the country from Montana as a settler in 1895, and settled on the Milk River. We took charge of his cattle during the 90 days quarantine, and on the 6th August in that year he began life at Half Breed Creek with 40 head of cattle all told, of which 18 were cows, 4 were calves, less than 3 months old, and the rest were steers. On the 2nd November, 1896, the police counted his cattle (that is cattle branded with his brand) in his presence, on his ranch, and found them to consist of 89 head, whereof 18 were calves. Morgan admitted that he had bought no cattle since he had been in Canada, and on the contrary, had killed some for beef. The most enthusiastic breeder could not wish for greater success than that, to raise 49 head of cattle from 18 cows in something less than 15 months.

Morgan, however, being a large-minded man, thought he could do better still. There are several thousand head of cattle on and in close proximity to the Milk River, and he prepared to go into the business on a large scale. To this end he took a young man, a new settler, named Conger, into his confidence. This proved to be the cause of his down-fall, for Conger distrusted him, and told the police of Morgan's propositions. It fell out that one day Morgan collected some 50 or 60 head and drove them up the river near his ranch. There was in this bunch a cow, branded W. which had an unbranded calf, and Morgan cut this calf out and drove him to his corral where his milch cows were. Later in the evening, with the help of his hired man, Morgan killed the calf, and put his own brand on the skin after it had been removed. A couple of days later the police found fresh meat in an outhouse, and demanded to see the skin, in accordance with the N. W. Ordinance. The hired man gave the whole business away, and the evidence seemed to be complete. There was, however, some uncertainty as to the ownership of the brand W., and the crown prosecutor set out in the indictment that the cow branded W. was property of a person unknown. The judge said that we had not proved that the owner was unknown, and was not satisfied that the ownership could not have been proved. He therefore acquitted the prisoner.

In the other case the judge convicted Morgan of stealing an unbranded bull, the property of the Benton and St. Louis Cattle Company, and allowed him to go at large on suspended sentence.

This leniency, combined with the acquittal, had the opposite effect to that contemplated by the judge, in that it did not discourage others from adopting Morgan's principles.

In June last, Sergeant Sparrow of the Pendant d'Oreille detachment, and Special Constable Arrowsmith, noticed on two or three different occasions a certain red and white bull calf (a calf of the previous fall), which was unbranded, and which had escaped the previous year's branding by reason of its late birth, but which was easily noticeable by its short, or "switch" tail. It was always following a red and white cow branded with a circle, the property of the Benton and St. Louis Cattle Company. These two were ranging with a bunch of about 90 head of American cattle. The two men chatted about this calf and the possibility of its being taken up by some one as a maverick, &c. It was on the 11th June, that they last saw the calf and cow together. On the 12th, Arrowsmith chanced to come across the cow without her calf; and he knew that something must have happened to separate them. He devoted the 13th to searching for the calf, and eventually found him tied up in William Water's corral in the brush about 3½ miles down the river from Pendant d'Oreille detachment.

Waters admitted taking the calf, but said he thought it was his, and that its mother was "around some place," though he made no attempt to find or produce her. Sergeant Sparrow sent up the river and had the aforesaid red and white circle cow driven down in company with some other cattle to near where the calf was. The calf was turned loose and when the cow and calf met, they "claimed each other," in range parlance, and in cattle fashion. The judge acquitted the prisoner on the ground that

no witness had expressed his opinion that the calf was the offspring of that particular cow. I had to leave for Macleod during the progress of the trial, but the judge told me this later.

The question of brand did not crop up, but I understood that the prisoner's counsel was prepared to rest his defence solely on the absence of *animus furandi*.

At the risk of being tedious, I have gone into this matter at length to show first, how the interests of stockmen are affected—secondly—how very easy it is under present circumstances to steal range cattle, and thirdly, how very difficult it is to obtain a conviction.

Now in order to show the dire necessity for such a provision in the law as I have mentioned, let me follow this matter to its logical conclusion, which is in effect a *reductio ad absurdum* :—

1st. A duly registered brand, burnt with a hot iron into the skin of an animal, is not a *prima facie* evidence of ownership.

2nd. A maverick, or unbranded animal, whose owner is unknown, is the property of the Crown. If a brand does not afford *prima facie* evidence of the ownership of a cow upon which it is placed, much less does it afford evidence of the ownership of a calf which purports to be that cow's progeny.

What right has a round-up party to brand a certain calf with a particular brand, simply because the cow which they judge to be the calf's mother is branded therewith? It is well known that calves will, under certain circumstances, suck cows other than their mothers.

Suppose that a prosecution were instituted against the members of a round-up engaged in branding calves, the owners of which are unknown, and which are therefore the property of the Crown. I refer to young calves which have been dropped since the last preceding round-up, and which their owners have never seen before.

They would of course claim a colour of right, but upon what would it be based? We are dealing with, say, from 5,000 to 10,000 head of cattle.

It is safe to say that the persons engaged would be able to swear positively to the identity of a very small proportion of that number of cattle, and upon what then would their colour of right be founded? Solely upon the brands on the cows, and those brands *per se* are no proof at all. The state would become quite a large proprietor of cattle, and would probably ask to be delivered from itself.

The miscellaneous cases include sundry complaints under the Masters and Servants Ordinance, and two charges under the Animals Contagious Diseases Act.

At the last session of Parliament, actinomycosis, the disease commonly known to stockmen as big-jaw or lumpy jaw, was added to those scheduled in the Animals Contagious Diseases Act. On the 26th October, some 503 head of cattle were shipped from here in two trains to Hochelaga. They were bought and shipped by the local agent of a firm that buys a great number of range cattle every year. It came to the notice of the police that nine head of big-jawed steers were included in this consignment, and that they were all loaded into one car together with nine cows. This car was at the head of the loading train.

Information was laid against one of the local vendors, to whom three of the steers were said to belong, and he was charged with disposing of an animal known by him to be labouring under infectious disease. There was present at the shipment an inspector of brands, as provided by a North-west Ordinance, but he held no authority under the Contagious Diseases Act. He testified that his attention was called to these nine steers shut up in the pen by themselves, that he examined them and found that they were all suffering from big-jaw, that the lumps had burst and the sores were running and bleeding. Oddly enough no one, not even the man who drove the nine steers into the pen could explain how it was that there were only the nine head out of the 503 so affected, and how it was that they all foregathered in this particular pen. It seemed to be a remarkable instance of animal sagacity. With a small effort of the imagination, one could imagine these poor suffering creatures calling aloud in their bovine language: "unclean, unclean," singling themselves out from the maddening crowd, and with self-sacrificing resignation placing themselves on board the first car to hasten to the cannery.

The evidence in support of the charge was, however, conclusive to our minds, and the defendant was convicted, but appealed against the finding. The appeal will be heard next March.

On the 29th instant a similar charge against the local agent was heard in the same court, and the principal vendor gave straightforward testimony, and showed that he had cut the big-jaws out of the herd himself and directed the man to put them by themselves. This was the man who did not know anything at the former trial. A conviction was found in this case also, the defendant admitting that he knew the steers had lumps on their jaws and faces, but that he did not think the disease was in a communicable stage. He said further that he did not know that actinomycosis had been placed on the list. He was ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution, and there the matter rests.

## INDIANS.

We have seen very few Indians round here this year, and none of them have given any trouble.

## 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		8
Coutts.....	1	1	3		8
Writing-on-Stone.....		1	3	2	12
Pendant d'Oreille.....		1	2	1	8
St. Mary's.....			2		2
Little Bow.....			1		1
Whoop-up.....		1	1	1	4

The outpost buildings are all in good repair and condition.

Those at Milk River Ridge have been painted at a cost of \$30.25. A galvanized iron chimney, costing \$9.85, has been provided for the kitchen at Coutts, and a new roof for the kitchen at Pendant d'Oreille, \$13.21.

At St. Mary's, the barrack room has been re-floored, \$15.50, and an ice house constructed out of old telegraph poles. The river bottom has been inclosed with a fence, costing \$111.13 for wire, the posts being made out of old telegraph poles.

Hay has been supplied under contract to all the Milk River outposts at the uniform price of \$7 per ton.

25 tons at Milk River Ridge.

35 do Coutts.

60 do Writing-on-Stone.

At St. Mary's the price this year was higher than usual, our 30 tons costing \$12.90 per ton. The Little Bow detachment has been supplied with baled hay as required from here. I have now withdrawn the constable from that point for the winter months at least.

The construction of the Crow's Nest Railway, and the large number of men employed on the heavy work at Whoop-up necessitated a police camp there. The non-commissioned officer at St. Mary's supervised this camp as well as his own outpost. Two non-commissioned officers being in England left me shorthanded.

## ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

We have devoted unceasing attention to the maintenance of order along the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. railway while under construction. The heaviest part of the



work on the whole line has been at Whoop-up, from about 5 to 8 miles distant from here. The line crosses the St. Mary's River at Whoop-up, and the bridge there will be 2,800 feet long. About six million feet of timber will have been used for bridging between here and Macleod by the time the road is completed.

The contractors have had a hard time of it. The soil in some of the cuts at Whoop-up is a very stiff clay, which a plough will not touch, and which is more difficult to blast than rock. The contractors are working this at the price of dirt, and some of them will have lost considerable money. I understand that on one section alone seven car loads of blasting powder have been expended, and that the contractor stands to lose very heavily unless he gets more than the price of dirt for his excavating.

The contractors have had a lot of trouble, too, with their men. They brought up men from the East, many of whom no sooner arrived here than they wanted to break their contract and leave their railway fare unpaid. A batch of men were charged before me under the Masters and Servants Act with deserting their employment, and I suspended judgment on the defendants undertaking to go to work. In some cases this answered well enough, while in others the men laid themselves out to demoralize the gang to which they were attached, and generally gave such trouble that the employers were glad to get rid of them at any price.

We were not much troubled with the tramp element here, and there has been no disorder in the town which Constable Lewis could not deal with single handed.

The last of the grading parties are just about completing their work at Whoop-up now, but it is probable that the bridge gangs will be there for some weeks. The St. Mary's River has flooded its banks lately, owing to a very warm chinook wind which loosened up the ice and sent it floating down stream, and which was then suddenly followed by sharp frost and snow. The ice jammed, and caused the water to back up. Two of the camps at Whoop-up had a narrow escape of losing their men. Had the men been in bed when this jam occurred there would undoubtedly have been some loss of life, as the water rose very rapidly.

On the 16th September, a labourer left one camp and went to another, and on the night of his arrival cut his throat with a razor. He was not discovered until next morning when he was brought to hospital and soon recovered. He had \$75 in American money, and says he does not know why he attempted to take his life. He pleaded guilty before Mr. Justice Rouleau on the 29th instant, and was awarded one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

There has been a fair amount of sickness along the line, and the worst cases are sent into the Galt hospital here which is filled to its capacity.

Mr. Collingwood Schreiber and the Deputy Minister of Justice arrived here on the 19th September, and drove along the construction under convoy of Mr. Haney, as far as the Belly river crossing at Davis's ranch, where a train met us. We were thus the first party to travel on the new line.

We have, when called upon, furnished an escort to the paymaster of the Canadian Pacific Railway when going his rounds.

#### ALIEN LABOUR LAW.

It is so easy to mutilate the spirit without breaking the letter of the Alien Labour Act that there need be no wonder at there having been no prosecutions under that head. The modus operandi is very simple and well understood on both sides of the line, and our own people take advantage of it whenever it suits them. This is so far recognized that the current of feeling here does not set as strongly against alien labour as it does at other points eastward where the people have been irritated by over zealous foreign officials.

I tried a wages case wherein one American citizen sued another, and took the opportunity of inquiring into the whole matter. The defendant came over here with an outfit, consisting mainly of unbroken horses, to look for work, and hired the complainant to herd and break his horses. On arrival at MacLeod he paid off and discharged his man, and then re-engaged him to go on with his work. The defendant obtained a sub.

contract on the construction, and subsequently had a disagreement with the complainant, who brought him into court.

I investigated other cases with the result that there was no evidence to support a prosecution under the Alien Labour Act.

Mr. McCreary, Commissioner of Immigration, came here and discussed the matter with Mr. Conybeare, Q.C., and myself, but the situation remained unchanged.

In accordance with the request of the Minister of the Interior, the frontier detachments have rendered monthly since the 1st August last, a return showing the movement of population to and from the United States.

The number of emigrants from the 1st August to the 30th November is 52, and the number of immigrants from the United States during the same period amounts to 238 souls.

#### ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

American cattle continue to swarm along the Milk River, and in addition to our own range riders, one at Writing-on-Stone and one at Pendant d'Oreille, the Flowerree ranch keep one at Coutts, the Con Kohr ranch maintain one at Writing-on-Stone, and the Circle ranch combination supports one at Pendant d'Oreille.

The cattle throughout the district have been healthy. "Spanish itch," otherwise known as "Texas mange," appeared on some of the American cattle on the Milk River at the beginning of the year, but arising as it does from poverty of the blood, it disappeared as soon as the cattle felt the benefit of the green grass.

American range riders have orders to shoot big-jawed cattle as a matter of course. Last year the Refugee Cree Indians were offered a big jaw, but they scoffed at the offer, saying it was unfit for food. The idea that big-jawed cattle are sent to canneries does not tend to increase one's taste for canned beef.

#### PRAIRIE FIRES.

The month of August was a bad season for prairie fires. The grass was so dry that it crackled under one's feet, and a rancher at Many Berries Creek said he had watched a thundercloud there, and had seen lightning set the prairie on fire in four places.

On the 17th of that month a Canadian Pacific Railway engine started a fire near the section house at the Chin. Constable Michelsen and 3 section men put it out. A small party was sent out from here in a hurry on the 23rd August, to protect the place of Mr. Gotterill, about four miles out of town, from a threatening prairie fire. They arrived in time to save about 50 tons of hay, &c., and extinguished about 4 miles of fire, which was supposed to have been started by an A. R. and C. Co.'s engine.

On the 21st August, a fire started on the east side of the A. R. and C. Co.'s railway to the south of the Milk River, and swept over the quarantine ground. In spite of the efforts of the Coutts and Writing-on-Stone detachments to check it, it went on its way to the southward at a great rate. In the evening it jumped the track and burnt over a couple of townships on that side, thus keeping the Milk River detachment busy. They controlled it so far, but the wind took it away from them to the south.

An employee of the A. R. and C. Co. has invented a machine for burning fire guards, which has not turned out to be an unqualified success so far. The fuel is gasoline, and the cost per mile is too high as yet for practical purposes.

#### DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

It has been a puzzle sometimes to know how to get the work done with decreasing numbers.

Less than 3 men in the Little Bow country are of no use when they have to do their own cooking, and the Pot Hole country is practically without supervision at all. It would be premature to make a definite statement at this time, but I think it will

transpire that an audacious theft of some 50 or 60 head of branded cattle has taken place during the past autumn, and if so it is more than likely that the details were carried out in the Pot Hole, where I would have placed a detachment a year ago, if I had had the men available, *vide* my report of 1896.

#### DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

We have had no men to drill this year, but a good deal of interest was taken in target practice. The town and barracks together contributed two teams to the Canadian Military Rifle League, but our Winchesters are not reliable at even 400 yards. The poor quality of the Dominion ammunition made results worse, and finally killed all interest in the divisional target practice. Well known good shots fell short of their accustomed scores by many points.

#### PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

There has been about double the amount of sickness in the division as compared with last year, but there have been no fatalities or invalids.

Constable Nicholson came here from Macleod for treatment for rather more than 2 months, and Constable McKenzie, while en route to Macleod from Maple Creek, was found to have pleurisy, and these two cases helped to swell our own large list.

#### RE-ENGAGEMENTS, ETC.

Two staff sergeants, one sergeant and five constables have re-engaged during the year.

Two corporals and five constables have joined from, and one staff sergeant, one corporal, and five constables have been transferred to other divisions. Of these, Staff Sergeant Davis and three constables went to the Yukon.

One sergeant and 8 constables have taken their discharge on expiration of service.

#### DISMISSALS.

Three constables have been dismissed during the year.

#### DESERTIONS.

Constable Brandon deserted from pass on 24th May. I had been expecting him to desert for some years, but he was so long in making up his mind that I thought he had given up the idea. He is making a somewhat precarious living in Montana by wolfing, and has tried to induce others to join him.

Constable Wright deserted on the night of the 31st July. He had had two attacks of appendicitis within a short time, and may attribute his recovery therefrom to Doctor Mewburn's skill and attention. He would have been operated upon on the second occasion, but for scarlet fever being in the air.

#### HORSES.

We have received but one remount during the year, *viz.*, a wheeler for our gray team, which I fear is on its last legs. The two little Oregon bred leaders, which have been working steadily since 1888, are growing too old for fast work.

Reg. No. 1324, an old horse that has done a great deal of work, broke his near fore leg above the fetlock while running on herd at St. Mary's, on the 12th, March and had to be destroyed.

One of two horses which went to England for the jubilee died at sea, and one very old saddle horse was sold to ex-Constable Randle for \$15.

We have some horses that might be cast and sold, but there is no market for them in this neighbourhood.

#### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

I estimated last year for one new set of four-in-hand harness, and the saddler says now that there are two sets which will require renewal next year. Ten collars are almost beyond further work. The three new saddles we received from Calgary are satisfactory. We require new stable halters, and reins.

#### FORAGE.

Contracts were let this year for fifty tons of hay in stack at \$9.98, and fifty tons of baled hay at \$9.49 per ton. These prices are lower than usual. Baled hay is in great demand by the contractors along the Crow's Nest Railway and there was quite an oat famine for some weeks. Our oats are costing us 39 cents per bushel.

#### TRANSPORT.

Our heavy wagons are in a deplorable condition and we require at least two new ones with the extreme probability of a third one being required in the spring. I estimated last year that two new ones would be required, but they were not supplied in consequence of the contemplated reduction of the post.

Of six wagons at the various outposts, five are old and worn out and not fit for the road. They merely answer the purpose of hauling manure from the stables, &c. That at St. Mary's requires a new box, which will be made here, and will then be in serviceable condition. Of the six wagons now in the post only one is fit for the road at the time of writing. We have almost incredible difficulty in obtaining suitable material for replacing broken and worn out spokes and felloes, and to that difficulty is attributable part of the present trouble. The broad gauge Schuttler wagon is the most serviceable pattern for these parts, and the Hudson's Bay Company are the only people who deal in it; whether it is that the makers do not like supplying spare parts or not, I cannot say, but the fact remains that it is very difficult to get them.

Our light transport is in fair condition. I am asking for a new set of wheels and axle arms for the double buckboard at Pendant d'Oreille, and for one new double and one new single buckboard. The buckboards in the division have all been running for many years, and the roads are hard on them.

#### CLOTHING.

The present scarcity of long boots would be alleviated if men could obtain on repayment the English cavalry boots, of which a few pairs were sent here three years ago. At \$5 they were wonderful value for the money, and men would be only too glad to buy them.

#### BARRACKS.

We have been steadily plodding along at barrack repairs as labour and opportunity have allowed.

The division mess room has been replastered by outside labour at a cost of \$97 (a special grant for the purpose), and the room is now comfortable and sightly.

We have fortunately had a good carpenter, and out of the \$600 grant for general repairs we have tar-papered and re-sided the west front of the quartermaster's store, division office and the sergeants' mess, together with the west ends of both stables.

The west is the quarter of the prevailing winds. A serviceable porch has also been built on to the quartermaster's store, fronting westward. The building which contains officers' quarters No. 2 and the orderly room, has also been tar-papared and re-sided, and the platform in front, which had become unsafe, has been replaced.

Minor repairs include a new roof for the icehouse ; a new galvanized iron chimney for the hospital, with repairs to the brickwork ; a new chimney for officers' quarters No. 3 ; repairs to barracks and paddock, fences and gates, stable floors, roofs of blacksmith's shop and orderly room, and plaster on wall of guard room.

The same \$600 grant has furnished paint for all the resided buildings, as well as for the officers' quarters No. 3, the hospital and latrines.

I am sorry to say our painter is about to take his discharge on expiration of service, for there still remains considerable work to be done on the stables and artisans' shops.

We miss Staff Sergeant Davis's help when carpentering work is to be done, and our loss is not alleviated by the news that his capabilities are much appreciated on the Yukon.

#### TELEPHONES.

Early in the present year we assumed charge of the A. R. & C. Co.'s telegraph line between Lethbridge and Macleod. It was converted into a telephone system, with three instruments, one in this office, another in the orderly room at Macleod and a third at Kipp detachment, halfway between the two places. When the Crow's Nest branch was begun Mr. Haney, the manager of construction, asked if we could lend the line to him for railway purposes. He undertook to do our work gratis, and to restore the telephones and leave the line in good order on completion of his work. With your permission this proposition was accepted, and it has been a great convenience to the public, who could thus carry on their business by telegraph from the C.P.R. office, instead of coming up here to telephone at no less inconvenience to us than themselves.

The Cardston telephone system is a great convenience when it is in working order, which is not often.

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 of 1897, another of the division on the 30th November, 1897, and a map of the district.

I also beg to inclose the reports of the medical officer and of the veterinary staff sergeant.

I have to honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,

*Supt. Comdg. "K" Division.*

## APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH, COMMAND-  
ING "G" DIVISION, 1897.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "G" DIVISION,  
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 1st December, 1897.

The Commissioner,  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual report of "G" Division and the district under my command for the year ended the 30th November, 1897.

## GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Never, do I believe has this district been in such a prosperous and flourishing condition as it is at present, the crops are abundant and have well ripened during the past summer, and good markets are open for them in the south and west, viz., Kootenai and the Crow's Nest Road.

The merchants are busy handling the grain as it is brought from the thresher and they (the merchants) are paying out cash this season to the farmer, a blessing he has hitherto not had.

The Government creameries are all open for the winter, providing the farmers send in a sufficient quantity of milk to pay expenses.

Stock owners are well provided with forage for the coming winter, their animals are in good shape and beef is always saleable.

The various towns and settlements in the district have responded to the flourishing condition of their surroundings in many ways, grain warehouses have been erected or rented, private residences have been enlarged, stores have been built, entertainments are well patronized, and are more frequent than in the past, banks report paper met promptly, and payments appear to be made with greater ease than ever before; all of which denotes prosperity.

Eight new elevators have been erected along the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway between Red Deer and Edmonton this season. This record is one that is not surpassed in many parts of Manitoba and the Territories, and should be accepted as ample proof as to the value of the season's crop and of the capabilities of the country for the future.

Fur has been plentiful, over \$200,000 worth being purchased in Edmonton, exclusive of the Hudson's Bay Co.

During the season, besides the usual "Grizzly" workers, there have been in operation upon the Saskatchewan River, 12 dredges of various construction, some worked by steam, some by horse power, others by hand, these dredges, with one or two exceptions have made good pay, but it is impossible to give any figures as regards the quantities taken out by them, as each dredge owner claimed that he had a "Klondike" in his machine, and they were all very reticent about giving any figures, but it is sufficient to say that they are all going to work again next spring with improved machinery, etc.

A mining syndicate from Nebraska was operating a "concentrator" during the latter part of the summer on a bar about three miles above Fort Saskatchewan. Their machinery, consisting of three concentrating tables, separators, etc., was set up on the

sand and was worked by electricity, the intention being to experiment during the summer, and if the result of their experiments reached their expectations they intend starting again in the spring. The result evidently was satisfactory, as their managing director stated on leaving here that he would be back again in the spring with improved machinery, and would build a boat and commence operations.

During the early spring the residents of that part of this district bordering on the Saskatchewan River were put in a state of mild excitement owing to the fact that the "black sand" lying upon the edges of the banks and on the bottom of the river was found out to be more or less valuable, some process having been discovered by which it can be successfully washed. A great number of claims were staked. The excitement has somewhat abated but will, no doubt, arise again upon the advent of spring.

About \$45,000 worth of gold was purchased by the banks and merchants of Edmonton during the past year, besides this amount there has no doubt, been a good deal sent out of the country in other ways.

## DETACHMENTS.

The division furnishes the following outposts, viz. :—

*Edmonton.*

One officer, one non-commissioned officer, three 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 and two horses.

*Lac Ste. Anne.*

One constable and one horse.

*Beaver Lake.*

One constable and two horses.

*Wetaskiwin.*

One constable and one horse.

This place is a flourishing town on the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

*Red Deer.*

One non-commissioned officer, one constable and four horses.

*Edna.*

One non-commissioned officer, one interpreter and two horses.

*Innisfail.*

One constable and one horse.

*Lammerton.*

One constable, one horse.

*Athabasca Landing.*

One constable.

*Lesser Slave Lake.*

Two constables, one interpreter and two pack ponies.

*Fort Chippewyan.*

One constable.

## PATROLS.

These permanent detachments patrol thoroughly the different districts in which they are stationed.

Early in January last, a party consisting of Inspector A. M. Jarvis, Staff Sergeant Hetherington and two dog drivers with dogs, visited Saddle Lake, Good Fish Lake, Lac La Biche, Fort McMurray, Smith's Landing, Fort Smith and Fort Resolution, returning from Resolution to Chippewyan they proceeded via Fort Vermillion, and Lesser Slave Lake to the Athabasca Landing, arriving back at Fort Saskatchewan about the middle of April.

In July, Inspector A. E. Snyder, accompanied by constables Smith and McClelland and guide W. Taylor, equipped with pack ponies, etc., left Edmonton to patrol the country to the Jasper Pass and to return via Lesser Slave Lake. They visited en route Lac Ste Anne, the most westerly detachment of "G" Division, Island Lake (this is the locality where the murder occurred a year ago, and for which Kam-me-kow-gate and Charlie Joachim were each sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary) and Jasper House, Sturgeon Lake, Grand Prairie, Dunvegan, Peace River and Slave Lake in the unorganized portions of the Territories.

The trails were for the most part bad, running through a country composed alternately of burnt and fallen timber, green poplar and prairie, and traversing mile after mile of bad muskeg. On the 28th of July the party crossed the McLeod River, which is a considerable stream of 200 yards in width, with easy approaches, and from accounts received appears to be rich in gold, and is worked by the half-breeds from Lac Ste Anne. The gold being found in pockets above high water mark, and not on bars below high water mark as it is on the Saskatchewan, Athabasca and other gold producing rivers. The party reached the Athabasca River at Cache Pecotte on 2nd August, and the Jasper House on the 3rd, returning to Cache Pecotte the party picked up some of the outfit that had been left there en route to Jasper House, and proceeded to Sturgeon Lake, which they found to be a nice body of water, ten or twelve miles long by three or four broad, containing quantities of whitefish. The country about the lake is prairie, upon which many of the Indians have built houses as winter quarters. There are upwards of 40 houses, each with a garden in which very fine potatoes are grown.

From fifty miles south of this lake to the Little Smoky River the party travelled on the trail which is used by parties en route to the Yukon, this trail was found to be good. From Sturgeon Lake there are two trails one via Grand Prairie which is about twenty miles the longer, the other direct to Dunvegan, the party travelled by the first named, and on reaching the Grand Prairie found it to be a fine stretch of country twenty by thirty miles, interspersed with lakes, creeks, etc. The feed on the prairie is magnificent and well adapted to cattle raising, and when a road is opened up the land will no doubt be speedily taken up for that purpose.



To the north of the prairie, between it and Spirit River is a timbered plateau 1,200 feet high, through which the Dunvegan trail runs; this trail is good. Dunvegan was reached on the 13th September, and the patrol remained there until the 16th, when it left for the Peace River, sixty miles distant over a good wagon road and through a prairie country. The Peace River was reached on the night of the 17th September, and was found to consist of a settlement with a population of between 60 and 80 souls, including the Church Missions, whites and half breeds.

From Peace River settlement to Peace River landing is a distance of 15 miles over a hilly wagon road. The river at the landing is 500 yards broad and very deep. Just above the landing is the confluence of the Big Smoky and Heart Rivers with the Peace, both entering from the south.

There is a wagon road from the landing to Lesser Slave Lake, distant about 96 miles; leaving the landing there is a heavy grade of about 2 miles to the plateau above, and the balance of the road is very bad, being worn into very deep holes from traffic. The settlement at Lesser Slave Lake was reached on the 23rd September, and a stop was made there until the 30th, when the party left for Edmonton via Fort Assiniboine, reaching Edmonton on 15th October.

Two pack ponies and Horse Reg. No. 1875 were left behind, the latter on the Grand Prairie, the ponies at Lesser Slave Lake.

When at the Big Smoky River, Constable Smith cut his foot severely with an axe, Inspector Snyder dressed the wound and fixed the injured man as comfortably as possible on a saddle with the cut foot elevated over the horse's neck, and conveyed him to the Spirit River, a journey of four days, from there to Slave Lake in a wagon, and from Slave Lake to Athabasca landing in a canoe, from thence to Edmonton by trail. Constable Smith's wound is now healed and he has returned to duty.

Early in September last a party consisting of one officer, one constable, two Royal Military College graduates, and two packers and guides, with 31 pack ponies, left Edmonton to take the overland route to the Yukon via Lac Ste Anne, Sturgeon Lake and Fort St. John.

In the same month a party consisting of T. W. Chalmers, North-west Government Engineer, one non-commissioned officer, one constable and one guide, furnished with 9 pack ponies and two Red River carts, left Edmonton to locate a road to Lesser Slave Lake via old Fort Assiniboine. This party returned on the 7th of November and reported that a road could be cut through over the route taken by them at very little cost.

Patrols from headquarters have visited Edna, Manawan, Crooked Rapids, Saddle Lake, Goodfish Lake, Whitefish Lake, Hay Creek, Lac La Biche, Pigeon Lake and numerous other small settlements.

Owing to the weakness of the division I could not carry on such a regular system of patrols as I could wish, but the best was done with the means at my disposal.

#### ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Any demands made on the police were promptly met and attended to. The usual escorts were given and sent to the Hobbema, Stony Plain and Saddle Lake Agencies, the payments on each of these agencies passed off in a quiet and orderly manner.

#### CRIME.

I should say, considering the rapid immigration, that crime is on the decrease, only two cases of a serious nature having occurred in the district, one of murder, and one which has not yet come to trial, of manslaughter, both cases are mentioned elsewhere.

The number of cases tried in the district in 1896 was 254, this year they amount to 236 as per schedule attached.

Classified summary of crimes in "G" division district, 1896-1897 :—

Offences against the administration of law and justice . . . . .	2
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience . . . . .	51
Offences against the person and reputation . . . . .	25
Offences against the rights of property, etc . . . . .	66
Offences against N.W. ordinances . . . . .	80
Offences under Indian Act . . . . .	12

Total . . . . . 236

#### 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.

#### DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Owing to the weakness of the division and number of patrols sent out not much drill was done except in the early spring, when all available men were put through a course of "setting up" and "arm" drill.

The annual target practice was gone on with as men were available.

#### LECTURES.

Lectures were delivered weekly during the winter months by Inspector Howard and Veterinary Staff Sergeant Sweetapple.

#### PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division was up to the standard.

#### CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied is of good quality, but the long boots do not wear as they should.

#### RECRUITS.

Two recruits were engaged here during the past year.

Six non-commissioned officers and seven constables re-engaged for a further term of service.

Eight constables were discharged in consequence of the expiration of their term of service, two were allowed to purchase, one was dismissed and one deserted.

#### HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. One case of scarlet fever and two cases of measles occurred, but owing to the precautions taken these diseases did not spread.

#### HORSES.

The horses belonging to the division are in good order and condition. A number of minor complaints and injuries occurred during the year, none, however, proving serious,

except in the case of Reg. No. 2083, which broke its neck when picketed out at Lamerton.

Ten horses were cast, sold and struck off the strength during the year.

To equip the Jasper patrol, 9 pack ponies were purchased, 31 for the Yukon overland patrol, and 3 for the Slave Lake patrol.

The horses on detachment were frequently inspected by Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Sweetapple, and have always been found to be well cared for.

The distance travelled by horses of this division during the past year was 153,709 miles, exclusive of over 2,000 miles covered by dogs, and the mileage for Inspector Moodie's party now en route to the Yukon via the overland route.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY.

The carbines of the division are in good order and repair, as are also the pistols. All arms requiring repairs were sent to Regina, and have all been returned. I have no artillery in my charge.

DESERTIONS.

One constable, viz., Reg. 1414, Constable J. H. Burke, deserted when on leave.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The men of my division generally bank their money in one of the chartered banks, only a few of them preferring the Government Savings Bank. The amount deposited this year in the Dominion Savings Bank was \$1,061.05.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness is in good order and condition. The saddles are in fair order. All repairs necessary to harness and saddlery are done by a local civilian saddler.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order and condition, none being bought or required during the year.

FORAGE.

The contract prices of oats this year are as follows, viz. :—

Fort Saskatchewan.....	26 cents per bush.
Edmonton.....	23 do do
Red Deer.....	33½ do do

The hay is of good quality and costs at :

Fort Saskatchewan.....	\$6 00 per ton.
Edmonton.....	5 00 do
St. Albert (no contract, purchased as required.)	3 50 do

FUEL.

Wood is used at Fort Saskatchewan all over the barracks with the exception of the latrines, hospital, canteen and engine house, in which places coal is burned.

Contract price for wood at :

Fort Saskatchewan is . . . . .	\$1 40 per cord.
St. Albert . . . . .	1 50 do

Coal costs at :

Fort Saskatchewan . . . . .	\$2 75 per ton.
Edmonton . . . . .	1 75 do

#### TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

The Government Telegraph Service has 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.

During the year a wire was stretched from Saddle Lake to Father Lacombe's half-breed colony at Egg Lake (north.)

The Roman Catholic Mission has a telephone line of their own running from the Bishop's Palace in St. Albert to the 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 centre of the barrack square, and in close proximity to all buildings except the hospital.

A tank which holds over 2500 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 and passable, much good work having been done by statute labour, and also by the North-west Government, under the supervision of Engineer T. W. Chalmers.

The grades leading to the ferry here have also been much improved by the ferry committee.

The trail leading from Edmonton to the Athabasca Landing was surveyed during the summer.

Some complaints were received *re* settlers fencing up old trails, these complaints were turned over to the local member of the district, in each case.

#### BRIDGES.

The bridges in this district, have in many cases been overhauled and repaired, some are still in need of repair and have been brought to the notice of the Territorial Engineer.

A combined traffic and railway bridge is now in course of construction across the Saskatchewan River at Edmonton, which, when finished, will be a source of great con-

venience to the combined town of Edmonton and South Edmonton, as well as to the district generally.

#### FERRIES.

There were five ferries in operation in this district during the past year, viz., two at Edmonton, one at Victoria, one at Crooked Rapids and one at Fort Saskatchewan. The last mentioned was purchased by the North-west Government during the year from Mr. Joseph Lamoureux, and is now run under the management of a committee taken from some of the prominent business men in the village, and the crossings are now much cheaper than in former years.

A bridge being in course of construction at Edmonton, will do away with the ferries at that point when finished.

#### LIQUOR LAWS.

The license system is in vogue in some parts of the district. Infractions of the law as regards the selling of liquor to Indians, etc., have been dealt with and the offenders punished. Permits for over 250 gallons of wine and whisky were cancelled by members of my command doing duty in the prohibited districts.

#### GLANDERS AND LUMPY JAW.

In several parts of the district glanders was found to exist. Staff Sergeant Sweetapple visited several farms at Innisfail, Dried Meat Lake and Edmonton, and in all cases where the disease was found to exist, the animals were destroyed and the usual instructions as to proper disinfecting given. I believe the disease is now thoroughly stamped out.

In the following districts individual cases of "Lumpy Jaw" were found, viz. :—Innisfail, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin, South Edmonton and surrounding locality. In each case where the disease was in an advanced stage the animals were destroyed, and in the earlier stages of the disease, treatment was prescribed and the animals quarantined until recovery occurred.

An outbreak of "symptomatic" anthrax occurred at Stony Plain in February, prompt action being taken, the disease was confined to one farm, so no serious loss resulted.

In October, Staff-Segt. Sweetapple visited Wimbleton District, where some cattle had died suddenly, and on an examination he found that the animals in question had died from anthrax. The carcasses of these animals were ordered to be burnt, and instructions given to the settlers to remove all cattle from the low, wet and swampy locality to where it was higher and dry. Since then no further deaths have occurred.

Several settlers living near Ponoka have lost a number of horses, and on Staff-Segt. Sweetapple's visit there he found the disease from which they were suffering to be typhoid fever. Instructions were given as to care and treatment, which latter was not very successful owing to the fact that the stock affected were for the most part young, and resisted violently any attempt to handle them.

Staff Sergeant Sweetapple visited Hay Lakes in May last for the purpose of applying the "tuberculin" test to a number of cattle there, but found they had not been handled sufficiently, and their surroundings were most unfavourable to a satisfactory test. He reports the cattle in good condition and apparently in the best of health.

#### SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

Immigration this year has been fair only, but owing to good crops and the general prosperity of the district, I anticipate during the coming year the advent of a large number of a good class of settlers, and all the information I have points to this being the case.

The crops throughout the district were abundant and good, both in yield and quality. Potatoes were not such a good crop as last year. Stock has all done well and beef animals are being disposed of at enhanced prices.

Several new steam threshers have been purchased by different persons and put to work, and from all I can learn there is work for several more. The good crops and growing prosperity of the country have had the effect of causing the farmers to invest in improved farm machinery, and I understand that the dealers in agricultural machinery are well pleased with the result of the year's operations. Outside of the sales made by the Massey-Harris Company, about \$30,000 worth of implements, machinery, etc., was sold in the district, during the past season.

#### RANCHING PROSPECTS.

There are no ranches of any size in the district, all the cattle being owned by farmers who have bunches ranging from 25 to 300 head. Several farmers own small flocks of sheep.

#### CREAMERIES.

There are several creameries in operation in my district, and I have been informed that they have been most successful this year, and that there is every prospect of increasing the industry during the coming year.

The creamery at Edmonton shows an output from the 7th of June to the 3th October of 27,380 lbs. of butter.

The Red Deer creamery turned out 30,154 lbs. of butter during the season.

There are two private cheese factories in the Icelandic settlement near Red Deer which turned out over 10 tons of cheese during the past season.

Separating stations have been established at Bowden, on the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, during the season, also at Fort Saskatchewan.

#### GAME.

Ducks and geese are fairly plentiful this year. Prairie chicken and rabbits scarce, but increasing. Moose, elk and deer are said to be plentiful in the Beaver Hills and other wooded portions of the district, such as the Athabasca and Lac la Nonne countries.

#### FISHERIES.

The police have rendered every assistance to the fishery overseer in this district, and in several instances act as fish guardians, and as a result I am told that fish are again on the increase.

Good catches of whitefish were made at Lac La Biche, Whitefish Lake and Saddle Lake. The latter was supposed to have been exhausted.

#### GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The equipment is in good order and repair and sufficient for our present needs.

#### DEATHS.

I regret to say that Mrs. Howard, wife of Inspector Howard, died here on the 15th of August last.

## BARRACK FURNITURE.

Boards and trestles are still in use in this division.

The barrack rooms are well supplied with benches, tables, etc., made by our own carpenter.

During the past year the mess room has been furnished with new tables, fitted on to iron frames, also chairs, both common and arm.

I strongly recommend that iron cots be supplied for use of the men, they would be healthier, cleaner and cheaper and would add greatly to the appearance of the rooms.

## DRAINS.

The drains have been inspected and repaired where necessary.

## IMPROVEMENTS TO BARRACKS.

I have little to report on this head. No new buildings have been erected during the past year.

A new floor was laid in Nos. 1 and 2 barrack rooms.

A large porch was added to the division kitchen, at the back of the mess room.

The stable floors were repaired whenever necessary.

## IMPROVEMENTS STILL NECESSARY.

New quarters for use of an inspector are badly needed, also a new guard-room, the present one being totally unfit to meet the requirements.

The sergeants' mess and quarters require new foundations, new floors and to be sided.

A small kitchen built on to the hospital would be a great convenience, and add to its efficiency.

## INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians in this district has, on the whole, been good, and I understand that they are in a fairly prosperous condition.

The only serious crime committed was the murder of a squaw on the Stony Plain Reserve, for which a man named "Muskego" was arrested, committed for trial and acquitted at the last sitting of the Supreme Court at Edmonton.

## RELIEF TO HALF-BREEDS.

No relief to half-breeds has been given by me during the past year, neither have any cases of destitution been brought to my notice.

## RAILWAYS.

There is only one railway in my district *i.e.*, the Calgary and Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which up to the 1st of November last, ran two trains weekly between Edmonton and Calgary, since then, however, a third one has been put on, but which does not carry mails.

## CANTEEN.

Is still open, but owing to the small number of men at headquarters, it is not possible to make it pay expenses, and it will necessarily soon be closed, unless the strength of the division is increased.

## PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing no doubt to the increased carefulness exhibited by the average settler and the freighters, also to the instructions and warnings given to new comers by the police and the newly appointed fire guardians, I am happy to say that the damage and loss incurred by prairie fires during the past season was comparatively small.

Fires were seen starting up on several different occasions along the line of the Calgary and Edmonton, Railway, and the supposition is that they were started by sparks from the engine. I am, however, waiting instructions from you, and also for more information in these cases before taking proceedings. The only damage done by the above mentioned fires was to grazing lands, and a few rails burnt.

There were 17 convictions obtained against different parties during the season, for setting out prairie fires and leaving camp fires burning, or not extinguishing them properly. Fourteen cases were dismissed and one man was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Inspector Jarvis obtained three convictions on his northern trip against persons for setting fire to the bush. On the Upper Peace River he found especially that vast fires had driven off the game and consequently impoverished many of the Indians. The Indians themselves have been known to burn off moose ranges and consequently large tracts of country.

Travellers of all kinds, including missionaries of every denomination, traders and Hudson Bay Co's. servants, prior to the advent of Inspector Jarvis and the police into the unorganized portions of the North-west Territories, were very careless as regards leaving their camp fires burning, but the repeated warnings given to them and other travellers by our men stationed in the north, have greatly lessened the evil.

I have again to complain of the tardiness and unwillingness of settlers in some parts of my district in turning out to fight fire, they imagine they should only be called out when their own particular property is in danger. The recent appointment of fire guardians throughout the different settlements should be the means of settlers being more promptly at the scene of the fire, than when members of the force had to ride long distances to ascertain the locality of the fire.

It is my conviction that the general origin of fall fires is the burning of guards around stacks. An amendment to the ordinance prohibiting the lighting of fires, except for domestic purposes, during the day, *i.e.* between sunrise and sunset, would tend to lessen the evil, as parties burning guards could better watch the flames than in the daylight.

## OCCURRENCES AND INCIDENTS.

The Honourable the Minister of the Interior visited Edmonton on the 15th of November, travelling by the regular train. He attended a public meeting held at Robertson's Hall, Edmonton, and was present at a banquet given by the Board of Trade of Edmonton, in the evening of the day of his arrival. He proceeded south by the regular train next day.

On the 21st of June all available men, accompanied by the band, marched to Edmonton for the purpose of assisting in the celebration of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, which I am happy to say passed off most successfully. Before returning to headquarters, the division was entertained at a banquet tendered by Major McDougall, of Edmonton, at which you were present.

In connection with the Diamond Jubilee, I may mention that two members of my division, viz: Staff-Sergeant Brooke, A.R., and Sergeant Byrne, G.W., had the honour of taking part in the jubilee procession held in London, England, on the 22nd of June, 1897.

On the 10th of June last, Veterinary Safft Sergeant Sweetapple was sent to Calgary for the purpose of meeting the Dominion Veterinarian, Dr. McEachran,—while there Sweetapple underwent an oral and written examination on different subjects in connection with his profession, the result of which was that he was appointed a veter-



inary inspector for this district, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Animals Contagious Diseases Act.

During the month of June, owing to the unprecedented rains, the river rose to an abnormal height, carrying away the ferry cable, and the ferry itself was carried down the river a considerable distance, before it was recovered. This state of affairs caused considerable amount of inconvenience to the settlers living on both sides of the river, but fortunately no lives were lost.

During the season the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer, the "North-west" made two trips from Prince Albert to Edmonton, and one from Edmonton to Victoria, with the casings and appliances for the oil boring operations now going on at that point.

Boring for oil is also going on at the Pelican Rapids, a point 100 miles down the Athabasca River from the "Landing." The plant with which the work is being done was moved from the Athabasca Landing after three years' unsuccessful trial, but I am given to understand that the indications at both Victoria and Pelican Rapids are most promising.

At 1 o'clock a.m., of the 16th July, when at Edmonton, I was called up and informed that an Indian woman named "Emma" or "Little Duck" had been found dead on Stony Plain, with every indication of having been murdered. I immediately despatched a constable and an interpreter to the scene of the alleged murder, directing the constable to send me a report of what information he could gather as early as possible. About noon of the same day I received his report, and on seeing the nature of it, I notified the coroner to go out, taking a jury with him, as it would be impossible to get one at the place where the murder was committed. I also considered it necessary that an autopsy should be held; this was done, an inquest was also held, and a verdict of "death by strangulation" returned.

From information received, I considered it advisable to arrest one "Muskego," a half-breed, who had been living with "Little Duck" and who had been seen quarrelling with her on the day of the murder, and who had disappeared prior to the discovery of the woman's body. It was some days before "Muskego" could be located, but at midnight on the 17th July, he was arrested by Corporal Macdonald and Constable Harding, in a shack near South Edmonton.

I held a preliminary investigation and committed him for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court to be held at Edmonton.

On the 16th October last he was acquitted of murder and released.

On the 31st of October, one Fred Belter, a youth, 14 years of age, was committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

It appears that he and another boy about 16 years old, named Newbold, were engaging in a friendly wrestling match; Belter, who was getting the worst of it, got angry and taking out his pocket knife stabbed Newbold in the neck, severing the outside veins, from the effects of which wound Newbold died next day.

Belter is now in the guardroom here awaiting trial.

On the 10th of August a man named Jules Marois was found dead on the trail near St. Albert.

Coroner Braithwaite was notified by Corporal Casault, he proceeded to examine the body and make inquiries into the case, but did not consider an inquest necessary.

On the 19th of August a young married Galician woman named Wytas was brought to the barracks from Edna settlement, suffering from a gun shot wound in the left breast, accidentally inflicted by a young boy who was cleaning a shot gun. The wound was dressed by Dr. Aylen, who made the woman as comfortable as possible and sent her on to Edmonton to the General Hospital there. She lingered for several days, but ultimately died from the effects of the wound.

On the evening of the same date (19th August) an ex-Policeman named John Mewhort was found lying on the prairie about three miles from the barracks in a dying condition, he having been badly burned by a prairie fire, which he had started himself, he was also suffering from the effects of a sunstroke which he had evidently received during the afternoon.

From what could be learned from him it appears that he was working at his hay, the day was a very warm one, and being overcome by the heat and not feeling very well

he hitched up his team determining to go home, after getting into his wagon (which had some loose hay in it), he attempted to light his pipe, after this he remembered nothing.

My opinion is, that the hay in the wagon got on fire from the match which he used in his endeavour to light his pipe, the team (which was a young one) seeing the flame from the burning hay, ran away, and threw him out, the hay scattering about setting fire to the prairie. The team ultimately ran into a tree, and broke loose from the wagon, which was badly smashed up, and the box burned by the fire.

Mewhort was brought into barracks, taken to the hospital and carefully attended to by Dr. Ayles, who succeeded in bringing him around, dressing the wounds which were very severe. For some days he appeared to get better, a change took place, however, and he gradually got weaker until he died, on the 18th of October.

Owing to Mewhort's condition when found, and afterwards, it was not possible to send him to the General Hospital at Edmonton.

On the 30th August my chief interpreter, Charles Henderson, had his right arm broken in Edmonton, whilst assisting to brand pack ponies, he is now almost well.

On the 6th November, the steam saw and grist mill owned by Mr. Brox, of Wetaskiwin, and situated about six miles north from there, on the Big Stone Creek, was totally destroyed by fire, together with 400 bushels of wheat and some logs and lumber.

The burning of this mill will be a great loss to the community, as they got their flour for home use ground there, also their logs sawn, now they will have to go to Edmonton, a distance of 40 miles.

A woman named Mrs. Lilac, wife of a half-breed living on the Battle River, came to her death on the 25th of September last, by eating some poisonous roots, supposed to have been parsnips.

Constable McGillicuddy investigated this case, and as there were no grounds to suspect foul play, and no suspicious circumstances in connection with her death, it was considered unnecessary to hold an inquest.

On the 4th of October, it was reported to Constable McGillicuddy that a boy named Brederson, living at Meeting Creek, had been missing since the 2nd inst., upon which date the boy had left his home to hunt for some cattle. The settlers turned out *en masse* and assisted by the police scoured the country for the youth, who found his way home the following day (5th inst.), having been three whole days without food.

On the 6th October, Mr. Gee, a settler living four miles east of Red Deer, lost his house and its contents through a spark having set fire to it.

An inquest was held by Dr. Donovan, on the 26th March, at Tindastol settlement near Red Deer, upon the body of one James Fausett, who died suddenly on the 20th March. The jury assembled returned a verdict of "death from natural causes."

On the 24th of May, a settler named Wade, of Horseshoe Lake, near Innisfail, had his stables, corrals and implements destroyed by fire, which was supposed to have been caused by one which had been used for branding purposes spreading to a manure pile during the afternoon, in the absence of every one. Loss \$1,000.

On the 30th September, one John Wells, a settler living at Wavy Lake, died suddenly on his farm. Dr. George, coroner, having been notified by Constable Hetherington of the event, went out and saw the deceased, and granted a "warrant to bury." No inquest was thought necessary.

On the 5th October, I received instructions from you to try and locate one E. E. Atkinson, an ex-army officer, who was supposed by his parents to have come to grief somehow, they not having heard from him since the spring of the present year. After some difficulty I located the man, who was working on the river, mining, about twelve miles from here. I reported the circumstances to you on the 28th October last.

On the 14th August, I received a wire to the effect that the body of a man had been found in the Saskatchewan River at Edmonton. On inquiry it turned out to be one Robert McMillan, a school teacher from Stony Plain, who had been working up the river. It appears he left the place at which he was working on a raft, steering it with a long-handled mining shovel. On passing the mouth of Conjuring Creek he was seen trying to make his way to shore, using the shovel as a paddle. This was the last seen

of him until his body was taken from the river at Edmonton, and identified by his friends from Stony Plain, who are looking after his estate.

On the 23rd of April, one John Gallahan, who was undergoing a term of imprisonment for vagrancy, died in the hospital here, suffering from an abscess on his knee.

The district has been pretty well free from disease or sickness during the past year. An outbreak of scarlet fever at Battle Lake, in the Wetaskiwin District, occurred during the year, but it was confined to two families and was prevented from spreading owing to instructions given the inhabitants of the district, by myself, through the constable stationed at Wetaskiwin.

A cot was set up in the Edmonton General Hospital on the 1st November, and it is to be held at the disposal of the officer commanding this district for the space of two years from that date, and to be for the use of ex-policemen. The men of the division voted the "Jubilee" grant of 50 cents per man made them for this purpose.

The following new post offices have been opened during the year:—

Ponaka.—Near the crossing of the Battle River, on the Calgary and Edmonton trail, on section 4, township 43, range 24, west 4th.

Whitford.—At Egg Lake (or Whitford Lake) on section 36, township 56, range 16, west 4th.

Beaumont.—White Mud District, on section 26, township 50, range 24, west 4th.

Riviere.—Egg Lake District, section 18, township 55, range 26, west 4th.

Ellerslie.—An old Indian Reserve, south of Edmonton, section 29, township 51, range 24.

Egg Lake.—Near Egg Lake, north on section 28, township 56, range 26, west 4th meridian.

The division was inspected by yourself on the 30th December, 1896, and on the 23rd June, 31st August and 27th November, 1897, and by the assistant commissioner on the 6th February, 1897.

During the past year I have had three officers under my command, viz., Inspectors Snyder, Howard and Jarvis.

Inspector Snyder made a most successful and important patrol of nearly three months duration into the Jasper Pass and Peace River districts.

Inspector Jarvis early in January last proceeded with dogs to the Athabasca District, visiting several of the H. B. Company's forts. This was a hard trip and a new departure in police work and duties. He had several offenders against the laws and ordinances brought before him, whom in some instances he fined, and in others cautioned. I understand that the patrol was productive of great good.

Inspector Howard is now attached to "F" Division, Prince Albert.

Before closing this report, I think it is my duty to point out for your information the fact that owing to the weakness of my division, the district over which I have supervision, has not been policed as it should have been. The population has been largely increased, and is steadily increasing, the increase consisting as it does of the farming class, means a greater number of people to be visited by the patrols, I therefore trust that the division will shortly be brought up to sufficient strength to meet the increased work.

The discovery of the rich gold fields in the Yukon and Peace River districts has given a great impetus to business in Edmonton and vicinity, caused by the ever increasing numbers of people who are outfitting there and going into the north by this route.

In connection with this Yukon rush, I would observe that a great number of these travellers are of all countries and of a mixed class, and going as they are through an unorganized and Indian country, fully armed, trouble may ensue.

I would further point out that no treaties have been made with the Indians whose country these people are going through, and I am informed that they look with distrust on the influx of whites.

In view of these facts, I think that the sooner definite arrangements are made for the proper protection of this route by the establishment (about 400 miles north of Edmonton) of a police division with the attendant outposts, the better it will be.

Although during the past year the division has been very weak, yet, I am glad to say 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 medical and veterinary reports, musketry returns, patrol map, criminal returns, estimates from the Q.M. Department, distribution state, and a return from Staff Sergt. Sweetapple, showing the work performed by him during the season on account of the Department of Agriculture.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH.

*Supt. Commanding "G" Division & District.*

## APPENDIX G.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. B. MOFFATT, "A" DIVISION

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
MAPLE CREEK, 1st December, 1897.

The Commissioner,  
North-west Mounted Police.  
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report of this district for the past year.

Not being transferred to the command of "A" Division until the 1st of October last, I have practically no personal knowledge of what has taken place in the district, and am relying upon the official records for the information contained below.

From present indications the district appears to be in a most prosperous condition; cattle have gone into the winter in better condition than usual; beef sales have been large, and prices realized have been better than in former years, consequently more money in circulation.

Upwards of \$40,000 has been paid for beef for shipment east in the village of Maple Creek alone, and at Medecine Hat and Swift Current combined, \$20,000 or thereabouts.

Calf crops this season were not up to what might have been expected, owing in the first place to a scarcity of serviceable bulls on the ranges, several of the largest owners close herding their breeding stock in remote places, to ensure using their own bulls, and partly to cows being continually harried and worried by steers, of which large numbers have been imported into the district, though the larger numbers are American steers which are continually straying across the line to this side.

These latter mingling with the Canadian cattle cause much annoyance and loss to settlers, principally of course on the south side of the Hills; the loss consisting of time expended in cutting out these intruders and driving them off, and in some instances loss of property in the shape of hay destroyed, fences broken, &c., &c.

On the subject of American cattle I will report more fully further on.

The winter, since last report from this district, was severe, in fact the storms of last November exceeded in severity anything ever seen before in the history of settlement during this month; happily a Chinook in December, and another in January broke the sameness to a considerable extent, otherwise the cattle on this range would be fewer by some thousands than they now are, and the cattlemen crippled financially for an indefinite period, as none of them had hay enough to feed their animals, commencing as the winter did, fully a month or six weeks earlier than usual in this district, and lasting until well on in March, with the exception of the two breaks mentioned.

As it turned out the loss was not more than an ordinary one, a few old cows and weaklings succumbing to the severity of the cold, which at one time in January, and again in February registered 42° below zero.

The industry of sheep grazing is increasing in this district, and appears to be very profitable for those engaged in it, they having a twofold means of realizing a profit, namely, through the sale of wool, and the sale of sheep for mutton, some of the sheep owners in this neighbourhood, having from a very small beginning a few years ago, become in very comfortable circumstances.

Figures are given in another paragraph of shipments made from this district.

The number of horses has materially decreased. Last year everybody who had horses for sale, shipped and drove them out for sale or to trade for cattle, east and

north : This year it has been repeated on a smaller scale, until now, there is no ranch in the neighbourhood with one exception, that carries more than 200 head.

The Oxarart Company, which were the largest horse owners, have dissolved partnership and gone out of business as a firm dealing in horses ; and since the death of the senior member of the company, Mr. M. Oxarart, the stock (principally cattle), has been disposed of.

Beef buyers have been frequently through the district, and prices paid were good ; all shipments being eastwards for old country and eastern Canadian markets, with one exception, that was a shipment made to Dyea, Alaska, to be driven over the Dalton Trail to Dawson City. It consisted of three carloads of beef cattle, and one carload of horses to be utilized as pack animals.

This venture was made by E. Fearon, Esq., M.L.A. for this electoral district.

I have not yet heard whether the trip was successfully accomplished or otherwise. An ex-policeman himself, he was accompanied by three other ex-police as assistants.

There is little to be said regarding any industries engaged in other than the raising of live stock. Farming is not indulged in, except in a very small way. Some few crops of grain in the Medicine Hat neighbourhood were said to be very good, and the root and vegetable yield was noted as excellent at the fall fairs of the agricultural societies, both at Medicine Hat and at this place ; but it is all made subservient to the raising and feeding of animals, as the grain used is nearly all imported for local requirements.

Owing to a rather dry season in the eastern portion of the district, the hay crop was light, but from the Ten Mile detachment, westwards, frequent showers on the hills produced a luxuriant crop of grass, of which large quantities were cut by settlers in that locality, and as no early frosts came, it is well cured for winter feed.

No cases of the disease among cattle mentioned in report of last year as "Hoof Rot" have come under our notice this season. It was probably only of a temporary character, curable by change from a wet to a dry range.

#### SHIPMENTS of Live Stock, &c., from Maple Creek District.

From	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Wool.
				Tons.
Maple Creek .....	2,465	365	4,645	22
Walsh .....	512	42	3,248	15
Crane Lake .....		21	591	4
Gull Lake .....			1,000	6
Swift Current .....	199		2,805	32
Medicine Hat .....	2,032	86	1,020	5
Totals .....	5,208	514	13,399	84

#### IMPORTS of Live Stock.

To	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.
*Maple Creek .....	2,262	98	
Colley .....	73		
Orane Lake .....	686		
Gull Lake .....	145		
Swift Current .....	160		
Medicine Hat .....	8,120		
Total .....	11,446	98	

\*Eight hundred head more cattle than above were brought by settlers arriving by trail from Manitoba and eastern portion of Territories, and one hundred more horses.

## AMERICAN CATTLE

Still continue to drift over on this side of the line, and are a source of annoyance and trouble to settlers here.

The two line riders employed last November, were unable to successfully cope with the number of these animals that were in the country, as owing to hard weather, it was an impossibility to drive them any distance; all that could be done was to cut them out and drive them away from around ranches where they were eating up feed, and generally a nuisance. Toward spring they were gathered and in June last a round up from Montana arrived, and worked out all that could be found and drove them out of the country, our line riders and representatives of the various Canadian Cattlemen accompanying the round up to check what brands were taken.

Four thousand and thirty-five (4,035) head were taken out in July and driven across the line, and in August when haying was in progress, it was reported that despite the efforts of the line riders, American steers were again swarming into the country.

Mr. Survant, of Malta, Montana, was written to, and informed of the facts, in response he sent over another party of seven men with 105 horses, who again rounded up all the American animals they could find, this time some three thousand (3,000) head which were taken across the line below East End.

The brands mostly running on this side in the direction of East End are the property of the Bloom Cattle Co., of Malta, Montana, of which the Mr. Survant above mentioned is foreman, they keep a line rider on this side, who stays at Pollock's ranch near East End, and who works with our man Burgess.

Towards Ten Mile, and west of that detachment, the cattle of the Shonkin and Marias ranges are the intruders, and although Mr. Prueitt, secretary of the Montana Live Stock Association, has been written to, no line rider to co-operate with our man has been put on.

I would suggest the employment of another line rider to be stationed at Pendant d'Oreille, or better still, at Many Berries Creek, as large numbers of American cattle drift in between Willow Creek on the east and Milk River on the west, and the distance between Ten Mile, where Line Rider Nicol is stationed, and Writing on Stone, where the "K" Division man is, is 120 miles, a large tract for two men to keep cattle out of.

A patrol made by Constable Purvis and Line Rider Nicol into that country a short time ago, resulted in their gathering and driving across the line over three thousand head, all picked up near Willow and Sage Creeks.

## GENERAL.

As far as I have learned nothing further has been done about the matter reported on May 21st, referring to the importation of stockers purchased in Ontario to the district by a Montana cattleman, who is running some six hundred (600) head of young steers on Many Berries Creek, near the boundary line. That in itself is not a reprehensible action, but when the same brand is permitted to be used on this side of the line as he uses on the other side, not 40 miles away, and he is thus able to run his American or Canadian cattle where he pleases, the affair assumes a different complexion.

There is no doubt in the minds of the people here cognizant of the facts, that the purchase of these stockers in Ontario was a well-laid plan to prevent any opposition on the part of the authorities here to his American cattle being grazed in Canada.

The matter of his being allowed to record this brand in Canada was represented to the recorder at Macleod, but it is not known here whether he was allowed to use it or not; the cattle were branded with it when unloaded from the cars and still carry it and no other.

There is nothing to prevent a stockman who has cattle on each side of the line, which bear the same brand, rounding up what are required in Montana, driving them in here from Montana and so avoid paying any customs duty by saying they are Ontario stockers.

If such practices are carried out they might very easily be stopped by simply not allowing any brand in use in Montana to be recorded or used here.

Your attention is drawn to this matter, as it is reported that others in Montana, finding their ranges eaten off, are endeavouring to get a foothold in the Territories for their cattle.

The above is one of my reasons for suggesting that a line rider should be stationed at Many Berries Creek.

#### CRIME.

A prisoner, George Wood, who was arrested for theft at Medicine Hat, and who there escaped from arrest, was recaptured, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. He escaped from our guard-room here on the evening of December 22nd; a vigorous search was instituted, but the night was very dark and he got away; he was recaptured at Irvine Station on evening of 23rd, brought back and sentenced to six months additional imprisonment for escaping from custody; this prisoner was released from our guard-room by the clemency of His Excellency the Governor General, on June 22nd.

In connection with the above escape and recapture, an information was laid against a C. P. R. pumpman at Kincarth Tank, for aiding this prisoner to escape by giving false information to the police in pursuit of him, who were directly on his track. The man (Jos. Nelson) was committed for trial by Inspectors White-Fraser and Moodie, J.Ps., a "nolle prosequi" was, however, entered by the Crown prosecutor.

A Half-breed, (Alex. Cayon), was arrested at Medicine Hat on 19th February, 1897, for killing a steer and stealing the carcass thereof, the property of C. Y. ranch, near Langevin; the animal with others, had been struck by a train and injured slightly, the prisoner killed the steer and was caught red-handed by Mr. Bredin, foreman of the ranch. He was committed for trial and convicted before the judge of Supreme Court sitting at Medicine Hat on 10th, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in Regina jail.

P. E. Blaky, a Canadian Pacific Railway baggageman, was arrested in Medicine Hat and tried before Inspector Moodie at Maple Creek, on 17th of March, 1897, on information furnished to Staff-Sergeant Richards by Mr. Jansen, a detective of New York City, employed by the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway to work upon various cases of theft from the baggage of passengers.

The detective laid a trap for the thieves by placing amongst clothing, etc., in a portmanteau covered with steamship and foreign railroad labels, a quantity of apparently valuable jewellery, furs, etc., all marked privately in a peculiar manner.

His baggage was intact when examined at Donald on arriving from Vancouver, and was found to be rifled next time examined a few stations this side of that place, on arrival at Medicine Hat, the end of Blaky's run, the matter was laid before Staff Sgt. Richards and Superintendent J. Niblock of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Blaky here made restitution of a large number of articles, many of them stolen from baggage some time previously, and their loss reported to the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities at Montreal, hence their employment of the detective.

After being a short time in the guard room, the prisoner made application to the judge for a speedy trial, at the same time telling the officer commanding that he intended to plead guilty. A special sitting of the Supreme Court was arranged for, and the prisoner brought up for trial; he then changed his mind and amended his plea to "not guilty," prosecution not being ready under the circumstances, asked for and obtained an adjournment to regular sessions.

On June 17th, prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, in Regina jail.

On May 24th, Robert Lloyd was found in a cabin on Maple Creek, near the barracks, with his throat cut, he was brought to police hospital for treatment, and when sufficiently recovered was tried before Inspectors White-Fraser and Moodie for attempted suicide, and committed for trial.



No one was near the place when the affair happened, and only circumstantial evidence could be adduced. Prisoner had been drinking heavily for some time previously; he was tried before Supreme Court and acquitted.

In the latter part of June, a telegram was received from W. D. Smith, of Miles City, Montana, a state stock detective, stating that two men, Lansdon and Landré had "skipped out" for this side of the line, and were suspected of having stolen about one hundred head of horses which were missing from near Terry, Montana. A watch was kept for the outfit, and on July 9th, the patrol from East End Detachment came across the men, who had four horses with them. A special messenger was sent in to headquarters of division, where warrants were issued for their arrest and sent out, the same evening the men were arrested and brought to barracks. On 11th July, remanded for evidence on a charge of bringing stolen property into Canada, and the state stock detective communicated with by wire, he replied in due course that if they had only four horses to release them, which was done.

Information was laid by the License Inspector at Medicine Hat, that Albert Hughes, a druggist of that place, had sold liquor contrary to the provisions of the Ordinance, the case was tried before Inspectors White-Fraser and Moodie, J.Ps., on July 12th. Hughes was convicted and fined \$200 and costs, being a second offence, however, there was a flaw in former conviction and the conviction was quashed by the judge on writ of *certiorari*.

Henry Chapman was arrested in Medicine Hat, on information laid that he had attempted to carnally know a child six years of age. Prisoner was committed for trial by Inspector Primrose and brought before Judge Rouleau on November 4th, and acquitted, the statement of the child was not received owing to a technicality.

#### LUNATICS.

A young boy whose parents reside in Medicine Hat was committed to the asylum for insane at Brandon, Man., on January 18th, and removed there by escort from this division.

La Jeunesse, a vagrant, was found to be insane when arrested, and was sent to Brandon on February 11th, 1897, with an escort.

A boy patient in Medicine Hat General Hospital and an elderly woman, formerly a resident of Walsh, were examined and found to be of unsound mind; they were committed by Inspector Primrose on November 5th, and cases reported to His Honour the Lieut.-Governor. They were subsequently removed to Brandon by the hospital authorities (police paying for transport), where I hear the woman died shortly after arrival.

## SUMMARY OF CASES.

Nature of Crime.	No. Cases.	Remarks.
Theft. ....	7	(Two were juveniles, sentence suspended.)
Assault. ....	4	
Assault with intent. ....	2	
Creating disturbance. ....	14	
Escaping from custody. ....	2	Same prisoner.
Aiding and abetting escape from custody. ....	1	Withdrawn by Crown Prosecutor.
Stealing a ride on C.P.R. ....	46	
Contempt of court. ....	1	
Vagrancy. ....	25	
Cattle stealing. ....	2	Cases dismissed.
Cattle killing. ....	1	
Horse stealing. ....	1	Case dismissed.
Setting out poison illegally. ....	1	
Mischief. ....	3	
Killing game out of season. ....	3	
Illegal fence. ....	1	
Illegal branding animals. ....	2	
Illegal selling liquor. ....	1	
Peddling without license. ....	2	
Non-payment of wages. ....	2	
Embezzlement. ....	1	
Carrying concealed weapons. ....	1	Case dismissed.
Indian Act. ....	9	
Attempted suicide. ....	1	Acquitted.
Insanity. ....	4	Sent to Brandon Asylum.
Defiling a child. ....	1	Case dismissed, want of evidence.
Setting prairie fire. ....	1	
Total. ....	139	

## INDIANS

Are not numerous in this district. From a census recently taken for the information of Indian Commissioner there are nineteen families, consisting of 83 men, women and children. With the exception of very few, these are all at Medicine Hat.

They are peaceable, and in their own way industrious, doing various odd jobs, such as sawing wood, mudding up log buildings, &c., &c., for settlers, and polishing horns for sale to passengers on C.P.R.

During the past year two of those residents at Medicine Hat were convicted of being drunk and sentenced to imprisonment in our guard-room. One claimed that he got half a bottle of whisky from a passenger for horns, part of which he gave to the other.

Another Indian is at present serving a month's sentence for drunkenness, in village of Maple Creek; he gave the name of a half-breed who supplied him with the liquor, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

A few Indians have come down from the north to Medicine Hat, who were supposed to have been deported from the United States in the summer of 1896.

Two white men at this place were convicted of furnishing whisky to Indians in the neighbourhood, and punished by fine of \$50 in one case, two months' imprisonment with hard labour in the other.

A half-breed from Battleford, following the Indian mode of life, was convicted of being drunk in an Indian camp and sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour.

In regard to the Treaty Indians who had left their reserves without a pass from their agent, your instructions to arrest them as vagrants were carried out, two were charged with that offence before John Dixon, J. P., and cases against them dismissed by the magistrate.

The Indians are a remnant of "Front Man's" Band of Crees, with a few from Piapots; they have not received any treaty annuities in many years, and some of them have never taken treaty.

#### GAME

In the district is fairly plentiful, antelope are increasing in numbers, owing no doubt to a close watch being kept that they are not destroyed in the close season, and the fact that there are fewer Indians to hunt them at all times. Deer are still plentiful in secluded places, where they are seldom disturbed, but in the more settled parts of the hills they have disappeared entirely.

Geese and ducks were scarcer this season than formerly, notwithstanding the fact that some of the lakes which had been dry for some years were this spring filled with water.

Prairie chickens appear to be numerous in some part of the district.  
Three convictions were obtained for breach of Game Ordinance.

#### RAILROADS, ASSISTANCE TO.

None was required during the past year.

#### PRAIRIE FIRES.

The district has had two which might be classed as destructive; the first started near the C. A. C. Co's. fence at Dunmore, on the north side of the C. P. R. track, on April 16th, and although every effort was made by the detachment at Medicine Hat, and the settlers to check its progress, it escaped from them; and burnt to the banks of Fish Creek before it was extinguished.

It was in this fire that two men, new comers in the country, got burnt north of Forres; they saw the fire coming and being inexperienced, laid down in the grass to let it pass over them, they were pretty badly scorched about the face and neck, and had to go to Medicine Hat Hospital for treatment.

The second fire of any destructiveness occurred east of Bear Creek on May 5th, it burnt over a large extent of country, and got into the timber at the head of Bear and Piapot Creeks. All available men were sent out with teams, taking settlers and towns people, they returned on 6th, having burnt a guard to stop fire getting any further west and that night a shower of rain with snow in the hills put out the fire in the timber.

The country west of Medicine Lodge was burnt by fires that came in from the west and from the Lethbridge Branch of C. P. R. on the north, the grass being burnt, settlers in that district were compelled to move their stock elsewhere.

Another fire occurred between Gull Lake and Swift Current, but beyond burning off the grass, no damage was done, as it occurred at a season early enough for new feed to grow up.

It has, however, been a most fortunate season for the district in the freedom, during the summer and fall, from prairie fires of a devastating nature.

#### TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

There is only one telephone line in the district, viz., the one from town to barracks, the instruments, since being repaired, and the batteries renewed, by your authority last fall, have been working all right. A new set of poles should be put in in the spring.

The service of the C. P. R. telegraphs has been better since a complaint was made by the officer commanding to divisional Superintendent Niblock, about delay in receiving messages from Medicine Hat, in regard, principally, to morning trains. They have now a night operator at this station.

## CUSTOMS.

This outpost of the port of Calgary has made collections for duty to the amount of \$392.35, since 1st December, 1896, which has been remitted to collector at Calgary, as collected.

Let passes have been issued when required.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Except a small amount of grading, say half a mile, on the front street of Maple Creek village, and one mile on a road allowance seldom used, no work of that nature has been done this year. A grading machine was supplied by the N. W. Government to the district, it was used 5 or 6 days only. Some of the bridges built over creeks two years ago, although road allowances are not on trails, and in some cases, no approaches having been made to them, are impassable. The M. L. A. of the district has been practically an absentee during the past two years, and nobody appears to be responsible for the inaction.

Reference was made in last year's report to an artesian well having been bored at an expense of some \$722.50, and regretting the expenditure of this amount without carrying the affair through. This summer another well-boring party spent several weeks in cleaning out the pipe that had been sunk some 18 months previously; a good flow of water was again obtained, but for want of a proper pump being supplied to complete the work, it has again become choked with sand, and next year the operation will have to be repeated or the project abandoned.

## IMMIGRATION.

Four new settlers have located near the Ten Mile detachment, on Battle Creek; two of these are from Montana and two from Nebraska, U.S.

The latter are in good circumstances, having sold out farms in that State, and will invest in cattle.

The others have bought a few head of stock on this side since coming in, and as they brought what horses, wagons, implements, etc., they require, will doubtless do well.

Another settler from Montana has located on Frenchman's Creek, he is in a prosperous condition.

Several settlers from Manitoba and some from Moose Mountain and vicinity of Moose Jaw in the Territories have moved into this district during the past summer, bringing in some cases, as many as 200 head of cattle, besides horses and household effects, and are now located, some on Frenchman's Creek, and others about the Graburn settlement, and near the head of the mountain.

## QUARANTINE AND HEALTH OF ANIMALS.

The disease amongst cattle, known as actinomycosis or lumpy jaw, appears to be either increasing or greater vigilance has been exercised in detecting affected animals. Our Vety. Stf.-Sgt. has had numerous cases to examine in various sections of the district, but more in the vicinity of the Josefsburg settlement than at other places.

In most cases the settlers owning diseased animals have met us half way, when the fact was brought to their notice; and have killed the animal and buried the carcass, but in one case recently reported, the owner of the animal, after killing the beast, sold the hide, fed the front quarters to his dogs, and is using the hind quarters as food for himself and his family.

There was a case of suspected tuberculosis in two cows, the property of a settler (Hy. Marshall), from Montana, in the early spring. His animals were quarantined, and tested with tuberculin, when it was found the suspicion was fortunately, groundless.

Three cases only of glanders have been found to exist in the district during the past year. One, an old mare, belonging to a man named Todd, which was in the country for breeding purposes, and at pasture at Peacock's, where the police herd is kept. The mare was examined by Staff Sergeant Farr and destroyed.

The police herd was isolated and inspected carefully every second day for some weeks. One horse, No. 1493, exhibited some symptoms of the disease and was tested with mallein, he was found to have contracted a slight cold.

Every horse in the pasture was examined at this time; no further cases were found.

Another case of glanders was at Medicine Hat, a pony belonging to Jas. Porter was found to be diseased, was shot and the carcass buried under supervision of police.

Mr. L. C. Parsons had a stallion affected with glanders, he had it shot and carcass buried, a thorough examination of the rest of his horses failed to discover any further cases.

On April 20th it was reported by the Medicine Hat detachment that a band of sheep property of Mr. E. Walton of that place, had scab. Mr. Evans was advised at Macleod of the fact; he replied a few days later that he had nothing further to do with the quarantine; but as Walton's sheep were diseased last year our suspicions were doubtless correct.

Sergeant Joyce, then veterinarian, was not qualified to act, and nothing could be done in the matter as was reported to you.

Staff-Sergeant Farr arrived from Regina a few days later, and was sent to inspect them on May 2nd. He returned and reported having quarantined them and prescribed treatment; they were examined at intervals, and finally pronounced clean and released on June 15th.

Staff Sergeant Farr's report accompanies this.

#### ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Is embraced in section respecting quarantine.

#### ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Except furnishing census of Indians in district, no assistance was asked for.

#### BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

On February 4th, a party working under Corporal Pringle, commenced work with your authority, to tear down two buildings at the old barracks at Medicine Hat, viz., the guard room and quartermaster's store, for removal to this post.

The work was performed and party, returned on 18th, having loaded two flat cars with the material, which arrived here on the 20th, the Canadian Pacific Railway charging only a nominal rate for the transport.

The assistant commissioner arrived on the 21st and selected a site for the new guard room and authorized the removal, from the barracks square to the artisans' yard, of a log building, used as saddlers' and tailor shop; this was done at once.

Work was commenced on the new guard room on April 29th, using material taken from both buildings brought from Medicine Hat, a building 25 x 50 feet was erected; the frame, outside sheeting, battens, roof (shingled) and rough floor was completed.

The building is urgently required here to accommodate the prisoners, we having had an average of 8 during the past three months, confined in the old building, the size of which altogether for accommodation of guard and prisoners is 25 feet square, and the internal arrangements are such that the prisoners have to be allowed to have their meals in the outside part. There is one cell and two cages, taking up  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the entire space, yet not affording room for either prisoners or guard.

I might mention that it was on account of the above noted arrangement for meals, that the prisoner, George Wood, was enabled to effect his escape in December last.

To complete the new guard room, the sum of \$365 or thereabouts is required, and I most strongly recommended that this amount be provided at an early date, and authority given to have the work gone on with, as it is inside work that is required, it could be done during the winter months.

But I wish to draw to your attention that an additional sum will require to be provided for labour, as there are no men available for, or competent, to do the work at this post.

The orderly room was moved on June 1st to the hospital, to allow Asst. Surgeon Paré the use of the former orderly room as an addition to his quarters; it occupies a ward and the dining room of that building, and deprives the assistant surgeon of their use; the arrangement is not at all satisfactory to either the doctor or myself.

Should an epidemic of fever or other illness occur, or what is quite likely a patient be brought in who could not be taken up stairs, the orderly room would have to vacate the rooms now in use, and in the present state of the post there is no suitable building available.

Repairs are urgently required to the various buildings as follows:—

The whole barrack building, the sergeants' mess, the old guard room, and that part of the assistant surgeon's quarters formerly used as the orderly room require to be re-floored.

The roof of all buildings require to be painted to preserve the shingles.

#### CONDUCT

Of division has been generally good. One constable was imprisoned and dismissed by your order on January 6th for intoxication.

Two sergeants were reduced on seniority roll and fined. Five constables were fined for intoxication, and a few punishments were inflicted for minor breaches of discipline.

#### CANTEEN

Continues to be a source of recreation to the men, providing a good library, many papers and periodicals not supplied by the department, besides cricketing, tennis, and other materials giving them a substantial assistance to messing, by grants, and permitting the purchase of supplies at a small advance on cost price.

The establishment itself is sound financially and has sufficient assets to pay off all liabilities, and leave a balance to its credit.

#### DRILLS.

Setting up and arm drill was commenced on January 6th, and continued daily for six weeks.

Squad drill was recommenced on August 25th and continued for three weeks when it was discontinued owing to press of other work.

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

The annual target practice was commenced on August 2nd and was continued as opportunities offered of getting the men in from outposts.

Reg. No. 2883, Constable Sinclair, K., again made the highest score in the division, this being the fourth consecutive year he has done so, but in this practice he has carried off the honours in all three events, mounted, dismounted and revolver, his scores were in each, 86, 289, and 151 respectively.

## DETACHMENTS

From this division are stationed at Medicine Hat, Swift Current and Maple Creek Town station on the C. P. R. and at East End, Farwell, Ten Mile, and Medicine Lodge on the south side of the Cypress Hills; the distribution state of division shows the strength of each.

All are now very much reduced from the number formerly considered necessary to perform the work; this is more especially felt during the winter months when patrols are ordered to consist of not less than two men.

For instance, at Medicine Lodge, for which I can spare only one sergeant and two constables, if two of these are on patrol to Josefsburg or elsewhere, it leaves one man alone for two days at least, and should anything occur of a serious nature, calling suddenly for his services, it would leave the detachment vacant, and the stores unguarded, besides which the man would have to go alone on the duty, which is itself against orders.

Ten Mile and East End are in the same position, except that each has a "Line Rider" whose time should be occupied in looking after American cattle, while at Farwell there are only two constables, who can patrol only when the East End party visits them or by leaving their detachment vacant for the time.

In regard to this latter detachment I would quote from Inspector White-Fraser's report of last year. 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' 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 ridge," there is good water, feed and a little firewood, and from that point the whole country can well be seen.

I endorse Inspector White-Fraser's suggestion in this respect. A N. C. Officer and two constables would be required for the proposed detachment during the summer, and a Line Rider stationed there would be nearer to his work.

If you considered it advisable, the Farwell detachment could be closed up while the Cheery Patch party was out, as that sub-district would be covered from the south by the latter.

The detachment at Langevin was called in by your orders on 6th December last, and was not renewed this year owing to scarcity of men, although a request to have a constable or two stationed there, was received from Mr. Bredin of the C. Y. ranch, some of whose cattle were killed and stolen during the past winter.

The detachment at Josefsburg was recalled for a similar reason, that settlement being now visited weekly in accordance with your instructions by the Medicine Lodge partol who remain over there one night, being billeted with a settler.

With the small number of men at present under my command. I am unable to strengthen any of the outposts to the complement required to perform the actual police duty and patrolling properly; and in this district where so much property is running loose on the prairie in the shape of cattle, it is only by a regular system of patrols that it can be protected.

## PATROLS.

The system of summer patrols between detachments and headquarters of division commenced on May 1st, and was continued until November 1st, when the winter system commenced.

Patrols met regularly once each week between detachments, exchanging reports, mail, etc., and the sub-districts surrounding the outposts were patrolled and settlers visited.

A special patrol was made into the Red Deer country north of Medicine Hat, by your orders. Staff-Sergeant Richards, with one constable, left Medicine Hat on July 13th, visited all the settlers on the river down to the Forks, including Mes-rs. Gordon and Ironsides ranches.

They were unable to cross the river at the Forks owing to high water at that season, there being no boat, and were compelled to return on the north side of Saskatchewan, visiting the settlers below Medicine Hat.

There were no complaints made and Staff Sergeant Richards reports that every one seemed satisfied that the country was well adapted to stock raising, having had the experience of one winter and two summers in it, and it is said that some 1400 head of beef cattle shipped by Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides from their ranch this fall, were above the average in weight and condition.

#### FIRE.

On May 28th, the immigration building occupied as police quarters, court room, etc., in the town of Medicine Hat, caught fire, presumably from sparks from a C. P. R. engine, and was burnt to the ground in a very few minutes, together with the police stable and a livery stable adjoining, occupied by Mr. J. F. Sanderson.

Two constables only were stationed there at the time, the senior of whom reported the occurrence by wire. Inspector White-Fraser left at once, and held an exhaustive inquiry into the origin of the fire, but nothing of a definite character could be elicited from either police or civilians. The loss, except buildings, was not large.

#### COURTS.

Sittings of the Supreme Court were held at Medicine Hat, on January 4th, May 10th, June 17th and November 4th; the sitting of May 10th being a special session to hear cases against P. E. Blaky and L. Clark on applications made by the prisoners.

#### ARMS

Were inspected frequently and found in good order. New barrels were put on some of the Winchester carbines by the armourer sergeant in Regina.

Enfield revolvers are in good condition.

#### AMMUNITION.

We have been using Dominion ammunition for both carbine and revolver; it is not found to be as accurate as the American Winchester, and is inclined to foul the pieces.

That for revolver is not charged as heavily as the English manufactured article, and better targets are made at the short ranges; a good many miss fires occurred at the annual practice.

#### FORAGE

Supplied by contractors was of uniformly good quality. The hay furnished at Maple Creek post could not be excelled anywhere; it was cut on irrigated land.

That supplied on detachments was better than last year, a decrease in the quantity contracted for, of nearly 100 tons effected a considerable saving.

#### RATIONS

Have been of good quality, except in one case where the bacon supplied was rather too fat for our tastes it was returned and promptly replaced by the contractors.

#### CLOTHING AND KIT.

There appears to be a difficulty in getting long boots, none except some  $\frac{1}{2}$  dozen pairs have been received at this post for over a year.

The sizes required are Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9's.



## ARTIZANS.

The only artizan in the division is a blacksmith. We have a "handy man," a special constable, who acts as a carpenter, saddler, tinsmith and painter, and performed the work in each department to the best of his ability ; but as the three first mentioned trades require skilled labour, a qualified man for each should be sent.

## FIRE PROTECTION

Is the same as last year, except two babcocks in the hospital were frozen up and burst during the severe cold snap last winter, the hospital orderly being at the time on guard.

The engine and hose was tested frequently and found in good working order.

## TRANSPORT.

We have six heavy wagons in good order, two in fair condition, and two useless for anything, except hauling manure and hay in the post.

There are four spring wagons which are in good order.

Four of the six double buckboards which are on charge, are in good order ; of the others, one requires a new set of wheels to make it serviceable, and one is worn out and practically useless.

The single buckbord is also worn out.

Of winter transport there are two light bob-sleighs serviceable, and two which could be put in fair order if a carpenter was sent to this post. Two of the heavy bob-sleighs are serviceable and one other on charge should be condemned.

Altogether the transport is sufficient for our needs if wheels are supplied for one buckboard.

## HARNESS AND SADDLERY

Is in a generally good state of repair. The two sets of heavy wheel harness supplied from Regina last fall, were taken into use this spring and are very suitable for the work.

Fifteen single cincha saddles were shipped to Calgary by your order, and one was condemned and sold. We have enough for our present requirements.

## HORSES

Of the division are in good average condition. Nineteen are in the post for duty, and twenty are on herd at Peacock's ranch for the winter.

Their health during the past year has been good, no deaths have occurred, and no cases of a serious nature have required treatment.

During the past year fourteen horses were cast and sold and three were cast and killed to make dried meat for dogs of Yukon party.

One of our horses was taken to England by the Jubilee contingent and disposed of there.

## MILEAGE.

The mileage of the horses of the division for the year is 106,824 miles.

## HEALTH OF DIVISION.

I regret to have to report that a death occurred in the division during the past year. Reg. No. 549, Sergeant William Robert McMinn, was admitted to hospital on

August 28th suffering from typhoid fever, despite the unremitting care and attention of Asst. Surgeon Paré, he died from the disease on September 13th and was buried the day following in the police graveyard.

Special Constable Cobell came in from Ten Mile detachment on October 11th and reported to the assistant surgeon, he was found to have two ribs broken, caused by a kick from a horse while getting out firewood for the detachment, the injury was attended to and he returned to his detachment a few days later.

I am glad to be able to say that no other serious cases occurred.

#### INSPECTIONS

During the past year were made as follows; by the assistant commissioner on December 5th, February 21st and June 15th.

Horses of division were examined by Inspector Burnett, V.S., on March 1st and November 1st.

Inspections of headquarters of division are made weekly by the commanding officer and arms and kits of the men inspected frequently.

The detachments have been visited by an officer of the division every month and oftener in some cases.

#### COMMAND

Of "A" Division has seen several changes during the past year.

Inspector White-Fraser proceeding on leave previous to his being retired from the force handed over command to Inspector Moodie on August 12th; who in turn handed over to Inspector Primrose on 19th of same month previous to his leaving on special duty to the Yukon by the overland route. On the 4th October I arrived from Regina and assumed command of the district.

#### CHANGES IN DIVISION.

Assistant Surgeon Paré from Battleford, replaced Assistant Surgeon Fraser, who was transferred to "C."

Sergeant Joyce arrived from Prince Albert to replace Acting Corporal Mountford in veterinary charge. He in turn was replaced by Staff Sergeant Farr, on his proceeding to England with the Jubilee contingent. Quartermaster Sergeant Knight was transferred to Macleod, Staff Sergeant Hyles being sent from Regina as quartermaster sergeant until August, when he left for Yukon.

Constable Forbes was transferred to Regina as saddler, where he has since been promoted.

Five constables whose term of service expired have taken their discharge and one constable was dismissed.

One corporal and five constables have been permitted to purchase their discharge.

One sergeant-major, three sergeants, one corporal and four constables have completed their terms of service and re-engaged for a further term.

Two special constables were dismissed.

Two staff sergeants, one sergeant, two corporals and seven constables were transferred for service in the Yukon district, and Inspector Moodie and Constable Fitzgerald detached on special service by the overland route to that place.

DISTRIBUTION State "A" Division, Maple Creek, November 30th, 1897.

Station.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Totals.	Horses.		Total.
										Saddle.	Team.	
Headquarters of division ..	1		1	2	1		11	4	20	9	10	19
Medicine Hat ..						*1	1		2			2
Swift Current ..							1		1	1		1
East End ..					1		2	1	4	3	2	5
Farwell ..							2		2	2		2
Ten Mile ..						1	1	2	4	2	2	4
Medicine Lodge ..					1		2		3	3	2	5
Maple Creek, town station ..						1			1	1		1
Calgary ..		1							1			
Yukon ..		1					1		2			
Herd ..										11	9	20
On leave pending discharge ..							1		1			
Discharge not struck off ..							1		1			
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>59</b>

\*Acting corporal.

STRENGTH OF DIVISION

As shown by attached distribution state entirely inadequate to the requirements of this district. I am not exaggerating when I say that the country in and about the Cypress Hills is equal in importance to any in the territories, and the large amount of property in stock of various kinds running at large, and liable to excite the cupidity of dishonest parties certainly deserves protection; situated as it is on the boundary line.

At division headquarters there is a total strength of 18 N. C. officers and men including 4 special constables, every man of whom is employed, some in double capacities, and in a case of emergency requiring our services, it would be only at a great inconvenience that one man could be spared.

One of the men on detachment reported himself sick, and to relieve him the only man that could be spared was the one you sent me as a bugler.

In my opinion the detachments in the hills should be strengthened to at least five men each, to enable the patrols made to be frequent and thorough.

On 1st December, 1896, the strength of "A" division was 66 of all ranks, including five special constables.

On this date (30th November, 1897), the state shows a total of 42 officers, N. C. constables and special constables, of whom one inspector has not been in the division for a year; another is enroute to Yukon, accompanied by one constable. One constable is shown in the total as discharged as he is not yet struck off in general orders, and another is on leave until expiration of his term of service, which is on 4th December; thus further reducing the strength by two officers and three constables, leaving actually in the command, 37 of all ranks.

I inclose reports of Assistant-Surgeon Paré, Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Farr, also a report from the latter in connection with quarantine matters.

Return of cases tried, and estimates are forwarded under separate cover.

In closing I wish to draw your attention to the great inconvenience that exists from the fact of there being no justices of the peace at either Medicine Hat or Swift Current.

Owing to the property qualifications considered necessary, there seems to be a great difficulty in obtaining suitable men for the position; there is at the present time only one justice of peace besides myself in the district and he is a resident of this place.

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

GEO. B. MOFFATT,

Superintendent, Commanding "A" Division.

## APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. HOWE, COMMANDING  
DEPOT DIVISION TOGETHER WITH THOSE OF INSPECTORS J. A.  
McGIBBON, A. C. MACDONELL, E. GILPIN—BROWN AND SER-  
GEANT J. HYNES.

DEPOT DIVISION, REGINA, 1st December, 1897.

To the Commissioner North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the Depot Division and Headquarters District, together with reports from the following officers commanding sub-districts, viz.

Inspector J. A. McGibbon, Saltcoats ; Inspector A. C. Macdonell, Moosomin ; Inspector E. Gilpin-Brown, Regina ; Sergeant J. Hynes, Estevan ; Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Ayre, Regina.

### GENERAL.

Assiniboia has had a very productive season.

The wheat crop has been most excellent ; all grain ripened well, and so far as I can learn, none was injured by frost. The farmers here received good prices and have been able to dispose of all grain readily.

### STOCK.

Cattle have done well during the past season, there being a good growth of grass, more particularly in the Qu'Appelle Valley.

Assiniboia seems to be increasing its trade in cattle, but the land is more adapted for mixed farming.

### CRIME.

The following schedule which has been prepared from the offence sheets received from detachments, shows the number of cases acted upon by the police of the headquarters district during the past four years. These cases are classified according to the criminal code.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in the Headquarters District for 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Offence.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		Remarks on 1897.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	
Offensive weapons—									
Unlawfully having pistol in possession. . . . .			2	1	1	1	7	6	
Escapes and rescues—									
Escaping from custody. . . . .					2	2			
do prison, lock-up, &c.. . . .			2	2	1	1			
Corruption and disobedience—									
Obstructing peace officer. . . . .	2	1	1		3	3	1		
do sheriff. . . . .					3	2			
Contempt of court. . . . .					1	1	1	1	
Misleading justice—									
Perjury. . . . .	3		6	1	2	2	8		Awaiting trial, 3.
Offences against religion and morals, &c.—									
Neglecting to support family. . . . .	2	1	2	1	1				
Gambling. . . . .					4	2			
Gaming houses. . . . .		2							
Vagrancy. . . . .	5	5	41	34	47	42	53	46	Withdrawn, 1.
Drunks, disorderly and creating a disturbance	37	34	35	34	46	44	61	57	do 1; inter-
Common nuisance. . . . .			3						dicted, 4.
Selling things unfit for food. . . . .	1				1	1			
Creating a disturbance in church									
Acts of gross indecency. . . . .			3	3					
Offences against the person—									
Aiding suicide. . . . .			1						
Attempting suicide. . . . .					1		1		
Murder. . . . .		2	2		4				
Manslaughter. . . . .	1	1	1				1	1	
Rape. . . . .			1				2		
Seduction of girl under 16 years of age. . . . .			1	1					
Pointing fire arms. . . . .			1		1	1			
Assault, occasioning grievous bodily harm. . . . .			5	1	1	1	7	5	Awaiting trial, 1.
do threatening do do. . . . .					6	5	2		
Assault. . . . .	52	29	38	20	56	44	41	29	
do indecent. . . . .			2	2	2	1	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	2		
Malicious injury to property. . . . .	3	2	2		4	2	6	4	
Horse stealing and cattle stealing. . . . .	2	1	6	3	10	7	8	1	
Theft. . . . .	79	38	65	32	55	36	60	41	Withdrawn, 1; 3
do of registered letter. . . . .					1	1			complainants re-
House breaking to commit an indictable									ferred to prosecute.
offence. . . . .	1		5	2	2	2	2	2	
Libel. . . . .					2		3		
Fraud. . . . .	8	1	5	3			5		Withdrawn, 1.
Forgery. . . . .	3	2	5	2	2	1			
False pretenses. . . . .			11	2					
Robbery. . . . .			1				2		
Cruelty to animals. . . . .	1	1	4	3	10	9	4		1 case after conviction
Trespassing. . . . .	3	3			1	1	1	1	dismissed by J. P.
Receiving stolen property. . . . .			3	3	2	2	5	3	3 days afterwards.
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	6		
Selling intoxicants to Indians. . . . .	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	
Giving do do. . . . .	4	3	6	6	3	2	6	5	
Indians having liquor in possession. . . . .	6	5							
do drunk. . . . .			3	3	3	3	9	9	
Trespassing. . . . .					1	1			

## CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in the Headquarters District, &amp;c.—Continued.

Offence.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		Remarks on 1897.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	
Offences against Railway Act—									
Stealing rides.....			25	25	32	29	51	46	Withdrawn, 1, for want of an interpreter.
Offences against the North-west Territorial Ordinances—									
Selling liquor on election day.....					2	1			
Prairie fires, setting out, &c.....	34	24	23	20	47	39	41	32	Withdrawn, 1; left country, 1.
Refusing to turn out to fires.....	3	1	11	9	11	7	4	3	
Masters and servants.....	21	13	31	18	22	20	29	26	
Liquor ordinances.....	6	4	8	6	15	8	10	6	
Peddling without licenses.....	2	1	3	2	1	1	7	7	
Infectious and contagious diseases.....	1	1	1	1			3	2	Withdrawn, 1.
Insanity.....	13	12	11	9	18	13	15	12	
Game ordinance.....	1	1			9	9	4	2	
Sunday observance.....			3	3	2	2	1	1	
Refusing to do statute labour.....	1	1					1	1	
Pollution of streams.....	1	1					1	1	
Miscellaneous offences under ordinances.....			13	6	9	3	33	26	Awaiting trial, 2.
Giving prohibited person liquor.....					1		2	1	Withdrawn, 1.
Total.....	298	192	400	260	462	361	510	380	

On the examination of the above schedule, it will be noticed that there is a great similarity as regards the number of cases of common offences during the past four years.

The vagrant is still to the front, he having no less than 104 cases, being an increase of 25 as compared with last year.

The following are a few of the most important cases dealt with during the year :

#### Wood's Cattle.

About the latter end of May last a Mr Wood of South Alameda, missed some 70 head of cattle ; two tough looking American " cow boys " had been loitering about for some time and were suspected.

Sergeant Hynes of the Estevan detachment, was detailed to look into and follow up this case, and on the 22nd of June, along with the Wood Bros. and two hired men, he left for the States.

On the other side they met with the ready assistance of the U. S. sheriff and the stock inspector.

To find the cattle at first seemed impossible, and the difficulties that had to be dealt with were innumerable.

Sergeant Hynes stuck to the trail with great perseverance, and on the 6th of July reported from Glasgow, Montana, as having found four head and being on the track of more. He discovered these cattle in the band of one McAllister, and being satisfied that McAllister had more belonging to Wood, he remained about the place.

The method of buying information from crooks had to be resorted to ; and a total of 56 cattle and 5 calves were eventually recovered.

On the 10th of July information was laid against McAllister, and a preliminary examination was held ; he was remanded until the 13th, and on that date he alleged that he had purchased the cattle from a half-breed whose name he could not remember, and as he produced sworn evidence corroborating his statement, he was consequently discharged.

*Adam Grega Murder-Case.*

On the 21st August, 1897, Adam Grega, a Hungarian farmer of Kaposoor district, gave himself into custody, confessing to having murdered his father, Andrea Grega.

As Inspector Macdonell deals with this case in his report on the Moosomin sub-district, it is unnecessary for me to state anything further regarding it here.

*Prairie Fires.*

There have been 32 convictions this year under the prairie fire ordinance, a decrease of 7 as compared with last year.

The fires chiefly occurred in the district around Grenfell, Broadview and Moosomin, but more particularly the last place. With one or two exceptions these fires were not of a serious nature.

The total amount of fines under the prairie fire ordinance was \$607.

*Indians.*

The behaviour of the Indians in this district is all that could be desired.

The Indians of the Piapot's and Moscowpetung's Reserves have had the largest part of the hay contract for this post this year, and have put it up in a satisfactory manner.

Nine Indians have been convicted for either being drunk or having intoxicating liquor in their possession, but it speaks well for the energy of the police that the vendors of the liquor were convicted in each case.

*Almighty Voice.*

This Indian who, as previously reported by the officer commanding "F" Division in his report of 1895, was originally arrested on the 22nd October, 1895, near Batoche, on a charge of cattle killing, and escaped on the night of the same date. He was tracked by the late Sergeant Colebrook, who came up with him on the morning of the 29th, but in attempting to capture him was shot.

Almighty Voice had been at large until the latter end of May, 1897, and was then located near Duck Lake.

The beginning of the affair, I have no doubt, will be fully reported by the officer commanding "F" Division, I purposing only to refer to the part in which men from Depot were engaged.

On the 27th of May it was reported from Duck Lake that information had been received from Batoche, that one Napoleon Venne had been shot by Almighty Voice. Further reports received on the evening of the 28th and morning of the 29th, stated that Inspector Allan and Sergeant Raven had been wounded, Constable Kerr and a Mr. Grundy, postmaster at Duck Lake, killed, and Corporal Hockin mortally wounded. Early on the morning of the 29th, a party consisting of two officers, twenty-four non-commissioned officers and men, with 13 horses and a 9-pr. M.L.R. field gun, left Regina by special train for the scene of the trouble, Assistant Commissioner McIllree in command. On their arrival at the place where Almighty Voice was cached in a bluff, the assistant commissioner had it shelled, afterwards it was searched and the dead bodies of Almighty Voice, Little Saulteaux and another Indian named Doubling were found.

On the 7th of June a special patrol was sent out for the purpose of reporting upon the doings of the Nut Lake Indians, more particularly the relations of the Little Saulteaux, who was killed along with Almighty Voice.

Sergeant J. A. Smith was sent in charge of the first party, but reports being received on the 13th that the Nut Lake Indians seemed unsettled, the party was strengthened

by ten men, in view of possible trouble Inspector McGibbon taking command. Further reports, however, resulted in the reduction of the party by four men and five horses.

Inspector McGibbon and party then proceeded to Nut Lake, and finding the Indians there quiet and well disposed, selected a site for an outpost at Nut Lake and then returned.

#### ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

##### *Agriculture.*

Since the amendments to the cattle quarantine regulations, which took effect on the 1st of February last, the enforcement of the Infectious or Contagious Diseases Act has devolved on the North-west Mounted Police.

I regret having to report a very bad outbreak of glanders and actinomycosis or lumpy jaw in the Wolseley and Grenfell districts, in the early part of the season. The veterinary staff have, however, succeeded in getting it well under control. The cattle disease has very much increased the work in the district, 36 animals having been destroyed. Glanders has also been prevalent, 49 horses having been destroyed while suffering from this disease. I am of the opinion that the necessity of employing line riders, for the purpose of keeping American cattle from coming over the boundary line and grazing on Canadian pastures cannot be too strongly urged. This has been a grievance with Canadian cattle men along the border in the past, and will be in the future, unless the necessary steps are taken to prevent it.

##### *Indian Department.*

The usual escorts have taken the Indian treaty money to the reserves, and have attended the agents when making payment.

##### *Crown Timber Department.*

One sergeant and two constables are stationed on the border line, between Manitoba and the States, to prevent American settlers from stealing Canadian timber.

#### PATROLS.

Owing to the scarcity of men in the post during the past year, I have been unable to send out as many patrols as I should have liked, but the sub-district patrols have done a great deal of work, a distance of 181,256 miles having been travelled by our horses.

#### DRILL, TRAINING AND LECTURES.

Considering the limited number of men in the post, drills have continued throughout the year as well as could be expected.

During the past year 33 recruits joined, of these and others from last year 30 were finally engaged as constables, seven were discharged as not suitable for the service and the remaining seven are at present in the post on probation.

The annual target practice was carried on under the superintendence of Inspector Gilpin-Brown, returns of which have been forwarded to you, the shooting on the whole was good.



Lectures have been held weekly during the year on the duties of a constable and the criminal law, and also on veterinary subjects.

## HEALTH.

I regret having to report the death of Reg. No. 3008 Constable Montague and Reg. No. 3112 Constable Glend.

Constable Glend died of "aneurism" of the "thoracic aorta" on the 30th of May, and Constable Montague died of "peritonitis" on the 14th of September.

With these exceptions and two cases of typhoid and one of enteric fever, the health of the headquarters district has been most satisfactory.

## RATIONS.

The bread supplied was complained of once or twice, but is now all that can be desired. The beef and butter are also of good quality.

## CANTEEN.

The canteen is giving satisfaction under the supervision of Inspector Belcher, and its finances are in a flourishing condition.

## FORAGE.

The quality of the hay and oats supplied during the past year has been all that could be desired.

## FUEL.

Fuel is an expensive item in this post owing to the great quantity which has to be used in order to keep the buildings warm, many of which are of very light structure and require lots of fire to keep them at a comfortable temperature.

## LIGHT.

The electric light in barracks gives satisfaction.

## HORSES.

The health of the horses during the past year has been satisfactory. A large number have been cast and sold; fourteen went out to herd for the winter months; seven remount horses were purchased, four being kept here and three being transferred to Battleford.

The horses on patrol and actual duty travelled 187,649 miles.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness is inspected weekly and is kept in good repair.

## TRANSPORT.

Most of the transport at this post has been in use for a number of years, but is still in good repair.

## INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Moosejaw detachment and the Estevan sub-district, leaving Regina on the 8th October. On arriving at Moosejaw I found everything correct, but I would like to draw your attention to a difficulty with which our constable stationed there has to contend with.

It is the keeping of a prisoner after arrest has been made. There are cells in the court house at Moosejaw, but the police have no authority to use them. Mr. Seymour Green, J.P., informed me that the late government had authorized the removal of these cells from the court house, to be placed under the town hall, but nothing further has been done.

As regards my inspection of the Estevan sub-district, you already have my report of the inspection and I need only state that this district lying along the boundary line is roughly speaking, about 150 miles long by 50 wide, and is the resort of crooks and cattle thieves.

The stealing of the Woods cattle is an instance showing how easily cattle can be stolen and taken across the line in this section of the North-west.

The detachments of the Moosomin and Saltcoats sub-districts have been regularly inspected by the officers commanding sub-districts.

## JUBILEE PARTY.

The contingent chosen to represent the North-west Mounted Police at the Diamond Jubilee were assembled at Regina, in April and placed under Inspector Belcher for drill purposes. They were put through a thorough course of mounted and foot drill.

## GUARD.

The guard room has been kept in a very clean and tidy condition throughout the year. One hundred and nine prisoners were incarcerated, being an increase of twenty-seven as compared with last year. The post being so short of men, prison labour is a great advantage to us.

## CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men of the division, has been very good, and cases of drunkenness have been decidedly few. The following table gives the number of punishments :—

Imprisoned and dismissed . . . . .	2
Fined . . . . .	29
Minor punishments, C. B., etc. . . . .	105
Total . . . . .	136

Total amount of fines \$217.25.

The minor offences seem large in number, but are owing principally to the presence of so many recruits in the post.

## YUKON DETACHMENT.

Early in April, Inspector Scarth left with twenty non-commissioned officers and men for the Yukon district, in order to arrive at Cudahy in time to relieve the members of the 1895 detachment whose period of Yukon service expired on the 1st August. Most of the men were drafted from Regina, and were equipped in this post, the transfer papers of the whole party being prepared in the depot office.

The next party to leave was that under Assistant Commissioner McIllree leaving Regina on the 6th of August and was followed by other parties at different intervals up to the end of September. The total number of N.W.M.P. going in this year being 96 including 9 special constables for duty as "dog drivers" for the train dogs, of which 92 were shipped from Regina, Constable Connor taking charge of 45 and Constable Ferris 47, eleven of the last lot being left at Calgary.

The members of the Yukon detachment being transferred to the depot division, has necessarily made a very considerable amount of extra work in this office, all transfer papers on having to be prepared and forwarded with each party leaving for the Yukon. Most of the equipment such as fur coats, tents, &c., was also supplied from this post.

I would strongly recommend the desirability of making a division of the Yukon detachment, as at present all members of that detachment belong to depot division and figure on the books and pay lists, although, actually being paid in the Yukon where separate pay-lists are prepared.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE,

*Superintendent.*

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. A. MCGIBBON (SALTCOATS SUB-DISTRICT.)

SALTCOATS, 30th November, 1897.

The Officer Commanding  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending this date.

The headquarters at the sub-district is at Saltcoats, with detachments at Yorkton and Fort Pelly.

During the fall a prairie fire patrol was stationed at Sheho.

## CRIME.

W. H. Adam who was committed for trial on the 4th November, 1896, was tried before His Honour Mr. Justice Wetmore on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of December, 1896. He was found guilty of theft of a steer and sentenced to one year, with hard labour in the Regina jail.

On the 19th April, Ed. Field, J. P., of Fishing Lake complained that parties were slaughtering fish in great numbers to feed pigs, Reg. No. 3103 Constable Ware investigated and laid information against A. Hilderson who was fined \$5 and costs.

On the 2nd August, E. J. F. Kennedy, of Saltcoats, struck one James Moore on the head with an axe, on the 5th October, he was fined \$25 by Judge Wetmore, for assault, which caused bodily harm.

On the 6th August, Nicolais Monolulak, one of the new Galician settlers became insane, he was sent to Brandon asylum.

On the 28th August, 1897, Mrs. Walter Murray, of Stratford, Ont., late of Crescent, was fined \$1 and costs for allowing lumpy jaw cattle to roam at large after being several times warned by the police to isolate them.

On Sunday the 15th August, the hall (used as a church) was burned down at 11 a.m.

On Sunday the 22nd, a fire was started in Mr. Sumner's field. On Sunday 29th August, another fire was started in this field.

On Sunday, the 5th September, Constable Lock hid in the field to watch for fires, a fire started up across the creek some distance away. We have failed to discover the parties who started them.

On the 15th September, 1897, George Skinner, a Barnado boy, stole a horse from H. McFadgen, of Langenburg, Reg. No. 3015, Constable Lock investigated, but no trail of him could be found, he was a runaway from the home and engaged by Mr. McFadgen to work, the manager of the home not being notified of same. He was arrested on the 24th November, at Strathclair, not yet tried.

On the 29th September, Andrew Zanizle was fined \$100 and cost and one month's imprisonment for having an illicit still in his possession. Reg. No. 1994, Constable Ashe worked up the case.

Cases.	Number Entered	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Remarks.
Neglect to aid peace officer.....	1		1	
Perjury.....	1			1 withdrawn.
Vagrancy.....	3	2		1 "
Drunk and disorderly.....	9	9		
Common assault.....	12	5	3	1 withdrawn, 3 awaiting trial.
Aggravated assault.....	1		1	
Assault causing bodily harm.....	1	1		
Horse-stealing.....	1		1	
Cattle-stealing.....	4		4	
Theft by agent.....	1			1 withdrawn.
Theft.....	5		5	
Receiving stolen property.....	1		1	
Cruelty to animals.....	2		2	
Swearing on street.....	1	1		
Not appearing as a witness.....	1	1		
Carnal knowledge without consent.....	1		1	
Insulting and abusive language.....	1	1		
Forcibly detaining property.....	1			1 awaiting trial.
Using threats and intimidation.....	1			1 withdrawn.
Stolen property in possession.....	1	1		
Obstructing tax collector.....	1		1	
Receiving goods to defraud creditors.....	1			1 "
Causing bill of sale to be fraudulently made.....	1		1	
Creating disturbance.....	1	1		
Malicious injury to property.....	2	1		1 "
Giving liquor to Indians.....	1		1	
Illegal fishing.....	2	1	1	
Having illicit still in possession.....	1	1		
Illicit distilling.....	1			1 "
Contravention of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....	1			
Attempting suicide.....	1	1		
<i>Ordinances.</i>				
Illegally impounding cattle.....	1	1		
Liquor Ordinances contravention.....	1		1	
Auctioneering without license.....	2	2		
Billiard table running without license.....	1	1		
Disease, breaking quarantine.....	1			1 withdrawn.
Prairie fire, setting out.....	12	9	3	
Lord's Day profanation.....	1			1 "
Insane.....	2	2		
Contravention of sec. 68 school ordinance.....	1		1	
Pollution of streams.....	2	1		1 "
Village ordinance, dirty stable.....	1	1		
Master and servant.....	4	3		1 "
Interdicted person being drunk.....	2	2		
Refusing to turn out to prairie fire.....	1	1		
Keeping disorderly bar.....	1	1		
Peddling without a license.....	3	3		
Setting out poison.....	2	2		
Unlawfully driving away horse ord. 17 of 1888.....	1	1		

OUTPOST AND PATROLS.

*Saltcoats.*

One inspector, one hospital staff-sergeant, one teamster and three constables, six horses. Patrols are made in different direction each day and settlers visited.

*Yorkton.*

One constable and one horse.

## NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

*Fort Pelly.*

One constable and one horse, supplied with one of the Saltcoat horses for the winter to make a team, road being very seldom used and very heavy

## ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

A police escort conveyed the treaty money from Yorkton on the 11th July to Côté for treaty payment to Pelly Indians. A constable, as escort to the agent, attended the payment.

## MAIL SERVICE AND TRAINS.

No change since last year.

## HEALTH.

Reg. No. 2464, Staff-Sergeant C. J. McNamara, M.D., was sent to the Saltcoats Cottage Hospital on the 21st October, as he had typhoid fever. He is still there.

Reg. No. 1994, Constable Ashe of Yorkton was laid up for a considerable time in July with la grippe.

In December, 1896, scarlet fever and diphtheria were prevalent at Ebenezar.

When the new settlers "Galicians" arrived, scarlet fever and measles broke out in Yorkton and Saltcoats and there has been a few cases ever since. At present typhoid fever is prevalent in Saltcoats.

## RATIONS.

The men are boarded—no complaints.

## ARMS.

Some of the carbines are slightly honey-combed.

## TARGET PRACTICE.

The detachment had their annual target practice during the summer.

## INSPECTION.

I visited the detachments about once a month.

## DRILL.

I put the men through arm drill at inspections, and when I was present at Saltcoats about twice a week.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

These are in a serviceable condition ; repairs attended to when required.

## FORAGE.

Hay supplied has been good ; the contract price for oats at Saltcoats was twenty eight cents ; the new contract is thirty-two. Good oats are scarce this year.

## STABLES

At all detachments satisfactory.

## BARRACKS.

The barracks at all detachments are good.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A few bridges were built this year, and a few roads graded.

## SETTLERS.

The settlers are doing extra well now. There are only fourteen families of Dakota settlers at Sheho ; they are getting on well ; the balance of the 95 settlers left the country.

About 127 Galicians arrived at Saltcoats during the summer, and 225 families of Galicians and 21 families of Poles at Yorkton.

## CROPS.

The wheat crop is very good, 75 cents was the highest price paid so far this year at Saltcoats, and 79 cents at Yorkton.

The oat crop is very light.

## RANCHES.

The ranches are numerous ; the district is considered very good for small ranches. Hay being plentiful and shelter good, 555 head of cattle were shipped from Saltcoats and 3,266 from Yorkton since July.

Messrs. Gordon & Ironsides wintered 1,500 head of stockers in this district last winter ; they were brought from the north.

This year up to date 1,361 head have been brought in as stockers.

Some farmers gave up keeping sheep on account of the wolves. It would help the ranchers if the government were to encourage the keeping of wolf hounds.

## CREAMERIES.

Sixty thousand pounds of butter shipped from Saltcoats creamery, the past season, and seventy-five thousand pounds from Yorkton.

## SUPPLYING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

One case tried ; no conviction.

## 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, I should say the total in patches would amount to about 100 acres ; I should judge there would be about 106 families. They have about 1,000 head of cattle.

*NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.*

**HALF-BREEDS.**

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

**PRAIRIE FIRES.**

Commenced on the 9th April, at a time when the sloughs were full of water and the bluffs were full of snow. As most of the country was burnt over the previous fall there was not much of the district to burn. We succeeded in getting nine convictions. This fall very little of the country was burnt over.

It would help to get fires put out if the ordinance gave the man who first discovered a fire the authority of being a fire guardian for the time being, so that he could order out settlers.

**TRANSPORT.**

Single buckboard No. 43, of Yorkton, is worn out. Spring wagon No. 97 will require new wheels next season. Remainder of transport in serviceable condition.

**NEW POST OFFICE.**

Mulock, on Sec. 20, T. 27, R. 1, W. 2nd.

**CHANGES IN DETACHMENT.**

Reg. No. 3015 Constable Lock was transferred from Fort Pelly to Saltcoats, three constables were sent to Regina and replaced by others.

**MILEAGE.**

Total mileage of horses, 34,668.

**DESERTIONS.**

None.

**HORSES.**

Horse Reg. No. 1909, died on 1st May, of inflammation of the bowels. Horse 2089 was sent to Regina, and then to England with the Jubilee contingent, and replaced by horse Reg. No. 2282.

**CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.**

Total quarantined for lumpy jaw . . . . .	75
do released and cured . . . . .	45
do destroyed . . . . .	21
do still isolated . . . . .	9
do died from black leg . . . . .	1
do do tuberculosis . . . . .	1

**GLANDERED HORSES.**

Total destroyed . . . . .	4
do released . . . . .	2



## GUARD-ROOM.

Consists of a cage built of 2 x 4 scantling, in the centre of a room. Nine prisoners during the first year

## DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

Good.

## GENERAL.

On the 4th February last, I received a telegram from O. C. Regina, to proceed to Winnipeg, and meet Sergeant Davis, who had instructions. I arrived there on the ninth, and met Sergeant Davis and three constables. I stationed two in the Pembina Mountains and two, forty-four miles east of Emerson on the international boundary line, as ordered, the duties for these men were to protect the timber from the Americans. I arrived back at Saltcoats on the 21st.

On the 13th June, I was ordered by telegraph to proceed across country to Nut Lake with Reg. No. 2464, Staff-Sergeant C. J. McNamara, M.D., and also saddle horse, and take over charge of a party of men from Regina and arrest fifteen Indians, said to be Nut Lake Indians, who were killing cattle near Saskatoon. I met Mr. Wright the Indian Agent on the 15th at Fishing Lake and went north. I arrived at the Barrier of the Red Deer River, on the 19th, and found about 300 of the Nut Lake Indians camped there (42 tepees), they were holding a medicine dance, and all seemed in good humour and appeared not to be put out *re* the killing of "Almighty Voice." They seemed to think we were after evidence *re* assistance, such as food, given to "Almighty Voice," there being no Indians to arrest, as cattle were not killed as reported, I returned and arrived home on the 24th June.

On the 27th April Mrs. Kumpt of Yorkton complained that she had left her husband owing to his evil habits—she had given her consent to her five year old son going on a visit to Dauphin with his father, that he had left for British Columbia and given the boy to an Indian of Rattlesnakes band. On the 4th May, Constable Lock left for Dauphin, recovered the boy from the Indians and returned here on the 9th May.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MCGIBBON,

*Inspector.*

## REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. C. MACDONELL.

Moosomin, 30th November, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report of the Moosomin sub-district for the year ending this date.

## GENERAL STATE OF THE SUB-DISTRICT.

The town of Moosomin has held its own well during the year in spite of the attractions of the Kootenai and Klondike gold fields. The number of good-looking substantial dwelling houses erected during the year attest the faith of residents in the future of the town; its financial condition is excellent, having some \$1,400 over and above all liabilities to begin 1898 with, and the taxes for the ensuing year will only amount to about 9 mills on the dollar. The by-laws are rigidly enforced and the town continues to be one of the most orderly and best conducted in the territories. Business is brisk and good, the crops, excepting oats and potatoes which are scarce and dear, were good. Hay is now very scarce, owing to prairie fires, and wood promises to be very dear this winter.

*Re* CANNINGTON MANOR AND DISTRICT.

Constable Pearson reports :—“The average yield in crops has been light, but the quality of wheat has been of the best, the prices paid here has been 10 cents per bushel lower than in Moosomin, so most of the farmers have taken their grain to the latter place. Arcola, 20 miles south-west, is a first-class wheat growing district and the crops are both heavy and good. Most of the wheat grown south of the mountain has been marketed at Oxbow. The western portion of the Moose Mountain is well adapted for stock raising, there being abundance of feed and water besides being sheltered for the winter.”

*Re* WHITEWOOD AND DISTRICT.

Constable Quinn reports :—“Crops have been fair, wheat was a light crop but of good quality and good prices were paid. Oats, barley and potatoes are scarce and dear. Prices for cattle and pigs good but rather low for sheep. Horses are plentiful and cheap, a great many farmers complain about the scarcity of water for their stock, owing to the drying up of the sloughs. The town itself is thriving and business good.”

*Re* GRENFELL AND DISTRICT.

Staff Sergeant DesBarres reports :—“The town has gone ahead and business is good. The crops were light, having been a partial failure on account of the drought in some parts, but the prices were good in comparison with other years. The number of settlers who entered the district exceeds the number of those who have gone elsewhere. The German colony who are mostly Austrians, and Russian Germans are, with a few exceptions, very hard workers and are slowly creeping out of their log huts into comfortable houses.”

*Re* WOLSELEY AND DISTRICT.

Constable Della Torre reports:—"The town of Wolseley has made rapid progress during the past year, the merchants all report excellent business, a number of new buildings have been erected and the town promises to be one of the best along the Canada Pacific Railway for general business."

Sintaluta, a small village nine miles west of Wolseley, has also made rapid progress and now has a population of 150 and three elevators. The crops generally, throughout the district have been excellent, the wheat crop giving the largest yield on record. The settlers generally are industrious. The Germans in the Pheasant Forks district are well housed and apparently well satisfied with the country. The French in the Montmartre district are getting along well. Several families from Quebec moved into the colony this year.

There has been a good deal of discussion lately concerning the employment of "home boys." The trouble seems to lie primarily in the small wages necessarily paid by the farmers, and the hard work demanded, combined with the tendency of the boys themselves to prefer town to farm life. Once in the towns they too often drift back into the habits and life from which the home rescued them. It is only fair to state that the Barnardo home looks closely after their boys, and have recently undertaken to convey out of Canada any convicted of a crime.

## CRIME.

I attach list showing the total number of cases, convictions and dismissals, under the Criminal Code, Railway Act, Contagious Diseases Act, and the ordinances N. W. G. The total of 213 gives some idea of the amount of work done by the 5 detachments, in addition to the quarantine work and ordinary patrols. There are 23 more convictions than last year. Theft and assaults having increased slightly, and breaches of the Railway Act, (stealing rides) very materially. There have been 5 convictions for carrying pistols illegally, showing that the gentry who compose the tramp fraternity are anything but harmless individuals. Owing to the rigid manner in which the prairie fire ordinance was enforced last year, there have been very few cases of burning without guards, etc., etc., this year, and no doubt many fires were thus prevented. We obtained the conviction of the authors of all the large fires, excepting one case near Whitewood, where the man was acquitted. The most serious crime was the killing of a Slav named Andrea Grega, by his son Adam, in a fit of ungovernable passion. The details are briefly as follows: The father, who seems to have been an ill tempered, provoking old man, took all the chickens from his son's farm; the son claimed some of them as his own. Hot words ensued and the father struck his son in the face; he said strike me again father, and the old man did so, and the son again said strike me once again father, and he did. The son made a bound and picked up an axe which was near and struck the old man on the side of the head, he staggered and fell inside the door of a small granary, the son followed him in, striking several more blows, but the first one was fatal. The son burst into tears and walked 27 miles into Whitewood and gave himself up to Constable Quinn, who wired for me and Coroner Allingham, of Broadview, and we at once drove to the scene of the killing and attended the inquest, after which I held the preliminary examination and committed Adam Grega for trial on a charge of murdering his father. He was tried at Whitewood, on November 10th, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy, and he was sentenced to 10 years in Stoney Mountain penitentiary. The verdict and sentence were popular, great sympathy being felt for the son, as he was a well-behaved, sober, industrious young fellow and married. As usual, Staff-Sergeant McGinnis has proved himself invaluable in connection with working up the various cases and in many has acted as prosecutor.

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers are as reported last year; the ammunition supplied for both arms is good.

## BARRACKS.

The court house has been fitted with hot water coils, which so far, work exceedingly well and add greatly to our comfort, the cells have been fitted with ventilators, a much needed improvement, and a few other minor repairs were made. The double door on the east end of the stable, asked for last year and not supplied, is still required. If the stable were fitted with eaves troughs connected with our well, which is close to the stables, it would help our water supply materially and would not cost much.

## DESERTION AND DISCIPLINE.

No deserters and no entries in the defaulters book, this speaks for itself. But apart from the fact that the constables are exceedingly well behaved men, it speaks volumes for Staff-Sergeants McGinnis and Des Barres (in charge of the Moosomin and Grenfell groups respectively), well known disciplinarians, as it proves they maintain it, without the friction or the necessity of petty charges which distinguishes the tactless non-commissioned officers; and I am glad to place on record the honest pride I feel justified in taking in my non-commissioned officers and men, and their conduct and work during the past year.

## FORAGE.

The forage supplied to the Moosomin detachment under contract was good, and that supplied at the livery stables where the other detachment horses are boarded, was as a rule, of good quality. Hay and oats are so scarce and dear now that livery stables find it hard to keep the best quality of both.

## GAME.

Elk are getting very scarce in the Moose Mountain and unless legislation is passed protecting them for a few years, they will soon be a thing of the past. Deer, jumping and black-tailed, are fairly plentiful in several parts of the sub-district. Prairie chicken and ducks are plentiful also, bush and jack rabbits, coyotes and foxes are numerous. The game law is well observed throughout the sub-district.

## HEALTH.

The health of the men has been very good.

## HORSES.

Owing to the increased work entailed in stamping out glanders and lumpy-jaw and the absence of fire patrol stations, it was found necessary to place a second saddle horse at Wolseley, Whitewood and Cannington Manor. These are now withdrawn, but I recommend that when the spring work begins, they be replaced. A smart active man up to his work requires two horses to cover the large districts now in charge of a single constable. Several of the horses in the district gave way under the hard work, but were successfully treated by Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Tracy, and are now at work, the present lot will do the winter's work satisfactorily.

## HARNESS, SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

With the exception of the condemned single set, still on our hands for want of a purchaser, the harness is in serviceable condition. By permission of the officer commanding I exchanged one of the two double buckboards stationed here for the Estevan spring

wagon, this latter has been painted by police labour here and now looks very well. The buckboard at Whitewood reported broken, is now repaired and the whole of the wheeled transport is in serviceable condition. The jumpers are all fit for the winter's work.

## INSPECTIONS.

The sub-district headquarters has been visited and inspected by the commissioner, and all the railway detachments by the officer commanding and the horses by Inspector Burnett, senior veterinary surgeon. The detachments have also been inspected monthly by me while in the sub-district and detailed inspection, reports forwarded to division headquarters.

## INDIANS.

Constable Della Torre reports:—The Indians on the Assiniboine Reserve 12 miles south-west of Wolseley have given no trouble during the past year. I have made frequent patrols to the reservation and rendered any necessary assistance to the agent, I have in all cases, unless permitted by the agent, kept them out of the town. I was present at the payment of the treaty money. They do considerable farming and are apparently very industrious. Staff-Sergeant Des Barres reports:—“With the exception of a few cases of drunkenness the Indians on the reserve north of Grenfell, have behaved splendidly.” The sergeant further reports that they carry out readily any requests made to them and that they all felt the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, their agent for so many years, deeply, and presented him with an address signed by the three chiefs, Constable Pearson reports that the conduct of the Indians on the east and west reserves, Moose Mountain, has been good and that they are getting on well, \$700 having been paid for cattle alone to the Indians on the east reserve and the Indians on the west reserve having had a good crop have marketed several hundred bushels of wheat in Whitewood, besides cattle. We supplied the usual escorts for the treaty money.

## JAIL.

A jail for the judicial district of Eastern Assiniboia is urgently needed, at present the police detachment at Moosomin takes charge of the four cells in the court house, and when full, as they often are, the whole detachment is required as prisoners escorts and outside work has to stand still. There are absolutely no conveniences for female prisoners and we have had several.

## KITS.

The articles supplied are of good quality, excepting boots which are poor.

## LIQUOR LAW.

The law was on the whole well kept in the sub-district. The N. W. ordinance only provides for the closing of bars during polling hours on territorial election days, this should be amended to correspond with the Dominion Act, sub-section (e) of section 94 of The Liquor License Ordinance 1891-92 is worded in such away as to apparently prevent a brother interdicting a brother, which is evidently not the intention of the Act. Two deaths have occurred through intoxicated men trying to drive home. A man left Whitewood in an intoxicated condition in company with his friends, his horses ran away and he died from injuries received, the coroner did not deem an inquest necessary. Another man at Wolseley was put into his wagon in an intoxicated condition to drive home alone, his horses ran away and he was thrown out and killed, an inquest was held and the coroner's jury brought in a strong verdict, against the hotel keeper and his bar tender and two livery men who hitched up the horses and put the man in his wagon,

concerning which the crown prosecutor is now in communication with the Department of Justice. It should certainly be an offence for any hotel keeper to allow an intoxicated person to leave his premises in cold weather, unless in charge of trustworthy people who undertake to see him safely home.

#### NOXIOUS WEEDS ORDINANCE.

Noxious weed inspectors are urgently needed, with our reduced strength and multifarious duties, we cannot enforce this ordinance properly, the welfare of the country demands that in infected places every farm should be inspected to ensure their being eradicated.

#### OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The sub-districts has been well patrolled, though the absence of fire patrols and heavy criminal and quarantine work has made it difficult to constantly patrol all portions. In connection with the detachments I beg leave, again, to bring Staff Sergeants McGinnis and DesBarres to your favourable notice for the creditable way in which they have discharged their duties during the year.

#### PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were five prairie fires in the vicinity of Moosomin this autumn, two being serious ones, entailing loss of property, grain and hay. In all cases we were on the spot promptly and succeeded in obtaining the conviction of the author in every case. There were several cases at Grenfell and Whitewood, but nothing like the damage that was caused last year. A terrible fire swept the Moose Mountains, burning from the latter part of August until the middle of October, about 1,700 or more loads of hay were burnt and all the best green timber destroyed, besides a number of winter ranches. The fire burnt over an area of about 19 miles long by about 8 miles wide. Many of the ranchers are without feed for their cattle, and have been forced to sell the young stock and move the rest. Constable Pearson came in for a good deal of praise from the settlers for the way he worked and turned men out, etc., etc. The two men who started the Moose Mountain fire were convicted and fined \$100 and costs each. One was tried at High View and one at Montgomery. Something should certainly be done to fire guard the mountain, as there will be so much dead and fallen dry timber this coming summer that a fire will be doubly dangerous. I beg leave to call your attention to my remarks under the heading of prairie fires in my last year's report, I am still of the same opinion.

#### RECRUITS.

None.

#### SETTLERS AND RANCHES.

Same as last year.

#### TARGET PRACTICE.

This was conducted by Staff-Sergeant McGinnis during my absence on special duty at Regina. It was carried out on the Moosomin Rifle Association range, which is not suited to the Winchester rifle, the firing points not being the same as for the M. H., the ground being rough, and uneven for our intermediate points. The proximity of growing crops again made it difficult to make proper allowance for the wind. The shooting was fair for men who have no practice outside of the usual annual practice. The average was as good as last year, but some individual scores were not so high. The revolver is

not liked by the men ; they find it awkward and coarse sighted ; they foul easy at continuous practice, and on account of shooting so high, it requires extra practice to make an ordinary pistol shot.

## WATER SUPPLY.

This is even more unsatisfactory than last year, and owing to drought there has been a regular water famine in town and we are already melting snow to water our horses with.

## ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Since taking charge of the quarantine work, we have looked up every case of suspected glanders and lumpy-jaw, and had it inspected by a veterinary inspector (sometimes a civilian inspector, but generally a veterinary staff-sergeant from Regina) as a result quite a few horses, principally in the vicinity of Grenfell and Broadview ; have been destroyed for glanders, and a number of cattle all over the sub-district for lumpy-jaw, and these diseases are now pretty well stamped out.

## ASSISTANCE TO CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

We have rendered all the assistance in our power in enforcing timber laws, and have done a good deal of work in connection therewith.

## DUTY OUTSIDE OF THE SUB-DISTRICT.

In January I was called into headquarters as member of the half-yearly stock-taking boards, and during the month of May I was attached to the Jubilee contingent to assist in their equipment and training in gymnastics and drill. I was present at the "Almighty Voice" affair in command of the depot division detachment, under Assistant Commissioner McIllree. On our return to Regina the officer commanding detailed me to inspect the Wood Mountain sub-district, and to inquire into alleged breaches of the Contagious Diseases Act, and incidentally I rode the country, from the Post to the White-Mud River and back via the international boundary line thoroughly, searching for some Montana horse thieves said to have crossed into Canada with a large band of stolen horses, and proved they had not done so. From 19th June to 12th July, I was at Prince Albert, attached to "F" division under Superintendent Gagnon. In September, acting under the orders of the officer commanding, I visited and inspected the Estevan sub-district. During my absence Staff-Sergeant McGinnis has taken charge of the sub-district in a satisfactory manner.

## JUBILEE DAY.

This was loyally observed throughout the sub-district, especially at Moosomin, a procession of school children of the district which with visitors, etc., made about 5,000 people was formed. By permission of the commissioner, the detachment took part at the request of the committee, and Staff-Sergeant McGinnis received a vote of thanks from the council for his efforts. There were sports of all sorts in the afternoon and fireworks in the evening. A most creditable and loyal display from beginning to end.

## MILEAGE.

The horses of the five detachments in the Moosomin sub-district have travelled 36,556 miles on duty during the past year.

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

To the Officer Commanding,  
Depot Division, N.W.M. Police,  
Regina, N.W.T.

A. CAMERON MACDONELL,  
Commanding sub-district.

TABLE OF CRIME.

	Total.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	For Trial.
<i>Criminal Code.</i>				
Theft and offences resembling theft.....	31	19	12	.....
Perjury.....	4	.....	2	2
Assault.....	24	19	5	.....
Drunk and disorderly.....	17	16	1	.....
Vagrancy.....	25	20	5	.....
Cruelty to animals.....	1	.....	1	.....
Housebreaking and theft.....	2	2	.....	.....
Robbery.....	2	.....	2	.....
Stealing child under 14.....	1	.....	1	.....
Unlawfully wounding.....	1	1	.....	.....
Disposing of dead body of child with intent to conceal birth.....	1	.....	.....	1
Omission of legal duty causing danger to life.....	1	.....	.....	1
Mischief.....	3	2	1	.....
Keeping vicious dog.....	1	1	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	1	1	.....	.....
Defamatory libel.....	3	.....	3	.....
Carrying pistol illegally.....	5	5	.....	.....
Breach of Railway Act.....	29	23	6	.....
Breach of Indian Act.....	2	2	.....	.....
Contagious Diseases of Animals Act.....	1	1	.....	.....
<i>Ordinances, N. W. T.</i>				
Game.....	2	2	.....	.....
Masters and servants.....	17	15	2	.....
Insanity.....	7	6	1	.....
Lord's Day profonation.....	1	1	.....	.....
Prairie fire.....	18	16	2	.....
Liquor license.....	7	4	3	.....
School.....	2	2	.....	.....
Statute labour.....	1	1	.....	.....
Hawkers and pedlars.....	3	3	.....	.....
Total.....	213	162	47	4

November 30th, 1897.

A. CAMERON MACDONELL,  
Comd. No. 2 District and Inspector.



REPORT OF INSPECTOR E. GILPIN-BROWN.

REGINA, 30th November, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the accompanying report for the Regina sub-district for the year ending this date.

CRIME.

The following is a list of convictions obtained in the sub-district during the last year:—

Theft . . . . .	6
Assault . . . . .	5
Drunk and disorderly . . . . .	4
Selling liquor to Indians . . . . .	1
Giving liquor to Indians . . . . .	4
Indians drunk . . . . .	5
Insanity . . . . .	1
Setting out prairie fires . . . . .	6
Refusing to assist at prairie fire . . . . .	3
Non-payment of wages . . . . .	4
Vagrancy . . . . .	2
Stealing ride on train . . . . .	12
Miscellaneous . . . . .	18
Total . . . . .	71

None of these cases call for special comment.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The outposts are as last year, namely, Qu'Appelle, Fort Qu'Appelle, Touchwood, and Moosejaw, with the addition of Indian Head.

One N.C.O. or constable is stationed at each of the places named above.

Frequent patrols were made from the outposts into the surrounding country, weekly reports on the same being forwarded to headquarters.

Assistance to Indian Department. Escorts have been provided when required to convey treaty money to the several agencies.

The payments in all cases passed off quietly.

HEALTH.

The health of the men on outpost has been good.

RATIONS.

No rations are now issued in the sub-district, all the men being boarded. The board is very satisfactory in all cases.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The clothing supplied is satisfactory.

*NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.*

## ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers are kept in good order. The ammunition is satisfactory.

## INSPECTIONS.

The outposts when inspected have been found in a satisfactory condition.

## HORSES.

The horses in the sub-district have stood the year's work well.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

All the saddlery and harness is in a serviceable condition.

## FORAGE.

The hay supplied at the different posts is good, but the oats owing to a poor crop throughout the district, are not quite of such good quality as usual.

## RANCHES.

The past year has been a satisfactory one to the owners of cattle. Prices have been good and cattle have done well both in the Touchwood country and about the Yellow Grass Marsh, the two most important points in this sub-district, of this industry.

## CROPS.

This has been generally speaking the best season that farmers have enjoyed for many years, prices ruling high and the quality of the grain being good, there being little or no frozen wheat in the district.

The oat crop, owing to drought in the early season was poor throughout.

## GAME.

Prairie chicken are rather scarce. Geese were very plentiful about the Buffalo and Long Lake country. Ducks were not as plentiful as last year. Deer are reported in rather greater numbers.

## INDIANS.

The Indians on all the reserves have been well behaved throughout the year.

## FIRES.

The district has been almost entirely free from fires this year, and the few fires that did occur did no damage of any moment. The escape from this annual infliction was chiefly owing to the fact that the whole country was burnt over last season, and from the want of rain in the early spring, the growth of the grass was in no way heavy.

## DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the N. C. O. and men on outpost has been entirely satisfactory.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Evidences of the prosperous condition of the country are apparent in the improved dwelling houses of the settlers and the great number of barns with stone foundations lately built. Everywhere the farmers appear thoroughly contented and there is no doubt but that a few seasons in succession similar to the last one, would make many rich and independent.

Indian Head perhaps shows evidence of the prosperity of the district more than any other point. There are five elevators here, from which some million bushels of wheat have been shipped this year. The Union Bank has just opened a branch office, a large new hotel has just been built and opened, and many new buildings have been put up during the year.

The burning of the felt boot factory at the industrial school near Fort Qu'Appelle is a distinct loss to the district. There were evidences that this new industry would be a success, and it is to be regretted that there is a little likelihood of the factory being re-started.

The health of the district has been good. Scarlet fever broke out at the industrial school, but with isolation and good management it was prevented from spreading beyond the wing in which it first appeared.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. GILPIN BROWN,

*Inspector.*

## REPORT OF SERGEANT I. HYNES.

ESTEVAN, 30th November, 1897.

The Officer Commanding  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Estevan sub-district to 30th of November, 1897.

Inspector Starnes held command to the 27th of August, when I took charge, but as I was stationed at Estevan during the year, did the office work and kept the records. I have a personal knowledge of nearly all the work done.

## GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

This is principally an agricultural district. We have had three good years in succession, with good prices for two of them, and as a consequence it is in a most prosperous condition, on all sides are signs of it, new dwelling houses and barns, fences, windmills and improvements of all kinds being put up. The farmers of course are the more direct gainers, but all are feeling this full tide of prosperity.

There is a great demand for land, and many investments in it by the settlers.

We have had an open fall, and a lot of ploughing has been done, as also a lot of breaking, giving promise of a big spread of grain being put in next year.

A large number of settlers came to the immediate vicinity of Estevan in 1892. The land is good, both for agriculture and grazing, particularly for milk cattle, but a succession of bad years right after settlement discouraged them, and nearly all left. This threw the country back, and they themselves missed a good thing. Many of those who went to the United States are now, I hear, preparing to come back, having heard of the great success of those who stuck it out. They find that flying about looking for fancy locations is not profitable. I have never seen one of these Nomads prosper, whereas I have never seen a man in any part of the North-west who settled down to farm his land properly, and went the right way about making a home and a living for himself, who has not made a good one, and in many cases made money, even in the bad years.

The town of Estevan has looked up a little this year, and it wanted it. Mr. Wm. Hobbs has established a grain market here and caught some of the Moose Mountain trade, the farmers taking in grain and taking back coal, provisions, etc. The coal mines are not being worked except for the local trade. The few cars exported hardly count. Why this is I do not know. There is first class lignite coal close to the railway, and easily got to the cars.

The mines at Roche-Percée have done by far the largest business ever done by them, and they expect to nearly double it this year. This coal is making a name for itself and getting in great demand. The Souris Company have put in machinery. They had some trouble with it at first, but are now working full blast. They employ about sixty men. The Roche-Percée Company is making a great success this year. The manager is showing what can be done by push and business methods. About sixty men are employed, and more will be taken as they can be got. Mr. Russell is opening up his mines, employing now about eight or ten men. Three other mines are being opened and worked for local trade, and awaiting developments. During the winter of last year, a Mr. Hersch, who controls the mines at Burlington, N.D., visited the mines in this neighbourhood. He stated that the Estevan and Roche-Percée coal would be worth \$2.50 a ton more in Minneapolis than the Burlington coal.

CRIME.

The Offences Book records the following :—

Crime.	Con- viction.	Acquitted	Returned for Trial.	Not Brought to Trial.	Total.	Remarks.
Theft .....	4			4		
Receiving stolen goods.....	1					
Common assault .....	1					
Assault with intent to rob ..			1			
Perjury.....		1				
Breach of nuisance ordin'ce..	7					
Creating disturbance .....	1	1				
Seduction of servant .....		1				
Breach of liquor ordinance...	3	1				
Mischief to property .....				1		
Vagrancy.....	9					
Stealing ride.....	3					
Drunk and disorderly .....	1					
Unlawfully carrying arms .....	1					
Rape .....				1		
Insane.....	2	2				
Burglary .....				2		
Breach of prairie fire ord'ce..	1			1		
Cattle stealing.....				1		
	34	6	1	10	51	

This shows a decrease of :—

Drunk and disorderly .....	11
Common assault .....	2
Breach of prairie fires ordinance .....	7
Vagrancy.....	9
Shooting game out of season.....	8
Stealing rides .....	2
Breach of noxious weeds ordinance .....	2
Non-payment of wages.....	2

And shows an increase of :

Theft.....	5
Breach of liquor law .....	3
Receiving stolen goods .....	1
Assault with intent .....	1
Perjury.....	1
Breach of nuisance ordinance .....	7
Rape .....	1
Mischief to property .....	1
Unlawfully carrying arms .....	1
Burglary.....	2
Seduction .....	1

I am glad to say that only in a few cases, and nearly all these of a trivial nature, have we failed to trace the guilty parties and bring them to justice, and for these few I can offer sufficient excuse. Of the cases of theft not brought to trial, one was that of some clothing stolen in the night, and the thief skipped over to the United States just before the loss was discovered in the morning. We were pretty sure of the thief but could get no proof. We searched his room and effects without success. We got a pair of

mitts under a press in another room. The third was that of a farmer who missed \$80. We were investigating when he found the purse and money among some old bags in a corner of the room he lost it from. The thief had got scared and dropped it. We had strong suspicion but no proof. The fourth case was that of another farmer who missed a few bushels of wheat from a barn some distance from his own or any other house. He did not see the place for a long time before missing the wheat, and even then he delayed reporting to us, too late for any chance of success.

The case of mischief to property occurred in the Queen's hotel here on the 25th May.

The case of rape as reported to us was rather singular. A large circus was showing at Oxbow, and the girl claims that one of the showmen pulled her under a tent and raped her. Inspector Starnes and three men were on duty on the grounds, but neither to them or to any one else did she make complaint nor did she complain till her condition caused comment. Even if we thought him guilty it would be hard to get the showmen by that time. It was of course a put up story to cloak her real seducer.

In the prairie fire case not brought to trial the guilty party was summoned but skipped over the American border.

There was a case of a prairie fire, supposed to be set by a Canadian Pacific Railway engine, and I believe they are going to pay the damage, some \$1,200, but I have not put it down under the heading of "Breach of Prairie Fire Ordinance," as it appears the company are not amenable to that law.

The two cases of burglary occurred very lately, and are still being worked on. They are puzzling, but I do not give up hope. Two stores at Carnduff were entered at different dates; a coon coat taken from one, and six watches, valued at \$80, from another.

The cattle stealing case, though committed here, can hardly be charged to us. I recovered them in Montana, nearly three hundred miles from their range, after two months' search. The thieves came from there, and I am pretty sure I know them. I have not enough evidence to take into court, but I know enough corroborating facts to build up a case if I ever get the key-stone and get them this side of the line. They are wanted by the Montana authorities for murder, so even with very clear evidence to extradite them it might not pay us to go over to get them. They are cool, desperate and watchful men, and have numerous scouts and confederates. I learned many other things on this trip, some of which I will refer to under patrols and outposts.

#### INSPECTIONS.

Inspector Starnes inspected detachments periodically. I visit them at least once a month. The sub-district was inspected by Inspector Macdonell in September and by yourself in October. Inspector Burnett, V.S., inspected the horses in September.

#### PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The sub-district is about one hundred and fifty miles long by about fifty wide, lying along the United States boundary line. I have no record further back than 1892. There were then twenty men stationed in the sub-district. Up to 1895 a thorough system of patrols was kept up, a daily one along the boundary line. The horse and cattle thieves and toughs in general, with whom these parts were a favourite haunt, had to seek other fields to work in, and settlers were relieved of the necessity of keeping guard over their cattle and horses. In 1896 the number was reduced to about ten, and patrols were not so thorough. This year a further reduction to six, and latterly to five. North Portal cut down to one man; Wood End, Carnduff, Gainsboro' and Moose Mountain abandoned. The men left worked well and loyally, but they were too few.

I don't think we realize the significance of this state of things as quickly as the crooks did. They kept well posted. I learned when in the States that they were scouting our boundary line as early as April and knew the very day we had abandoned Wood End. They knew we were weakened and our posts abandoned. The stealing of Wood's cattle was the result. The outcome of this was a cooler to them, as I recovered nearly all the cattle and they did not make their grub stake out of it, and I made them do some hard riding besides. But we cannot hope to be as successful every time and there are a number of outlaws just over the border who cannot go where they could earn an honest living and must steal to support themselves. There is a feeling of insecurity among our settlers and I know of at least one who has left the country on this account.

Patrols were kept up as well as possible on the boundary line, in the Boscurvis district and in the settlements along the Souris Branch of the C.P.R. The little towns along the road are growing up.

Some trips were made into the Moose Mountain district.

#### SETTLERS.

The eastern half of this district is one of the best settled in the North-west. The settlers are all prosperous. Only a few came in this year, but many are expected to come next year.

#### RANCHES.

There are a few small cattle ranches in the west half of the district and the farmers in the east are getting quite a few cattle together. Some of them having bunches of forty or fifty.

There are no horse ranches, and there was a big demand for horses this year. There were I should say some three hundred brought in from the United States.

#### CROPS.

Crops have been good, wheat averaging about twenty bushels to the acre. The acreage of oats was small owing to the short spring. The return was good and they are bringing a high price.

#### GAME.

Ducks were plenty, chicken fairly so, showing an increase. There were a few black tail deer, but the Half-breeds have nearly killed them out. They killed four out of a band of five on Short Creek and are after the fifth. Antelope are very scarce. For some reason geese were scarce this fall.

#### HALF-BREEDS.

There are three families of Half-breeds. They are well conducted, industrious and good workers.

#### HORSES.

There were twelve horses up to the middle of September. Two were cast and sold and three spare ones sent to Regina. The seven we now have are good.

#### FORAGE.

We have a contract for oats for Estevan and North Portal at 30 cents per bushel. The contractor is giving satisfaction, but he will lose money as oats are worth 35 cents

now and hard to get. We have a contract for hay at \$4.50 a ton for North Portal. The horses here are boarded for hay and stabling. Those at Oxbow are boarded at 40 cents per day.

## RATIONS.

The men board at hotels at 60 cents per day.

## CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit has been of good quality.

## \* DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

I am pleased to give a high character of the four men in my charge.

## TARGET PRACTICE.

The men were put through the annual course, by Inspector Starnes.

## ARMS.

The Winchester is a back number. The rogues over the border, that we may have to tackle any time, are armed with the newest pattern, small bore rifle, mostly "The Savage," about the same class of arm as our Lee Metford. They are as much above a Winchester as that gun is above a six-shooter, and though the writers of fiction love to portray their desperados with a six-shooter in each hand, in real life on the bold prairie they prefer a first-class rifle and long range practice and if they have the best rifle they are not above taking advantage of it by lengthening the range.

## QUARANTINE

There was no stock held in quarantine this year, but we had the carrying out of the regulations of the Contagious Diseases Act. There were a few cases of glanders, the horses were destroyed.

Three cattle died near Gainsboro' of anthrax. Their bodies were disposed of, as required by law. Some cattle died of the same disease in the same neighbourhood last year.

## ALIEN LABOUR LAW.

Two outfits went through to the Crow's Nest railway. They were reported to Mr. McCreary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HYNES,

*Sergeant in charge of sub-district.*



## APPENDIX J.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. COTTON, COMMANDING "C" DIVISION, 1897, TOGETHER WITH REPORT FROM STAFF-SERGEANT W. J. HALL.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1897.

The Commissioner  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ending this day.

#### CRIME.

I have, I am pleased to say, once more to report that the crime committed in this district during the past year has been light. The following is a summary of the cases on record, viz. :—

#### Convictions—

Malicious injury to property . . . . .	1
Indians drunk . . . . .	2
Indians taking part in a give-away dance . . . . .	9
Assault . . . . .	4
Setting fire to prairie . . . . .	1
Setting fire to stubble without proper precautions . . . . .	1
Creating a disturbance . . . . .	2

#### Committed for trial—

Murder (found "not guilty" at trial) . . . . .	1
Perjury (2 found "guilty" at trial; disagreement of jury on third case; court adjourned until May next) . . . . .	3

#### GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the district has been of an orderly character. This can, I think, be safely attributed to an efficient police service in which the people have confidence.

The past year has been a prosperous one, markedly so in fact. The crops of wheat, oats and barley have never been surpassed, nor has the average yield to the acre been greater. The root crops and general garden produce are very fine. The Battleford Agricultural Society's annual exhibition was held at a time when the farmers were busy with their crops. This, no doubt, largely reduced the number of entries made in the different classes. Notwithstanding this the showing in many of the divisions was magnificent. Visitors from outlying districts, including that portion of the territories situated along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, were surprised at the results, and bore testimony to the capabilities of the Battleford district from a purely agricultural point of view.

Ranchers, owners of cattle, horses and sheep, have reason to be fully satisfied with the results of the past year. The marked improvement in cattle brought about by the

general and extended importation of thoroughbred bulls is very apparent, and acknowledged by cattle men and buyers from outside districts. Some of the bands of horses have also been greatly improved. In the breeding of heavy draught horses Mr. Macfarlane, of Balgeannie, has been eminently successful. His importations of stallions and mares, made some years ago, showed good judgment, the result being that his young stock is to-day in demand, and invariably commands high prices. The general service horse has improved, and I am inclined to think that suitable remounts for the police could now be purchased in the district. Such purchases, as you are aware, have not heretofore been made.

Sheep men are also satisfied with the annual returns. During the year some 800 head of cattle have been exported. In addition to this, cattle buyers and dealers, not in all cases residents of the district, hold some 450 head, principally young stock, now being wintered here and held for future shipment.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS GENERALLY

I think I can safely say that the Indian Department has had efficient assistance at our hands during the year.

The "Refugee Crees" alluded to in my report of last year, and numbering some 155 souls, who came over from the United States, have, I think, become partially settled. I trust none of them have returned southward. The Indian Department has made no report of such being the case. These Indians, as I have before had occasion to remark, are not of a particularly desirable class. So far they have not given much trouble; perhaps it would be more correct to say they have not been allowed to. They will be none the worse for police supervision for some time to come.

In the month of January of the present year several Indians, among them very prominent men, were tried by Inspector Begin and myself under amendments to the Indian Act. The charge was for having taken part in an Indian celebration known as a "give-away dance." The Indians were convicted, and I at the time reported to you as follows:—

"I have the honour to inform you that on the 15th inst. (January) the following Indians (Crees) of Thunderchild's Reserve, viz.: Thunderchild (chief), Enu, Wapaha, Paddy and Okanu, were tried before Inspector Begin and myself on a charge of taking part and assisting to celebrate at an Indian give-away dance. (*Vide* 58 & 59 Vic., chap. 35, sec. 6, which amends sec. 114 of Indian Act.) The complaint and information was laid by a farm instructor acting under instructions of the Indian agent. This last named official was present at the trial and conducted the prosecution. All the Indians pleaded guilty. The Indians Paddy and Okanu, both very young men, were released on suspended sentence. The Indians Thunderchild, Enu and Wapaha were sentenced to two months' imprisonment, the minimum punishment provided for under the section quoted above. In this respect I would say that I and the magistrate sitting with me regretted exceedingly that we were precluded from inflicting a much lighter sentence, which, for a first offence, would, in our opinion, have been more advisable and quite as well calculated to put a stop to the objectionable practices aimed at by the amendment to the Indian Act. For some years past the Indian agent here has used strenuous efforts to stop these dances, but unfortunately without success. The demoralizing effect accompanying the excitement and premeditated idleness with which the rites of this so-called ceremony are surrounded was becoming disastrous to the different reserves; cattle were left to starve and general work neglected.

"The advisability of bringing these cases to trial was, I took care to ascertain, carefully considered prior to any action being taken. The Indian agent, I understood, had special instructions as to the policy of his department. I presume he has reported the result of the trial.

"I would point out to you that the Indians convicted are old men, one of them, Thunderchild, is a chief. Two months' imprisonment without hard labour is a very severe sentence and not unlikely to be injurious to health.

"I am satisfied that these convictions will prove an absolute death blow to the nefarious Indian practices known as a 'give-away dance.' This, in addition to what I have already said, will, I trust, justify you in recommending that the Indians be released say, at the end of three weeks' imprisonment. It appears to me the case is one meriting the clemency of His Excellency the Governor General."

With regard to the above, I think experience has shown that the minimum sentence to be awarded in such cases should be lighter. I trust the Indian Act may be so amended during the coming session of Parliament.

I should have said that the Indians convicted were not harshly punished, in as much as my recommendations, endorsed by you, were acted upon. His Excellency the Governor General saw fit to remit the greater part of the sentences inflicted.

I, last year, made a return of the Indian population of this district. There are no material changes in figures to report. I think a slight increase has taken place. I estimate the total of Stony and Cree (including Refugees) as about 2,536.

The usual police escorts were supplied for the conveyance of Indian annuity money. Escorts were also furnished Indian agents during annual payments. The non-commissioned officers and men comprising such escorts performed the duty devolving on them in a satisfactory manner, for such, I have the assurance of the Indian Department officials.

#### THE SHOOTING OF "ALMIGHTY VOICE" AND OTHER INDIANS IN ADJOINING DISTRICTS.

The facts in connection with the shooting of "Almighty Voice" and other Indians, while resisting arrest, will, of course, be dealt with by the officer commanding the Prince Albert district. What I wish to bring to your notice is, the influence that such an event had, and I think must always have, among the Indians of other districts. Anything in the shape of what is termed "Indian trouble" spreads with an almost inconceivable rapidity, and it is astonishing how well informed the Indians (even at very considerable distances) are kept by "runners" from other camps and reserves. In dealing with this subject, I cannot, I think, do better than make extracts from some reports I made you at the time. On the 7th June last, I wrote in my weekly report of that date:—

"I have seen the Indian agent during the past week, also Chiefs Moosomin, Thunderchild and young Poundmaker. All is quiet on the Indian reserves. I have had special patrols out.

"Had the trouble at Duck Lake in connection with 'Almighty Voice' continued it would undoubtedly have unsettled the Indians of this district.

"The Refugee Crees that came in from Montana, U.S.A., last year (155 in number) are for the greater part, not yet settled on the reserves. Many of these Indians have been 'hangers on' about American towns and settlements, some of them have learnt to speak English. The intercourse these Indians have had with white men about western American settlements, has not, in my opinion, been of a beneficial nature. I pointed this out to the Indian agent."

On the 14th June I made you a special report, in which I said: "I have to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram, regarding supposed cattle killing by Indians, and movements of Indians."

I have two patrol parties out now and another will leave this afternoon or to-morrow. I will keep you posted as to information received as you direct.

On Indian matters generally, I would call attention to the remarks I made thereon in my weekly report dated the 7th June; I have still to report that the Indians are quiet on the reserves. A satisfactory state of affairs but one that can change instantaneously as we all know.

The trouble over Almighty Voice has been much talked of among all the Indians; treaty and non-treaty. The result has not as far as known made itself apparent in any overt act on the part of the Indians, as I have said all is quiet; still the way the Indians talk over this matter (Indian fashion of course) comes to my ears and the ears of the Indian Department officials also. It is quite evident that the spirit of unrest, thought

apparently dormant, is by no means dead among the younger men. It is not to be wondered at, the habits of a life time are not easy to unlearn. While the chiefs and older men are adverse to, and even fear any trouble arising, the young men are not all of the same mind. They not only realize what an amount of mischief a few Indians can do before being punished but they have an enormously exaggerated idea of their own power. This added to the love of notoriety, largely developed in Indian character, points them out as an element requiring careful police supervision at all times. Another point, the Indians in the district are not as well off as they have been in the past. As to non-treaty Indians the hunting and fishing have been poor. The treaty Indians find it hard, they say next to impossible, to earn money by working for or making sales of wood to white men, this owing to some extent to the extraordinarily heavy losses in cattle (many work oxen) suffered by the Indians last winter. In addition to these losses I think it is known that the Indians do not now possess the number of cattle formerly shown on the departmental stock books, in other words the Indian's power to earn something over and above what they receive as aid (in the shape of rations) from the Government has in the past been overrated. A hungry Indian like a hungry white man is not as docile or as contented as he is found to be under more favourable circumstances.

In talking among themselves as well as to their Half-breed and white friends the Indians maintain that the daily ration received is too small to live on, and that their power of supplementing such ration by their own labour has become minimized. In addition to this, though strictly speaking not relating to Indians, the poorer class of Half-breeds are in bad circumstances some utterly destitute, of these some are really Indians by birth though they do not take treaty. These people (who I might note have had much consideration and aid from the Government) are related to the Indians speaking the same language. They exercise a certain influence, which I fear is not in the majority of cases likely to be a favourable one even if comparatively passive. Then again there are always those white men who should know better, who when occasion offers, as it must from time to time, are not only too glad to sympathize with Indian statements and conclusions drawn therefrom to an extent that establishes a belief in a grievance.

I earnestly hope that I have not expressed myself in a manner at all calculated to convey the impression that I have taken upon myself to criticize the policy of the Indian Department. Nothing could be further from my desire. The Indian agent here I see constantly, I know he takes a keen interest in the affairs of his department and works indefatigably. I speak of the Indians from a police point of view only, and in so far as they, and circumstances in connection with their condition, might affect the peace and well-being of this district. I have since had no reason to change any of the views I then expressed, nor do I think comment at any length is necessary. I give a practical illustration showing how imperative it is that an efficient police force be maintained in Saskatchewan, without the moral influence, as well as the power of, such force the result would have been vastly different. We know from the experience of our neighbours, south of the international line, that even a small Indian war makes large demands on the public treasury. In addition to this Canada has had her own experience in 1885.

#### PRAIRIE FIRES.

The first fire of the year was seen on the 15th April, and by the following day fires appeared to be coming from all directions, one even being between the Battle and Saskatchewan Rivers. By making strenuous efforts we were enabled to save all property that was in danger.

An Indian boy was brought before me charged with setting fire to the prairie, and although his act was a deliberate one and was the cause of a very extended fire, I had to take into consideration his youthfulness, and that his act was in ignorance of the consequences; I therefore sentenced him to two weeks' imprisonment.

These fires continued until the 7th May, which day saw the last of them for the year. It is a remarkable fact, and owing entirely to the very wet summer we have had, that no signs of a prairie fire have been seen this fall.

A settler was charged before me on the 19th May with setting fire to the stubble on his land without taking the necessary precautions, by reason of which a prairie fire was started. Taking into consideration the fact that the accused worked a day and a night with the help of a hired man in putting out the fire, and further that through his exertions much property was saved, I released him on his paying a fine of \$10.

That loss by prairie fire is a danger that North-west settlers have constantly to face is an acknowledged fact. The subject is one that the territorial press keep before their readers, it has also had, and will doubtless continue to have, the attention of the people's representatives in the Legislative Assembly. We hear from time to time of inventions that have been made for preventing and extinguishing prairie fires; it is to be hoped that practical good will result therefrom. In the meantime, as I have said, the danger of loss by fire continues. As far as this district is concerned it is to the favourable season that the absence of prairie fires is wholly owing. Immediately after such a season the experience of other years is to a great extent lost sight of. This year, I am thankful to say, there is little loss to record, yet it is to be hoped that the settlers will not become imbued with a false sense of security. An unfavourable season and the danger is as great as ever, greater in fact, for in the past police fire patrols have been kept on the move, special detachments have been located at the different points, all with the view of preventing fires and aiding settlers when they did take place. As the strength of the force in the older portions of the territories becomes yearly reduced, as has been the case, so also must the power of rendering such aid from police sources be minimized. Should next spring or autumn be extremely dry, prairie fires may rage as fiercely as ever. As soon as loss is sustained or property threatened, demands will be made for police services; compliance with such demands, with a greatly reduced force, will not be practicable. Complaints will probably be many and loud. It behoves all classes of settlers to remember the possible danger and as far as possible guard against it.

In my report of last year I said :—"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 haystacks, etc., but in the majority of cases the something is not thorough. I believe if bona fide guards were made at the proper season of the year around prescribed districts, taking advantage of natural aids, such as rivers, creeks, etc., 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."

#### LIQUOR LAWS.

Two Indians have been punished for being drunk and two white men for being drunk and creating a disturbance.

I hope that experience will show that the amended liquor ordinance is both practical and beneficial.

#### HALF-BREEDS.

As I have previously pointed out the Half-breed population of the district is a large one. These people have worked hard during the year. Freighting, harvesting, fishing and hunting are their principal means of support. I speak only of the poorer class of Half-breeds. There is always a certain amount of destitution and suffering, particularly during the winter months. The Government has shown these people much consideration, which, I think is appreciated. The free relief given in urgent cases has been very small, it has been principally to old people, also to infirm and sick; that the demands for such relief have been few speaks well for the efforts made to be self sustaining.

It is never possible to foretell with anything like certainty what is likely to happen during the coming winter, should it prove to be a hard one, game, fur and fish scarce,

then in some cases aid will be necessary, either in the shape of work provided or free relief.

#### TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

Under this head I will ask leave to repeat what I said last year :—"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."

In addition to the above recommendation, may I point out that a telegraph instrument could be put in our detachment building at Macfarlanes (Saskatoon trail), at a nominal cost. If a constable could be found having a knowledge of telegraphy, he could be stationed there as one of the detachment, and be available as Government line repairer as well. This recommendation if acted upon would increase the efficiency of the telegraph service, and be an undoubted aid to the police force in the district.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The Battle River bridge, a useful and important Dominion public work, has undergone some repairs during the year. Such repairs were necessary. This bridge is in constant use, and as a public thoroughfare is of great convenience. I understand it to be the intention of the department to have some further repairs completed in the spring. On the "stitch in time" principle, this bridge should be inspected periodically and its condition reported upon.

The other bridges, all small ones, in the district were built and are maintained with territorial funds. They are in very fair condition. On the Saskatoon trail the number of bridges necessary is very great. During the past summer, considerable work has been done on them under the direction of the district engineer. A new and more direct trail has been opened up between Battleford and Baljeannie. The roads in the district are on the whole good.

#### GAME.

Last winter deer were very plentiful. It is too soon yet to speak of the coming winter; but Indians and Half-breeds report many tracks seen, and are confident of a good hunt.

Geesé, ducks and swans were very numerous this autumn, but the warm weather prevented native hunters from putting away the usual supply for winter use.

Prairie chickens and ruffed grouse were scarce, though possibly not quite so much so as last year.

#### FURS.

The fur trade was quite up to the average, not so large as last year, but still good. The value of furs exported from Battleford was, I should judge, \$13,500 or \$14,000. Of furs exported from outlying districts it is hard to estimate.

It is expected that rabbits will be very scarce this winter, or they may disappear altogether; if so the trade in lynx and fox skins will decrease.

#### FISHERIES.

It may, at first sight, appear an unnecessary repetition to quote the remarks I last year made under this head, yet the subject is too important to be passed over lightly,

and I earnestly hope it is to have early departmental attention. What I said was:— "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 the fish is receiving attention at the hands of the Dominion Government. It may 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 unaccountable. I believe I am right in saying that the fishery authorities have only been able to establish a close season for fish in 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 as to the habits of fish, and the diversity of opinions expressed as to the true spawning season is wonderful. On this point I think 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 ample time for the careful carrying out of the prescribed regulations regarding close seasons."

#### FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Early in this year scarlet fever made itself apparent in the district, many cases were located by the doctors. The people realized that prompt and effective steps should be taken to prevent as far as possible the spread of the disease. A public meeting was called and representations were made to the Lieutenant-Governor and council, result being that a board of health was authorized and organized. The practical step taken by the board were carried into effect by non-commissioned officers and men of this division detailed by me for that purpose, the duty required was efficiently and thoroughly performed, this to the entire satisfaction of the board of health and the people of the district generally.

By so employing the police, in addition to the efficiency I have noted, the general expenditure connected with the duties appertaining to the board of health were minimized so effecting a very considerable saving.

One settler at Jackfish lost two of his children by scarlet fever.

It is many months now since any cases have been reported, none I believe are now known to exist. I firmly believe that scarlet fever would have gone through all the Indian reserves had it not been for the precautionary steps taken. I am thankful to be able to say this; scarlet fever once established amongst Indians could only have been eradicated with much difficulty and the chances are loss of life.

Soon after mid-summer cases of typhoid fever were reported, at least three deaths are attributable to this disease. The outbreak was severe enough though mild when compared with the experience of other years. I feared at one time that the outbreak was to be a very bad one and that the history of 1886 might repeat itself, fortunately such was not the case. The assistant-surgeon may, in his report, be able to inform you as to the exact number of typhoid cases treated.

As to the cause of typhoid outbreaks the subject has in the past been fully discussed by our surgeons. I am aware that it is considered a sacrilege for an ordinary "layman" to express an opinion thereon, I may safely say, however, that sanitary precautions and regulations have not always received due attention from the settlers of the district. What was in the power of the police to do was done.

When a settlement becomes as large as Battleford, I should think it would be in the public interest and welfare to put the village ordinance in force, by so doing funds would be divided in an equitable manner.

I am pleased to be able to report that no member of the force serving here contracted either scarlet or typhoid fever. I have invariably used my utmost endeavour to keep the post buildings scrupulously clean. In a wet season, such as the last, pools of stagnant water remained exposed during the greater part of the summer. There are a large number of such holes inside the barrack inclosure, these should be filled up with gravel. The quantity of gravel required would be great but the work is necessary; the police could not haul nearly all the gravel required themselves, but I would suggest contracts being let in the spring to deserving Half-breeds.

#### OUT-POSTS.

The permanent out-posts of the division are at Onion Lake, Macfarlanes, Henrietta and Jackfish. Every attention has been paid to making them as comfortable and complete as possible. The manner in which they are kept leaves nothing to be desired.

Onion Lake is an important point and has, for some years, been in charge of a staff-sergeant. Monthly reports of the work done have been furnished you. It is from this point that patrols are made to Egg Lake (where a new Half-breed settlement is situated), Saddle Lake, Whitefish Reserve, Frog Lake, Moose Lake, Island Lake, Cold Lake and Pitt.

The detachments at Macfarlanes and Henrietta are situated on the Saskatoon trail. At very little cost and principally by our work considerable additions have been made. In addition to these out-posts being necessary as police stopping places, patrols are conducted therefrom, and when prairie fires are likely to occur extra men are stationed there as fire-guardians. All the out-posts were inspected very frequently during the year by myself and other officers. Reports of such inspections were forwarded you.

A temporary out-post was established at Bresaylor when danger from prairie fire was apprehended.

At Big Gully (which is between Bresaylor and Pitt) we have a small shack and stable which we built ourselves. We also have a sufficient quantity of hay put up. These buildings are made use of in winter by parties travelling to and from Onion Lake.

I should like to see a police out-post built halfway between Henrietta and Saskatoon. Such an out-post, or more properly speaking stopping place, would be useful at all times of the year, particularly in winter. A supply of hay could be put up as is done at Big Gully. It would not be necessary to keep any men stationed there.

#### STRENGTH OF DIVISION.

The following table shows the present distribution:—

Place.	Officers.	N.C. Officers.	Constables.	Specials.	Total.
Battleford .....	3	8	27	4	42
Onion Lake .....		1	3		4
Henrietta .....		1	1		2
Macfarlanes .....			2		2
Jackfish .....			1		1
Total .....	3	10	34	4	51



There have been transferred from the division for duty in the Yukon, two corporals and five men; three constables have purchased their discharge, and two constables have been discharged, their time having expired. One of the latter, however, Reg. No. 2419, Constable J. S. Allen, re-engaged for a further term of three years service on the 8th of this month.

F. G. Burke, a boy fourteen years of age, has been engaged as bugler.

There has therefore been a net loss to the division of two corporals and eight men.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH OF DIVISION.

The physique and health of the division is good. Special mention thereof will no doubt be made by the assistant surgeon in his annual report.

The nearest approach to a case of serious illness is that of Reg. No. 2463, Sergeant S. Crosthwait, who is now in hospital suffering from an acute attack of rheumatism.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has, I am pleased to say, been very good. The following return of punishments awarded and fines inflicted speaks for itself:—

Imprisoned .....	2
C.B. ....	1
C.B. and fined .....	9
Fined .....	13
	25
Total .....	25

Total amount of fines inflicted, \$150.

DESERTIONS.

There have been no desertions from this division for the past twelve years.

DRILL.

With the strength of the division annually decreasing and the police duties demanded of us increasing, it is not always found practicable to have a thorough course of drill gone through with. I may say, however, that during the past winter drills were carried on in the new drill hall, men were divided into classes and squads, and satisfactory progress made. I hope to continue drill in a like manner during the coming winter. Mounted parades, drills and exercise rides were held as often as possible.

POLICE DUTY AND PATROLS.

A glance at the map attached will give some idea of the extent of the divisional patrols. The area covered is a large one. In the first place it was necessary to visit periodically the different Indian reserves and camps of non-treaty Indians, as well as the fishing lakes where Indians, particularly non-treaty Indians and some of the poorer classes of Half-breeds, are for a great part of the year constantly congregated. In addition to this, ranchers and other settlers located in isolated places like to see, and look for, police patrols. A fact that I think shows confidence in the manner in which such police duties are performed.

To maintain an efficient patrol system with reduced strength taxed our resources considerably. No men, employed or otherwise were exempt from such duty.

The weekly patrol reports from Onion Lake, Jackfish, Macfarlanes and Henrietta were forwarded you as received.

It was found necessary to make a special patrol to Sounding Lake during the month of May. At this time an intelligent Indian known as Young Poundmaker reported to me that while hunting in the vicinity of Sounding Lake he came upon a shack that had recently been occupied by hunters or travellers. Near the shack he saw what he took to be a newly made grave. He also followed the trail of a wagon going, as he thought, in the direction of Maple Creek or Medicine Hat. Other reports of a much more sensational character were also in circulation, and foul play was hinted at. I therefore decided to send out a patrol under Sergeant Mills. The party left here on the 21st May, it was therefore on its way to Sounding Lake when your orders regarding such patrol were received. The instructions Sergeant Mills had were similar to those sent me by you. Sergeant Mills returned here on the 31st May and made me the following report as to the duty performed:—

“On arriving at the hunters' shack, seven miles north-west of Sounding Lake, I found the grave reported by the Indian. It was well fenced in and at the head of the grave was placed a piece of hewed poplar 12 x 6 inches with the following inscription cut in it: 'Sacred to the memory of Charles Lennox. Died March 1st, 1897. Age 40 years 3 months.' The grave is on top of a knoll about 75 yards from the shack. I looked about the shack and in the ridge polls inside I found the following written in pencil: 'Arrived here 25th Oct., 1896, left here on the 10th April, 1897, and pulled for Medicine Hat. (Signed) G. E. Adsit.' On the floor of the shack I found a discharge form of Thos. William Harris, a bill of goods purchased in Havre, Mont., a ticket to the races at Medicine Hat, Sept. 2nd, 1896, and the names of Griffith and E. G. Hales on the title pages of books. On the following day I opened the grave and about five feet down I found the remains of a man about 40 years old, 6 feet 1 inch tall, complexion fair, with sandy beard and thin long hair of the same shade, weight when alive about 200 pounds. Judging by the face of the corpse I would say he had not been sick long, as it looked just as full as it would in life. The grave was well made with poles and blankets (the same kind of blankets as used by the police), the remains were covered with a cow skin robe and a rug (the rug also the same as the police issue), the body was properly laid in the grave and there were no marks of violence on it as far as I could see. I filled the grave in the same way as I found it and returned to the post.”

From the report and other inquiries made it was afterwards ascertained that there had been no foul play, that Mr. Lennox, an ex-member of the force, had died from natural causes; also that while ill he had apparently had every care possible from the hands of his comrade, Mr. Adsit, who afterwards buried the body.

In Staff-Sergeant Hall's report of last year, he mentions the fact of a man named Scholey being drowned near Moose Creek. Strange to say, the body was found by Corporal Smith as far down the Saskatchewan as Henrietta, this was on the 9th July last. Corporal Smith, by my directions, buried the body at Henrietta. Scholey was a discharged sergeant in the Royal Artillery. I have made several inquiries through Imperial authorities and other ways, but so far can trace no next of kin. The personal effects that belonged to Scholey are now in charge of Staff-Sergeant Hall, at Onion Lake, among them is nothing of value. It was clearly shown that he had no money in his possession at the time of his death.

#### YUKON SERVICE AS IT AFFECTS DIVISIONS.

The important services demanded of the police in the Yukon district, necessitated the selection of some of the very best men in the divisions for such work. Speaking for my own division, the loss of such men is much felt, it has not been found possible to replace them, and the division has necessarily suffered in efficiency and by reduction. So it must if the force in the Yukon country is to be augmented without a similar increase in the establishment of the different divisions.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are distributed as follows:—

Place.	Saddle.	Team.	Totals.
Battleford.....	30	7	37
Onion Lake.....	4	1	5
Henrietta.....	3	.....	3
Macfarlanes.....	3	.....	3
Jackfish.....	1	.....	1
Lost.....	1	.....	1
Died.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	42	9	51

The division has lost by death, two, viz., Reg. Nos. 948 and 1114, and 13 have been cast and sold for cash at the rate of \$21 per head. Horse Reg. No. 2194 (shown as "lost") has not yet been recovered. Seven remounts have been received from depot.

An inspection of the horses was made by Inspector Burnett, V.S., in the month of October. He found the horses in good condition, and has, I presume, furnished you with special report.

The total number of miles travelled is 102,967.

HERD.

The horses turned out to herd last winter did well, and came back in good condition and benefited by the change. The herd ground was situated at the south end of Jackfish Lake, some twenty miles from here. I am satisfied that this winter, equally good feed can be obtained much nearer, six or seven miles distant. This will be more convenient for the officers and veterinary staff-sergeant making fortnightly inspections. It will also lighten transport work.

THE POST LATRINE.

During the summer we built, with police labour, a large new latrine. It is constructed on what is known as the "dry earth system." The money appropriated for this building was certainly well spent. A want often mentioned by the surgeons and others has at last been supplied.

THE DRILL HALL.

The old recreation hall, which we now term the "drill hall," as now completed, presents a very fair appearance and would do credit to any barracks. The work was done by our carpenter, Reg. No. 2593, Constable A. M. Frizzell, under my directions. Such a hall has long been wanted for drill instruction purposes during the winter months. It also makes a suitable court house and is used as such at the sittings of the Supreme Court.

BUILDING REPAIRS NECESSARY.

As I have recently reported the buildings comprising this post (I do not speak of the old log buildings) all more or less require repairs of a permanent character. The buildings are valuable and it is false economy to neglect them further, stone foundations should be put under all of them. They should be painted outside, and, where required

new porches, platforms and doorsteps built. New flooring was necessary, and inside of stable carefully gone over.

I presume such repairs could only be done under the Public Works Department or on contract. With the number of men here now such work, or any considerable part of it, could not be attempted by police labour.

Practically speaking nothing has been done to these buildings, beyond very small repairs which from time to time became imperative, since they were built. The small sums of money from time to time appropriated have been expended with judgment and economy. Every advantage was taken of police labour.

I have furnished you with an approximate estimate as to cost of repairs necessary and I trust it will be possible to set apart a separate appropriation for the much needed work. Unless stone foundations are built with a view of replacing the wooden sills now rotten, the buildings will suffer still further. The shingling requires repairs in many places. With the exception of the roofs the buildings have not been painted on the outside since completion. Such painting is little short of a necessity if the slightest regard is to be given to their being kept sound and weatherproof, to say nothing of the desirability of their presenting a cleanly and healthful appearance.

I would strongly recommend the erection of a small sick stable.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE PROTECTION.

I have nothing much to add to my remarks of last year.

The recent purchase of windmill and pump (which are to be set up shortly I understand) will I earnestly hope prove a satisfactory and judicious one. It will be a great relief when we can pump the water for the horses, hauling it from the river is an arduous task. Then again such pump and tank must add greatly to our means of fire protection.

We now have three tanks kept full with a total capacity of 18,720 gallons. This in addition to Babcock fire extinguishers, etc. The condition of the fire engine is constantly looked to, and fire parades are held weekly.

#### FORAGE.

The forage supplied under contract was good. And the prices paid for the same most moderate. The oats accepted on contract were grown in this section of the country.

#### FUEL.

The fuel used at this post is wood. A comparatively large supply is required as the buildings are so scattered. The price paid for wood averaged about \$2.30, out of this the contractor pays timber dues.

#### COAL OIL.

The brand of coal oil specified in the contract is an inferior one. Bad coal oil is dear at any price, to say nothing of the danger unnecessarily incurred. This I think is a matter of importance. I have noted it year after year and I hope this year the desirable change may be made.

#### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness receive care and attention. The division saddler is a good workman, takes an interest in his work, is prompt and careful in making repairs, etc. The supply we have is sufficient to meet our wants. I do not think I shall have to ask for any more than material for ordinary repairs.

## ARMS.

The Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers with which our men are armed, are, to put it mildly, out of date. The inefficiency of these arms has so often been dealt with in detail that I do not now consider it necessary to repeat myself; I shall only add that I trust it will be possible to supply the force at an early date with a modern cavalry carbine and revolver.

## TARGET PRACTICE.

The division was put through its annual target practice, the average made was about the same as last year. The men went through a course of musketry instruction. I might add that a team from this division took a high place in the Canadian Military Rifle League, Winchester branch.

## CLOTHING AND KIT.

On the whole the clothing and kit supplied has been satisfactory. I might take exception to the cloaks and capes of which a very small number were received during the year, these are in my opinion vastly inferior to the old cavalry pattern (blue) with which the force was at one time issued. I do not think those we now have will prove thoroughly serviceable. The price of cloaks and capes on repayment (\$12) seems unnecessarily high. I have had to make special report to you regarding the inadequate supply of long boots. No boots have been received in this division since September, 1896, many pairs are now due.

## UNIFORM.

I am still of the opinion that the time has come when a change of uniform is advisable. I fully believe that such change would increase the efficiency and comfort, as well as effect material saving. If I mistake not many officers besides myself have in the past made a similar recommendation. I have previously dealt with the matter in a somewhat detailed way and am prepared to do so again should I be called upon. In the meantime I trust some practical steps may be taken in the direction I suggest.

## TRANSPORT.

Every effort is made to keep the transport in good and serviceable condition. In a district such as this, off any line of railway, the wear and tear of transport is naturally very great. Summer and winter the transport is in constant use.

During the year we had to condemn one half-spring wagon as completely worn out. On your authority it has been struck off charge. The remaining half-spring wagon, though still in use, cannot last much longer.

I hope it will be possible to supply the division with a suitable light patrol wagon.

The four-horse spring wagon is serviceable, but too heavy for use with two horses, except for very short distances. Of the two light spring wagons we have, one is new and serviceable, the other has suffered from fair wear and tear. When a new circle is obtained for it the necessary repairs can be made. Two spring wagons do not meet our requirements, I trust that it will be possible to supply an additional one.

Our buckboards have had their full share of work. One of the double ones should be replaced.

In the shape of winter transport, I would ask that a good light bob-sleigh be supplied; this the division is badly in need of.

## ARTILLERY.

We have at this post one 9 pr. M.L.R. gun and two 7 pr. mountain guns. The 7 pr. guns, in accordance with your instructions, are only to be used for saluting and instruct-

ing purposes. The carriages and limbers of these mountain guns (Brouze Mark 2) are not serviceable. The guns themselves are serviceable. The 9 pr. gun could not be used by a division of our present strength as a field gun. It would require more horses and men than we could, it is safe to presume, spare. In case of trouble the gun might be useful about the post.

The artillery harness is kept thoroughly clean and is serviceable.

The artillery ammunition and stores on charge are carefully kept, though much of both are very old and have suffered from exposure in transport and the natural deterioration that time brings about. The gunpowder contained in filled cartridges and in bulk is all in bad condition, even worse I find than I previously reported. At least one-third should be destroyed; of the balance remaining not more than one-half I should say could be safely classed as serviceable for actual work. The other half might, for the greater part, be available for exercising, saluting, etc.

The powder in filled cartridges kept in metal lined cases has not suffered to the same extent as the loose powder or the cartridges that have at different times been packed for service.

Some of the ammunition we have has been in Canada since 1867.

I might also note that we have never had a good magazine.

A board of officers is now being held on artillery stores, etc., with a view of reporting as to what should be destroyed and what replaced.

#### MESSING AND COOKING.

The importance of messing and cooking has never for a moment been lost sight of. In the first place, the comfort and general appearance of the mess room has been improved; this by our own efforts and with some little aid from the canteen fund. This fund has also been enabled to set apart a monthly per capita messing grant.

The division cook, special Constable Simpson, continues to give satisfaction. All ranks take an interest in the well-being and management of their mess.

I have supervised the management of many messes but never before with such entire satisfaction.

#### LIBRARY.

The division library, which is kept up by voluntary monthly subscriptions, has been increased during the year. It now numbers some seven hundred volumes. It is managed by a committee, every man in the division has the opportunity offered to submit the names of books desired to be purchased. Reading matter is furnished the detachments.

The division as a whole is proud of its library, as it has every reason to be. All realize the instruction, amusement and healthy recreation it provides.

I inclose the following documents:—

- Report of Asst.-Surgeon Fraser.
- “ “ Staff-Sergeant Pringle.
- Table of cases tried.
- Estimates for the year.
- Patrol map.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. COTTON,  
*Superintendent Commanding "C" Division.*

## REPORT OF STAFF-SERGEANT W. J. HALL.

ONION LAKE, 30th November, 1897.

To the Officer Commanding N. W. Mounted Police,  
Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for Onion Lake detachment for year ending this date.

During the past year the following districts have been patrolled regularly: Egg, Saddle and White Fish Lakes, West; Frog, Moose and Long Lakes, North-west; Island Lake, East and Fort Pitt, South; Egg Lake, Father Lacombe's Half-breed Reserve.

This reserve is still under the management of the Rev. Father Therien. Quite a number of families have moved there during the past summer, and the place has now the appearance of a prosperous settlement. Their crop this season was an unusually good one, which was most encouraging to the settlers. A saw and grist-mill is in course of construction, it having been removed from Lac La Biche; this will enable them to grind their own grain and supply themselves with lumber. Their reserve contains sufficient timber for all purposes. A new school-house has been built and school held daily with a fair attendance. A telegraph office has been opened at the mission, with the Rev. Father Therien as operator. There has been no breach of the law amongst them during the past year, and they are free from contagion, their sanitary condition being well looked after.

## SADDLE LAKE AND WHITEFISH LAKE RESERVES

Are now under the control of Agent Sibbald. These Indians have given no trouble during the year. They have become good workers, and seem to take great interest in their work. Unfortunately their crops proved almost a failure this season, owing no doubt to the late spring. Their houses are well built and kept tidy and clean. There has been no contagious disease amongst them, and no breach of the law has been reported to me.

## FROG LAKE.

The small band of Indians who live here make their living by the chase. They have done fairly well during the past season, their catch of fur being quite up to the average. There has been no breach of the law during the year, and no contagious disease amongst them. They receive no Government aid.

## MOOSE LAKE.

About twenty-five families live in this district and make their living hunting and fishing. They have given no trouble during the year. They seem to live fairly well. Fish is plentiful in Moose Lake.

## ISLAND LAKE.

A small band of some sixty Indians live here. They also make their living by the chase, and have done very well during the past season. They held a sun dance on 7th June. The head man of the band came in to ask me if I would go out and see the dance

so that I could see for myself it was not got up for any bad purpose. I promised him I would do so. On my arrival I found they were waiting for me; they commenced their dancing as soon as I arrived and kept it up for one day. It proved to be a pretty tame affair; no outsiders attended as I discourage their dances as much as possible. These Indians are very law abiding and give no trouble. They receive no government assistance.

## FORT PITT.

The ferry crosses the river at this point, the telegraph operator being the only resident. Very few miners have been working on the river this season in comparison with former years. This may be accounted for by the Klondyke gold excitement and the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

## ONION LAKE RESERVE.

This reserve under the charge of Agent Mann shows progress, and few Indians in the Territories are better skilled in cultivation. Their crops are always well put in and neatly fenced. Although their crops were almost a failure this season it has not discouraged them as they have broken considerable ground for next spring's seeding.

Treaty was paid on 17th July.

The Chippewyan Reserve is also under the charge of Agent Mann. These Indians had a very successful hunt during the past season. Two cases of supposed glanders came under my notice during the spring. After examining the horses I did not consider they were suffering from that disease, but had nasal catarrh, brought on, I have no doubt, from exposure. However, I had them isolated, and in the course of a few weeks they were all right and no symptoms have been reported of the disease since.

Owing to the late spring the crops were poor and very little more than seed for next year will be saved.

The cattle throughout the district are in fine condition. The calf crop was very good this season. No disease has appeared amongst the cattle in the district during the past year.

## PRAIRIE FIRES.

There has been no damage done by prairie fires throughout the district.

## LIQUOR.

There has been no breach of the liquor law in the district during the year.

## FISH AND GAME.

Fish plentiful, prairie chickens and rabbits are very scarce. Fur bearing animals promise to be scarce this season; at least this is predicted by the hunting Indians.

## RATIONS.

Rations are received from troop headquarters at regular intervals, they are of superior quality, an ample supply is always kept on hand.

## FORAGE.

Hay put in by contractor is of best quality, and the oats supplied the detachment are of the finest grade. 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 the arms weekly.

The conduct and discipline of the men has been very good.

## TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good shape, I had it painted during the spring.

## HARNESS.

Saddles and harness are in good repair, and are kept clean and in good order.

The detachment has been frequently visited by an officer, and a thorough inspection held at each visit.

The horses are always well looked after. Although doing some hard work they are generally in good working condition.

I am glad to be able to report the absence of crime in this district. No doubt our system of patrols has much to do with this, as I have no set time for visiting any one place and am apt to turn up almost anywhere in the district unexpectedly.

The number of miles travelled by the detachment during the year was fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

I am pleased to state that throughout the whole district the police are treated with the greatest respect.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. L. HALL,  
*Staff-Sgt. in charge Detachment.*

## APPENDIX K.

### REPORT OF TRIP TO THE YUKON BY INSPECTOR W. H. SCARTH.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

FORT CONSTANTINE, 17th June, 1897.

The Officer Commanding  
Yukon Detachment,  
Fort Constantine.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a diary of my trip to this post from Regina, from the 8th April, to the 12th June, 1897, both dates inclusive:—

Thursday, April 8th.—Left Regina at 11 a.m., Assistant Commissioner McIlree in command, with S. Sergt. Bates, Corporals Carter, Conway, Belcher and Green, and Constables Sabourin, Healy, Snell, Carter, Graham and Stuart. At Maple Creek, Constable Donnelly joined party.

Friday, April 9th.—The Commissioner, A. S. M. Davis and Constables Aspinall, Dundas, Broster, McCulloch, Good, Saunders and Smith came on board in early a.m. Delayed few hours east of Donald by mud slide. When crossing the slide the track slipped 18 inches. Commissioner left party at Donald. Encountered snow slide between Summit and Glacier House. Train delayed four hours. Raining all day.

Saturday, April 10th.—Fine bright day. Arrived Vancouver at 6 p.m.; boat for Victoria had left. Found comfortable hotel for men.

Sunday, April 11th.—Bright warm day. Left for Victoria on steamer "Charmer" at 1.30 p.m.; good trip across. Chief of Police Hussey met party at wharf. N.C. officers and constables were quartered at the Occidental Hotel.

Monday, April 12th.—Fine day, very warm. Issued lined stable clothing to members of party.

Tuesday, April 13th.—Fine day. Purchased slickers, gum-boots and sou'-westers.

Wednesday, April 14th.—Fine day. Sworn in as postmaster at Fort Cudahy; gave bonds \$250; received \$50 in postage stamps, also mail for Klondike and Fort Cudahy.

Thursday, April 15th.—Fine day. "City of Topeka" came in early a.m.; boarded her at 10 a.m. Uniform ordered, and worn by men—lined duck jackets, breeches without stripes, long boots without spurs, and broad brimmed felt hats. Left Victoria at 11.30 a.m. Number of miners from Nanaimo and bound for Yukon came on board.

Friday, April 16th.—Fine day; very fine scenery. Passed steamer "Alki" going south.

Saturday, April 17th.—Fine day. Stopped at St. Mary's island to report to customs officers. Passed steamer "Mexico" south bound. Passed wreck of steamer "Willapa," wrecked in a snowstorm in March last. Stopped at Loring late in the evening.

Sunday, April 18th.—Fine day. Fort Wrangel reached in a.m.; saw very fine specimens of totem poles, also very large salmon (60 lbs.). I read English Church service in the saloon in the afternoon.

Monday, April 19th.—Raining hard. Arrived at Juneau in early a.m. Went to Occidental and Franklin hotels. Asst. Commissioner purchased further supplies from Decker Bros., also ankle boots for members of party who did not have any. Steamer

"Alex." engaged to take us to Dyea. Customs officer would not let her leave port with our party, as she was only licensed to carry 12. Very large number of saloons in this town; great deal of gambling.

Tuesday, April 20th.—Raining hard. Schooner "Sealight" engaged to take our party to Dyea. Great deal of jealousy between owners of boats engaged in this carrying business. The captain of a small steamer called the "Seolin," vents his spite on our crew by knocking them down and otherwise illtreating them, and swearing he will not let the boat sail (the crew consists of two men). The "Seolin" captain then goes up town, meets captain of "Sealight," knocks him down and proceeds to thrash him when both are run in by Deputy Marshal. Our captain is finally bailed out for \$50 and we get away at 9 p.m., having intended to leave at 6. We are packed like sardines, 30 men including the crew, 4 dogs, and about 13 tons of cargo. Cabin almost entirely filled up by small gasoline engine.

Wednesday, April 21st.—Cold raw day. Up Chilkoot Inlet before good stiff breeze, pass steamer "Rustler" south bound, hear she had a narrow escape on north bound trip running into an iceberg. Arrived at Dyea at 4 p.m. Captain ran us on sandbar instead of going up the river, in very short time we were left high and dry a long distance out from the shore. Made camp about 2 miles from sea shore close to Healy & Wilson's trading port. Had everything up at the camp by 11 p.m. with aid of wagon and team hired by Assistant Commissioner. Good sized Indian village here; two saloons. Indians are very well dressed and appear well to do. Large number of people here who are constantly moving north.

Thursday, April 22nd.—Fine day. Not well, off duty all day. Men employed cutting firewood, &c.

Friday, April 23rd.—Fine day. Still off duty. Assistant Commissioner made arrangements with Herron to pack our outfit to mouth of Cañon. Detailed N. C. O. and four constables to go up with camp outfit and instructed them to keep moving the stuff. Steamer "Rustler" arrived from Juneau with large number of people. Schooner "Sealight" gets away to day.

Saturday, April 24th.—Fine day. Party detailed yesterday start out in a.m.; Herron starts out with some of our outfit with a wagon and four-horse team and 11 pack ponies. Corp. Green in charge of party detailed. Assistant Commissioner, Sergt. Bates and myself accompany party. Ten miles to mouth of Cañon; very bad travelling as there is no road. River is crossed and recrossed about 15 times, huge boulders strewn all along the valley making the walking very hard. People are camped all the way along. We pass men, women and children with packs on their backs and it seems to be killing work. Large number of people camped at mouth of Cañon. Assistant Commissioner, Sergt. Bates and self ride back in wagon.

Sunday, April 25.—Fine day. Steamer "Seolin" arrived from Juneau; lands her passengers and their outfit on a barge a long way out from shore. Our men and other people help them to land themselves and stores above high tide mark.

Monday, April 26th.—Fine day. Herron packed another lot of our stuff to-day. I take S. M. Davis and rest of party, with exception of Staff-Sergeant Bates, Corp. Carter and three men, up to mouth of Cañon. Arrive about 1.30 p.m. and pitch camp. Party sent up on Saturday have moved farther on and taken all the stuff sent up with them as far as Pleasant Camp,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles farther on. Pack trail to Pleasant Camp, built by Healy, is used to pass around Cañon. Make two trips half way to Pleasant Camp with packs. Very hard work. The trail starts off with an abrupt rise of about 100 ft., and from now on it is a continual succession of rises till an altitude of about 1,200 ft. above the creek is reached, the trail runs alongside of Cañon and the creek can be seen away below a mere thread. From here down to Pleasant Camp the road gradually descends for 100 ft. or so until we are on a level with the creek again. A good deal of money has been spent on this trail, but it is a very bad one, especially at this time of the year, the slush and mud making it very slippery, so that one's foothold is not very secure, and nasty falls are a

frequent occurrence. As most of outfit is put up in 50 pound packs (this is the usual load, although some of the stronger members of the party took 100 pounds every trip), the trip to Pleasant Camp and back takes about three hours. The Indians pack very heavy loads, some of them taking from 150 to 200 pounds, they charge 13½c. per pound from Dyea to the summit, about 16 miles. Hear of a great deal of stealing farther up the pass.

Tuesday, April 27th.—Snowed during night. Fine, bright morning. Herron arrived with remainder of outfit. Staff-Sergt. Bates and party arrived from Dyea. Sent five men on to keep moving outfit on to Sheep Camp. Made six trips to-day, party very tired.

Wednesday, April 28th.—Snowing heavily during night. Fine morning. A man packing over trail fell about 20 feet into a gulch running alongside of trail; was unhurt. Asst. Commissioner arrived from Dyea. Made six trips to-day.

Thursday, April 29th.—Moved camp right through to Sheep Camp this morning. Sleighing from Pleasant Camp to Sheep Camp, about two miles, very hard work; ground is bare in places and snow is soft. Assent very gradual. Trail runs very close to river in places, and slopes towards it, making it hard to keep sleighs from going in. Constable Donnelly had a nasty fall to-day. Big camp here.

Friday, April 30th.—Rained all night, raining in morning. S. M. Davis and party left for Pleasant Camp to bring up remainder of outfit. Everything here by 2 p.m., just in time as sleighing has given out. Asst. Commissioner engaged Indian chief Isaac to pack our stuff to the summit for 5c. a pound. Two thefts, reported this morning; one man had all his bacon stolen, another had a pair of rubber boots taken. Large number of people here, see lots of horses going in, all look in good condition. Some people on this side of the summit have been here since January. Saw American Customs officer to-day on his way to Dyea; has been accompanying man named Sullivan through Alaska to the boundary line (the summit). Sullivan has a permit to take 2,000 gallons of whisky into British Columbia, and had his outfit bonded through U. S. Territory. Has 200 10-gallon kegs. Two saloons in this place.

Saturday, May 1st.—Dull and cloudy. Indians start packing, 20 of them at work. Send N. C. O. and 4 men over the summit with instructions to camp at Lake Lindeman. Two thefts reported this morning. Man named Knight had sled stolen, another man had all his spare canvas stolen.

Sunday, May 2nd.—Fine bright day. Indians packing. Sent eight more men over the summit. Asst. Commissioner went up to summit. Rained in p.m. Corp. Green returned from Dyea; reported steamship "Mexico" had arrived with 47 passengers.

Monday, May 3rd.—Fine bright morning. All up at 4 a.m. Asst. Commissioner handed over command of party to me, and we left at 5.30. Indians packing remainder of outfit. Asst. Commissioner remains at Sheep Camp. Timber gets much sparser and scrubbier as we get higher up the pass. Gradual ascent for about 2 miles, snow getting heavier and deeper as we go on to Stone House. Here is the end of the timber and the foot of the snow line. From now on to the foot of the summit, 1½ mile, very steep ascent. Pass narrows considerably near foot of summit. There is a sort of tramway running up to the top of the summit from here, which is run by horse power. It is only a sled let up and down by a rope which is passed round a dead man at the top. To the right of this is a place where the ascent is not quite so steep; here most people go up. This is about a 1,200 feet sheer climb. A couple of hundred yards walk to the west, around a couple of peaks, brings us to where our outfit has been left by the Indians. At times the summit cannot be crossed for days on account of the severe storms which rage along the crest of the mountains.

There is a steep descent from the summit to Crater Lake, which people say is the crater of an extinct volcano. Setting an outfit down on to the lake is easy, two sleds are lashed together, their loads being securely lashed also, and then they are started,

the impetus gathered in the descent sends them away out on to the lake. All our sleds got away safely. Crossing the lake and keeping the right side of the pass, we come to the Cañon about five miles from the summit, to here the going is fairly easy, as we can sit on the sleds and toboggan down the descents; (two men to each sled with about 500 lbs. to each sled). From here to Lake Lindeman the trail is very bad; the warm weather has softened the snow and ice, and has caused the trail to be cut up fearfully. The trail is very narrow, turns are so sharp, the descents so steep, and in places where the river is open it takes all that two men can do to prevent the sled from sliding down into it. Sometimes one or other of the party goes through the ice and snow into the river up to his waist or sometimes his neck. Arrive at Lindeman at 8.45 p.m., wet through and all dead tired. Large camp here. Man doing stealing about Sheep Camp was caught to-day.

Tuesday, May 4th.—Fine day. Sent four men over to head of Lake Bennett, and 12 men back to summit for remainder of outfit. Party to Bennett took 1,600 lbs. in p.m. S. M. Davis and Staff-Sergeant Bates, Corporal Carter, and Constable Carter with two sleds, 1,000 lbs. on each, and self with 500 lbs. on a sled, crossed Lake Lindeman in p.m. about five miles across, easy going, lake is open at the foot, land our stuff and pile it on the shore, send word to Lake Bennett party to portage it over. Took five and a quarter hours for the round trip. Best time to travel is in the early morning, as the ice gets soft and slushy towards mid-day. Party to summit return about 6 p.m. Report Cañon breaking up very quickly, no more travelling on it after to-day. People will have to pack round it. All our outfit here now. Corporal Conway reports that thief caught yesterday at Sheep Camp, was traced by a committee of miners, who confiscated all his goods and sold them for the benefit of a "miner's library," to be established at Klondike. They gave him 50 cents and told him to keep out of Canadian territory if he valued his health. All the party burnt as red as beets. No snow blindness yet. Constable McCulloch complaining of pains in his eyes, Sergt. Bates placed him off duty. Bad camping place here.

Wednesday, May 5.—All up at 3 a.m., break camp at 6 a.m. Nine-sleds have about 600 pounds each on them, two men to a sled. We go down lake at a good pace, reaching the foot at about 8.10 a.m. Bennett party had moved everything over to head of Bennett. Portage from here to Bennett of one mile, very hard, only small loads can be taken; at some places takes three or four men to move the sled, snow entirely gone in places. Reach Lake Bennett about 11 a.m., where party sent over yesterday are camped. Good camping ground, perfectly dry, and lots of firewood; only drawback, very much exposed to the wind. Large camp here, a great many people building boats, some have their boats built. There is a saw-mill west of here at the mouth of river, which turns out about 1,000 ft. per day. It has one small 14-in. saw and is run by steam. Lumber sells at \$70 per 1,000 ft., the timber being supplied by the purchaser. Mill is owned and run by man named Rudolph. He also builds boats and sells them for \$55. A great many people purchase these, and he cannot supply the demand for lumber. Timber is pretty well cut out at head of lake, and has to be brought from some distance back. S. M. Davis and party making masts and sails for sleds. Detailed Const. Sabourin as cook. Bought pair of snowshoes for \$4, as people say it is impossible to go hunting without them. Indian grave about half way down from Lindeman with United States flag flying from a staff. Read Asst. Commissioner's last orders to the men at supper. Very violent wind from the north about 7.30 p.m.; blew nearly all the tents down, accompanied by alternate showers of rain and snow. Did not get our tents up until about one or two in morning. Hear there is a large number of people bringing in whisky, saw no signs of it.

Thursday, May 6.—Strong wind from north this morning. Did not start as men were worn out, having been up nearly all night. Man named Weisner came to see me with a letter from a man at Dyea, who had a permit from Governor of Alaska to take 200 gallons of whisky to Circle City, wanting to know how to get it through British territory. Told him to tell his friend to report to customs officer at Cudahy, and not to open the liquor up on this side of the boundary line. Hard frost last night.

Friday, May 7th.—All up at 3 a.m. Sun not up, made a start at 4.45, no wind. Travelling good as there was a frost last night. About five miles down the lake was open, started round edge, strong south wind came up, when we put up our sails which helped us along considerably. About 10 a.m. came to another open spot in the ice about 12 miles down the lake near Monument Island. Ice very soft and bad to travel on by this time. Made a camp in a little cove opposite the island on west side of lake. This seems to be place mentioned by Inspector Constantine in his diary on the 17th July, 1894, where he built his boat. Good big patch of timber all around us. As ice is getting so bad will try and make permanent camp at Wheaton River which we ought to reach to-morrow. As lake is open right across, send party in p.m. to put snow on bare spots along the beach, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from this. Two men camped here are going to build their boats here. Little creek comes in opposite here on east side of lake, little placer mining was done here about three years ago, but it did not pay well enough and was abandoned. Very warm day.

Saturday, May 8th.—All up at 2.30 a.m. Chilly and snowing a little, not much frost last night. Got away at 4.15, took us an hour and a quarter to make the  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile round point which I spoke of yesterday. From this point the lake widens considerably. Ice soft and slushy, we keep near the west shore, but continually break through the upper crust, (there is good solid ice underneath) so take the centre of the lake where the ice is firmer. About 4 miles down we come to West Arm of Lake Bennett, meet a man with a dog team going south, ask if lake is safe across to Wheaton River, he said yes, that the centre is better than along the edge. (Wheaton River is about 5 miles from where we are.) On proceeding a little, the ice looks to me unsafe and I was on the point of giving orders to turn back, when my sleigh which was on the lead broke through and the others broke through, with the exception of three, fortunately only one runner of each sled broke through. I find we have only about two inches of rotten ice between us and deep water. The firm ice is about 100 yards back. We unpack the sleds and pack the stuff back to the firm ice, and then haul the sleds back, every step we take the ice can be seen bending under us. I keep the men from crowding together, and only one sleigh goes through altogether but this is close to the firm ice, and we haul it out with ropes. Const. Good went right through but pulled himself out by hanging on to the sled. I then make for the east shore which is nearest (about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile) on a strip of firm ice with all possible speed, as the sun is getting very warm, and has a visible effect on the ice, and reach shore thankful that no lives or stores have been lost. Fortunately for us the ice was elastic, and not brittle. As there is a good camping place here, and plenty of timber, and as ice is getting so bad decide to make permanent camp here. People building boats all along the lake, patches of good timber all the way down. Wrote to Asst. Commissioner and the Comptroller, as I hear there is a man going down to Dyea in a couple of days. Bought another pair of snowshoes for \$4. The snow glasses used by us are not suited for this kind of travelling, the mica becomes clouded over with the steam so as to prevent our seeing anything, and the heat from the face melts the glue and they come apart. Chilkoot Pass not by any means as bad as it is painted, earlier in the year we would have found the crossing easy.

Sunday, May 9th.—Fine bright day, rain during night, by 10 a.m. ice unfit to travel on. Allowed men to sleep in late. Sharpened saws, and slung all the bacon out to dry, and generally made the camp comfortable. Spread everything out to dry. Routine for camp, as follows :

Reveille,	6.30	} Daily, except Sunday, when I allow men to get up when they like.
Breakfast,	7.15	
Work,	8.	
Dinner,	12.	
Work,	1.30	
Supper,	6.	}

This makes 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours work a day. All blankets to be aired once a week, allow Saturday afternoon for washing, etc. Constable Healy detailed as assistant cook.

Monday, 10th May.—Fine day, no wind. Party of 12 under Constable Good started to get out timber and erect saw-pit. Man named Aldridge came down lake this morning, was making for weak ice when he was warned by S. M. Davis. Got out about 14 logs, started whip-sawing in p.m. S. M. Davis making trestles, work bench, etc. Sent Corporal Belcher back to put up notice that ice was unsafe north of west arm.

Tuesday, 11th May.—Fine day, strong wind from south. Men whip-sawing, S. M. Davis and Staff-Sergt. Bates making framework, of first scow. Have decided to build three scows, 24 ft. long on top by 5 ft. 6 in., and 2 ft. in depth. Corporal Conway off duty. Man from foot of lake reports that Indians are catching lots of fish; detailed party to go down with three days' rations, taking the fish net. Sent party out hunting, returned with nothing. Man camped below us shot a bear yesterday. Raining in p.m.

Wednesday, 12th May.—Fine morning, rained during night. Wind from south. Party detailed yesterday did not leave, as we found that the meshes of the net were too big for any fish caught in these waters,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  in. mesh and net used is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. Our net is a salmon net, and they do not come up river until July. Men whip-sawing, others cutting fire-wood, etc., Corporal Conway to duty to-day. Lake open in centre, raining in p.m. S. M. Davis and Staff-Sergeant Bates working on first scow. Put out night line.

Thursday, May 13th.—Raining this morning, wind from south. Men whip-sawing. S. M. and S. Sergt. Bates preparing lumber and working on boats. Have about sixteen logs sawed up now; build new saw-pit nearer camp, and get more logs out. Const. Good invaluable at this kind of work; place him in charge of all working parties. Corps. Carter and Green out hunting, returned empty-handed; no fish on night line.

Friday, May 14th.—Fine day, wind from south; snowed and froze last night. Men whip-sawing. S. M. and Bates at work on scow. Corp. Carter and Const. Sabourin out hunting. Corp. Green acting cook. Aldridge returned this a.m., had dinner in camp; did not get to Dyea; he hired a man to take outfit down for \$15, who also took my letters. Man named Sam Healy, brother of T. C. Healy, of the N. A. T. and T. Co., camped near us, represents an English syndicate. Corp. Conway off duty in p.m. Hunting party returned with one grouse and one rabbit.

Saturday, May 15th.—Fine day, wind from south; hard frost last night. Lake opening up rapidly. Men whip-sawing in a.m. All blankets aired to-day. Climbed mountain behind us, and went back into the country a bit. Any quantity of timber where the country has not been burnt. Pitch pine, spruce, balsam, cottonwood and poplar. Wheaton River valley seems well timbered. Grouse and rabbit in the shape of bouillon a great treat after nearly a month of bacon. Saw fresh moose tracks close to camp. Corp. Conway still off duty. We fish every day and night, but catch no fish. Hear that there is lots of liquor at the head of the lake being sold, but that is in British Columbia.

Sunday, May 16th.—Fine day, very warm, hard frost last night, no wind.

Monday, May 17th.—Fine day, wind from south, very warm; first scow ready for caulking. Men whip-sawing. Fatigue party cutting wood.

Tuesday 18th May.—Fine day in the morning, ice beginning to move out of lake very rapidly, wind from south, started to rain about 10 a.m., men whip-sawing and cutting firewood. Corp. Green and Const. Saunders caulking first scow, Sergt.-Major and Staff-Sergeant Bates started building second scow.

Wednesday, 19th May.—Fine day, very warm, no wind. Lake entirely open except at lower end, first scow finished and launched to-day. Men whip-sawing. Sergt. Major and men at work on boat No. 2.

Thursday, 20th May.—Fine day, heavy wind in p.m. All timber cut is whip-sawed. Two more logs needed. Got them about a mile back, put up saw-pit there and sawed them up. Sergt.-Major on No. 2 boat.

Friday, 21st May.—Fine day, strong south wind, ice running hard. No. 2 scow ready for caulking, erected small wharf. All lumber required is now cut, some planks

we got 24 ft. by 12 in., and all the rest were good sized. Men caulking No. 2 scow. Sergt.-Major and men on No. 3. Man named Jackson came to camp to try and borrow nails, had none to spare.

Saturday, 22nd May.—Fine day, calm. Lake clear of ice, two men left for Wheaton River with 2 days rations in Indian canoe found near here to hunt. Number of small boats passed down lake to-day. Blankets aired. No. 2 scow ready for launching. Men cutting firewood and cleaning up round camp.

Sunday, 23rd May.—Fine day; party sent out yesterday return this morning; went up river about 15 miles; saw no game; but say river is full of beaver, very shallow rapid stream, dense growth on each side, ground swampy on each side. No. 2 scow launched to-day; man who had permit for 200 galls. of whisky to Circle City called on me to-day; told him same as I told his friend Weisner. Rained about 7 p.m. Another man tried to borrow nails to-day.

Monday, 24th May.—Rained all night, wind from the south, turned out fine. Several people called to take a pattern of our scows. No. 3 scow ready for caulking; rained in p.m., for a few hours. In the evening the men built a huge bonfire, toasted Her Majesty in a cup of hot tea, sang the national anthem, and gave three cheers and a tiger for Her Majesty.

Tuesday, 25th May.—Fine day, strong south wind; party of five sent out to gather pitch pine gum, rest of men making oars, sails, spars, etc., and caulking No. 3 scow, three more men took dimensions of our scows. Corps. Green and Carter out hunting, but got nothing.

Wednesday, 26th May.—Cloudy, wind from south. No. 3 scow finished, all three rigged and launched in p.m. Large number of boats passed down to-day; very great variety in style and make of boats built, one passed down to-day 30 feet long by 4 feet wide. Several people have torn their boats to pieces and built similar scows to ours.

Thursday, 27th May.—Packing outfit, ready to make a start to-morrow morning. Large number of boats went down to-day. Fine day, strong wind from south. We are the only ones who came up on the "Topeka" who have got as far down as this.

Friday, 28th May.—Cloudy, but calm, very hot, no wind for first time in twenty days. Start from camp at 8 a.m., S. M. Davis and seven men in one scow, steered by Const. Carter, Staff-Sergt. Bates and six men in another steered by Const. Saunders, myself and six men in a third steered by Const. Good. An ex-policeman named Ross makes the twenty-second member of the party, he is travelling in with us. Lashed all three boats together at noon and lunched on board. S. M. Davis's boat is the cook boat. About five miles down lake get a head wind. Got into Cariboo Crossing about 2 p.m., have had to row since we started (four oars to each scow, one man to an oar). Channels very shallow and full of sand bars, ran aground several times, to avoid this we should have kept close to the left bank in the left channel. Very shallow all through crossing, coming into "Lake Nares" find it very rough with strong head wind, have to go down to nearly end of lake before we can make landing, as shores on each side very shallow. Got into camp about 4.30, boats all leaked a little to-day, good timber all the way down. Const. Sabourin off duty with sore eye.

Saturday, 29th May.—Very hot day. Left at 8 a.m.; mosquitoes bad last night. Out of Lake Nares into Tagish, where we found the water very shallow, especially along the north shore, pass that bugaboo of all travellers over this route, the "windy arm" and do not get a breath of wind; very hard rowing in the hot sun, lunch on the boats, supper at 5.30, after we make the turn of the lake, trolling all day, only got one fish, lost two spoons, nearly all had a swim at the supper camp. After supper start on again, cannot find a camping place, as it is too shallow to land until we reach the foot of the lake, when we land under a small cut bank, lake only from two to three feet deep at this end. Made camp at about 11.30 p.m. Mosquitoes awful to-night.

Sunday, 30th May.—Raining this morning, left camp at 8 a.m., entrance to river very shallow and full of rocks pretty good current. Low flat country on each side,



mountains away in the background, very swampy, country well wooded. About four miles down pass Tagish houses on east bank. There are five houses and a big shed, and several little houses, these latter are evidently burial places as they contain trunks with ashes in them, this tribe cremate their dead. The houses were well built, two being shingled, they contained all sorts of articles of a first-class quality, the place was deserted. One house had the following sign on it: "Gon to Youkon for two year. White man leave alone. Sgd. Stevenson."

Most of these Indians go down to the coast in the summer. At head of Lake Marsh, find a lot of people camped who say there is an ice jam down the lake. These people are camped on a swamp, so I decided to go down the lake farther. Go down the lake about 8 miles before a good wind, where I find a good camping place on east shore. Has been raining hard all day. About 200 boats are stopped at this end by the jam, two of party out hunting this a.m., saw nothing, we saw hundreds of wild fowl on the lake, but they were too wild. Sabourin better to-day, no mosquitoes to-night. All along these lakes the shores are shallow.

Monday, 31st May.—Did not move out to-day. Four men out hunting, got one grouse; cooks baking bread; strong wind from south. Unloaded all the stuff to dry it out and reloaded boats again to-night. Have had fish net out every night and never caught anything.

Tuesday, 1st June.—Fine day, wind from south, made good time down lake, into Lewis river by 2.30. The shortest and best route into river is the channel to west of island keeping well to the west bank, we all ran aground by not keeping close enough in. McClintock River comes in here. Indian graves on a point just at the end of the lake. River very shallow and current slack for first 8 or 10 miles. Current then begins to get swifter, river twists and turns like a corkscrew. Ran across some Indians, bought about 3 lbs. of cariboo meat for 75c. About 16 miles down river made supper camp and went on after supper for four miles. Got three ducks. Came 40 miles to-day, are close to Miles Cañon. Men all well and in best of spirits.

Wednesday, 2nd June.—Fine day, no wind, nice and cool, current very much swifter. No sign of the cut bank of sand near the canyon, as on taking a sudden turn to the left, we see what is unmistakably the mouth of the cañon one-quarter of a mile ahead where the river takes another bend to the right. Red flags and other danger signals are hung out all along the bank to warn people. We pull into right bank and tie up. Go up on to cliffs above the cañon, and see two boats go through. The walls are from 60 ft. to 80 ft. high and perpendicular, and the water rushes through like a mill-race. One glance is sufficient to show one the utter absurdity of trying to line boats down, it being an impossibility. One must keep in the centre on the comb of the waves in the very roughest part, and with a cool hand steering there is absolutely no danger. Loaded boats seem to go down steadiest, so I decide to leave everything in the scows. Any men who do not wish to go down I allow to walk round. My own boat went through first, then S. M. Davis's, both without a mishap. Staff Sergt. Bates's boat, through the unsteadiness of one of the crew, was thrown off the comb and was dashed into the rock wall, no harm resulted, however, and they came through the rest safely. Camped for lunch below cañon. Man named Peters, bringing in a trading outfit with a stock \$1,200 worth of goods, ran into the side of the cañon taking off a whole corner of his scow. In spite of the big hole he came through safely. He had a horse and mule on board. He was selling his damaged stock, and will have nothing to pay duty on by the time he gets in. There are a number of people selling goods along the trail, which were brought in for that purpose.

From Cañon to White Horse River, the river is very bad, being full of sunken boulders and rocks with a very swift current. We all struck two or three times, but did no serious damage. Landed on left bank about a mile above the chute in the White Horse Rapids, and lined one boat at a time down to the chute where we dragged them up on to a sheet of ice, and pulled them across the ice to the lower end of chute, about 300 yards. There is a large sheet of ice on the left bank. There is very poor foothold along the river bank, and people lining boats down look more like mountain goats than anything

else jumping from rock to rock. The chute is the worst part of the rapids. Made camp just below rapids. Two boats were wrecked attempting to shoot rapids, one man only slightly damaged his scow and wet his outfit, the other lost all his outfit, 500 or 600 lbs. and nearly lost his life, his boat was smashed to pieces. Two men took two boats down the rapids, making two trips and got through safely. These, I believe, are the only men who have run the rapids this year. They took 21 boats through the cañon at \$5.00 a trip. Const. Donnelly slightly strained his ankle while lining scows down. River very muddy and full of small rapids, impossible to see the rocks. This is the only way to get through the cañon, unless the boats are let go through alone, which is too much of a chance to take.

Thursday, 3rd June.—Fine day, very warm. Pulled boats off the ice into the river again and were away by 10 o'clock. One party of men in a big scow whom we had helped at various times along the trail, sent a spokesman and presented me with a box of cigars for the party as a token of their gratitude for help rendered by our men. Large numbers of people camped at the White Horse. River below rapids very swift and full of boulders, &c., for about five miles; current gets slacker and obstructions fewer. Stopped for noon below Tahkeena River, a wide river running into the Lewes, about 14 miles below White Horse. Indians told me Dalton has a trading post sixty miles up this river. Passed large number of bush fires in the last three days, started by people leaving their camp fires alight. Head of Lake Lebarge at 6.39; camp on left bank of river; good camping place; unload boats and haul them out on beach. Mosquitoes very bad.

Friday, 4th June.—Fine warm day. Re-pitching scows all day, loaded up boats ready to start in morning. Cooks baking bread. Put on three extra men. There is an Indian village about a mile across from the river, on Lake Lebarge, 200 Indians there in winter, all go hunting in summer. Chief of tribe very wealthy for an Indian, said to have about \$2,000 worth of skins and furs. Traded some rations for ten good sized whitefish. Heard that man named Peterson, a big Swede whom Assistant Commissioner will remember as helping Herron to pack at Dyea, came to grief in the cañon, and lost some of his outfit; small boat passed down the rapids bottom up, no one reported lost as yet. Man named Gilkie informed me they had learned from Indians of the death of a white man on Marsh Lake, near the island. He understood them to intimate that the man had been shot. Indians took Gilkie to his grave, which had a rude head board cut from the stump of a tree with the following inscription:—"Thompson, died 16th May, 1897," with the symbol of some order underneath. Indians said he belonged to party of six men from Nanaimo, who came up on the Mexico. Will inquire along road and report matters to Inspector Constantine.

Four men out hunting to-day. Corporal Green brought back a prairie chicken. Constable Donnelly to duty.

Saturday, 5th June.—Fine day, wind from south. All up at 4 a.m., away at 5.10; mouth of river full of sandbars, middle channel correct one. Fair wind to Richtofen Island, nine miles, when wind dropped until we had rowed past island, 3 miles, had lunch during calm. Strong wind came up then and about 6 p.m. we made foot of lake and entered the river. Large fleet of boats on the lake, some put in on account of strong wind. Made supper camp two miles up river, sand bar across mouth. Good timber in patches all along lake. Two big valleys run north from left hand side of lake, Ogilvie and Richtofen. After supper made another twelve miles, where make night camp, very clear water, but swift current and innumerable rocks, keeping us all our time dodging them. About 48 miles to-day. Trolled all day, caught no fish, lost nearly all our trolling spoons. Saw birch trees to-day. Mosquitoes very bad.

Sunday, 6th June.—Fine day but cold, all up at 3.30 and away at 4.45, very bad water to mouth of Hootalinqua, current very swift, kept us all our time dodging rocks. About 9 a.m. saw two men on east bank who waved us into shore, we were on west side and in making crossing my boat was nearly wrecked, found that man named

Fitzgerald and his partner had run on a rock and their boat smashed, they climbed on the rock and after two hours were taken off and landed by a passing boat, lost nearly all their stuff. Fitzgerald nearly lost his life, their boat was smashed to pieces, told them of an empty boat lying on the bank up the river and gave them a frying pan and other things. They had saved their bedding and a couple of sacks of provisions. S. M. Davis's boat ran on a rock, no damage done, stopped at Indian camp, bought 16 fish (about 40 lbs.) for \$2.50. We cannot catch fish ourselves, although we have tried every device; nobody seems to, except the Indians. Heard Sullivan had been wrecked in the cañon. Made Hootalinqua about 10 a.m., 16 miles from camp. Very wide river and very high, water muddy, making Lewes muddy and raising it to high water mark. This is the river running out of the Lake Teslin waters; current very swift, but river free of boulders. Noon camp six miles below Hootalinqua, passed two men poling up the river; 18 miles below Hootalinqua, on right bank, passed log cabin; 13 miles farther on passed the Cassiar Bar. Great deal of placer mining done on this bar at one time, parties coming in intended to wash on it, but river was too high. Passed Big Salmon River, which comes from the east, seven miles farther on, Lewes widens out here considerably. Camped below river for supper; after supper made ten miles, hard to get good landing place, in trying to land the stove on cook boat, with camp kettles on it, was knocked overboard by boughs of trees, saved stove but lost camp kettles. Const. Graham nearly knocked overboard. Mosquitoes very bad all day, very hot day; made 64 miles to-day. Current runs about 5 to 6 miles an hour.

Monday, 7th June.—Fine day, very warm, mosquitoes bad; up at 7, away at 8. Men wrecked yesterday came into our camp, had picked up more of their stuff, came down on borrowed boat; they returned articles given to them. River still rising; noon camp ten miles below Little Salmon River. Heavy wind in p. m., squally, river full of islands below Little Salmon. Camped on west bank one mile above Nordenskiöld river. Some log houses here, evidently traders' places, deserted now, pack trail well worn with horse manure, goes off in south-westerly direction. Lots of Indians camped here at one time from Indian graves, drying stages, &c. Passed some Indians on east bank. Mosquitoes, bull dogs and deer-flies very bad to-day. Passed two or three more bush fires. Dr. Dawson's 1888 map has proved invaluable; can tell every bend in the river. Made 73 miles to-day. Man told me to-day he had tried Cassiar bar and got good colours. Fitzgerald and partner came into our camp. Am writing, 12.30 a.m. Light as day. Took a photograph of camp ten minutes ago.

Tuesday, June 8th.—Fine day. Mosquitoes awful. Took some of Fitzgerald's stuff on our boats for him. Left camp at 9 a.m. Passed Nordenskiöld River at 9.30 a.m., comes in on left bank. Passed two more bush fires. Current getting swifter. About 12.30 came on Five Finger Rapids. Land on right bank and reconnoitre; decide that right channel is the best. Five bold, rocky islets or pillars of rock form five or six channels through which the water rushes. The left hand passage looks impassable. Had lunch and start out again. Got through with no trouble, keeping well to the right all the time. The channel should be entered from the right. The channel is 20 yards wide by about fifty long, and there is a fall of four feet at the entrance; water very rough. Five miles below, on taking a bend to the right see a reef of rocks right ahead of us stretching right across river, keeping right hand bank passed through rapids in almost smooth water. These are the Devil Rapids and unless one knows of the channel to the right, are to my mind the worst on the river. Twenty miles below camped for supper; after supper went on until 1.30 a.m.; camped near log house. Know we are close to Pelly. Log house here deserted. Little steamer called "Pelly" run up in backwater here. Light as day all night. Heavy rain about 4 p.m. All soaked through. Came 78 miles to-day.

Wednesday, June 9th.—Fine day. Left camp at 9 a.m., and one mile down came to Pelly on south bank. Pelly River comes in from north. Stopped here. Trading post here owned by one Harper; man named Pitt in charge. English Church mission here also, has been deserted for two years. There has been no steamer up as far as this for

two years. Large number of Indians. Good hay meadow close by, plenty of hay. Two horses here in the pink of condition, belonging to Harper. Large number of skins in stock. Register of people called at post kept by Pitt. Since 16th May over 550 people have signed their names. He says he has counted 150 people who did not stop. Safe estimate to say 700 people came in this spring. Noted names of five men from Nanaimo all signed on the 24th May, likely to be party who were with Thompson. Their names are Chas. Denning, John Mellish, David Taylor, William Biggs and William Seaborne. Pitt says he heard Thompson was accidentally shot by one of the party. No sign of ruins of old Fort Selkirk. Log house at last night's camp was trading post established by Healy, but abandoned by him. Passed two men poling up river. Man named Dey going out with American mail, told us Ogilvie was two miles behind him on his road to Pelly and was on the lookout for us. About ten miles down came to his camp. Stopped here. Gave Mr. Ogilvie his mail. Tells me he is going to complete some survey at Pelly and then coming back to Dawson. Gave us wonderful accounts of Klondike diggings. River very swift from Pelly down. Came 50 miles to-day.

Thursday, June 10th.—Left camp at 4 a.m., Ogilvie not up, 50 miles down at 11 a.m., passed White River, 3 miles below came on large Indian camp, bought about 60 or 70 pounds of fresh moose meat for \$6. Passed 60 mile post at about 5 p.m., delivered some mail there. Post is on south side of an island right opposite Sixty Mile Creek and is very hard to make as current sweeps one right across, river still rising, is full of islands, very wide and swift current, supper camp about 5.30, 22½ miles below Sixty Mile, come to Indian river, large number of men camped here, came to Klondike City at 2 a. m., right bank should be kept to make landing at the town, as the river is very swift here, and current would carry one away below if on left bank. Made 125 miles to-day, all very tired, very cold during night.

Friday, June 11th.—Fine day, very warm, let men sleep in, crossed to Dawson City after lunch, delivered Klondike mail, saw Mr. D. W. Davis and delivered letters to him. Mule came in this morning with 75 lbs. of gold on its back from diggings (\$13,000.00). Wages here are from \$10 to \$15 a day. Reported that party of five are lost, 2 women and 3 men, should have been in long ago. Const. Gowler here on pass, gave him permission to come down with me in morning. People anxiously waiting for Gold Commissioner. Hear that Thompson was accidentally shot by one of the party, who reported himself to Inspector Constantine immediately on arrival. It occurred as follows: Party were on ice in Marsh Lake with their boat on sleds, they broke through the ice and had to get their boat off the sleds. After they were all on board and the party were overhauling their outfit, one of them took his revolver from the sled and thinking it empty commenced to snap it, there was one cartridge, and this exploded, striking Thompson in the stomach and fatally wounding him. He died at 3 o'clock the next morning. People seemed very glad to see us coming in. Was offered from \$60.00 to \$100.00 for a piece of moose purchased yesterday. Man drowned in Miles Cañon in early part of year while coming down on the ice, he was partially snow blind and went through a crack in the ice before his partners could warn him. Man who was camped about 3 miles above us on Bennett, has never been heard of since he stopped to dinner with us one day on Bennett, his tent and outfit remain there untouched, I have heard from parties who came down since. Hundreds of people here, money very plentiful, gold dust is the medium of exchange.

Saturday, 12th June.—Left Klondike at 8 a.m., taking Constable Gowler and two men who wished to get down to Forty Mile. Came into Fort Constantine and reported to Inspector Constantine at 5.30 p.m. and handed party over in the best of health and condition.

The N. C. O's and men of the party, one and all, have never shown a sign of grumbling at the work however severe, and have worked hard and cheerfully always, their conduct has been of the best and they won everybody's good-will by their readiness to help other travellers in their spare time.

S. M. Davis has proved invaluable, and I cannot speak too highly of him.

A large number of fast women are coming in over this trail, and although the majority of the men seem respectable, there are some tough looking cases. I heard frequently that there was lots of whisky sold along the trail, but if so, it was kept entirely out of our sight.

The whole trip has been a delightful one and the scenery along this route is unsurpassed by anything I ever saw before. We were almost sorry when the trip was over.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. SCARTH,  
*Inspector.*

## APPENDIX L.

### POLICE PATROL, ATHABASCA DISTRICT, WINTER OF 1896-97.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,  
REGINA, 21st December, 1896.

To Inspector A. M. JARVIS,  
North-west Mounted Police.

The department has decided to send a small party to Athabasca and Slave Lake at an early date, and you have been selected for the duty.

The object in view is to obtain an exhaustive report on the condition of affairs there generally, and particularly to collect information likely to be useful to the government in their future dealings with that territory. Among other subjects for inquiry will be the use or abuse of liquor. A considerable quantity goes in under permit, and some is admittedly smuggled. It is also stated that some is used for trading purposes with the Indians, and that, in addition, a considerable quantity of all sorts of extracts, which are well known to be intoxicating, are given to the Indians contrary to law, if not actually traded for furs, &c.

The setting out of poisons and letting fires run will also be subjects requiring your close attention.

You will report on the state of the fisheries, the quantity of lumber in various districts and its condition, whether burned or green, and the districts suitable for settlement, and the supply of hay.

You will also inquire into the increase or decrease of fur and game, particularly getting all possible information *re* the probable number of wood buffalo in the country, their location, and whether the Act *re* their preservation is being strictly carried out. With this object in view you will have to visit as many trading posts as possible in the vicinity of the buffalo grounds. You will direct the attention of all traders and hunters you come across to the necessity of strictly obeying the Game Act and ordinances *re* the preservation of game and fish, and you will explain to them the law on all the above subjects.

It is reported that beaver is decreasing rapidly, in a great measure owing to the indiscriminate killing of young and old, caused by the traders paying the same price for a kit beaver as for a full grown one. You will inquire fully into this, and explain to all concerned the folly of killing immature animals. The number of skins of unborn musk ox calves is rapidly increasing, and you will make inquiries with a view to its prevention.

As on the information obtained by you will, in a great measure, depend the establishing of police post at an early date, you will report on the best points in your opinion for the police to work from.

From time to time rumours have reached us of murders having been committed in the unorganized territories; these you will investigate and report on, getting all information obtainable from Superintendent Griesbach before proceeding north, and, if necessary, take immediate action.


I have no authority to instruct you *re* your duties as justice of the peace, but you must remember that many of the Indians and small traders may be ignorant of the law, and therefore may have offended unwittingly. It will be impossible at present to imprison in that territory, and in the event of fines not being forthcoming at once, you can give time for their collection, as is usually done here, when, later on, if not paid, the usual imprisonment can be better enforced.

A great deal of tact and judgment will be required in dealing with these matters, and I need not impress upon you the necessity of losing no time unnecessarily on the road, as the season is short. With this object in view, your party must ease the dogs as much as possible by travelling on snow shoes. From time to time, if you come across a first-class dog, you will be at liberty to exchange a poor one for it, paying the necessary amount required. If you find that you cannot finish the work assigned you, in time to return all the way with dogs, you can return by boat, leaving your outfit in charge of some one for the summer, who will summer the dogs also. You can return via Isle à la Crosse and Green Lake if you think advisable.

You have been supplied with copies of all the ordinances and statutes you are likely to require, and have received a letter from the commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company to their officers in the north, which will be a great assistance to you. It will be necessary for you to keep a copious diary, and to send out short reports whenever possible.

L. W. HERCHMER,  
*Commissioner.*

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,  
REGINA, 3rd May, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith, reports just received from Inspector Jarvis on his Athabasca trip, together with the map of the route taken by him. 

I propose to station one man and one scout at the following points:—Athabasca Landing, Grand Rapids, Lesser Slave Lake and Fort Smith on the Great Slave River, and am writing to the Hudson's Bay Company, asking them to arrange to let us have supplies at these places at as low a rate as possible.

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

L. W. HERCHMER,  
*Commissioner.*

The Comptroller,  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Ottawa.

### *Re Northern Patrol.*

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.  
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 29th April, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the following papers, &c., in connection with above, viz.:—

- General report of trip.
- Supplementary report *re* different subjects that special reports were asked for.
- Returns of proceedings had.
- Map showing routes travelled most.
- Samples of grain grown on the most northerly ranch in America.

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

A. H. GRIESBACH, *Supt.*,  
*Commanding "G" Division.*

The Commissioner  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

*Re Northern Patrol.*

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "G" DIVISION,  
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 24th April, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that in compliance with instructions received from the Commissioner by wire at Stand Off detachment on the 29th December, 1896, I proceeded by rail to South Edmonton, where I met the Commissioner on the 31st of December, and received instructions from him to patrol by dog train the northern country as far as possible, and report thereon, together with other matters of interest to the government.

On the 1st January, 1897, I arrived at Fort Saskatchewan, where I found the three dog trains consisting of four dogs each waiting for me, also two spare dogs, sleds, provisions, &c., &c.

On the 4th January having completed my outfit, I started for Lac La Biche by trail south of the Saskatchewan River, via Saddle Lake, accompanied by Staff-Sergeant Hetherington, guide J. Gullion and dog driver P. Lutit, jr., also the usual monthly patrol from the division.

I arrived at Lac La Biche on the 8th January, where I exchanged two train dogs. I may say this place was the starting point of the expedition as I now left the jurisdiction of "G" Division and had no longer the assistance of the patrol team. I took from there fish for dog feed sufficient to carry me to Heart Lake. The loads were necessarily heavy and the snow deep, and still falling, I was therefore obliged to *dispense with our tent and henceforward camped in the open.*

Two long days' travel over lakes, and principally through muskeg, brought us to Heart Lake, a small trading place or outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company. There is a reserve there of Chippewyan Indians, consisting of about thirty families, who live principally by hunting and fishing. They told me that they killed about 1,500 fish per annum, but this is probably far less than they really take. They are not farmers, but grain crops and vegetables can be raised there successfully. This band at present (many of them suffering from diseased eyes) are unable to hunt, and are therefore in poor circumstances. I remained over night at this place. The next four days, through bush of jack-pine, poplar, tamarack, burnt woods and muskeg took us to Little Jackfish Lake, where I did my first magisterial duty. This was a case of assault, wife vs. husband, the woman being a Cree, the man a Chippewyan. I dismissed the case with a reprimand, it being a family quarrel.

The Indians were much pleased at the visit of the police and their action towards the suppression of laying out poison. The three families here own between them ten horses and ten head of cattle, but find stock-raising a failure, as the cattle die from a disease of the bladder which I should suppose to be the effect of alkali, the water in the lake being impregnated, and no fish able to exist.

There is a trail passable in summer close by, from Fort McMurray to Lac La Biche, but the supply of hay is poor. Next day we arrived at Whitefish Lake where I held a meeting of all the Indians in the vicinity, and a few from Portage La Loche, and explained the game, fire and poison ordinance to them, and sent out notices to places in the neighbourhood relative to poison, fires and game. There are thirteen families of Chippewyans at this place, owning eleven horses and eighteen head of cattle, hay is very scarce, the country is principally muskeg. No grain has been grown, but a small quantity of potatoes has been cultivated. The circumstances of these Indians appear better than at Heart Lake, and I may mention here that the farther north I went the better off I found the Indians, particularly in dress. They have no fisheries here in winter. The lake is about twenty-five miles from Portage La Loche and is about twenty-five miles long by twenty miles wide.

I found here that Staff-Sergeant Hetherington had been severely strained in the back from a fall caused by slipping on a hill, and though suffering very much had not told me for fear of causing delay.



The night of the 16th January, before arriving here, was about the coldest we experienced on our trip, the thermometer registering 60° below zero, a high wind and comparatively open country, it having been burnt off by the Indians some years before for the purpose of making a moose range, which is done by burning off the timber which encourages the second growth on which the moose feed.

On the 19th January we left Whitefish Lake at 11.30 a.m., arriving at Jackfish Lake at 4 p.m., making twelve miles, snowing hard and extremely cold.

There are five families of half-breeds living here, they own no stock, but kill about 30,000 whitefish per annum which they sell to the Hudson's Bay Company, and traders on the Athabasca and Clearwater rivers. At this place I met Mr. McDermot, of the Hudson's Bay Company and left with him one of my dogs disabled (with frozen feet) which will be forwarded to Prince Albert. I also exchanged two dogs which were in low condition.

On the 20th January, we crossed an arm of Jackfish Lake and Swan Lake which is 15 miles long and 9 miles wide, the day was bitterly cold, we went to a fish cache and took 196 fish which I bought from one Cardinal the day before. Timber wolves are reported numerous in the neighbourhood of Swan Lake.

On the 21st January, we travelled about 18 miles having to make our own trail by sending a man ahead on snow-shoes. The country is principally muskeg with jack pine, spruce, some birch and poplar, the weather was very cold and stormy. We arrived at McCallum's trading post on the Clearwater River in the afternoon; the approach to the river is very precipitous, we being obliged to lower our sleds with ropes from tree to tree for a distance of about a mile. Here we found a ground fire which had been burning in the muskeg for nearly a year, and supposed to have been started by careless campers.

I met Mr. Spencer, who is in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort McMurray, en route to Jackfish Lake, with horse sleds for a supply of fish, he sent his men on and returned with me to Fort McMurray the following day. I left notices *re* game, fire and poison ordinances with McCallum. I heard of only one trapper on the Clearwater and also sent him notices, and was informed by both Spencer and McCallum that he was not using poison.

After leaving McCallum's, Spencer started to break the trail on snow shoes, the snow having drifted over his trail of previous day. We followed the Clearwater River making 4 portages, or short cuts through the woods from point to point of the river, these portages were rough and almost impassable owing to fallen timber. We were from 4 a.m. until 6 p.m. making 20 miles to Fort McMurray, at which place the thermometer registered 48° below zero, the storm continuing. One of our dogs played out and I was obliged to leave him in Mr. Spencer's charge.

The Clearwater River is from 200 to 300 yards wide, with high sloping banks, well timbered with spruce, tamarack, white poplar and birch suitable for building purposes, a larger and better quality of timber than I had yet seen. It is navigable, the Hudson's Bay Company having until late years used it as part of the route, via Carlton and Green Lake, by which they took their supplies into the far north and brought out their furs.

There is a clearing of prairie of about 500 acres, one mile and a half above this post, where the Hudson's Bay Company cut hay for the transport cattle used at Fort Smith, at least 100 tons can be cut there and a further supply of about 15 or 20 tons on an island close by. This place being the junction of the two rivers, and building timber and hay so easily obtained would be a suitable place for a police detachment. There are tar springs or wells on the east bank of the Athabasca extending for 50 miles.

I could not obtain any report of liquor being supplied or traded to Indians or others in this neighbourhood, and was informed that no poison was used for the destruction of fur-bearing animals, also from reports from the Hudson's Bay Company officials I understand that none was put out this winter in the vicinity of Grand Rapids and towards Athabasca Landing, and that no liquor was known of there, but the same officials reported both poison and liquor further down the river. I laid over one day to rest ourselves and the dogs.

There is no other settlement in this place, and the Hudson's Bay Company's supply of fish is brought from Jackfish Lake 55 miles distant, the few fish caught in the river

about the month of September not being sufficient even for the employees of the post. Roots and barley have been grown with success in small quantities.

On the 24th January we left Fort McMurray and travelled down the Athabasca River. The banks are sloping far back and well timbered with birch, white poplar and spruce of fair size for building purposes. Sandstone crops out on both banks for many miles. There was no track on the river and we still continued breaking one on snowshoes. After travelling about fifteen miles we made camp on the east bank, some time after dark, the storm had moderated, but the cold was intense. The next day after dark we arrived at Little Red River, thirty-five miles distant from Fort McMurray. There is a settlement of nine families, consisting of half-breeds, Chippewyans and Crees. The Hudson's Bay Company, Colin Fraser and the McClelland Bros., have trading posts there, the other inhabitants are hunters and trappers. I was informed that poison had been used there the previous winter in many cases, and the decrease in the fur supply was attributed to it. I explained the ordinances to the people, but before mentioning the liquor law I was asked by one Pische if nothing could be done towards preventing the trade in liquor and extracts, as there was too much of it. Sergeant Hetherington obtained information against Thomas McClelland for trading liquor and causing drunkenness in the Indian camps. I tried him, found him guilty and fined him \$300 and costs, and in default six months' imprisonment with hard labour, the fine to be paid by the 1st of July next, or the imprisonment to be inflicted. I also tried an assault case, a man against his wife; this case I dismissed with a reprimand. The Indians requested that a chief might be appointed, and named Chrysostom Pische for that position. I explained that I had not power to make such an appointment, but would report upon the matter. He is a good hunter, shrewd, and I believe a reliable man for a leader and would be of use in giving information on matters relating to the poison and liquor ordinances.

About fifteen miles above this point the Birch Mountains are in sight, where the last wood buffalo in this vicinity was killed last July by C. Pische. Four cows had been there for several years but no increase took place and they were gradually killed off.

On the 26th January we continued our journey down the Athabasca the country appeared much the same as we had already passed through. The next day we met a party consisting of the Rev. Mr. Lucas and some Hudson's Bay Company's officials with a packet going to Edmonton. The whole party, with the exception of Mr. Lucas, had their faces badly frozen, the thermometer registering 40 below zero. Their dog trains had beaten a fair track which helped us more or less for several days.

January 28th we camped at Poplar Point, after having passed many well wooded islands and a fine sulphur spring. Here I met five families and amongst them I saw Andrew Pische, a man of seventy-two years of age, a well-known hunter, who told me that the buffalo in that vicinity had been exterminated. I was informed that no poison had been used there and they had not suffered from bush fires. Near this point there is a fishing lake where the Indians get a good supply of whitefish. There is also a trading post kept by one Gully who was then absent. For the last two days we saw numbers of ptarmigan, moose are also plentiful in the neighbourhood.

About 10 a.m. next day we called at Point Brule, where there are six families who live by hunting, amongst them Pierre Deroche, who was their spokesman. I explained the ordinances and gave them notices. The river was still dotted with islands which as well as the banks were thickly timbered. That night we camped on the bank of the river 14 miles below Point Brule, the weather still extremely cold.

January 30th. After following the Athabasca to the Embarras River, which was considerably flooded, under the snow, causing us at times serious delay in changing clothes and cleaning the sleds, we followed the Embarras for six miles and crossed a portage to Fallen Timber Creek. The timber, especially the tamarack on the Embarras River, was the largest and best we had so far seen, and is cut and towed by the Hudson's Bay Company's steamers to Lake Athabasca where it is made into lumber for boats and buildings.

January 31st, we made a portage to Lake Mamwee and crossed where it was 10 miles wide to the Quatre Fourche, which we followed for about three miles, meeting one Alexis Torangeau, who gave information respecting a case of setting out poison, which I attended to later on. About four miles farther on we struck Lake Athabasca and crossed a bay four miles wide, at the north-west end of the lake, to Fraser's trading post, thence to the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Fort Chippewyan, where I was met and most hospitably entertained by Dr. McKay, chief factor in charge of the Athabasca district.

Fort Chippewyan is the headquarters' post of the district, and was established about the year 1789 by Sir Alexander Mackenzie. It is on the lake shore and comprises three large store houses, one of which is a depot for the Mackenzie and Peel River districts. There is a residence for the chief factor, also quarters for the clerks, a large recreation hall, offices, stables and some other buildings, all inclosed by a stockade, The servants occupy a row of buildings outside the fort, and together number with the freemen, about 150 souls.

During the winter about 30 lodges of Chippewyans and 12 of Crees live in the vicinity of the post, but about the 1st of June each year from 600 to 700 Indians and half-breeds come in to trade their furs.

The steamer "Grahame," 140 feet long, 28 feet beam, a stern wheeler and capable of carrying 150 tons of freight, but seldom loaded with more than 80 tons, and owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, makes this her headquarters and runs from Fort McMurray to Smith's Landing on the Great Slave River.

There is also established here a large Roman Catholic mission, presided over by Bishop Grouard, together with two priests, four lay brothers, four grey nuns and four lay sisters, it includes a boarding school containing at present 27 girls and 18 boys, clean and healthy looking children. This mission was established in 1848 by the late Archbishop Taché. They own a saw-mill, a steamboat 60 feet long, 9 feet beam, a side wheeler, which is used on the same route as the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer.

This mission consumes 22,000 fish between 1st November and 1st May, which are caught in Lake Athabasca. Their garden is the bed of a lake which they have drained; in this they grow 500 bushels of potatoes, but not always a sure crop. They also grow other vegetables and barley. Both the Hudson's Bay Company and the Mission keep a few horses for winter work, they also own a few cattle, but get their beef supply from Vermillion. The Bishop has a printing press and does his own printing and binding. He has printed books in six different languages.

Lake Athabasca is from 180 to 200 miles long, and averages about 20 miles in width. The shores are principally rocky, with the background wooded with spruce and jackpine. Here and there at a short distance from the lake are sloughs where a limited amount of hay is gathered.

At Fond du Lac there is a settlement of about 400 mixed Chippewyans and half-breed hunters who are reported in fair circumstances. But I regret to state that a large number of Indians, both Crees and Chippewyans, living near Fort Chippewyan, are suffering from hunger on account of the small supply of furs, accounted for by the disappearance of rabbits, on which many of the fur-bearing animals live.

The Hudson's Bay Company and Mr. Colin Fraser, before my arrival, had advanced a certain amount of assistance to these starving people, some of whom died during my stay at Chippewyan. I also gave a small amount of relief which is shown by vouchers attached to my report. On account of the severe weather, heavy trails and general hardships our dogs had undergone, I found they would be unable to stand a trip to Fort Resolution and back, and continue the proposed journey by Peace River, without a long rest. I therefore sent them with Sergeant Hetherington and the drivers to an island where they could be well fed and rested. He had also several cases to inquire into, which he did during my absence.

I hired two dog trains and proceeded on the 4th February towards Fort Resolution via Smith's Landing and Fort Smith on the Great Slave River. We travelled for two days with the thermometer ranging about 30° below, storming and snow drifting, across a portage consisting of muskegs, small lakes and streams, burnt woods and a

generally rough country, to the shore of Great Slave River nearly opposite the mouth of the Peace River.

The Great Slave River takes the waters of the Athabasca and Peace Rivers, also drains Lake Athabasca and is wide and deep, it has lower banks, and is wooded in the same way as the Athabasca.

It took us five days travelling along the river to go to Smith's Landing on account of having to break the trail the whole distance, there having been no travel during the winter. There is no settlement between Chippewyan and Smith's Landing, which is at the head of a sixteen mile portage. There are twelve families at this place who live by fishing, hunting and trapping during the winter, and in summer are employed in transporting goods for the Hudson's Bay Company and traders over the portage to Fort Smith, which is at the foot of the rapids. These men are generally untrustworthy, as they make contracts and, when possible, break them, much to the annoyance and loss of their employers, and also steal anything they can. I found that poison had been used there and issued summonses. I was obliged to appoint a special constable to do this duty during my absence at Fort Resolution, the delinquents being then at a distance in the bush, trapping.

The portage is through bush, and a fair cart road has been made. This is the centre of the buffalo country, and on my arrival I found a party of hunters who had already made their long hunting snow-shoes and were ready to start in search of buffalo, amongst them was Susa Beaulieu, a well-known hunter. These people had never heard of a game law and were much surprised on hearing of it, but willingly gave up their hunt when I explained to them the necessity of complying with this law. There are three minor trading posts in this vicinity, being outposts of the Hudson's Bay Company and C. Fraser.

At Smith's Landing, I first met some Indians called Cariboo Eaters, but looking very much like the Chippewyans or Dogribs; they range from this place to Fort Resolution.

A very cold drive over the portage brought us to Fort Smith, a small trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, managed by Mr. McKinley, and is a shipping point for the Great Slave Lake and the Mackenzie River, the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer "Wrigley," a screw boat, plying there.

There is a river fishery at this place and a peculiar fish taken called "L'Inconnu," resembling a very large salmon, but strong, both in taste and smell, and oily and requiring education, even for dogs to relish it.

Mr. McKinley and Mr. Hanbury, an English sportsman, who is on a hunting expedition, had just returned from an unsuccessful buffalo hunt, but they saw fresh tracks and beds of about 60 buffalo, also the tracks of another small band of three bulls, probably old and driven out of the herd.

Poison had been used in this vicinity, and two cases were brought before me and convictions obtained.

There are numerous small lakes in this district, well stocked with whitefish, pike, trout and suckers. Moose and wood cariboo also abound here; I saw the carcasses of eight hanging in the bush, having been killed for Mr. McKinley's use.

The banks of the river here are low, the country is prairie and muskeg, with patches of bush composed of jackpine, spruce and poplar.

The Indians inhabiting the country along the Great Slave River from Smith's Landing to Fort Resolution are Chippewyans, Cariboo Eaters and Yellow Knives, so called from having lived about the Copper Mine River, and in olden times fashioned their arrow heads and knives out of the metal supposed to have been found there. There is also a small band of Slavies, a few Crees and some half-breeds, chiefly composed of the Beaulieu family. Some of the Indians are said to journey all the way to Edmonton in the spring to trade their furs, and return with whisky which they smuggle through for themselves and other Indians who intrust them with furs to take out for the same purpose. The names of some of them have been forwarded by me in a former report.

I remained at Fort Smith until the following morning, 10th February, and started for Fort Resolution, having secured the service of a guide, and here I may mention

that the Indians in the vicinity hardly ever move from their homes, excepting to visit their lines of traps. I understand that this has been the custom for generations and there are many old Indians hereabouts who have not been even to Chippewyan, which might be styled the metropolis of the district. I found this to be the custom of many of the northern Indians up to and along the Peace River. They have no ambition and little knowledge of the outer world, and as long as they have enough to fill themselves with they are happy. I found it not only unpleasant but impossible to enter the houses of the Indians who live on the unknown fish, owing to the stench.

Ten miles from Fort Smith we came to Gravel Point, where there are several families of Cariboo Eaters, who were at the time living entirely on fish, without either bread or vegetables, the weather being so severe that they would not hunt moose, although plentiful in the neighbourhood.

Poison had been used there, but I was unable to interview the man who used it, he being away many days travelling in the woods trapping near the mouth of Salt River. There is a winter fishery on the Slave River, and two houses on the west bank, both vacant, as the owners had "pitched off." Salt River empties into the Great Slave River about 25 miles below Fort Smith, the water is too salt for use, and the supply of salt for the district is gathered on the banks of the stream, where beds are formed by natural evaporation, it is coarse and darker in colour than ordinary table salt, it is also shipped to the Peace River district, where it is sold at 25 cents per pound, and to the Mackenzie and Peel River districts, and in fact to the Arctic Circle. The wood buffalo make this point the middle of their range, probably on account of the salt licks. One band ranging from Peace Point to Salt River, the other band from the latter place to about 20 miles from Great Slave Lake. These bands are said to keep separate and never cross the Salt River.

Three buffalo of the Peace Point band, then numbering 33 head, were killed about the end of November last. (See further notice in my report *re* buffalo.)

On the 11th February we met Rev. Mr. Marsh, of Hay River, and Frank Mobley, a trapper from Beaver River, on their way out of the north country.

On our arrival at the portage of the Grand Detour, we found a white man named C. Charlston, an ex-United States soldier, in a starving condition, having been deserted by his Indian companions who had "pitched off" on a buffalo hunt. I gave him provisions to enable him to reach Fort Smith. From after reports I believe this man to be of unsound mind and unable to take care of himself; he is said to be a fugitive from justice. I arranged with Mr. McKinley to give him sufficient assistance to sustain life until spring, and now suggest that as soon as possible he should be removed to an asylum.

After about two miles of portage and 8 miles on the Great Slave River without a trail, we struck a hunter's shack, occupied by Campbell Young and George Martin, who reported a successful take of fur, and stated that they had not used poison bait this year, though acknowledging to having used it during the previous winter, and seen the evil effect thereof by the decrease of fur. On the trail next day, the 12th February, we found what we supposed to be a dog, but turned out to be a coyote, a very unusual animal to see in that country, it had been poisoned. After tracing its tracks to the poisoned bait, we were enabled to discover the party who had laid out the poison, who was afterwards fined for that offence. At my first interview with John Trindle, the offender, he not knowing that I was a police official, mistook me for Mr. Warburton Pike, who had been there hunting buffalo and musk ox. He was much surprised on my return to find that I had received information against him, and would try him at Fort Smith.

The banks of the river are higher and have been well wooded, but are now burnt. The overflows and drifted tracks gave us hard work. The trip to Resolution was not all the way by the river, as there is a bend which would take 90 miles to follow, but a portage or short cut of 24 miles saves this long round. This portage has been cleared through burnt timber, but on account of the depth of snow it was impossible for me to examine and report upon the soil. At the end of the portage after descending a gradual slope we came in view of the Great Slave Lake, which with the exception of some islands in the distance, could be taken for a vast frozen ocean. We crossed a bay

about five miles wide and arrived at Fort Resolution on Sunday, 13th February, at 3.30 p.m., which ended my northern journey.

This Hudson's Bay Company's fort is built on the shore of the lake, is stockaded and contains several neat buildings, it is not as large as Chippewyan, though an important trading post in charge of Mr. C. F. Gaudet. There is also a trading post belonging to Nagle and Hislop, who have another at Stony Island, 20 miles distant on the lake. There is a Roman Catholic Mission and a day school managed by two priests. The mission owns a side-wheel steamer which crosses the Great Slave Lake and carries supplies to the missions at the Peel and Mackenzie Rivers. The church is built of logs and is 60 x 30 feet. Four lay brothers are employed by the mission.

Through the winter the population consists of only about 108 souls—in the summer, like at Chippewyan, it increases to 600 or 700. This may be called the land of plenty as regards meat and fish, the cariboo being very numerous this year; the lake trout are of great size, very plentiful and of fine flavour. I met a number of Indians here—Dogribs, Yellowknives and Slavies, who came in to trade their furs and get their outfit to enable them to go to the Barren Grounds after musk ox.

The Rev. Father Duprie, who is in charge of the Great Slave Lake Mission, informed me that the whalers, mostly Americans, who traded with the Eskimos and other Indians of the far north (along the Mackenzie River and at the Herschel Islands) deal principally in liquor, no duty being paid on goods or liquor. The women are debauched, and drunken sailors frequently shoot the Indians. Whalers often winter there, sometimes as many as twenty vessels. Poison bait is said to be used also.

After resting the dogs and gathering what information was possible, I started on the 17th February on my return journey to Fort Smith. Information having been laid against John Trindle for setting out poison, I took him with me to that post. By pressing forward I was enabled to make the trip in three days, having the benefit of my old trail.

Arriving at Fort Smith at 9 p.m. on the 20th February, I remained there over Sunday, and the next day tried Trindle and W. Brown, an interpreter to the Hudson's Bay Company. They both pleaded "guilty" and were fined \$25 and costs.

On Sunday, Father Dischambeneal, the priest in charge at Fort Smith, who had been visiting the Indians, was brought in by them in a dying condition. I proceeded to Smith's Landing, where I tried Charles Sanderson for putting out poison, he having been brought in by my special constables. He also pleaded guilty and was fined \$25 and costs. After the trial, during which time my driver was busy baking bread and making ready, we proceeded on our trip and late at night we camped at Cariboo Island.

The next day we got to La Butte, within 50 miles of Chippewyan. From here I sent one of my dog drivers ahead with instructions to Sergeant Hetherington to get back the dogs from the island and to notify the bishop of the illness of the priest at Fort Smith. Being calm and clear, the thermometer at 32° below zero, I decided to press on and drive all night, which we did with the exception of the short halts, or as called here "spells," during which time the kettle was boiled and a cup of tea and a bit of bannock hastily consumed and much enjoyed.

The following day, shortly before arriving at Chippewyan, I met Bishop Grouard on his way to visit the sick priest already mentioned.

The 25th February, on my arrival at Chippewyan, I found that Sergeant Hetherington had not been idle. He had a number of cases to lay before me, and I have much pleasure in reporting that he deserves much credit for the way he handled them. These cases, which are noted and attached, occupied my time from the 26th February to the 3rd March, and the next day I started on my Peace River expedition.

At Chippewyan I was obliged to purchase two dogs, one of ours having died, another being unfit for duty.

By advice of Chief Factor Dr. McKay, the weather being still stormy and unsettled and the carriers of the Peace River packet having been lost for several days, I hired a guide to pilot our party over the end of Lake Athabasca, the Quatre Fourche or Delta of the Peace River, and portages consisting of streams, marshes and lakes, viz., Mamwee and Lake Claire, the latter where we crossed being 40 miles wide. I here dispensed with the pilot and continued on the portage, which is through muskeg and

patches of prairie, alternating with brulé or burnt brush, composed of all the northern timbers.

On the night of the 7th of March at dusk, we came in sight of the valley of the Peace River, and in the distance the Deer or Cariboo Mountains. The snow through this portage was 30 inches deep, still cold, ranging between 25° and 30° below zero. On this portage we came across a fire place, in which we found the remains of buffalo horns, probably lately killed, this place not being far from the range of the wood buffalo.

On leaving Lake Claire and entering the portage we saw several rifles and ammunition bags suspended on tripods, supposed to belong to starving Indians who were making for the Birch River, where they could catch fish.

The precipitous approach to the Peace River obliged us, as at the Clearwater, to lower our sleds by ropes to the flat or marsh adjoining the river bed. The banks are generally wooded with large spruce and poplar. A great quantity of this timber falling into the river, is washed down by the high water and ice jams, and is recovered and utilized for building purposes as far as Fort Resolution, which has been built mainly from this source of supply.

After a few miles travel on the Peace, we struck the Swan River, which we followed up to where there had been a portage, now washed out and become a branch of the Swan emptying into the Peace River; it puzzled our guide to such an extent that we were lost for some hours. After finding a portage we proceeded on our trip through deep snow, and camped on the Peace River at Big Island portage. The river here is so large that it looked to me more like a lake, the storm was so blinding I could not estimate its width.

Following up the Peace we overtook three Cree Indians who were travelling from Deer Mountain to the Little Red River, a trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company. They had left several fires burning, and on account of the danger of setting fire to the muskeg, which it is nearly impossible to quench, and is liable to break out in the spring and cause serious damage to timber, information having been laid before me I, on my arrival at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Little Red River, on the 10th of March, imposed a fine of \$25 on each of them, as an example, and towards preventing further infraction of the law.

This post is at the head of steamboat navigation on the Peace River, several chutes or impassable rapids being there. The freighting of supplies and return of furs above this point is done by row boats, known as the Hudson's Bay Company's York boats.

On the 11th March I met the Rev. Mr. Scott above the second or upper chute, and mentioned having fined Indians for leaving fires burning; further on, to my surprise I found that he had left his fire in exactly the same condition. I was unable to pursue him, being so pressed for time to finish my journey before the breaking up of the rivers, and regret exceedingly that I was unable to do so as his punishment would have been even a better object lesson than that inflicted on the Indians.

We camped that night on the Loon River, the thermometer registering 50° below zero. Here a Cree half-breed resided who had been reported to me as having used poisoned bait, thereby killing an Indian train dog. I may mention that the Indian train dog is frequently used as a pack or draft animal, as well as a retriever or hunting dog, and is invaluable to his owner. The above-mentioned half-breed had "pitched off" and no tracks being visible about his house I was unable to follow him. The 12th—after following the river some distance and making a three mile portage, we arrived at E. J. Lawrence's winter ranch containing 60 head of grade Durham cattle which are dehorned, also 35 horses. It is said to be the most northerly ranch in America.

After leaving this ranch and following a wagon road on the portage through ten miles of bush, prairie and swamp, and having crossed the Peace River we arrived at Fort Vermillion, which is the principal post of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Peace, although attached to Athabasca district, Mr. F. D. Wilson being the official in charge.

It varies from most of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts, not being inclosed, it is well located and neatly kept. There is a settlement, including the Hudson's Bay Company, of 168 people; they own 159 horses, 297 cattle and 54 swine, this includes the belongings of the two missions, viz., Church of England and Roman Catholic.

The Church of England has a church, a day and boarding school with ten scholars. It is situated about two miles below the Hudson's Bay post on the bank of the river and is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Scott, assisted by another clergyman.

The Roman Catholic mission, which is situated a quarter of a mile above Vermillion, is managed by Father Jaussard, assisted by Father Dupin and two lay brothers, they have a school with four girls and two boys as day scholars, thirteen girls and twenty boys as boarders. They cultivate thirty acres and grow potatoes and other vegetables, also barley and wheat successfully, have a grist-mill which grinds about eighty bags of wheat per annum, and quite a collection of farm implements, including wagons, &c. The present church being too small for the congregation is to be enlarged, and the material to build one 55 x 22 is on the ground.

On the opposite or north bank two traders have located, namely, F. Brick and Twelve-Foot Davis, an American. The Lawrence Bros. have separate farms of about 130 acres each under cultivation, only having lost one crop during the last seventeen years. I procured samples of wheat, barley and oats which I handed to you. E. J. Lawrence owns a grist and saw-mill with a twelve horse-power engine, also a steam thresher, a self-binder, gang ploughs and other farm implements.

The country is wooded with small timber, and the open places or patches of prairie are about sufficient for the present inhabitants. The soil is reported good, plenty of hay can be made in the immediate vicinity. Being beyond the large fisheries, and moose very plentiful, the inhabitants live principally on them, with other game and a limited amount of domestic cattle, though of inferior grade, probably caused by in and in breeding, but they are much valued and their owners appeared ambitious to raise fair sized herds.

This is about the centre of the range of the Beaver Indians, who are more like the Wood Crees than the northern or fishing tribes. I noticed the half-breeds of this settlement, and continuing up the river, were more intelligent and civilized than those in the lake districts. Here Sergeant Hetherington laid information against Isaac Gagnon, Dan Carey, Amedie (Indian) and Pruden Demore, also an Indian lad named Alfred Atlaw (who had just completed his education at the Church of England Mission School). The boy was allowed to go under suspended sentence. The others were all convicted and fined \$25 each. Later on I learned that Carey had, through his carelessness, narrowly escaped poisoning a number of Indians, but succeeded in killing five of their hunting dogs, thereby obliging the Indians to draw in their sleds containing their furs and other belongings, also that Gagnon had distributed 120 poisoned baits along the river bank.

I beg here to mention the satisfactory and zealous manner in which Sergeant Hetherington investigated and prosecuted these cases, and attach his report *re* the sudden death of one Bertrand.

It was my intention to comply with the instructions of the commissioner, if possible to proceed from this point via Trout Lake and Wapiscaw and thence along the Athabasca. I found this impracticable, the country being nearly unknown, but supposed to be through heavy bush and muskeg. I could not obtain a guide and was obliged to change my proposed route to that by Lesser Slave Lake.

I received at Vermillion information that one Clement Paul was setting out poison by which Indian dogs had been destroyed, and having secured a guide proceeded on the 16th March towards his location. After travelling for four days through the woods towards Keg River and in the vicinity of Head Mountain I found that he was visiting his line of traps along the Hay River about 10 days journey off, and had already been two days on the way. I could not obtain dog feed, and therefore did not follow him; information was laid, and later on he can be dealt with.

This trip, westward, and in the vicinity of the Peace River was mostly through burnt and fallen timber, which evidently had been of good quality. The soil is reported good. The approach to the river is very steep. The climate is reported milder than lower down, and the nearer the Rocky Mountains the milder it is said to be.

We did not experience a change until the 23rd of March, when we encountered a chinook wind which reminded me of my home at Fort Macleod. The 20th March we



crossed the Peace River at Buffalo River point, where there are two families, one of half-breeds and one of Indians, numbering 12 people owning eight head of cattle and two horses. This is the Indian (Suza-Kwa-Kae-him), who had the dog poisoned by Clement Paul.

We again crossed the Peace River into a portage leading to Wolverine Point, where we met a mixed settlement of Indians and half-breeds, and where there is a Hudson's Bay Company outpost. The population consists of 11 males and 14 females, owning 21 head of cattle and four horses; they up to my arrival had killed 51 moose. They do no farming.

On the 21st we followed along the river to Long Point Portage where we camped for the night. On the following morning after having gone about two miles we arrived at two hunters' shacks, and were informed of the placing out of poison by Lawrence Aubray, who lives at Big Point, some distance up the river, and Martin Oulette of Keg River, a place we had already passed. These men were summonsed, convicted and fined \$25 and costs.

The timber along the river and through the back country for a great distance has been destroyed, and reported to have been purposely done by one Ouzzey, who was driving cattle for E. J. Lawrence in the summer of 1895, and is at present residing at Vermillion. An enormous amount of damage has been done, the fire having jumped the river in many places, making a clean sweep of everything inflammable on both sides.

Moose and bear are plentiful, but the latter in low condition on account of their usual food, consisting of berries, being destroyed by these fires.

Bear in this district have not generally hibernated this year as is their custom, presumably on account of their poor condition. In some cases they have destroyed each other, probably being in a starving condition.

On the evening of the 22nd March, before our arrival at the Hudson's Bay Company outpost at Battle River, we encountered the chinook already referred to, and from that time, were obliged to haul mostly at night, the snow being too wet and soft for the dogs to make much headway during the day time. We laid over here for a day, partly to rest the dogs and partly on account of the thaw as well as for the purpose of obtaining moose meat, finding it necessary to do so, the dogs not thriving on the horse meat we had obtained at Vermillion.

The Hudson's Bay Company trader, as well as Mr. Ferguson, handle a large number of valuable furs.

On the 25th March we started at 3.30 a.m., and covered about 28 miles, the whole distance being on the river. We made camp at 8 p.m., and meeting some Cree Indians who had been visiting their traps, obtained several lynx, which are said, all over this district, to be unusually fat, this being a strange fact, rabbits, on which they principally live, having disappeared. The next day, the weather varying from a snow storm, cold north wind, to a chinook, we arrived at Cadotte River, a stream emptying into the Peace. When passing Moberly Point we visited some 26 people living there, composed of Lesser Slave Lake half-breeds and Indians, they have three houses which they make their headquarters during hunting expeditions.

On the 27th March at 3 a.m. we left camp, a warm wind having caused a rapid thaw, we had an unpleasant trip to Tar Island. Here we found a cross fox secured in a spring trap, and some of our dogs having been at one time used as hunters forgot that they were in harness, and making for the fox caused a general demoralization of our column, of which I took a photograph.

The banks of the river are very high, covered with small cottonwood and poplar with a few spruce; outcroppings of limestone frequently occur.

Next morning, 28th March, we passed a natural gas well which must be large, though situated about the centre of the river it makes a rumbling noise which is plainly heard on the shore. We passed the Hudson's Bay Company's crossing and their depot at the end of Lesser Slave Lake Portage, arrived at the Smoky River trading post managed by Mr. F. J. H. Bedson of the Hudson's Bay Company. This post has been established just one hundred years. Mr. McKenzie, late of the Hudson's Bay Company,

is settled here, and owns a water power grist-mill, but does little or nothing with it. Farming has been successfully carried on for several years.

The Roman Catholic Mission, which is four miles above the Hudson's Bay Company's post, has four hundred acres fenced and 30 under cultivation, grows wheat, barley, oats, and various vegetables. They have a neat church, 45 x 25, a mission house, 39 x 23, a separate dining-room and kitchen, 35 x 20, workshop, 35 x 20, milk house, 18 x 16, three buildings for stock, a large barn and store-houses. The lumber for these buildings was cut in the bush, whip-sawn, and shingles made personally by the Rev. Father Husson, who will shortly erect buildings for a convent, the material being ready.

The Brick Bros. have a trading post about four miles distant and appear to be doing a fair business. One mile still further on is the "Shaftsbury" Church of England Mission in charge of Rev. Mr. Robertson, who was absent during my visit. I neither saw nor heard of any school or school children there, and by the general appearance of the property I should judge that little success has been met with.

Having received information relating to poison at several places higher up the river, I secured a team of horses, as the thaw made travelling too difficult for dogs, to go to Dunvegan and the Clearwater River, but when within a day's travel of Dunvegan was obliged to turn back, the river being unsafe. Two brothers named McCoy (Americans) living about the boundary line of British Columbia, I was informed, had, this season, poisoned more than 70 foxes. I also heard of poisoned bait at Spirit River, 15 miles from Dunvegan, and at Grand Prairie, 25 miles beyond that place, where both whisky and poison were in general use. This place is reported to be quite an extensive settlement of Red River half-breeds and Indians, and I regretted my inability to interview and deal out justice to these people.

On the 31st March we started, accompanied by Mr. Bedson, who was travelling to Lesser Slave Lake for the purpose of leaving his dogs at their summer quarters, and assisted us by carrying part of our loads, and made about 35 miles along the Lesser Slave Lake Portage, where we camped at Little Prairie. The trail was slushy though there is a good wagon road through fair sized poplar to Lesser Slave Lake, a distance of about 90 miles from the Peace River. I arrived at the Hudson's Bay post there late on the 1st April, and was joined next day by Sergeant Hetherington. This post has been established for many years and is the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company in Peace River district. There is a large residence for the chief factor, buildings for clerks and servants' quarters, together with store-houses and stables. It is situated on a bay of Lesser Slave Lake. Cattle and horses are kept here for the purpose of freighting across the portage.

This place is well known for its excellent shooting grounds, duck and geese abound, of which at least 1,500 ducks and 500 geese are killed each spring and fall for the use of the post. There is also a fishery where 110,000 fish in the fall, and 10,000 in the summer are killed for the settlement, including the Roman Catholic Mission. These are whitefish, lake trout, pike, pickerel and suckers. There is a large and flourishing Roman Catholic Mission and school, the convent is 72 feet long by 28 wide, and two and a half stories high, also a Church of England Mission, both of which I visited. I heard from Chief Factor Ewen Macdonald, who had just received a letter from St. John stating that many Indians were starving there and at Grand Prairie, at which place they had eaten 25 horses.

This destitution was caused by the heavy bush fires last year driving the moose and other animals to the lower parts of Peace River and also the scarcity of rabbits, consequently preventing the Indians from "pitching off" in their starving state, and thereby capturing little or no fur. It was my intention, if possible, to go from here to Trout Lake, Wapiscaw and Grand Rapids, but I was strongly advised by Mr. Macdonald not to make the attempt, and on the 5th of April, on account of the thorough thaw and general break up, I found all I could do to make my way down Lesser Slave Lake and River a distance of about 170 miles, and I followed the Athabasca for about 90 miles to Athabasca Landing. The timber along the Lesser Slave River is burnt off in many places as is the case also on the Athabasca, the upper part of which is very similar to the parts I had travelled over at its northern or lower extremity. I arrived at Atha

basca Landing on the 12th April. I found the snow had entirely disappeared and the roads dry, rendering it impossible for the dogs to draw their loads, and having received information of poison being used near the trail in the vicinity of Pot Lake, I hired a freighter to draw us to Fort Saskatchewan, and visited Pot Lake, summoned and convicted one William Kipple-White for using poison and fined him \$50 and costs for that offence.

We arrived at Fort Saskatchewan on the 15th April and crossed the Saskatchewan River on the ice, which broke up and moved out at midnight. We here completed a round trip of more than 2,000 miles without accident of any serious nature, the whole party being in good health and the dogs in fair condition.

In case of further winter work being required in the district which I have patrolled, I recommend that the Northern or Mackenzie River snow-shoe, and native made moose skin moccasins should be provided, as the police issue of moccasins become so slippery that they are dangerous and useless for this style of travelling. Flat sleds and carriages slightly narrower than those provided, and of thoroughly seasoned and properly grained oak, and for spring work light steel shoeing with countersunk bolts. Cariboo capotes are found to be the lightest, warmest and cheapest dress for winter work.

Should dogs be required they can be obtained at Lesser Slave Lake in exchange for cast horses from this post.

I do not wish to conclude my report without again mentioning the efficient manner in which Sergeant Hetherington assisted me in carrying out my duties. I also recommend to your favourable notice, guide and interpreter, James Gullion, who proved himself a good dog driver, willing about a camp and a trustworthy interpreter.

Accompanying this report you will find my supplementary report and map, together with vouchers and schedule of cases disposed of by me.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. JARVIS, *Inspector,*  
*In charge of Northern Patrol.*

The Officer Commanding  
N. W. M. Police,  
Fort Saskatchewan District.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that in compliance with instructions contained in the commissioner's letter dated 21st December, 1896, I have made a general report of my trip to Great Slave Lake and other points in the northern territory. This report which was taken from my diary touches on the greater number of subjects required of me to be reported upon, but I think it advisable to deal with each matter separately and, therefore, add this supplementary report.

#### *Re* USE AND ABUSE OF LIQUOR.

On what may be called the Lower Athabasca, and from Fort McMurray to Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake, there can be no doubt from reliable information collected by this expedition, that considerable quantities of spirits and extracts are smuggled in and given and traded to the Indians, and also brought in by Indians or half-breed hunters who trade their fur in the Edmonton district and purchase liquor.

As is well known, liquor to Indians is their ruin, and as long as they can procure any they will hang around the neighbourhood of these trading posts, get cheated out of their fur, and when obliged to go on another hunt, they and their families are in a miserable condition and half starved. It is reported that at several places in the vicinity of Great Slave Lake, and especially on an island 20 miles out in the lake, an intoxicating mixture is made which is called beer, it is said to be composed of hops, yeast cake, sugar, flour, tobacco and spirituous extracts. I could hear of no liquor along the Peace River, except at the settlement at Grand Prairie referred to in my report. This place, as already stated, I was unable to visit, and therefore can only report on hearsay. One Rivet is said to be the principal offender. At Lesser Slave Lake, from the reports of the Rev. Mr. White and others, there is a large consumption of liquor, making for the greater part of the winter, as stated to me, "one big drunk," and rendering the nights hideous. I there saw a large number of extract of ginger bottles (empty) said to have been brought in and traded by one La Rivière, a wealthy free trader, who has been for many years in the North-west Territory and the United States, where he was reported in trouble for whisky trading with Indians. Permits are said to be fraudulently obtained by traders and others in the name of the boatmen and employees, who are in a great measure paid for their summer's work in liquor. The liquor smuggled to Lesser Slave Lake is said to be carried in by the old and now seldom travelled trail via Jasper Pass, Lac La Nonne and old Fort Assiniboine.

#### SETTING OUT POISON.

There has been in many locations on the Lower Athabasca and Great Slave Lake country, as well as the upper districts of the Peace River, a general use of poisoned bait, many of those using it not being aware of the law. Some damage has been done, principally by the destruction of Indian hunting dogs, which are valuable to their owners, and also a great loss of fur takes place by poisoned animals wandering off when poisoned, and are either consumed by other animals, or covered in snow drifts, and are also dangerous to hungry Indians who may discover and eat the poisoned carcasses.

Indians complained bitterly of the use of this poison put out by white men and half-breed trappers with whom they are unable to compete, and think it hard that people who are not owners of the country are allowed to rob them of their living. I notified all I could by word of mouth, and sent printed notices to many others relating to the ordinances. I tried and fined a number for breaking the law, and trust that these lessons may for a time prevent further infringement thereof. Time has been allowed for the payment of these fines, which, when due, should be enforced, otherwise the trouble and expense of the expedition will have been encountered uselessly, and will be a bad precedent for further action in that country.

#### BUSH FIRES.

Travellers of all kinds, including missionaries of all denominations, traders and Hudson's Bay Company's servants, are most careless. They camp along river banks and have fires burning, which frequently spread and destroy timber for miles. Enormous damage has been done, and on the Upper Peace River these vast fires have driven off the game and consequently impoverished many of the Indians. I imposed fines on several persons who had neglected to comply with the provisions of the fire ordinance. I found that the Indians are not entirely innocent of this law breaking, as they are known to burn off moose ranges and consequently large tracts of country.

#### FISHERIES.

Nearly all the small lakes are stocked with fish, but in some an insect cuts the nets in a very short space of time and renders fishing impossible.

There are large fisheries at Lake Athabasca, Great and Lesser Slave Lakes, and on Great Slave River. Whitefish and lake trout of a very fine quality are taken, together with pike, pickerel and suckers, and on Great Slave River the L'Inconnu or unknown fish, as mentioned in my report. This fish can be eaten by Indians and possibly by white men after being educated to their flavour, both in taste and smell.

There are both winter and summer fisheries at nearly all these places, computed as follows, viz:—

	Fish.
Heart Lake .....	1,500
Little Jackfish Lake .....	15,000
Whitefish Lake .....	30,000
Lake Athabasca .....	300,000
River at Fort Smith (L'Inconnu) .....	10,000
Poplar Point Lakes .....	5,000
Great Slave Lake, for Fort Resolution and Mission .....	15,000
Lesser Slave Lake .....	120,000
	<hr/>
Total .....	496,500

This being as close an estimate as I could make, though the supply is unlimited.  
N.B.—The principal fishing is done during the spawning season.

#### TIMBER, SETTLEMENT AND HAY.

Having principally travelled along the rivers, I could not inspect much of the back country. I did not see any very large timber on any part of the journey. About the best was on the Embarras and the Lower Peace Rivers; as already stated, large tracts have been destroyed by fires. There is a large amount of cottonwood and poplar of fair proportions and sufficient for the supply of building timber and fuel for the inhabitants, and excepting upon the Upper Peace River, I did not see much land fit for farming purposes.

Hay can be cut in limited quantities at nearly every small settlement, as well as at Hudson's Bay Company's posts. At Lesser Slave Lake there is any amount to be obtained at a small cost.

#### DECREASE OF FUR, GAME AND *re* BUFFALO.

As reported under the head of poisons, a certain decrease in the fur-bearing animals has taken place, which may further be attributed to the disappearance of their principal food, viz., rabbits, which increase for about seven years and cover the timbered part of Alberta and the northern country. They are followed by most of the carnivorous fur-bearing animals which are then plenty. A throat disease attacks the rabbits, killing them off, and thence causing the migration and consequent scarcity of these animals.

I have taken great pains in making as thorough inquiries as possible in connection with the wood buffalo, their habits, number and range, and in conversation with old residents and hunters learned that large numbers roamed over the country in former years, and about thirty years ago 200 head working towards the Birch Mountains, on crossing Lake Claire, broke through the ice and were drowned, their carcasses having been seen the following spring, also some few years ago deep snow with a crust enabled the hunters to slaughter the whole of a herd numbering 50.

Since that time the scattered bands, probably not being more than 300 strong, have had a better chance for their lives, and comparatively few have been killed, they being extremely shy and hard to approach. These are hunted by people, stating their ignorance of the law protecting game, and pretending they never heard of it. A party who had prepared their outfit for a buffalo hunt, when told by me of the necessity of complying with the law, cheerfully desisted and postponed their hunt, at any rate during my stay in the country.

The range of these animals is from Peace Point to Salt River, and from Salt River to within 20 miles of Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake. I have mentioned to and from Salt River as these bands do not mingle, nor do either of them cross their boundary.

Hanbury and McKinley saw tracks and beds of 60 head on 1st February, 1897. On the 20th February two bulls and a cow were seen 25 miles from Fort Smith, belonging to the Peace Point Band. Three out of a band of 38, also of the Peace Point herd, were killed in November last, and these are supposed to be members detached from the main band, making 98 known to be in that vicinity. A small band of 9 head protected by the Indians is supposed to range in British Columbia, near the source of Liard River. Mr. McKinley, of the Hudson's Bay Company, informs me that after the first fall of snow in the autumn, a close estimate of the numbers could be made by riding through the country, taking pack horses to carry provisions. Mr. Hanbury intends returning this year, and the fear of a \$200 fine will hardly prevent his hunt. Should it be the intention of the government to protect these nearly extinct animals, it can only be done by placing officials on the spot.

I have, in the case of buffalo as well as other game, impressed on all hunters and other interested persons the necessity of obeying the Game Act, and have left printed notices where practicable.

#### BEAR.

On the upper part of the Peace River, over 300 bears are killed annually for food, and being out of season their fur is of little or no value.

#### BEAVER.

Beaver are decreasing in numbers all over the North-west Territories as is well known, but at Vermillion and Great Slave Lake this is said to be reversed, as the supply of skins is on the increase. I could find no truth in the report that kit beaver were sold at the same price as full grown ones, though in many instances, hunters kill large and small together, as well for food as fur. This practice is said to have come into use since the arrival in the country of Salteaux Indians and eastern half-breeds. This indiscriminate slaughter is not encouraged by traders or Hudson's Bay officials.

#### MUSK OX.

Musk ox range in the Barren Grounds, north and east of the country I visited. They are quite numerous, but their range being so extensive it is impossible to estimate their numbers. Cows have been killed and their skins as well as their unborn offspring sold at Fort Rae and along the McKenzie, at Providence, Good Hope and other places, but only 18 were brought to Resolution this year. Many hunters have been furnished by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders with supplies to enable them to make their winter hunt, and if successful will bring out robes and unknowingly break the law. This unborn fur being very handsome is in great demand, and the protection of the musk ox as well as all other game in this district requires resident guardians.

#### POLICE POSTS.

I recommend a detachment to be stationed on, and patrol the Lower Athabasca, making Chippewyan their headquarters. This patrol could only be done by boat in summer, and dog train in winter. A detachment on their summer patrol could easily build stopping places and fish depots at convenient places, say 25 miles apart. These buildings would cost little or nothing, and fish got by contract would also be cheap. I should recommend Little Red River as an outpost, it being a trading point with a considerable population.

At Lesser Slave Lake the Hudson's Bay Company have buildings suitable for a detachment, some of which, I am informed, could be rented. Horses could be used across the 90 miles portage to Peace and Smoky Rivers. In a former part of my report I have mentioned the drunkenness in this district. Police from here could visit Smoky River, the upper part of Peace River, and the—now said to be large—settlement of eastern half-breeds at Grand Prairie. In the vicinity of this post the population consists of 280 males and 283 females, and probably a like number settled around the lake. There are several free traders who have establishments here as well as outposts at convenient places near the lake, amongst them Dejarlais and LaRivière. At this place and Lake Athabasca the women are reported to be very immoral.

## MURDERS.

Indians of unsound mind, styled "We'h-ti-koo," and reported to become cannibals, are frequently made away with to prevent them from killing and eating other members of their family or tribe. These occurrences caused the reports of alleged murders. I was unable to locate any recent practice of this, but the nuns at Lesser Slave Lake had rescued some young girls from the threatened fate, and the Rev. Mr. White took charge of a young man who was rapidly becoming "We'h-ti-koo," and would soon have been killed by his own tribe.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. JARVIS, *Inspector,*  
*In charge of Northern Patrol.*

The Officer Commanding  
N. W. Mounted Police,  
Fort Saskatchewan.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
FORT VERMILLION, 14th March, 1897.

*Re* DEATH OF BERTRAND.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that, in accordance with the instructions received from you, I made inquiries *re* the man Bertrand, who died suddenly at this place last winter, and from what I can learn there is no evidence whatever of foul play in the case.

I saw W. Lambert, C. Lezotte, W. Gray and Jean Lezotte, all of whom were present at the spree held on the night of Bertrand's death. These men say that Bertrand was very drunk and was put to bed by C. Lezotte and W. Lambert, and was found dead in the morning. There was no fighting or violence used towards Bertrand, who was known to be in ill-health, and was spitting blood for some months before his death.

The general opinion in the settlement is that Bertrand died from an overdose of liquor, which was stolen by him from F. Brick's store. Trader Brick is away from his place trading at Keg River, but his statement can be taken in June, when he is expected at Athabasca Landing.

I also saw the Rev. Mr. Scott, of Fort Vermillion, whose statement I took and forwarded to Fort Saskatchewan in June last, and he corroborated his former statement.

Permits for twelve gallons of liquor for Messrs. Brick Bros., traders, were cancelled by me at Athabasca Landing about August, 1895.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. HETHERINGTON,

*S. Sergeant.*

To Inspector JARVIS,  
Commanding Northern Patrol.



"G" DIVISION—NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—(Fort Saskatchewan).  
 RETURNS of Proceedings had by Inspector A. M. Jarvis on the Patrol made to the Athabaska, Peace River and Great Slave Lake Districts, 1897.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Hearing.	Penalty.	Time when paid or to be paid.	Place of Conviction.	Remarks.
Regina	T. McClelland	Giving liquor to Indians	Jan. 26	\$300.00 and costs	July 1, 1897	Little Red River	To be collected.
—Lacorde	Emily Lacorde	Assault	do 18	Dismissed	do 18	Little Jackfish Lake	Domestic quarrel.
M. E. Pische	Mary Pische	do	do 26	do	do 26	Little Red River	do
Regina	Wm. Brown	Putting out poison	Feb. 22	\$25.00 and costs on 1 month h. l.	July 1, 1897	Fort Smith	To be collected.
do	J. Fryndle	do	do 22	do	do 1, 1897	do	do
do	C. Sanderson	do	do 22	do	do 1, 1897	Smith's Landing	do
do	J. Bird	do	do 26	do	do 1, 1897	Fort Chipeweyan	do
do	A. Tarrongeur	do	Mar. 3	Dismissed	do	do	Insufficient evidence.
do	Pierre Tarrongeur	Killing a horse	do 3	do	do	do	do
do	Isidore Villbrun	do	do 3	Allowed to go on suspended sentence.	do	do	Juvenile offender.
do	Pane (Crese Indian)	Setting out fire	do 10	Fined \$25.00 and costs on 1 month h. l.	July 1, 1897	Little Red River	To be collected.
do	Money Dress do	do	do 10	do	do 1, 1897	do	do
do	Vermillion Springs (Crese Indian)	do	do 10	do	do 1, 1897	do	do
do	Amedée do	Setting out poison	do 15	do	Sept. 13, 1897	Vermillion	do
do	Isaac Gagnon (Crese Indian)	do	do 15	do	do	do	do
do	Pruden Deniere	do	do 15	do	do 15, 1897	do	do
do	Don. Carey	do	do 15	do	do 15, 1897	do	do
do	Lawrence Aubray	do	do 15	do	do 15, 1897	Big Point	do
do	Marten Milette	do	do 22	do	do 15, 1897	do	do
do	Wm. Kipple White	do	do 22	do	do 15, 1897	do	do
do	do	do	April 20	Fined \$50.00 and costs	Forthwith	Fort Saskatchewan	Sent Lieut. Gov. 24/4/97

Fort Saskatchewan, 24th April, 1897.

Certified correct,

A. M. JARVIS,  
*Inspector in charge of Patrol.*

Forwarded to the Commissioner, 29th April, 1897.—A. H. GRIESBACH, *Supt.*

## APPENDIX M.

PATROL REPORT.—INSPECTOR A. E. SNYDER, EDMONTON TO JASPER HOUSE, ATHABASCA DISTRICT, 1897.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

EDMONTON, 28th October, 1897.

To the Officer Commanding  
“G” Division N.W.M.P.  
Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that in compliance with orders received I left Edmonton on July 15th on a patrol to cover the following localities in the unorganized portions of the Territories, namely, Jasper House, Sturgeon Lake, Grand Prairie, Dunvegan, Peace River and Slave Lake. My patrol consisted of Constables Smith and McClelland with Special Constable W. P. Taylor as packer, and seven pack ponies and four saddle horses.

My route lay west of Edmonton via Lac St. Ann's, a lake of twelve by four miles, distant fifty miles from Edmonton, and which I reached on the 17th inst. I regret to state that near this place the packer, W. P. Taylor, had the misfortune to dislocate his shoulder by being jerked down by one of the pack horses which he was catching. The dislocation was, however, at once reduced by the two constables, and though rather painful for a time he continued his work. I lay over at Lac St. Ann's on the 18th. Lac St. Ann's is the most westerly outpost of “G” Division. The strength of this outpost is one constable. There is a half-breed settlement about the lake and three Indian reserves in the vicinity. The Hudson's Bay have a trading post under the management of Mr. T. Taylor. On the 19th I left the lake but had only journeyed one day when compelled to lay up for two owing to a very heavy rain storm which was incessant for two days and three nights and made the trails almost impassable and very trying for the horses. On the 23rd I reached Island Lake, where Pierre Grey had a trading post. This is the locality where the murder occurred a year ago and for which Kam-ne-kow-gate and Charlie Joachim were sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. When I reached there, there were no Indians about, being off on their summer meat hunt and drying berries. At that season of the year they hunt moose and bear and dry the meat for winter consumption. The hunting grounds of the Lac St. Ann's Indians lie between the McLeod River (which is a tributary of the Athabasca) on the north and the watershed of the Saskatchewan on the south, and as far west as the base of the mountains, where they hunt sheep and goats which they kill also for drying. There is one spot on the McLeod River where they slaughter sheep and goats in great numbers, the place is known as the “Big Alkali Lick.” They watch the lick from hiding places till they see a number of the sheep go down, and as the lick lies in a hole, they get at the outlet, of which there is but one, and kill all that are there.

The trail from St. Ann's to the Pembina River is through heavy poplar and the travelling most difficult. The Pembina is a stream of about one hundred yards in width and usually fordable but when I crossed it was a raging torrent, owing to the recent heavy rains. Throughout this portion of the trail there are several short bad muskegs. The trail after leaving the Pembina River, traverses a country comprised alternately of burnt and fallen timber, green poplar and prairie, till a stream known as the Buffalo dung River is reached, when, for a long distance the trail runs through very extensive and bad muskegs and on the higher ground great quantities of fallen timber. Through here the present trail follows in part the old Moberley trail to Jasper House, built by the Government for conveying supplies during the Jasper Pass survey in the years 1873-

74. This has been a very substantially built trail, long stretches having been corduroyed, but those portions are now very dangerous and impassable, owing to the corduroying having rotted, thereby letting a horse through with great danger of breaking his legs. We had to leave the trail at these places and travel through the muskegs.

Near the Pembina River I met James Norris of Edmonton with a pack outfit, returning from mining on the McLeod River. On the 28th inst. the McLeod was reached and crossed. This river is a considerable stream of two hundred yards in width, with easy approaches. From accounts I got of it, it is very rich in gold, and is worked by the half-breeds from about Lac St. Ann's. The gold is situated differently from other gold-producing streams such as the Saskatchewan and Athabasca, it is not found distributed over the bars below high water mark as in those rivers, but in pockets in old beds above the present high water mark. Such finds as \$50.00 for two days washing and \$200.00 for seven days are reported, but are, I think, rare. There is no systematic work done, and if thoroughly prospected might turn out very rich.

Near this river I passed a hunter and prospector named Derr who, with his partner Craig, is located in the mountains near the head of the Big Smoky River. He was then returning from Edmonton where he had been to purchase his annual supply of provisions. This man complained of some depredations made on him by Miatis Delorme (of whom you have had a previous report from me), he having possessed himself of some of Derr's property. Delorme, however, I heard had left the Territories and was in British Columbia in the neighbourhood of Tete Juan Cache, as was also St. Paul his partner. Although not getting these men the fact of our having been in that part of the country and looking for them will have a very salutary effect. On 31st July I passed the winter trading post of Dan Noyes at White Mud, but which at this season of the year was abandoned. On August 2nd I reached the Athabasca River at Cache Pecotte. The territory from the watershed between the McLeod River and the Athabasca, and a long distance north and west to Henry House, is quite deserted by the Indians during the past year or two, that district being burnt and the game driven out. I never saw so bleak and barren a wilderness, the streams being barren of fish and not a sign of fur or feather among the stumps of what had once been a fine forest. The soil is principally red sand with patches of loam in low places.

I left part of outfit at Cache Pecotte and went to Jasper House, which I reached on the 3rd August. I proposed going on to the trading post of J. Swift at Henry House, and of G. Cowan on Birch Creek, but did not, as these traders were from home. I therefore returned to Cache Pecotte, crossed the Athabasca and started for Sturgeon Lake. The route I had intended to take was north from the Athabasca about thirty miles, to Pierre Grey's place on Fishing Lakes, and then north-east over a trail used by Sturgeon Lake Indians who traded at Grey's, (Grey's is now abandoned), but found that recent fires had made that route impracticable, so I had to continue due north to the Little Smoky River and then due east to form a junction with the Lac St. Ann and Sturgeon Lake trails, which made the distance considerably greater. I found the country all burnt till near the junction of the trail from Sturgeon Lake to Lac St. Ann, which is the direct road from Edmonton to Fort St. John. Before reaching this trail, which we struck on the south side of the Little Smoky, about fifty miles from Sturgeon Lake, the character of the country changed, muskegs were less frequent, the timber was all green and small prairies frequent.

All down the Little Smoky indications of large game were very numerous and few signs of any hunting. I learnt from the traders at Sturgeon Lake that that district was little hunted. Sturgeon Lake is about ten or twelve miles long by three or four miles broad. It is a nice body of water, deep with sandy shores, except small portion of the south-west end which is marshy about the narrows, where the trail crosses. The lake contains abundance of fine white fish. There are located here during the winter season, four trading posts, namely, the Hudson's Bay Company, Miles McDermott, Rivet and Larue & Picard. During the summer the Hudson's Bay Company and McDermott only are there. The country about the margin of the lake is prairie, upon which many of the Indians have built houses as winter quarters. To each of these houses a small garden is attached in which are potatoes of a very fine quality besides other garden

products; I counted upwards of forty of these houses. The Indians from here hunt south to the Buck Lakes which lie between the Little Smoky and the Athabasca, north to the junction of the Big and Little Smoky and west to the Grand Prairie. They all seem prosperous. There are no white hunters in this section, and I was informed there was absolutely no poison used in the district, neither could I learn of any traffic in liquor.

From fifty miles south of this lake, on the Little Smoky River, I travelled on the trail which is used by the present parties en route to the Yukon. This trail is good. From Sturgeon Lake there are two trails, one via Grand Prairie, which is about twenty miles longer, the other direct to Dunvegan. I expect both these trails will be used; I travelled by Grand Prairie. Sturgeon Lake is crossed at the narrows by both of these trails. The narrows are about one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards wide and not fordable. There is a trail around the north-east end of the lake, but it increases the distance by about fifteen miles, and is not advisable owing to soft ground.

From the narrows of Sturgeon Lake to Big Smoky River is two and a half days travel over a very good trail; this river is about two hundred yards wide and is never fordable. The approach on the east side is steep but not difficult; proceeding from the river the banks are not so high. About five miles of brush and timber is passed through when the Grand Prairie is reached. This is a fine stretch of prairie twenty by thirty miles, interspersed with lakes, creeks and clumps of trees, and from the top of the butte, from where the first sight is had, presents a charming scene. It is noted for the number of silver and black foxes which the Indians kill upon it. We found large numbers of prairie chickens there, but which were much wilder than I have ever known them to be in the Territories. The Hudson's Bay Company have a winter post at Bear Lake, which lies on the south-west corner of the prairie. This post was closed at the time of my visit. I, however, met the agent on the way to open it for the fall trade.

Gerome Laboucan, a half-breed from the Battle River, east of the Calgary and Edmonton trail, located last winter at Saskatoon Lake, as also some other half-breeds. The feed on the prairie is magnificent and well adapted to cattle-raising, and I am sure when a road is opened up the land will be speedily taken up for that purpose. The climate is said to be very mild and with frequent chinooks. To the north, between Grand Prairie and Spirit River, is a timbered plateau one thousand two hundred feet high, through which the Dunvegan trail runs. This trail is good.

At Spirit River is located the horse and cattle ranche lately run by the Hudson's Bay Company, but now owned by Bremner & Gunn, upon which they have about a hundred and fifty head of Polled Angus cattle and a number of horses. I saw a number of the horses raised there; they are an excellent stamp of horse for that country, where they are required for both pack and draught purposes, being low set, sturdy and active, with good bone and short backs. There is a settlement springing up along this river, there being some four or five houses owned by hunting half-breeds.

I regret to state that the day I reached the Big Smoky River, Constable Smith, while chopping wood, cut his foot very seriously. I dressed the wound as well as I was able and fixing him as comfortably as possible in a saddle, with the injured foot elevated over the horse's neck, conveyed him to Spirit River, a journey of four days. From thence to Slave Lake I had him conveyed in a waggon, from Slave Lake to Athabasca Landing by boat, and thence by trail to Edmonton. His foot is now healing rapidly. Another mishap occurred on the Big Smoky, horse reg. No. 1875, which I was riding, whilst feeding amongst some fallen timber, injured one of his forelegs so severely that I was compelled to leave him on Grand Prairie, where he will no doubt do well. I left word with the Hudson's Bay trader there where I had left him and instructed him to recover the horse and when fit to travel to send him to the N.W.M.P. Detachment at Lesser Slave Lake.

I reached Dunvegan on the 13th September, and remained there until the 16th. This was once a very important post, but is now an outpost from Slave Lake. The valley of the Peace River here is very deep and the climate said to be very mild, and it must be, judging from the magnificent crops of vegetables I saw there, tomatoes and corn are said to ripen regularly in the open. Here and at Grand Prairie the trade is chiefly done with Beaver Indians, who are the tribe from whom the Sarcee Indians are

said to be an off-shoot. They are, however, not nearly so fine in physique, being smaller in stature and very degenerate in general appearance, and said to be rapidly dying off from the effects of scrofula. They are not noted as being hunters, being unable to endure the hardships. There are computed to be not more than forty families now trading between Dunvegan and Grand Prairie.

I here learnt of a case of setting out poison, but as the parties interested were out of the district, nothing could be done. This was the only instance I could learn of in this locality of the setting out of poison, the hunters recognizing its evils, besides being afraid to handle the poison itself.

A rather interesting story was told me at Dunvegan regarding the division of the Beaver Indians, when what are now the Sarcee Indians, located at Calgary, severed from the main tribe. The story runs that about one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five years ago the whole Beaver tribe were camped on the prairies along the Big Smoky River, near Dunvegan. At that time there were two chiefs who had two sons just approaching manhood and anxious for distinction and power, and jealous of one another. A dog belonging to one of these young Indians committed a depredation in the tepee of the other. The owner of the tepee shot the dog, and was in turn shot by the dog's owner. The tribe immediately took sides with one or the other of these young men and a battle ensued; neither side gaining any advantage, the participants separated, leaving the camp standing and the dead and wounded uncared for. One body went north-west across the Peace River, where they hunted for many years, and the others struck out for the great prairies. These Indians lost complete trace of one another for many years till their descendants met on a trading expedition some thirty years ago at Edmonton, since which time an intercourse has been kept up.

From Dunvegan there are two pack trails to St. John, both of which are said to be equally good, one on the north side of the river and the other on the south, the latter trail being the more direct by a couple of days travel.

On September 16th I left Dunvegan en route to Peace River settlement, distant sixty miles, travelling on a good wagon road and over a prairie country. This road is particularly good, except at each end (leaving Dunvegan and approaching the settlement heavy grades from the river bottom to the plateau above are encountered). The settlement I reached on the night of the 17th. The landing and settlement has a population of between sixty and eighty souls, including the church missions, whites and half-breeds. There is considerable farming done here with indifferent results, owing to the drought, but this year has been an exceptionally good one and I saw some very fine samples of grain, particularly some wheat at the Roman Catholic Mission, which was as fine grain as I have ever seen. The yield per acre is small, oats not averaging more than twenty-five or thirty bushels to the acre; oats sell at \$1.50 per bushel. It apparently is only the bottoms along the river which are suitable for agriculture, the uplands being particularly droughty. Some of the farms here are irrigated; the vegetables I saw at this point were not so good as at Sturgeon Lake, Spirit River, Dunvegan or Lesser Slave Lake, at which last place the Roman Catholic Mission has an extensive garden and a magnificent crop of all kinds of the ordinary vegetables, such as are grown throughout the Territories. Along the shores of Lesser Slave Lake, I am informed, summer frosts are never known.

From Peace River settlement to Peace River Landing is a distance of about fifteen miles, over a hilly wagon road. The river at the landing is very broad, about 500 yards, and deep. Just above the landing is the confluence of the Big Smoky and Heart Rivers with the Peace, both entering from the south. There is a wagon road from the landing to Lesser Slave Lake, distance about ninety six miles. Leaving the landing, there is a heavy grade of about one and a half or two miles to the plateau above, and the balance of the road is very bad, being worn into very deep holes from traffic. Several small streams and rivers are crossed, but all are well bridged. I would consider this an almost impassable road in wet weather. While crossing over this road I detected an Indian leaving his camp fire burning. I had him before me and pointed out to him the dangers of such an act and dismissed him with a caution.

I reached the settlement at Lesser Slave Lake on the 23rd, and remained there until the 30th. While there I had several long talks with the natives who came to see

me in bodies, and seemed greatly alarmed at the advent of the police and the prospect of a wagon road being opened through their country. They are also very jealous of white trappers trespassing upon their hunting grounds and wanted them forbidden to do so. Another thing they were particularly troubled about was that they should be compelled to take treaty and live on reserves. I informed these Indians that they would not be compelled to take treaty and that their freedom would in no wise be interfered with, that the police were there more for their protection than for any interference with their ways, and so long as they obeyed the laws, the police would not trouble them, but that the police would prevent the white trappers setting out poison and fires, and the traders from trading liquor. Regarding the liquor traffic generally in the districts through which I patrolled, I am of the opinion that there is little of it, that is, trafficked with Indians, who all seem aware of its evils and have no desire for it. There is a stimulant traded by the traders, "Jamaica Ginger," I do not know whether this is classed as intoxicating liquor or not. The trade of it, however, is very limited. At the time of my stay at Lesser Slave Lake, the population, both whites and Indians, were preparing for their fall fishery, which usually begins about the 12th of October. The number of fish taken each year must be very great, as the main diet for man and dogs during the greater part of the year is fish. The Roman Catholic Mission, at their fishery last fall, put up seventeen thousand fish, and at this time of the year when the fish are full of spawn it represents a great destruction.

About the western end and southern shore of Slave Lake and also about the Buffalo Lakes, which lie to the west of Slave Lake and are connected with it by narrows are large dry marshes, which once were portions of the lake. These produce the greatest abundance of hay of an excellent quality. This hay stands in many places six feet high and as thick as it can grow. The marsh is as smooth, almost, as a cultivated field, thousands and thousands of tons could be put up with the greatest facility. This hay is not of the ordinary "Slough grass" nature, but is finer and has a head not unlike timothy. There is comparatively little grain grown here, as at Peace River Landing oats are valued at \$1.50 per bushel, and the supply is limited. At Lesser Slave Lake I left two horses in the care of the detachment, arranging with the Hudson's Bay Company for feed and stabling at \$3 per month each. These horses had been injured, one being staked in the groin, the other having caught his off hind leg between some poles in a muskeg and in a struggle to extricate himself, jammed and injured his hock severely. They were both, however, on a fair way to recovery when I left there and as they were particularly good horses, will be of great benefit to the detachment upon their recovery.

This detachment is very unfortunately situated without horses. They have a boat which is comparatively of no use to them. It can only be utilized on the big lake, and then only during calm weather, being too small for a heavy sea, and they rarely have occasion to go on the big lake. The Buffalo Lakes are not navigable even for a small boat, there not being more than three or four inches of water, consequently the balance of the patrol they must do on foot, with a heavy sand to walk through and streams to ford. I would recommend this detachment being properly equipped; they should have two saddle horses and two pack horses. Constable Phillips is a suitable man for the post, I found him to be greatly respected by the residents of this district.

If the rush to the Klondike continues in the spring, I would strongly recommend the stationing of a constable at Sturgeon Lake, also a permanent patrol being placed on the trails. I also think it would be advisable, in the absence of local justices, if it be arranged that a magistrate visit these outposts at fixed intervals. Leaving the settlement on Slave Lake, the trail which I followed to Edmonton via Fort Assiniboine, follows the north or north east shore of the narrows for about three miles to the crossing, to which point runs a wagon road. The narrows are fordable by unloaded horses, but not by packed horses or by wagons, owing to the soft nature of the bottom. The width is probably little more than one hundred yards. From here to Sandy Bay, distant about thirty miles, the trail (now a pack trail) follows the dry marsh along the lake shore. At Sandy Bay it leaves the lake, taking a south-easterly direction towards old Fort Assiniboine. I, however, overshot by several miles the point on Sandy Bay where the trail takes off; I then struck across in a southerly direction till I intercepted the trail from Sandy Bay at the crossing of the Swan River. This trail, where it runs

between Slave Lake and Fort Assiniboin, is known as "The Cattle Trail," or "The Kinesayo," and is the most direct trail from Slave Lake to Edmonton, and the best. From where I intersected this trail to Fort Assiniboine, distance about one hundred and twenty miles (at which point a wagon road is again reached), I found the trail to be the best I had yet travelled upon, running for the first part principally through small jack pines and spruce and over sandy ridges, intersected by bits of muskeg with rocky bottom, but no fallen timber whatever. During the last part the timber is heavier but open, giving good travelling. Horse feed and water are abundant.

The Athabasca River at old Fort Assiniboine is about two hundred and fifty yards in breadth and not fordable. The approaches to the river are flat, the north shore is heavily timbered but the south shore is open, with fine feed. Fifteen or twenty miles of the road from Fort Assiniboine towards Edmonton is heavily timbered, the balance prairie with bluffs. Twenty miles south of the Athabasca, Paddle River is crossed, a small stream of about one hundred feet, fordable at almost any time. Ten miles farther south the Pembina River is crossed. This is only fordable at the lowest water and is about one hundred yards wide.

The country between Athabasca and Lesser Slave Lake is evidently a great moose country, as tracks were very numerous, also cariboo tracks. Whilst crossing from Lesser Slave Lake to Fort Assiniboine, pack pony No. 7 was suddenly taken sick whilst travelling light. I pitched camp and remained with him that day and part of the next, but as he grew worse and was quite unable to travel, I was forced to abandon him. He was apparently suffering from some kidney or spinal trouble, as he had to a great extent lost the use of his hind quarters. I left him in a well sheltered place with good feed and water, and should he get better will be easily recovered. I reached Edmonton on Friday, October the 15th, having been absent just three months, and travelling in that time in the neighbourhood of fifteen hundred miles without any change of horses, and without any sore backs amongst the horses other than slight galls, which were speedily healed. This was owing, in great measure, to the careful attention given his duties by W. P. Taylor, the packer.

I made diligent inquiries regarding the condition of the Indians along the route, and found them to be in a very prosperous way. Their average trade of fur appears to be about \$300.00. One Indian had, I was informed by the Hudson's Bay agent at Sturgeon Lake, traded to the value of \$2,500.00 in one year. Of this I am, however, doubtful, or he may have traded for others besides himself. This average of \$300.00 means that besides that quantity of fur they have well provided themselves with dried meat, as they dry the flesh of almost all the animals they kill. All the Indians I saw, except the Beaver Indians at Dunvegan, were a healthy, well-clothed, well-fed looking lot.

Whilst at Slave Lake a complaint was made to me regarding the abduction of a child from the Church of England Mission by an Indian who, apparently, had no claim upon her, and who after abducting her had placed her in the Roman Catholic Mission. I inquired into the matter with the result that until the child's mother is heard from, she having placed the child at the Church of England Mission, but was now away at Dunvegan, the child should return to the Church of England Mission.

*Fish.*—The only points which I visited where fish are in abundance are Sturgeon Lake and Lesser Slave Lake. The fish from the former lake are the finest, but the supply is limited, and during the winter season no fish can be caught through the ice.

*Timber.*—On the lower stretches of the Athabasca, the Big and Little Smoky, are some small areas of very fine spruce timber. The upper reaches of these rivers are all burnt. I should say the supply of spruce timber throughout this country is limited, owing to the very extensive fires which have from time to time run over the country.

*Fur.*—It is very difficult to ascertain whether fur is decreasing in quantity or not, as it seems to increase in one part one year and decrease in another, and *vice versa*, and again some seasons the catch of certain kinds of fur is greater than others. It is generally admitted, however, that beaver are on the decrease.

*Hay.*—Lesser Slave Lake has hay in abundance. The other settlements and posts have limited quantities. There are places on the main trail at intermediate points where hay exists in considerable quantities.

*Fires.*—All residents of the north, while travelling, seem most careless regarding their camp fires, invariably leaving them burning, and I am surprised that more of the country is not burned. Great attention on this point should be given to the Klondikers passing through the country in the spring when everything is dry.

*Police Detachments.*—I would recommend detachments being stationed at the following points: Lesser Slave Lake, Sturgeon Lake and St. John's, if practicable, if not there at Dunvegan, with a flying patrol on the trails. This is in the event of the rush to the Klondike continuing. There is a trail I have hitherto neglected to mention, namely a pack trail from Lesser Slave Lake to Dunvegan, crossing the Big Smoky at the junction of it with the Little Smoky. This is a very short route making the distance between these points one-half less than the route via Peace River Landing. This trail is little used, running through heavy timber the greater part of the way, but is said to be otherwise good. The location of this trail will be seen on the accompanying map, as well as all other main trails in their approximate locality.

## DISTANCES.

	Miles.
Edmonton to Jasper House . . . . .	300
Jasper House to Sturgeon Lake . . . . .	300
Sturgeon Lake to Dunvegan . . . . .	115
Sturgeon Lake to Dunvegan (via Grand Prairie) . . . . .	130
Dunvegan to St. John . . . . .	125
Dunvegan to Peace River Landing . . . . .	75
Peace River Landing to Slave Lake . . . . .	96
Slave Lake to Fort Assiniboine . . . . .	150
Fort Assiniboine to Edmonton . . . . .	90

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. E. SNYDER,

*Inspector.*

N.B.—I regret that a series of photographs I took of points along the route were rendered useless owing to damp which got at the films. On the first part of my trip, out of thirty days there were twenty-four upon which it rained more or less.



## APPENDIX N.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO, AND DIARY OF, INSPECTOR J. D. MOODIE IN CHARGE OF PATROL FROM EDMONTON EN ROUTE TO THE YUKON 1897.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,  
REGINA, 27th August, 1897.

To Inspector Moodie,  
North-west Mounted Police.

You have been selected to command a small party about to leave Edmonton for the head waters of the Pelly River, the object being to collect exhaustive information on the best road to take for parties going into the Yukon via that route, and with this object in view you must map out the route, and carefully mark the portions over which a wagon trail can be made without expense, and the portions that require corduroying, grading or ditching; stating whether the work would be great or small. The portions of the road that cannot be made practicable for wagons, except at enormous expense, must be reported on as practicable or otherwise for pack trains, driving cattle over, etc., and you must report on all creeks and rivers that require bridges or ferries, their width, approaches, etc., and all along the route you must note the supply of fuel, feed and hay.

The main object is to get parties with wagons as far as possible, and then, when not practicable with wagons, with pack horses and cattle, to the navigable waters of the Pelly River, avoiding the dangerous navigation of the Liard River, if possible. You will also report on favourable sites on the route for depots of provisions to be placed, either by public or private enterprise. In fact you will be expected on return to supply such reliable information that a party leaving Edmonton will know exactly what they must expect at all points en route. You must be careful in preparing your report to stick to actual facts, and not be influenced by any one.

No unavoidable delay must occur in obtaining this information.

(Sgd.) L. W. HERCHMER,  
*Commissioner.*

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.  
EDMONTON, 2nd September, 1897.

To Inspector Moodie,  
North-west Mounted Police.

On leaving St. John, in my opinion, based on the information I have been able to collect, the best route for you to travel with a view of reaching the Yukon is to follow up the Peace River to the vicinity of the mouth of the Halfway River, and then to travel along that river to its upper waters, where it comes out of the mountains. Immediately across are several lakes, one called Pyke and another Tacherdy Lake. If possible you should get across to these lakes from whence there is said to be a pack trail to Fort Sylvestre on Dease River, and then down Dease River to its confluence with Liard, and

then up that river or its branch to Frances Lake. You may find it possible to strike the junction of the Liard and Dease rivers where there used to be a winter post, and may still be, without going to Sylvestre's, which will greatly shorten the distance. Your point is Pelly Banks, and the shortest route you can make the better, always bearing in mind that the route must be by land, and practicable, where possible, for wagons and always for pack horses.

Your party consists of 4 men and any Indian or Indians you may from time to time find it expedient to engage who have local knowledge. The surveyor with you must make himself generally useful, and must take full notes for you of everything en route. You must read his notes daily and see that he has everything down, particularly noting places suitable for settlement, hay available and land suited for farming. I think it will be advisable for you to keep full particulars yourself, and if you find that you differ from the surveyor, it will be advisable to talk the matter over with your men, and settle the point on the spot. You have 100 lbs. of pemmican with you, this must be kept until the last resource, and may be the means of taking your party into the Klondike.

It is impossible to give you detailed instructions, but with good men, plenty of provisions and fair luck, you should be able to get to Klondike during the winter. Remember that you have a reserve of provisions at St. John's, on which you can give orders, and take every chance of sending back letters reporting your progress. The H. B. at St. John's or other posts will forward them, and you have a letter from their commissioner to all H. B. officials. It may be necessary at Sylvestre's or elsewhere, to get dogs for the rest of your trip owing to snow. You have full authority, but remember, that the object is to find a horse and cattle track where a wagon road is impossible.

(Sgd.) L. W. HERCHMER.

*Commissioner.*

#### DIARY.

Saturday, 4th September.—Left Edmonton.

Sunday, Monday, 5th and 6th September.—En route to St. Anne.

Tuesday, 7th September—Wet morning. Left St. Anne's at 11.15 a.m. and arrived at the Narrows at 12.30 p.m., distance 7 miles. Bad trail, but can easily be made good for wagons. Sent H. B. Co.'s boat over by team and freighted our packs. Swam horses and crossed packs 4.15 p.m. Packed horses and left at 5.40 p.m., made 5 miles and camped. Heavy rain at 7.30 p.m. Good pack trail S. W. along lake through timber, very little trouble to make good wagon trail. From end of lake we struck open country with low willow scrub. Fine feed and water at camping ground.

Wednesday, 8th September.—Heavy rain until late in afternoon, followed by sharp frost at night. Stayed in camp and practised packing ponies.

Thursday 9th September.—Breakfast at 5.30 a.m. Made one drive of 15 miles today, as unpacking and packing at noon takes too much time. Good pack trail all the way. First 2 miles through fairly open country covered with thick willow scrub and scattered timber. Course N.W. Then heavier timber with fallen burned trees and undergrowth. Every mile or so open spaces with good feed and water. These are usually covered with low willow bushes. No trouble to make a cart trail, and not much to cut out except undergrowth. A few wet places which could be bridged with poles; any soft swampy places can be avoided by taking the ridges. Twelve miles from the Narrows is Island Lake, a good sized piece of water. Camped for the night at "Stoney Lake Creek." A bad camping ground, in timber, but good feed for horses in swamp close to. Day's travel about 15 miles. Course last 12 miles nearly W.

Friday, 10th September.—Left Stoney Lake Creek and camped for the night at first crossing of "Paddle River" at 5.15 p.m., distance about 20 miles. Course, 3 miles N., 1½ mile S.W., then W. by N. Rolling country with bush, but trees are not large.

Here and there open swampy places with willow brush. Fair feed. Some of these would need to be corduroyed, but only short stretches (100 yards or so). No difficulty in making road. Crossed the Pembina this afternoon; the south side has steep banks from the bench land; approach would need some grading, which would be easily done, or another trail found. River is shallow at present, and ford runs up the river along a bar for about 500 yards. From signs on banks I should judge this river to be very high and swift in spring. Actual width about 150 yards. W. or N. bank not so heavily timbered as E. or S. From crossing there is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles fairly open country, then 3 miles brush and small timber, then open country to Paddle River. This is narrow and fordable, only requiring about 30 yards grading for approach on each side. It is really only a creek and could be bridged with poles for high water in spring.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles W. of the Pembina is Deep Creek, with high steep banks requiring zigzag graded approaches. East side is the worst. A few short soft places on trail would require filling in with brush and poles. No hay could be got on this trail so far. Easy for cattle, wagon or cart trail. A gang of 10 men could cut out 6 or 7 miles a day at least.

Saturday, 11th September.—Engaged two Half-breeds who came to Paddle River with some Americans (they are from St. Anne's), to go to the Athabasca and help us across; also to pack, etc. Made 25 miles in two drives. Crossed Paddle River again to-day. Country much more open, with frequent small patches of prairie. Splendid feed, but not large enough pieces for haying. No trouble in making good roads. Small muskegs are frequent where there are openings, but are not more than 50 or 100 yards across, and could be avoided in most cases by following the ridges of land chiefly to the south of pack trail. Where we camped to-night, 25 miles from first crossing of Paddle River, is a fine hay meadow of about 600 acres, with fine water (Paddle River again) at edge of bush to the S. of W. end of meadow. About four miles east of this we struck a very bad tamarac swamp, large trees, both standing and fallen, all burned. This was about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile across, but could be avoided altogether by keeping to the south along ridge; in fact a better wagon trail could be got I think by keeping south of present pack trail throughout. Course to-day W. N.-W. I engaged the two Half-breeds as Hardisty was the only really good packer, although Constable Fitzgerald was a close second after a little practice; he is a splendid man, and as time is everything at this late season, I thought it better to hire help, and so get through to St. John's as soon as possible.

Sunday, 12th September.—Left camp at 8 a.m. and nooned at Good Creek, 10 miles west. Country as a rule not so thickly wooded, although some bad places. For first 10 miles we followed the ridges, crossing the various valleys which all trended towards the valley of the Athabasca. A considerable amount of grading, corduroying and bridging would have to be done on to-day's route, but the latter would only need to be poles and logs, which are alongside, and the spans would be quite short, and even then I doubt if present pack trail would be passable in the spring. It follows the shortest trail, but a wagon trail would have to follow the ridges and so avoid most of the bad places. The muskeg referred to yesterday is very large, extending almost, if not quite, to the Athabasca. There is good feed all along, but no places where hay could be got in any quantity. Water plentiful and good. From noon camp, named by the Half-breeds "Moodie's Creek,"  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile takes us to the river. This we follow for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the mouth of the Macleod. At present these rivers are very low, but the current is very swift at the junction. A ferry would have to be put in here, or some good boats. The Hudson's Bay Co., and Alex. McAllister, a Half-breed (formerly interpreter for the police at Edmonton) are building log shacks and starting trading posts here. The Athabasca River here is about 450 yards wide; banks on both sides are easy. Some heavy cutting out of dead and standing timber would have to be done in last three miles. Good feed about a mile up Macleod River. The Hudson's Bay Co. put up about 20 tons of hay here this year, and more could be got. The Californian party which left Edmonton 22 days ago are camped on north side. General direction for to-day's march, about west by north.

Monday, 13th September.—Crossed outfit this a.m. in dug out hired from Stony Indians camped here hunting. These killed four bears last week.

Tuesday, 14th September.—Heavy rain all morning. Swam horses across Athabasca at noon, and started in heavy rain. Hired two Stoneys for \$4. to cut and clear 12 miles of old trail by which we save about 12 miles. This trail runs W. up river; the other, and one used lately, goes N. and then S.W. forming two sides of triangle. Fair sized hay meadow about 1 mile from crossing. About 10 loads might be cut here. Route W. by N. Good country for making cart trail. Distance 5 miles. Sprinkle of snow this p.m.

Wednesday, 15th September.—Two horses missing this morning; country is so heavily timbered that horses cannot be picketed, all are close hopped and have bells. Waited until 2 p.m. for return of men hunting for these. Then went on 6 miles and camped on Owl River. Trail very bad with fallen timber and soft places, but a little work would make it all right. Hardisty and Pepin arrived at 7 p.m. with missing horses; they had broken their hoppers and returned to old camp on S. side of Athabasca. Fine night. Indians failed to complete their contract, only going half way, so I refused to pay them anything. They belong to a bad family by repute.

Thursday, 16th September.—Left camp at 10 a.m. Breakfast over before 6 a.m., but it is very hard to collect horses in the timber, and the party is too large for the number of packers. Hardisty and I packed 10 out of the 24 horses this morning, and yesterday did 12. To-day was very bad travelling, the worst we have had, through fallen burnt timber with here and there small muskegs. A good road, however, could be cut at small cost, as all the timber for bridging creeks, corduroying, &c., is alongside. The Macleod creek was crossed about 4 miles from last night's camp. It is about 30 yards wide, shallow, and good gravel bottom. Good approaches. Somewhere in the thick timber we lost a horse and only discovered it on arriving at an open spot where they could be counted. Two men returned to hunt for it, and we went into camp at 2 p.m. at a beaver dam with fine feed, open ground and good water. Californians pulled out of this camp yesterday. We passed the Owl River again to-day. It is about 100 yards wide here, with a number of bars, and very shallow at present. Easy country for wagon trail. Distance about 8 miles. Course W.N.W.

Friday, 17th September.—Hardisty and Pepin returned at 10 a.m. with lost horse. It had returned to old camp. We pulled out at noon and made about 9 miles; best country for travelling we have had. About 5 or 6 miles out we crossed Owl River; shallow and good bottom. Good camping here, and also 3 miles farther on where we camped on small creek amongst open pines. No tents required. Fine night. Course W. N. W.

Saturday, 18th September.—Breakfast at 5 a.m. Started at 8 a.m. Open country, easy to make road through up till noon when we camped. Good feed and water. Distance 13 miles. In afternoon trail for 8 miles very bad, through fallen timber, two bad muskegs and some small ones, but none of them long. No feed for 2 miles farther on than camp. Camped W. side of second large muskeg and took horses on three-quarters of a mile to feed. Quite dark when we unsaddled. Muskeg about 200 yards wide and very bad. Passed 3 camps of Californians east of here. Course slightly South of W., 2 horses very bad colds.

Sunday, 19th September.—Did not leave until 9.30 owing to a horse getting away. This was the fault of the Half-breed and I had him up to-night about this and other things. He has given a great deal of trouble. Fallen timber, bad holes and muskegs were the rule to-day. Lots of water but no feed until we camped after 17 miles travel. We passed the leading party of Californians to-day. Fine nights. Camped on "Two Creeks." Course W.S.W.

Monday, 20th September.—Very hot day. Travelled 3 hours through bad muskegs. Had to cut brush and make a trail. Some of the horses mired and a lot of trouble to get them out. No feed. At noon we camped for the day at good feed and water. Hardisty, Const. Fitzgerald, Pepin and Half-breed went on this afternoon and made road

through "Long Muskeg" and some small ones for about 5 miles. Advance party of Americans arrived at 4 p.m. Although these muskegs in present state are very bad, yet a road could be put through at small cost for pack horses, cattle or carts, as the timber is thick but not large as a rule. The amount of feed here is not great, but enough for 100 head of stock for a day or two. Course to-day nearly W.

Tuesday, 21st September.—Fine day and easiest travelling we have had, but no feed for 16 miles. Camped at 3 p.m. as no feed within half a day's travel. A few small muskegs were bad, but nothing to speak of. Fine feed and water in open space where we camped. Some Indians killed a bear here two days ago.

Wednesday, 22nd September.—Roads very bad for last 6 miles to-day. Long muskegs, fallen timber and hard travelling. We made 16 miles. The first 10 miles good, but no feed. The last 6 miles took us nearly 4 hours. Splendid feed on fair sized meadow of W. side of small river which runs out of lake (good feed for about one mile on east side of river also, but no water). Good feed amongst burnt brush for the last mile to river. Cross the river for best feed. Course about W.S.W., but trail very winding.

Thursday, 23rd September.—Lay over all day. I went on with four men eight miles, making bridges, brushing bad places and blazing trail through burnt and fallen timber. Good trail for one and a half mile, then very bad for six miles or more. Impossible to travel until it was fixed. Returned to camp at 5 p.m. Hard frost last night.

Friday, 24th September.—Travelled five hours. Very hard trail, even after work done on it yesterday. Camped on Moose's Lake, as too far to go on to next feed. Good feed and water. Indian shack here. Lake about two miles by three-quarters of a mile. Course about W.S.W. Small patch of feed with a little water about two miles east of here (just after leaving last muskeg). Bears plentiful, Indians killed one last night close to camp, and same family has killed 12 since 1st of month. Good fish in this lake. Trail crosses the creek (about 40 yards wide) close to camp. Fine feed here, but not very much of it. "Moose" the Indian who has the shack here, says that by keeping either north or south of present pack trail along the ridges, the muskegs can be avoided, but that the country is covered with fallen burned timber and it is not worth his while to cut a trail. As Indians travel light these muskegs do not bother them much, and they don't care to cut new trails. Fine weather.

Saturday, 25th September.—Travelled three hours, mostly through bad trail. Small muskegs and fallen burnt timber, when we arrived at good camping place. Fine feed and water only about five miles from last night's camp, and one mile farther west, another fairly good sized place, but not as good as the first. We could have made these yesterday if guide had not said there was no feed for 16 miles. After half an hour's rest we travelled on about nine miles and camped for the night. Travelling very slow, and horses tired, as we took a branch trail by mistake, and so lost about two miles. Fairly good feed to-night. Distance 15 or 16 miles. General course W.N.W.

Sunday, 26th September.—Six miles from camp found good feed and water. Trail not good the first part. muskegs and fallen timber. Stopped for three-quarters of an hour at 1 p.m., and let horses feed without unpacking. Camped for night 4.30 p.m. on west side of Little Smoky River, fair feed. At 3 p.m. we first sighted this river running through deep valley. We travelled down a spur to the level, where there was good feed of considerable extent, but broken up by willow (green and burnt). Followed the river and camped on west side. River about 200 yards wide, very shallow, but shows signs of a rapid stream in flood. Good bottom. Course N.N.W. No hay except where valley is first struck. Distance to-day, 15 miles. Wet night.

Monday, 27th September.—Six horses missing this morning, packed the rest and went on. Hardisty and Pepin recrossed the river to look for horses. I went on eight miles and camped at large meadow on Little Smoky River to await return of men. Course nearly north. First three miles good open travelling, next two miles bad with muskegs and fallen timber, last three miles neavy open timber, fair travelling. "Smoky"

crossed the second time about two miles from last night's camp. Rain in afternoon. Fine camping ground all along valley of "Smoky," but none on high land. Men returned with 4 horses at 6 p.m. One pack horse and one belonging to Half-breed could not be found. I could not spare more time and came on.

Tuesday, 28th September.—Left at 9 a.m. and camped for noon at 1.15 p.m., having made about 15 or 16 miles. Fine feed almost all the way through bush. Last five miles through some fine stretches of meadow with willow scrub scattered over them. At 4 p.m. pack train started and I went ahead with Hardisty to Sturgeon Lake to try and get guide to St. John's, and get some more rations. Arrived there at 7.15 p.m., about 20 miles. Some heavy fallen timber for first five miles, then bush, but easy travelling; the last eight miles or so almost entirely open country. Fine feed. Grass quite green. No sign of frost. So far there is nothing to prevent a good trail being opened up at a comparatively small cost.

Wednesday, 29th September.—Went to the Narrows, about six miles around the lake, and hired Half-breed for \$15 to go to Grand Prairie. Pack train arrived at lake at noon. Purchased rations at Rivets, as Hudson's Bay Co. store closed; gave orders on officer commanding Fort Saskatchewan. Constable Fitzgerald reported Half-breed's second horse missing this morning, he would not hopple it. Discharged Half-breed and paid him in cash.

Thursday, 30th September.—Went to Narrows and crossed outfit in canoe, swimming horses. Will start for St. John's in morning.

Friday, 1st October.—Did not leave camp until 9.30 as Indian had not got his horses. Traded the "gray" got at St. Anne's and chestnut mare ridden by Tobin for a fine red roan H. B. horse 4 years old, and hired another at 75 cts. per day to Grand Prairie. Made 6 miles through heavy burned fallen timber and nooned. Were delayed nearly an hour this morning by two pack horses taking the crossing of a creek a N. end of the Sturgeon Lake and going nearly out of sight in quicksand. After dinner made about three miles and camped at fine feed and water. Travelled through easy bush this afternoon—some of the best we have had yet. Easy matter to make good trail. Weather fine. Course nearly W. from lake. Distance about 9 miles.

Saturday, 2nd October.—Left camp at 8.30 a. m. and made camp at 12 noon at Prairie Lake, six miles from last night's camp is good feed—in fact there is fair camping anywhere. At Prairie Lake (between 9 and 10 miles) is splendid feed and about 1,000 tons of hay could be cut around lake which is about three miles long and one mile wide at the broadest part. Hay in many places was up to the rider's knees—heavy bush surrounds the prairie. Trail leads up E. side of lake. Left camp at 3.30 p. m. It took 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours to get in horses, saddle and pack. Camped for night at 5.45 p. m. Fine easy trail and good feed and water anywhere—good camping place to-night about 7 miles from noon camp. Trail lead along rather high plateau, on W. side a creek ran through good feed for about three miles starting about three miles from noon camp. Here we came across another good sized meadow with shallow lake about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile in circumference. Trail appears to be improving all the way from Sturgeon Lake. Distance about 16 miles. Course W. N. W.

Sunday, 3rd October.—Left camp at 9.30. The creek here is almost dry and we had to water the horses with pails out of a hole. Had fine travelling although there was some fallen timber at first. About three miles brought us to another good camping place. From here we ran along a valley for about 2 miles, with creek in it and good feed on N. side but south bank bad for horses getting down. Camped for noon at 12.45 p. m. at fine feed and water (old beaver dam) distance about nine miles. In afternoon we had fine travelling and made good time camping on some ground which had been burned over, beside small swamp patch. Good water and feed. A peculiar grass grows on these burnt places of which horses are very fond. All along to-day the feed in bush was good and road making easy, no muskegs or bad holes. Distance about 16 miles. Course W. N. W.

Monday, 4th October.—From camp the trail ran S. W. and we crossed a deep coulee about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile. The course continued S. W. for about  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  miles through fine open spaces with some times burnt timber. Splendid feed all through with vetches and wild pease. Then reached small lake with some hay. About 8 miles from camp ran along ridge of mountain with deep valley of Smoky on our right—banks of river valley are usually high. Very little sign of frost so far. Most of the pease and vetches quite green still. Arrived at Smoky at 12.45 p. m. After dinner swam horses and crossed all the outfit in a dugout. Some bad quicksands on both sides of the river. Distance travelled about 13 miles. Course S. W. then N. and W. We made this detour to avoid bush and keep on ridge near valley. Very steep and long hill going down to river. River at present about 200 yards wide and slow current. At high water width would be about 300 yards.

Tuesday, 5th October.—Very steep, long rise from river to bench, about a mile and one-half. After first rise over bank (country rises in sort of terraces to the level country) a level plateau about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile wide is reached with fine feed. Then there is a steep, long pull to bench land, but good road could be got by winding up coulees. From top of this the trail follows a stretch of fine open prairie with here and there some bush, but even through this the trail is almost good enough for carts in most places. About 10 miles from river a deep valley with creek is reached. On E. side the descent is fairly easy for cart trail but W. side is very bad and no coulee could be seen from pack trail. The only apparent way would be to grade a trail zig zag down the hill. The pack trail up this is about 500 yards—not more.—From here is the same kind of country to this night's camp. In fact it may be said there is no work to be done on this day's march except at coulee mentioned. The east side of this coulee is steep in places, but 10 men would make a cart road in a day at most. The feed is splendid and soil good, only drawback being scarcity of water. The creek at coulee and one slough being all there was near trail. Creek will be high in spring. We camped to-night about 16 or 17 miles from river. About 400 yards before reaching camp the trail branches off from west to south-west right at an Indian grave on the left of the trail. Leave what looks like main trail and take the left hand one. Where we camped here at sort of creek is good open prairie and fine feed. At the Smoky a good sized flat boat would be required.

Wednesday, 6th October.—Rain last night and until about 7 o'clock this morning. Left camp at 10.30 and made one march to H. B. Ranch on Ghost Creek, arriving at 3.15 p.m. Distance about 16 or 17 miles. Four miles after leaving camp we passed Mountain Lake, a good size with fine hay. It lies close to trail on north side, and one mile further west came to an old beaver dam with good feed and water. Up to this we had traversed fine open prairie with small bluffs of poplar and scrub. Here we struck some bush, open and of no great extent. At about 13 miles we came to deep coulee with high bank, but quite practicable for road, with creek running through it called "Burnt Creek." All to-day's travel was through splendid feed and fine ranching country but water is—on trail—6 or 7 miles apart. We travel on high ground and looking to south, is range of high hills, the White Mountains. Open prairie can be seen in many places amongst the timber, but our course can be easily traced by the line of prairie. Very little sign of frost. Out of our whole distance to-day about two miles will cover amount of bush passed through. Both "Ghost" and "Burnt" creeks would be deep in spring. Ed. Wilson, who came in from the States in 1890 with a party, is settled here and working for Bremner & Gunn, who have purchased the H. B. Ranch from the company together with stock and buildings. Wilson is the only one of the party remaining. Snow generally comes, to stay, about the middle of November. Summer frosts are rare. This is the first year that wheat has been tried in this vicinity and it did well. It has done well near the mouth of the "Smoky" at the Peace River crossing for some years. Other grain and all kinds of vegetables are fine crops and sure. Cabbages and cauliflowers of immense size are still in the H. B. Co. garden at Dunvegan. Cattle find their own feed almost all winter. Snow never over two feet and seldom as much, grass generally showing above it. Soil is fine black loam. There is good wagon trail to Dunvegan 15 miles north, not 35 as shown on map. There is

another trail from Sturgeon Lake, running to south of this but it is longer and very bad in places with muskegs.

Thursday, 7th October.—Hired horses and went to Dunvegan to inquire about dogs, &c., from St. Johns. Campbell and Reed, the men sent out by Edmonton, have gone back, going no farther than Dunvegan, deciding it was too late in the year to go farther.

Friday, 8th October.—No dogs to be had here or at St. Johns and have decided to send Hardisty to Slave Lake with letter to H. B. Co. there to purchase and forward 7 or 8 trains at once. Returned to camp this p. m. Purchased some necessary supplies from company at Dunvegan.

Saturday, 9th October.—Lay over in camp. Hardisty returned to Dunvegan last night to start this a. m. by boat and road to Slave Lake. This p. m. a fire was started by a Half-breed, Cunningham, guide to Johnson from Edmonton, prospecting. We all turned out and saved Bremner's stacks, but could not prevent the fire getting into the bush. Rain at night with high wind. Cunningham will be brought up for trial on Monday. Indians and Breeds rather mad against Johnson, although he was not to blame.

Monday, October 11th, 1897.—Last night another turn out to prairie fire; took out two rawhides and stopped fire from coming back on ranch from west. Lay over to-day waiting for return of wagon from Dunvegan.

Tuesday, 12th October.—Tate came out from Dunvegan. Wilson had lost one of his team. On Sunday one of the sorrels (No. 25) got a bad sore on near fore foot, just in the coronet. Brimmer thinks it is foot rot. To-day it is worse with proud flesh; have cauterised it, but the horse will be useless for some time. I have traded it with the Hudson's Bay Company for a good pack horse, raised in the "Beaver" country.

Wednesday, 13th October.—Wilson returned last night and I engaged him as guide to St. John's at \$2 a day. Discharged "Chanteur" from 12th instant.

Thursday, 14th October.—Left camp at 10.30 a.m. and camped at 2.30 p.m., first nine miles over prairie where wagon could go. We then struck bank of deep coulee, main branch running north and south. We crossed it opposite mouth of branch running east and west, creek in main coulee. We descended on regular hogback, very steep and narrow, but a cart or wagon trail could be made. The pack trail on the other side (west side) is steeper and unpracticable for road, which would have to go up branch coulee a considerable distance to work up to bench. After leaving this we struck two miles of fallen timber, but small thin bush with underbrush; easy road making. Distance travelled about fourteen miles; course nearly west by compass. Good feed all the way; water at coulee, but not good, and no feed for horses in the bottom. Horses would have to be driven up to the bench. Good feed in open space at to-night's camp, but water some distance; a camp made on the dry creek (half mile back) would have been closer to water.

Friday, 15th October.—Left camp at 8.55 a.m. and ran through fairly thick bush of standing timber, with here and there patches of underbrush. Timber open and no trouble to cut trail. At noon crossed coulee with high steep banks, but easy to get fair grade down to, and up from creek in coulee, shallow at present, but will be wide in spring. It is known as "Turn Creek" or "Pine Bluff Creek." Good feed in open space on west side. At about a mile farther west is another fork of same creek with better feed, good camping place. Then bush and fallen timber for a short distance, but not bad travelling. About four miles from last creek we came to burnt timber with large patches of open country, fallen burnt timber and small standing burnt trees, only about half a mile across this space. Then bush for a short distance and again large space of burnt. Across this is good travelling, lying burnt timber is no trouble here. Crossed creek again at 2 p.m., where a horse slipped down the bank into creek and had to be unpacked and some logs cut away to get it out; no harm done. Good feed on west side. Distance to-day



said to be 19 or 20 miles ; I call it about 17 miles. General direction nearly west. Heavy rain to-night ; rained nearly all day.

Saturday, 16th October.—Fine morning ; left camp at 9 a.m. ; warm wind. After crossing burnt ground where we had camped we ran into standing timber, with here and there open spaces. Good travelling for nine miles when we came to open space on east side of small creek ; good feed but water hard to get at. About a mile farther is splendid camping place with fine water ; we made this in three hours. From here there is bad travelling through fallen timber for about five miles, with here and there a better piece of trail ; then open country with willow scrub to "place where the horses died." Magnificent feed and water here on east fork of Bear River. This is the same creek that we crossed previously. The trail ran along this creek for some miles, touching it here and there. At half a mile or so from to-night's camp is fine hay meadow ; about 400 or 500 loads could be cut. Good place for winter ranche. Distance travelled about twenty miles ; general direction W.S.W. ; creek runs nearly south-east to north-west. This fork runs into west fork which rises in a lake near Grand Prairie.

Sunday, 17th October.—Five horses strayed last night and we did not leave camp until 10.30 a.m. Fine travelling across open ground, no bush but thick willow brush in most places. After seven miles we came to a deep valley running nearly east and west. Water to the south-east in valley and splendid feed. Trail crosses creek and runs nearly W.S.W. ; a mile farther on we again sight the valley with east fork of Bear River (same we camped on last night). A mile farther again touch same ; a mile farther across dry coulee running down to above river. Very little bush to-day ; fine feed anywhere. To-night we camped on west side of Bear River, in the valley, on fine open ground, fine feed, water and wood ; good A 1 camp. Steep incline to bottom of valley (about half a mile long), but not too much for good trail. Distance travelled 18 miles good ; course W.S.W. Ranges of high mountains running from Spirit River are visible all the way to the south of trail ; they are in a sort of spurs. Bear River is almost always fordable except when snow first melts and is then high for only a week or two. If ford where trail crosses is not good there is another about a quarter of a mile below which is always good. River is about 75 yards across from bank to bank, with stony bed. It is known as Bear River throughout the country, but maps call it Mud River.

Monday, 18th October.—Heavy rain and hard frost last night, and as it is an easy drive to-day I did not pull out until 10.10. Watered at lower ford and got to top of hill at 10.30 a.m. Steep incline but fairly easy grade could be got. All to-day was across "Pus-qui-qua" prairie ; splendid country like north of Battleford to Jackfish. About three and a half or four miles west of last night's camp we crossed coulee with small creek. To-night we camped at lake at west side of prairie ; good water and feed. Distance about 12 miles and course nearly west as a rule, although we ran south of west for a time. Fine warm day. No other camping place for fully 10 miles west.

Tuesday, 19th October.—Breakfast at 5.15 a.m. and left at 9 a.m. First mile or so open to west, then ran north-west to escape heavy timber for about two hours. Then south-west for another two hours through fairly good country for travel. Then struck heavy fallen and burnt timber, and had to thread our way through the best way we could ; very slow travelling. Course almost west. At 4 p.m. completely blocked by heavy fallen timber on all sides, a regular trap. Turned in a "V" and travelled south-east, then edged into tamarack bush, and after travelling about a mile west, a gain struck down timber, and night coming on (5.30 p.m.) made a dry camp. Travelled to-day, including time lost in looking for trail out of down timber, eight and a half hours, actual time of travel about seven hours. A hard day on horses, travelling very bad and slow ; average made barely two miles an hour. Distance about 13 miles ; general direction west. A good trail could be got north of our route to avoid all this down timber.

Wednesday, 20th October.—Pepin and Wilson out this a.m. to find trail. Got good water and fair feed for horses within 200 yards of camp. Decide to stay here to-day and give horses a show and let men go out again to look for trail, as it only uses up

horses wandering through this country. Pepin returned at night ; no success. Wilson not back.

Thursday, 21st October.—Pepin out again this a.m. ; returned in two hours. Sent him out again to south to work along creek ; returned at 4 p.m. ; no success. Wilson not back.

Friday 22nd October.—Some of the horses strayed on back trail ; Pepin, Fitzgerald, Lafferty and Tobin went after them. Fitzgerald and Tobin will bring them back and the other two go on to follow trail Pepin found running north. My opinion is we should have gone north of fallen timber instead of south, but the difficulty is now to get round that way, and knowing nothing of the country there may be more timber down there. Wilson still absent at 9 a.m., and have no idea of the direction in which to look for him and it is unsafe to let any of the party but Pepin go into the bush alone. Will wait to-day and if Wilson has not returned, will take up back trail for about six miles and strike north round down timber until we can strike direct to St. John's ourselves and there send back to look for Wilson.

Saturday, 23rd October.—Johnstone and an Indian came over to camp just as we were starting to go back on trail, they having followed our trail from the ranch. Found trail about 5 miles back in straight line. It took round N. of burnt timber then nearly W. through open country and green bush. Camped on Creek at W. end of bush amongst burnt standing timber. Frank Lafferty "off duty" with bad cut at base of thumb. Wilson had found this trail and started back blazing return trail to camp.

Sunday, 24th October.—Sent Pepin and Indian back to look for Wilson following his blaze and went on ourselves. No trail after first  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile and crossed creek at the mouth of another by creek very steep and high banks. Then on W. over burnt fallen timber to "Kis-cab-is-kow" River good approach can be got, but steep high banks. Heavy fallen timber. Fair feed. Slight fall of snow.

Monday, 25th October.—Const. Fitzgerald ill, cramps, and diarrhoea. Too ill to move. Tobin and I crossed river and rode about 6 miles up river W. to find a good trail. All fallen timber which can be got round by going further north.

Tuesday, 26th October.—Three horses missing. Met Baptiste and Indian bringing them from last camp where they had returned during night, hobbles broken. The last trail of Wilson was going towards St. John's from a camp fire, but it could not be followed far. Went out to try and find a way round fallen timber on S. side of river. Found one, but too late to go on. Considerable fall of snow this a. m. until about 11 a.m., when weather cleared and snow soon disappeared.

Wednesday, 27th October.—Packed and ready to start at 9 a.m. when heavy rain began. Tobin very sick, same as Fitzgerald, fainted once ; too weak to be moved. Slept all day. Remained in camp all day, putting horses across river to get better feed. Weather cleared early in afternoon.

Thursday, 28th October.—Left at 9.20 a.m. and kept to S. side of river (Kis-cab-is-kow) which here flows E. and W. After travelling up it for about 5 miles we struck St. John's trail, and at 2 p.m. crossed the above river and camped on W. side. River here flows N. and S. Country generally covered with bush, easy of travel, with occasional pieces of open with fallen timber and brush. About three miles E. of river crossed muskeg about 500 yards with burnt timber. This is now drying up. Tobin still very weak, and as no certainty of water before reaching the "Pine" River, decided to camp for the day. Distance about 11 miles. From not knowing character of country I travelled on the 24th a due west course, whereas to avoid bad country trail was here S.W. Banks of this valley very high and steep (about 200 ft.), but could be made practicable for carts. River about 100 yards wide. Signs that it is deep and swift in spring. Good feed almost anywhere, and water in small creek about half way. Lafferty can do light duty now. Indian guide sick last night, same as Tobin and Fitzgerald, but not so bad. Gave him medicine and better to-day. Distance travelled about 11 miles. From high land approaching E. bank of river we got first view of the Rockies, free from snow. Good feed at camp. About 20 tons hay could be cut half mile up the river.

Friday, 29th October.—Raining hard and lay over.

Saturday, 30th October.—Left at 9.30 a.m. Making almost north for about 5 miles through thick timber with small open patches generally thickly covered with scrub. At 11.30 a.m. crossed small creek with good water and feed, but no great extent of latter. Found an Indian here who had just killed a bear and two cubs. Bought the carcass of a cub for \$1.50 as we were out of meat. From this N.N.W for about half an hour was standing bush, then heavy burnt timber with considerable fallen for about 4 miles; then more green. Course nearly N.W. Then nearly N. through very heavy down timber for about a mile to open country with Indian grave on a knoll on W. bank of small creek at the crossing. After about 1½ miles we again ran into roughish travelling through burnt fallen timber, &c., looking across very deep coulee to W. with steep rough banks impassable for anything on legs. A small creek runs N. through this into the Pine River. On coming out of this through a small streak of small timber we are on high land about 500 feet above the Pine and Peace Rivers, about a mile W. of their junction. We descended this and camped about 5.45 p.m. on the S. bank of the "Pine." Bad camping place and very bad feed.

Sunday 31st October.—Tried to ford river, but found it too deep. Sometimes it is fordable. At 9 a.m. started to build raft and completed it at 2 p.m. Had dinner and made two trips across in the afternoon. Another load still to be crossed. This river at present runs nearly 5 miles an hour, and raft was swept down 400 to 500 yards before landing was made on a gravel bar about 75 yards from the wooded bank of an island. It there had to be tracked up above starting place, and river recrossed when it was tracked up to where supplies were piled. This was very hard work. We had previously put the horses over (swimming), good feed of goose grass on island. At present this is not properly an island, but at high water a deep stream flows all round it. Opposite centre of this island the creek mentioned yesterday flows into the Pine; possibly this Pine is the Mud River shown on map. The climb out of this valley is like the half pitch roof of a house, but a road I think could be got at its mouth by fair grades where the bench trends down to junction of Peace and Pine Rivers.

Monday, 1st November.—Crossed last of the outfit and started at 11.30 a.m., arriving at St. John, the long looked for place, at 1.45 p.m. Unpacked and tried to swim horses, but only succeeded with ten of them. The others refused to face the music of swift current, cold water and high wind. Hopped them on south side, where there is good feed. Mr. Gunn, the representative of the Hudson's Bay Co. here, came over for us in a skiff, and gave us a hearty welcome to his house.

Tuesday, 2nd November.—Took Hudson's Bay Co.'s large boat and a canoe across and tried again to swim horses, but no use. We then led them across behind the boat by ropes, two men handled the ropes, four pulled the oars and I steered. We crossed all but seven before dark. The last trip one horse gave out in the middle of the river, and would have drowned had he not been hauled along side and his head held above the water. This is the advantage of these large river boats. Sharp frost and cold to-night. Mr. Gunn sent out this a.m. to get in Indians to make sleighs, mocassins, &c. Paid François Thomas to-night for guiding. I had agreed to take him over from Johnstone when they overtook us.

Wednesday, 3rd November.—Started squaws making mocassins, &c. Got balance of horses across the river; another one nearly drowned. Cloudy and looks like snow. François (the Indian guide) is waiting here to return by our boat to Dunvegan. I am giving him rations in the meantime. Attending to horses' backs, &c.

NOTE.—Referring to diary of 31st October; I learn from Mr. Gunn that old Fort St. John's was 25 miles down the river from here, but was attacked by Indians and the clerk killed. It was then abandoned for some time. Afterwards a post was built on south side of river opposite here, and this was subsequently moved to the present site on north side, to facilitate trade with Indians. The river known to the Indians and others here, and previously referred to as the "Bear" River, is the one shown on the maps as the "Mud" River, and the "Pine" River we crossed is the "South Pine" of the maps. My

error in diary of 31st October, arose from not knowing that the Hudson's Bay Co's. post was formerly 25 miles below this, and the maps showing the "South Pine" as coming into the "Peace" above the Fort (St. John). I also learn that there is a good gentle drop from the high lands on south of the "Pine" to the "Peace," just below the junction of the two. This I should judge would be the best route for a cart trail, and by crossing the "Peace" there instead of at St. John's, the crossing of the "Pine" would be avoided. From the "Peace" a trail could be easily graded to first bench up coulee, and from there the hills rise gradually to the top, and thence is good open country to trail I follow from here to "North Pine" or to the head waters of the "Halfway," crossing Ogilvie's trail. This would also shorten the distance by taking one side of the triangle instead of two.

Thursday, 4th November.—Fine weather. Indians came in to see me. I could not get a hunter from this band, but learned that a Beaver Indian named Dick had gone through a pass in the mountains opposite head waters of "Halfway" River, and traded at a post on the opposite side. I take this to be Fort Graham. Feed is said to be good to the mountains, but on the other side is thick bush. Am sending out for "Dick," also for Napoleon Thomas, reputed to be the best hunter about here. Above band is taking out skins for caps, mitts and moccasins, of which latter we shall require at least 100 pairs. They are also making some sleighs for me, as there is no birch known to be where we are going. These sleighs I am having made with only a slight curve in front, so that they can be carried alongside a horse, the curve coming in front of chest and fitting over one another thus with horse between them.

Friday, 5th November.—Traded mare No. for strong pack pony with Hudson's Bay Co. It is fat and used to the country. I hope to trade some more. Weather fine. Heard some shots from Hardisty at 7 p.m. He has camped about three miles down river.

Saturday, 6th November.—Hardisty arrived this a.m. with boat. Brought 33 dogs with harness, five sleighs, some more stores, &c. Shot "Weary," the horse which nearly drowned in crossing river on 2nd November. Very thin and only made one good meal for the dogs, which were very hungry. Unloaded boat and put stores in company's store-house. Snowing slightly to-day. Writing report and copying diary for information of the commissioner up to date. These go down by boat returning to-morrow. No news of Wilson, who I fear, will never be heard of again alive.

Sunday, 7th November.—No work done. Will camp on Sundays, if possible in the future. Boat returned to Dunvegan. One party of Americans arrived at Pine River on our trail.

Monday, 8th November.—Made dumplings of flour and grease for the dogs. Had about four hour's talk with Indians this p.m. re country, and with Napoleon Thomas, a Half-breed Iroquois, as to going as hunter. I offered him \$75 a month, and if he gets back under five months, his pay will be increased to \$90 a month. His average hunt for the winter five months amounts to \$500 worth of furs. He will come if he can arrange about his children being taken care of. Report says he is the best hunter in the district. His brother, Duncan, wanted \$90 a month and \$5 extra for each moose he killed. "Montigue," the chief of the "Beavers," came in with four men, and I had a long talk with them. They all have to be fed and given some tobacco according to the custom of the country, before discussing anything. Hardisty and Joe Nooskeyhay took the dogs to an island about half a mile up the river, and will keep them there and make bannocks for feed.

Tuesday, 9th November.—Hired Tom Sinclair to go through as dog driver, &c. Gunn reports him as an Al man. He worked for the government at Lake of the Woods and for the company as boatman, &c. His wages will be \$45 a month. All these men are to be brought back via the coast. They would not consent to being left to come back overland. Snow last night, but nearly all gone.

Wednesday, 10th November.—Snow, last night, but Indians say “winter is not yet.” “Dick Eggs” came in to-day and I engaged him at \$75 a month as guide. This amount will be paid as long as he acts guide, but if I have to hire others at Sylvester or elsewhere, his pay will then be cut down one-half. I am to take him through and send him back here via the coast and Edmonton, if I cannot send him back direct with a party. These are the only terms I can get him on, and he is the only one who knows the passes through the mountains. We go by Half-way River to Fort Graham and thence to Sylvester. He says there is no chance of taking horses through the mountains now, too late in the year, snowing.

Thursday, 11th November.—We helped Gunn to draw up the big boat out of the river. Repairing dog harness and getting things made for trip, snowing.

Friday, 12th November.—Shot blind mare to feed dogs and make dried meat for them. No fish here. The 100 pounds dried meat from Regina was fed on the way up from Dunvegan. No dried moose to be had. Heavy snow storm.

Saturday, 13th November.—Working on dog harness, &c. Snowing all day. Nearly blinded by smoke in teepee. At night had to bandage our eyes.

Sunday, 14th November.—Fine bright day. Indians came in this p.m. with sleighs, moccasins, &c. River closing fast.

Monday, 15th November.—Making shafts for sleighs for horses. Fine day. Packing supplies for transport. Women working on clothing. River closing fast.

Tuesday, 16th November.—Heavy snow storm and rough day. Bought bull from the company and killed him to make dried meat for dogs. Got 175 pounds of dried meat and two feeds for dogs out of him. I have to keep at least 14 or 15 of the best horses for sleighs and to kill at the mountains, and the rest are thin, and very little meat on them. Sold Pinto, pony, to Dick Egg for \$40 to go against his pay.

Wednesday, 17th November.—Napoleon returned from camp to-night. He is still uncertain about going with us, as he says his children are sick. I hope to get him, but will not wait after things are ready. Two men looking for birch for snowshoes. It is hard work getting Indians to do anything, and they cannot be hurried like white men. Snowing hard and rough day. Hauling wood for camp. I got a bad toss from sleigh upsetting against a hidden log, coming down hill; was sitting on the load to steer and was thrown about 15 feet hitting my head against a green log lying in the snow. Nothing worse than a shaking up and loss of some skin. Working on shafts, sleighs, &c.

Thursday, 18th November.—Work getting on slowly. Snowing hard. It seems endless work, but there is no use starting out until everything is in order, and I can only keep on hoping for the best. Weather also may change for the better with change in the moon, and the snow is very light for sleighing yet. Gave Napoleon medicine for his children. Ice running to day. Very stiff in my neck and shoulders from fall.

Friday, 19th November.—Fine bright day. Hard frost. Shafts finished to-day. Killed a horse which I took in trade for a small bay mare, and dried the best parts for dogs. Napoleon's children much better and he has decided to go with me. He got wood for two pairs snowshoes to-day. Women working on snowshoes. Working on sleighs and horse collars. Four of the Americans came over on the ice to-day. Made out contracts for men to sign.

Saturday, 20th November.—Snowing in morning. Afternoon fine. We hauled 17 loads wood with the dogs this afternoon (5 of us including Gunn). The rest working on sleighs, &c. Cold.

Sunday, 21st November.—42° below zero last night.

Monday, 22nd November.—One horse “Stick in the mud” died last night. It was not frozen hard when found, and was cut up for dog feed. Working on collars, &c., “Joe Moosekeyah” sick.

Tuesday, 23rd November.—Three teams hauling wood. Working on harness, &c. Fine, but cold. Milder towards evening.

Wednesday, 24th November.—Unusual work. Mild. Frank Lafferty got nasty bite on left wrist from a dog. I cauterized it and dressed it.

Thursday, 25th November.—Hauling wood. Sleighs finished. Killed another horse which would not have wintered. Two men looking up horses. Cold day. Snowing slightly. Working on sleigh covers, collars, &c. Frank's wrist doing well, dressed it afresh.

Friday, 26th November.—Last night very cold. Coldest yet this winter. Packing things to be left behind and others to be sent back. Two men out for horses. Killed chestnut horse for dry meat. Very sharp to-day. Hauled two loads of wood. Frank's wrist doing well.

Saturday, 27th November.—Usual work. Killed horse to make dried meat. About 30° below, but fine. Hauling wood this p.m.

J. D. MOODIE,  
*Inspector.*

Hudson's Bay Company Post,  
Fort St. John,  
Peace River.

## APPENDIX O.

### PATROL REPORT T. W. CHALMERS, D.L.S. AND PARTY OF POLICE, EDMONTON TO PEACE RIVER 1897.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 11th November. 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the trip taken by me in connection with the Lesser Slave Lake Patrol.

In accordance with instructions received from the Chief Engineer of the North-west Government, I left Edmonton on the 9th Sept., 1897, the party consisting of the following members:—Corporal Macdonald, Constable Keays and packer and guide, D. Noyes.

We had 10 horses, five belonging to the packer, three to the N. W. M. Police and two of mine. In order to relieve the pack horses as long as possible, we took two carts.

My instructions were to go to Lesser Slave Lake via the ruins of Fort Assiniboine, following a trail shown on the plan as running north for about 30 miles, then to strike westerly along the hills, so as to come out at the west end of Lesser Slave Lake for the purpose of reporting upon the feasibility of constructing a wagon road across that country, and to return by a route which struck south from the Narrows of Slave Lake for about 20 miles, then as nearly as possible in a straight line to the junction of the Macleod with the Athabasca River.

I followed the main road through River Qui Barre to Lac La Nonne. This is a good road and requires no work until within about 2 miles of the lake, where it will be advisable to go straight down to the Pembina River, as the point at which the ford is situated at present would not be a good place for a ferry.

From the Pembina River to the crossing of the Athabasca there has been a road cut out which has been pretty badly filled up in places by fallen timber, which can be easily cleared.

We carried a piece of oiled cotton which we soon, on arrival at the Athabasca, converted into a boat with which we crossed the river, swimming the horses.

I found it would be impossible to take the carts any farther, and left them here with some other things we thought we could get on without.

A young Indian volunteered to accompany us for a day after leaving the Pembina, and finding that he was a good axeman, and knowing that we would make much better time by engaging him, I did so at \$20 per month, supplying his own horse.

As I was off trails most of the time there was a good deal of chopping, and pack horses are far more difficult to drive, I soon saw the wisdom of having engaged him.

We crossed the Athabasca River on the 16th September and got out about 4 miles on our road.

It was desired by the Chief Engineer that I would strike nearly westerly until south of the narrows, and then go north, this had been described to him as the best course to take, I found that in order to go through a country that would be good for road building, it would be necessary to skirt a long strip of muskeg and go more into the hills than had been anticipated.

The Indians told me on arrival at Slave Lake, those who had been there, that it was an impassable country except through a strip which we had followed. I came upon a trail at Swan River which I followed for about 6 miles, but as it was going too far east for my course, I left it and took a course more to the westward, striking Lesser Slave Lake about 20 miles easterly from the Narrows. When the road is finally located, I expect from what I observed as I came along, that will probably be brought to the lake shore about 10 miles below the Narrows.

I never saw a country before, the surface of which is so rugged, through which so good a road can be built at such a small expense. There will be no heavy grades, and very little soft ground to be corduroyed.

Some small rivers and creeks will require bridges, but as there is plenty of timber at hand it will cause very little delay. The larger rivers, Swan and Drift Pile, are

broad with wide bars and will have to be forded. As they rise in the low hills, the flood can only last a short time.

Ferries should be put on the Pembina and Athabasca Rivers.

I missed Inspector Snyder and his party by only a few hours, along the south shore of Lesser Slave Lake. He had followed down the shore of the lake and taken the trail I had crossed on the Swan River, which had crossed the river about four miles up from where I did, and kept a course parallel and very close to one taken by me across country, and had again come upon my trail 20 miles or so from Fort Assiniboine.

I had never heard of the hunting trail that he had followed back, and had therefore gone on the one shown until I got to where I was instructed to turn off. The fact of this trail having been taken by a hunter (Kin-a-Sayo), who had been in these hills a good deal, is the best recommendation, and following so near the course taken by me, supported by Mr. Snyder's report, convinces me that the general course taken by me will be the best for a road. Had I been able to telegraph headquarters on my arrival at Lesser Slave Lake, after being told of the country lying south, and having seen the nature of it, I would have asked to be allowed to return by the way I had gone and locate the road finally, thus saving much time. Of my return trip I have only to say that from Slave Lake south to Snipe Lake, by keeping along on the west side of an enormous muskeg the country is exceedingly good, a great part of it being open prairie, also that part from Macleod River to Lake St. Ann, but the rest of the trip, about 150 miles, is composed of irregular hills and muskegs, most of the hills now being covered with windfall and brule, as are also the muskegs where they are not too wet to burn.

This would not be a suitable country for a road.

I came into the Sturgeon Lake trail 20 miles from the junction of the Macleod and Athabasca Rivers. We met one outfit of two miners with 19 pack horses, about 15 miles from the forks. They had been a few days over the month out from Edmonton. They had drowned one horse in the Athabasca and lost two others.

On our return we forded both the Macleod and Athabasca Rivers at their junction.

During the trip one of my horses was staked in the Deer Hills, and I was obliged to leave him there; one of the police horses got a bad bruise over the hoof, and as we were afraid it would never get back, I advised Corporal Macdonald to trade it for another, which he did.

I got another horse to replace the one I had left at Slave Lake to complete our number. On our return another police horse gave out at Paddle River and was left there. They were all pretty well used up on reaching Lake St. Ann, the travelling having been rough and not much substance in the feed.

On the road it is proposed to follow, there is plenty of feed and good water.

I passed a beautiful lake in the Deer Mountains, which the Indians say has plenty of trout in it. I believe this, as fish were jumping for flies all over the lake. It is about eight miles by two, and is not shown on any map I have seen.

The trip lasted from 9th September to the 7th November.

I hired a horse at Lac St. Ann and rode in, getting to Edmonton on the night of the 5th.

Before concluding this report I wish to state that all of the members of the party worked willingly, and did all in their power to make the trip as successful and expeditious as possible. If a policeman should be sent out along the road as the work proceeds I would be very glad to have Corp. Macdonald, who I would be pleased to have share my tent.

It is only necessary to state that Dan Noyes upheld the reputation he has gained as a packer and guide in the Rocky Mountains, where he spends most of his time acting in that capacity with hunting parties and explorers.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Officer Commanding  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Fort Saskatchewan.

T. W. CHALMERS, D. E. & S.



## REPORT OF CORPORAL MACDONALD.

EDMONTON, 10th November, 1897.

The Officer Commanding  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Slave Lake patrol :—

On the 9th of September, with Constable Keays, I left Edmonton with three horses and two Red River carts to accompany Mr. Chalmers, D.L.S., to Slave Lake. At St. Albert we were joined by Dan Noyes, with one saddle and four pack horses, and spent the remainder of the day fixing carts, pack saddles, &c. On the 10th we left St. Albert with two carts, ten horses and six pack saddles, reaching the Pembina River, near Lac La Nonne, on the 12th. Our impedimenta was crossed in a canoe and the horses forded. Leaving this point on the 13th we proceeded to the Athabasca, at a point about four miles below Fort Assiniboine, which we reached on the 15th, following the old Hudson's Bay cart trail. This trail has not been used for years and is obstructed with burnt and fallen timber, which made travelling very slow.

At the Athabasca we were obliged to discard our carts, camp-stoves and other camping outfit, which we could not pack, leaving them in a shack near the river. We crossed the river in a boat constructed of our waterproof wagon cover on the 16th, and travelled down the river a few miles, where we struck the old trail to Slave Lake. This we travelled for about thirty or forty miles and then struck off north-west, trying to strike "The Narrows" at Slave Lake in as short a distance as possible.

The country through which we now travelled was mostly timber, with here and patches of scrub and prairie, and which had, to all appearances, never been traversed before, through which we had to cut a trail for our pack horses.

Our progress was necessarily very slow; many days we did not travel more than three miles, although the country was a very good one to travel, there being no very bad muskgs. On the 6th October the party reached Slave Lake, striking at a point about twenty miles east of "The Narrows."

The country through which we travelled from the Athabasca to Slave Lake abounds with moose and caribou and for the most part seems never to have been hunted by either Indians or whites. It is watered by a number of small creeks, which on the south side of the Deer Mountains empty into the Athabasca, and on the north side into Swan River and Slave Lake. Constable Keays and myself prospected these streams for gold, but found no sign. We washed out, however, black sand, similar to that on the Saskatchewan. We found also lignite coal, much the same as that found in the Edmonton district. The timber throughout the country is jackpine, several varieties of spruce, tamarac, balsam, cottonwood and poplar. The soil from the Athabasca to Deer Mountains is gravel and loam, in from the Deer Mountains to Slave Lake is loam, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. Water is plentiful and good, no alkali, and feed is good in places.

In the immediate vicinity of Slave Lake hay grows in abundance, there being thousands of tons uncut along its shores. If a market were easily accessible this would be a splendid place for ranchers. Potatoes and oats are the chief agricultural productions, the former being the best as the soil is light and better adapted to the growing of roots than of vegetables.

The inhabitants are, except Hudson's Bay Company people and missionaries, although called Indians, Half-breeds, most of them having white blood. They are improvident; hunting very little except when compelled to by hunger, and gaining a livelihood by fishing and raising small patches of potatoes about ten feet square. Their best fishing season is during October, when the whitefish (which are the principal fish in the lake) are spawning and they seem not to care that if persisted in such a course will eventually exterminate the fish. They do not like the advent of whites into their country and their *bête noire* is the police. They could, before the Chemoginis (police) appeared, obtain whiskey semi-occasionally, but since the detachment has been

stationed at Slave Lake they have had to confine themselves to ginger and other extracts. The appearance of the police parties last winter and this summer has added to their anxiety about their hunting grounds, and they want to know what the government is going to give them for opening up the country between Slave Lake and the "Big River," which they claim to be theirs. There are, I believe, one or two more intelligent than their brethren who desire the police and the enforcement of the laws against whiskey, prairie fires and poison, but these are very few. One Indian, Kin-e-Sayo (the fish) was deposed from his position of chief for favouring the police coming into the country and the exclusion of whiskey and other reforms of a like character. The Hudson's Bay factor at Slave Lake appears to think there will be trouble with the Slave Lake Indians and those farther north if the government open up the country.

Wild swan, geese and duck are in abundance on the lake at this season.

On the 9th of October the party left the Hudson's Bay post and crossed the narrows and travelled south west to Snipe Lake, a body of water of about eighty square miles, situated about fifty miles west of south from Slave Lake, which is frequented by swan, geese and ducks. One Indian is the sole inhabitant of this part. The country for about twenty miles north is covered with heavy timber, spruce and jack pine with occasional clumps of poplar, and would make a fine timber limit were there any facilities to convey the logs to mill or market.

Leaving Snipe Lake on the 14th we struck off the trail and travelled south-east through light timber, scrub and brulé. We struck an old trail going south. This we followed for three days and as it turned west we struck off south-east again through a poor country covered with dense brulé and giving us a lot of hard work to cut a trail. After 14 days cutting through brulé and fallen timber, we struck the Sturgeon trail about twenty miles from the mouth of the Macleod, arriving at the Athabasca on the 29th of October and forded both rivers.

The country between Snipe Lake and the Athabasca is worthless for any purpose. We saw no sign of game except a few beaver-dams on one or two small rivers. We prospected the creeks for gold and found nothing but black sand, lignite coal was found in some of the creeks and in the Sparrowhawk River, which empties into the Athabasca about eight miles above the mouth of the Macleod.

During the trip we met with no other parties, except two Californians whom we met at Sparrowhawk Creek and who were bound for the Klondike, with 19 horses packed.

On the trip up, the horse which Const. Keays was riding got stuck in a muskeg with one of its legs in the stirrup and the leggedero had to be cut in order to get it up.

About ten days before we reached Slave Lake, one of our pack horses (Mr. Chalmers) got snagged in a muskeg and had to be left behind.

At Slave Lake I was obliged to trade off one of our Government horses, No. 32, as it had sore feet, was thin and could not stand the trip back. I obtained in exchange a very old pack-horse that stood the trip back well.

At Paddle River, about 30 miles from Lake St. Anne, horse No. 34, my own saddle horse played out and I was obliged to leave him behind.

At Slave Lake I purchased 24 days' rations for five men and at Lake St. Anne six days' rations for the same number.

Mr. Chalmers engaged a Half-breed, Peter Callahoo, at the Pembina to accompany the party.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. A. MACDONALD, *Corporal.*

## APPENDIX P.

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force by Divisions, during the summer of 1897.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Supernumeraries.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.	
A .....	Maple Creek .....				1	J		2	2		14	3	23	23		23	
	East End.....								1		2	1	4	6		6	
	Farwell .....										2	2	4	2		2	
	Ten Mile .....								1		1	2	4	2		2	
	Medicine Lodge.....								1		2	3	5	5		5	
	Medicine Hat.....										2	2	2	2		2	
	Town Station.....									1		1	1	1		1	
	Swift Current.....											1	1	1		1	
	Regina.....									1		1	2	1		1	
	Calgary .....					1	1					1	1				
	Yukon .....					1					1	2	4				
	Herd.....														21		21
C .....	Battleford .....			1	1	1		3	4	1	26	4	41	45		45	
	Onion Lake.....							1			3	4	4	5		5	
	Henrietta .....									1	1	2	2	3		3	
	Macfarlane's .....										2	2	2	3		3	
	Jackfish .....										1	1	1	2		2	
D .....	Macleod .....			1	2	1	1	4	5	1	40	7	62	46		46	
	Pincher Creek .....				1			1	1	1	7	1	11	18		18	
	Big Bend.....								1	1	1	1	3	3	1	4	
	Kootenai .....								1	1	1	2	2	2		2	
	Stand-Off .....				1					1	6	9	17	19		19	
	St. Mary's .....								1	1	1	1	2	6	1	7	
	Lee's Creek .....									1	1	1	1	1		1	
	Boundary Creek .....									1	1	2	2	2	1	4	
	Kipp.....										2	2	2	2		2	
	Leavings .....									1		2	3	2	2	4	
	Mosquito Creek .....									1		1	1	1		1	
	Porcupines.....									1		1	2	4	1	5	
	Peigan .....											1	1	2	1	1	
	Town Patrol .....									1	1	1	2	2		2	
	Herd Camp.....											3	3	20		20	
	Crow's Nest Pass .....					1					1	4	1	7	11	4	15
	Maple Creek .....					1								1			
	Calgary .....										1	5	5	5			
	Yukon .....													1			
	Depot .....	Regina .....	1	1	2	5	1	1	9	8	7	39	13	87	73	1	74
		Saltcoats .....				1			1			3	5	5	5		5
		Yorkton .....										1	1	1	1		1
		Fort Pelly.....										2	2	2	2		2
		Estevan .....								1		2	3	3	3		3
		North Portal .....										1	1	1	2		2
		Oxbow .....										1	2	2	2		2
		Moosomin .....				1			1				3	5	4		4
Cannington Manor .....												1	1	1		1	
Whitewood.....											1	1	1	2		2	
Grenfell .....								1				1	1	1		1	
Wolseley .....											1	1	1	1		1	
Indian Head .....											1	1	1	1		1	
Qu'Appelle Station.....									1			1	1	2		2	
Fort Qu'Appelle.....											1	1	1	2		2	
Kutawa .....											1	1	1	2	2	4	
Moosejaw .....											1	1	1	1		1	
Buffalo Lake .....											1	1	1	1		1	
Town Station, Regina .....											1	1	2	1		1	
Ottawa .....									3	1		4	5				
Macleod .....									1				1				

## DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, during the Summer of 1897—Continued.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assist. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Sur- ermunieraries.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.
	Wood Mountain							2			2	1	5	7		7
	Willow Bunch										1	1	1	1		1
	Yukon			1	4	2		5	5	9	50	10	86		21	21
E	England													19		19
	Calgary				1			4	3	2	24	3	37	20		20
	Banff								1		2		3	3		3
	Canmore										1		1	1		1
	Gleichen								1		3	4	8	6		6
	High River									1	1		2	3		6
	Okotoks										1		1	1		1
	Morley										1		1	1		1
	Millarville										1		1	1		1
	Lineham										1		1	1		1
	Olds										1		1	1		1
	Ottawa			1									1			
	Yukon				1						2		3			
	Prince Albert							1					1			
	Herd													28		28
F	Prince Albert			1	1			4	1	2	19	3	31	45	1	46
	Duck Lake								1		1	2	5	5		5
	Batoche									1	3		4	5		5
	Saskatoon								1				1	2		2
	Snake Plains										1		1	1		1
	Kinistino										1		1	1		1
	Regina										3		3			
	Calgary												1			
G	Fort Saskatchewan			1	1			4	3		20	5	34	46		46
	Edmonton								1		2	2	5	5		5
	South Edmonton										1		1	1		1
	Lac St. Anne										1		1	1		1
	St. Albert									1			1	2		2
	Innisfail										1		1	1		1
	Red Deer							1			1		2	4		4
	Lamerton										1		2	4		4
	Wetaskiwin										1		1	1		1
	Beaver Lake										1		1	2		2
	Edna									1		1	2	2		2
	Athabasca										4	1	5			
	Special Duty				1			1		1	3	3	9	3	9	12
	Yukon										1		1			
K	Lethbridge			1	1			3	2	4	20	4	35	29		29
	Milk River Ridge								1		3		4	8		8
	Coutts				1				1		3		5	8		8
	Writing-on-Stone									1	2	2	5	11	1	12
	Pendant-d'Oreille								1		2	1	4	7	1	8
	St. Mary's										2		2	20	1	21
	Little Bow										1		1	1		1
	MacLeod												1	1		1
	Whoop-up								1		1	2	4	5		5
	England													1		1
	Totals	1	1	9	29	6	2	52	52	46	388	87	673	684	47	731

## APPENDIX Q.

DISTRIBUTION State of the Force, by Divisions, on 30th November, 1897.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Com- missioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Sup- pernumeraries.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Total.	
A .....	Maple Creek .....			1		1		2	1		13	4	22	19		19	
	Medicine Hat .....									1	1		2	2		2	
	Swift Current .....										1		1	1		1	
	East End .....								1		2	1	4	5		5	
	Farwell .....										2		2	2		2	
	Ten Mile .....									1		1	2	4		4	
	Medicine Lodge .....							1			2		3	5		5	
	Town Station .....									1			1	1		1	
C .....	Calgary .....				1												
	Yukon .....				1						1		2				
	Herd .....													20		20	
	Battleford .....			1	1	1		3	4	1	27	4	42	25		25	
	Onion Lake .....							1			3	4	5	5		5	
	Henrietta .....									1	1		2	3		3	
	Macfarlane's .....										2		2	3		3	
	Jackfish .....										1		1	1		1	
	Herd .....													14		14	
	D .....	Macleod's .....			1	2	1	1	3	5	1	37	6	57	39		39
Pincher Creek .....					1				1		7	1	10	16		16	
Big Bend .....										1	1	2	4	5	1	6	
Kootenai .....											1		2	2		2	
Stand Off .....					1			1			4	8	14	10		10	
St. Mary's .....									1		1		2	6	1	7	
Lees Creek .....											1		1	1		1	
Boundary Creek .....											1		2	2	1	3	
Kipp .....										1	1		2	3		3	
Leavings .....										1			2	1	2	3	
Mosquito Creek .....										1			2	2		2	
Porcupines .....										1			1	3	1	4	
Peigan .....											1	1	3	3		3	
Town Patrol .....										1		2	3				
Herd Camp .....												2	2	23	1	24	
Crow's Nest Pass .....						1					2	8	3	14	18	3	21
Lethbridge .....												1		1			
Depot ....		Fort Saskatchewan .....				1						4		2			
		Regina .....	1	1	1	5	1	1	9	7	8	44	15	93	50	1	51
		Saltcoats .....				1				1		3		5	5		5
		Yorkton .....										1		1	1		1
		Fort Pelly .....										2		2	2		2
		Eatevan .....								1		2		3	3		3
		North Portal .....										1		1	2		2
		Oxbow .....										1		1	2		2
		Moosomin .....				1			1			2		4	4		4
		Cannington Manor .....										1		1	2		2
	Whitewood .....										1		1	1		1	
	Grenfell .....								1		1		1	2		2	
	Wolsley .....										1		1	2		2	
	Indian Head .....										1		1	1		1	
	Qu'Appelle Station .....								1				1	2		2	
	Fort Qu'Appelle .....												1	2		2	
	Kutawa .....												1	2	2	4	
	Mcosejaw .....												1	1		1	
	Emerson .....												1	1			
	Windygask .....									1			1				
Town Station .....									1			1	2	1	1		
Ottawa .....								3	1			1	5				
Lethbridge .....											2		2				

DISTRIBUTION<sup>a</sup> State of the Force by Divisions, on 30th November, 1897—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Supernumeraries.	Totals.	Horses.	Ponies.	Totals.
E	Fort Saskatchewan							1				1	1			
	Macleod										1		1			
	Calgary										1		1			
	Wood Mountain							2			2	1	5	7		7
	Willow Bunch										1		1	1		1
	Yukon			2	4	2		5	5	10	58	9	95		37	37
	Calgary			1	1			5	3	2	21	3	36	20		20
	Banff								1		2		3	3		3
	Anthracite										1		1			1
	Canmore										1		1	1		1
	Morley										1		1			1
	Gleichen								1		3	4	8	6		6
	High River									1	1		2	3		3
	Okotoks										1		1	1		1
	Lineham										1		1	1		1
	Millarville										1		1	1		1
	Olds										1		1	1		1
Yukon				1								1	1			
Macleod											1		1			
Herd														27		27
Prince Albert			1	1				4	2	2	20	3	33	28		28
Duck Lake								1			1	1	3	4		4
Batoche										1	2	2	5	4		4
Saskatoon									1		1	1	2	2		2
Snake Plains											1	1	1	1		1
Kinistino											1	1	1	1		1
On Herd													10		10	
G	Fort Saskatchewan			1				5	3	1	22	6	38	47	9	56
	Edmonton				1				1		3	2	7	7		7
	South Edmonton										1	1	1	1		1
	Red Deer							1			1	1	2	4		4
	Wetaskiwin										1	1	1	1		1
	St. Albert									1		1	1	2		2
	Lac St. Anne										1	1	1	1		1
	Innisfail										1	1	1	1		1
	Lamerton										1	1	1	1		1
	Beaver Lake										1	1	2	2		2
	Edna									1		1	2	1		1
	Athabasca Landing										1	1	1			
	Fort Chippewyan										1	1	1			
	Lesser Slave Lake										2	1	3	1	4	5
	Yukon											2	2		30	30
	Prince Albert				1								1	1		
	Lethbridge			1	1				2	2	3	15	4	28	25	
Milk River Ridge									1		3	4	8		8	
Coutts				1					1		3	5	8		8	
Writing on Stone									1	3	2	6	11	1	12	
Pendant d'Oreille									1		2	1	4	7	1	8
St. Mary's											2	2	2	1	3	
Macleod													1		1	
Whoop-up									1		1	1	3	5		5
Town duty											1	1	1			
Special duty								1					1			
Herd														23		23
		1	1	10	27	6	2	53	51	46	383	91	671	611	96	707

## APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON L. A. PARÉ, 1897.

MAPLE CREEK, 30th November, 1898.

To the Officer Commanding  
"A" Division, North-west Mounted Police.  
Maple Creek.

SIR,—I have the honour to tender you my annual report for the year ended this date. The general health of the post has been good all through the year.

The sanitary measures have been carried on with the usual care; disinfectants were distributed wherever deemed necessary, once a week at least, and in hot weather twice a week.

There has been one case of well characterized typhoid fever. I am sorry to have to report that the patient succumbed, profound typhoid poisoning causing heart failure. The case originated at Ten-mile, a detachment situated some forty miles south-west of this post.

There were about the same time a few cases in barracks that caused me some anxiety, as there were symptoms pointing to possible typhoid cases. Two cases especially in which there were a daily gradual rise of temperature with evening exacerbations and morning remissions. This state of pyrexia lasted in one case eleven days, in the other nine days, from the day we first began to take observations. In one case there was a slight cold to justify the high temperature, in the other I could not see anything besides the high temperature, which I may say only reached 103°; there were cephalgia, looseness of the bowels (this diarrhoea being the liquid pea soup characteristic diarrhoea) loss of appetite, slight nausea, lassitude, some stupor, the countenance presenting a dull listless expression.

One case of typhoid fever has also occurred in the town, the victim, a labourer on the Canadian Pacific Railway section, was taken to the Medicine Hat hospital, where the case also terminated fatally.

The greatest care, I may say, almost extraordinary care, was taken to prevent the spread of the disease in the post, not only was every dejection received in antiseptic solution, every piece of linen treated the same way, and antiseptic solution kept constantly about the ward and in different places in the hospital; but every blanket, every article of clothing was boiled, and the whole of them thoroughly fumigated.

This case of fever, a case of sciatica, a few feverish colds were the only medical cases of any duration and gravity we had during the year.

Amongst the surgical cases there were: A case of subluxation of the knee, which lasted 23 days, a case of fractured ribs, with extensive bruise of the side, the result of a horse kick received by special constable Cobell, while hauling fire wood at his detachment—one case of fractured leg; a civilian allowed to be treated in hospital, at the request of several of the citizens; it was a fracture of both the fibula and tibia near the lower end of the lower third, three cases of incised wounds, one, that of a prisoner charged with attempt to commit suicide, the cut from about an inch behind and below the right ear extended toward the median line, presenting a length of over five inches. It is miraculous it did not prove fatal, the vessels, even the carotid were exposed, the razor seeming to have cut into the tissues on each side below the level of the vessels. The prisoner was found in a shack on Maple Creek, in such a state of exhaustion from loss of blood, that it was impossible to move him the same day, even the attempts to bring him to the sitting posture to dress his wound, causing him to faint. However, after the antiseptic dressing of the wound, the administration of stimulants, and of some light

nourishing food, (at first in liquid form), he soon rallied and made a complete recovery in a comparatively short time. The average duration for cases of hemorrhoids will perhaps seem in excess of what it ought to be in an outfit of this kind, but is due to the case of a prisoner who reached here in a very bad state, the tumors were inflamed, protruding and bleeding; the day after his arrest he could not get up, but after a few days "off work," though his name remained on the sick list, (as he required some treatment thereby bringing up the average duration) he did work as the rest of the prisoners.

Prisoners greatly help to swell the sick list of this post, for instance, amongst such cases: Abrasions (skin of feet), colds and diarrhœa, etc., etc., in the attached schedule, the prisoners count for a good percentage, as most of them are of the tramp element and come here as a rule after much exposure, long walks, loss of sleep and want of food; under such circumstances, even the prison's fare after the scantiness, and at times the total privation of food for a couple of days at a time is apt to bring on gastro-intestinal troubles. The attached annual sick report does not contain all the attendance furnished the prisoners, a good many are given medicine when the guard room is visited.

As I am mentioning the prisoners I must once more draw attention to the guard room, my predecessor, I see, in his last annual report, has done so. I have, myself in a special report and in many verbal reports, drawn attention to the guard room, to the want of dimensions, of accommodations, to the lack of cubic space and ventilation. Should the guard-room that has already been commenced be completed, it would be a great boon for the prisoners and the men in charge of them, and it would also be a great thing for those who happen to come in hospital, by allowing the removal of the orderly room from the hospital. It is useless to mention how inconvenient it is for all to have the orderly room as it is now, all in one with the hospital; it is as dangerous to all as it is inconvenient and unpleasant. The present guard room is quite out of proportion with the number of prisoners we generally have at this post. There has been to my knowledge as many as seventeen in a room that has not cubic space for seven. Apart from the great objection as to cubic space on general hygienic principles, it also presents some other very objectionable features. I have many times seen prisoners, tramps brought in at night, and for want of room to put them by themselves until they had their regulation bath they were placed with the others and reinfected them with body vermin. After a few days the whole process of destroying the pest and their nits had to be begun all over.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,  
*Assistant Surgeon.*



ANNUAL Sick Report of "A" Division for year ending 30th November, 1897.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess.....	2	2	1	Returned to duty.
Abrasions (skin of feet).....	4	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	do
Balanitis.....	1	12	12	do
Biliousness.....	4	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Conjunctivitis.....	2	8	4	do
Contusions.....	4	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Constipation.....	4	12	3	do
Cold, bronchial.....	5	19	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
do feverish.....	12	47	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Diarrhoea.....	16	27	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	do
Fracture leg (tibia and fibula)	1	36	36	Returned home all right; civilian.
do ribs.....	1	18	18	From horse kick; returned to duty.
Granular lids.....	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Hemorrhoids.....	4	59	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	{ One case; that of a prisoner whose name was on the sick list nearly the whole time he was in guard-room, though after the first few days he did work as the other prisoners; returned to duty.
Neuralgia.....	3	5	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Odontalgia.....	8	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	do
Sciatica.....	1	23	23	do
Sore lips.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Strains and sprains.....	11	35	3 $\frac{1}{5}$	do
Subluxation of knee.....	1	23	23	do
Venereal veget.....	1	5	5	Prisoner; returned to duty.
Typhoid fever.....	1	17	17	Died on 13th September, 1897
Tonsilitis.....	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Tonsilitis follicular.....	1	1	1	Prisoner still under treatment.
Wounds, incised.....	3	28	9 $\frac{1}{3}$	Returned to duty.
do contused.....	1	4	4	do
Frost bite.....	1	4	4	do

## APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON S. M. FRASER, 1897.

BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the annual medical report of "C" Division for the year ending this date.

The health of the men has been on the whole very good. The longest case in the hospital has been that of Sergt. Crosthwait, of rheumatism, which has run a chronic course. He is now walking around and will very shortly be returned to duty.

### EPIDEMIC AND ENDEMIC DISEASES IN THE DISTRICT.

During the latter part of last winter there were a number of cases of scarlatina in Battleford and vicinity, generally of a mild nature (while making a medical inspection of the Half-breed houses in South Battleford, I found cases among children in the last stage, that of scaling, they not remaining in the house a day during the period of disease.) A board of health was appointed, and it is largely due to their energetic efforts that the spread was curtailed. In the summer, typhoid fever broke out in town, but was confined to five cases, three of which died. A few cases of fever which I attended at that time appeared not to be true typhoid. The fever ran a continuous course, but no definite typhoid symptoms were developed. Diphtheria broke out in Saskatoon, which is the nearest point of railway communication with Battleford, thus it seemed probable we would experience an outbreak here, but fortunately no indication of it occurred.

### LATRINE.

The sanitary condition of the barracks has been greatly improved by the building of a new latrine for the men's use, constructed on the dry earth principle. Up to the present it has been satisfactory, and will, I am satisfied, not only be more healthful, but also less expensive than the old pit system. The latrine pits were all cleaned and disinfected this year.

The comparison between the sanitary condition of the town and barracks is again shown by typhoid fever reappearing in the former, the latter being free from it. The condition of the town in that respect might be vastly improved, but as it does not come under the Unincorporated Towns Act, there is no one to take the initiative in such matters.

Attached is an appendix showing 128 cases.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER,  
*Assistant Surgeon.*

ANNUAL Sick Report for "C" Division, Battleford, 26th November, 1897.

Disease.	No. of cases.	No. of days.	Average duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscesses.....	4	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered.
Boils.....	1	4	4	do
Biliousness.....	10	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Cold, bronchial.....	9	9	1	do
do feverish.....	3	6	2	do
Constipation.....	7	7	1	do
Chafe.....	1	1	1	do
Conjunctivitis.....	4	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	do
Contusions.....	12	38	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Craup (abdominal).....	4	4	1	do
Dyspepsia.....	2	2	1	do
Diarrhoea.....	15	15	1	do
Earache.....	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Eczema.....	1	8	8	do
Frost-bite.....	1	1	1	do
Gonorrhoea.....	1	8	8	do
Hæmorrhoids.....	1	1	1	do
Inflamed gums.....	1	3	3	do
do thigh.....	1	5	5	do
Impacted cerumen.....	4	4	1	do
Jaundice.....	1	2	2	do
Laryngitis.....	1	1	1	do
Lumbago.....	4	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Lumbar pains.....	1	2	2	do
Neuralgia.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Odontalgia.....	4	4	1	Extraction and duty.
Orchitis.....	1	24	24	Recovered.
Pleuro-pneumonia.....	1	12	12	do
Pleuritis.....	1	20	20	do
Rheumatism.....	1	78	78	Under treatment; nearly recovered.
Sciatica.....	1	1	1	Recovered.
Synovitis.....	3	20	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
Sprains.....	8	25	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Tonsillitis.....	4	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Wounds.....	5	20	4	do
Tumors, sebaceous.....	1	7	7	Removal and recovery.

## APPENDIX T.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN, 1897.

FORT MACLEOD, 2nd December, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual sick report of "D" Division for the year ended 30th November, 1897.

During the two preceding years, I was able to record for this division an entire absence of "Continued fever or infectious disease."

In the last twelve months we have had some cases of the nature of both of these, but as will be shown, very few in comparison with that amongst civilians in the district. Of members of the police there have been three cases of typhoid fever, all with good recovery, whilst this disease has been quite prevalent throughout the fall in the surrounding country, with several deaths. Of those cases amongst our men a sergeant and a constable were taken ill at Pincher Creek and a staff-sergeant at Stand Off. We had one constable in hospital with R $\ddot{o}$ theln (German measles) who was much debilitated from throat complications, but by careful isolation during the infectious period no other member of the command took the infection.

There was quite an epidemic of this disease throughout the neighbourhood during the early winter months of the year. A prominent feature was the almost constant association of glandular swellings of the throat, rendering many cases severe and protracted. Some few cases simulated scarlet fever, and on 14th August I was ordered to the Mormon settlement of Cardston to investigate as to a reported outbreak of scarlet fever there, and to take the necessary steps for preventing its spread.

I found a number of cases of R $\ddot{o}$ theln, mostly amongst children, but no scarlet fever. Directions as to disinfection, keeping of the children from school, etc., were posted up in the stores and the disease soon died out. I did not hear of any cases of this disease amongst the Indians, though some of the whites about the reserves had it.

One constable had a severe attack of facial erysipelas, and I heard of several cases of this amongst the Bloods about the same time.

The above completes the number of cases of continued fever and infectious disease in the division.

During the period in which typhoid fever was prevalent, the latter part of August, September and October, there was also a large amount of sickness of a febrile nature. A small number of our men had this, but I learnt from the different surgeons engaged to attend the labourers on the construction line of the Crow's Nest Railroad that many were affected. The duration of these cases of Febricula ranged usually from one to two weeks, some of them being accompanied by gastro-intestinal and other symptoms of general disturbance. There is a popular tendency to class all these disorders under one name, such as mountain fever, and to consider them peculiar to the country. This is misleading, as is also the fallacy that there is a malarial influence at work because chills or rigours are not uncommon.

I can again record that I have seen no case of malarial fever.

Heavy rains washed the snow out of the mountains early in the summer and filled up many depressions that have not contained water for some years. A prolonged dry period following this caused low, stagnant water, and the creeks to become shallow and sluggish. The probable cause and effect is suggested by these circumstances.

I regret to have to record the death, from cerebral hæmorrhage, of Reg. No. 2229 Corporal Hatfield, on the night of 24th Dec., 1896. He had been taken into hospital the day before. A report of his case was forwarded to you at the time.

Of surgical cases there have also been an unusual number, particularly of severe sprains and strains of joints, which are habitually slow in recovery.

Const. Grabill had a wagon loaded with coal pass over his chest, when near Pincher Creek. I went out and saw him, with Dr. Mead. In less than a month he was teaming again and suffered no permanent injuries.

To make mention of further special cases would unduly lengthen this report.

I wish to point out that we have had, during the year, at different periods, a number of men in hospital, whose illness was of such a nature as to require an unusual amount and variety of extras in the way of diet, etc.

The loss in weight of some men, entailed protracted convalescence.

To add to this, many cases amongst prisoners in the guard-house required hospital extras. Two women had to be treated in hospital, one who had typhoid requiring a female nurse for two weeks. Such patients as these do not appear in my monthly returns or in the list at the end of the year. The issue of alcoholic stimulants, drugs and extras during the year is an indication of the unusual class of cases treated.

I wish to specially bring to your notice that the present accommodation in the guard-house is altogether unsuitable for female prisoners, whether undergoing sentence or simply awaiting trial.

One, a squaw, detained as a witness, attempted suicide with a strap from her clothing. She was discovered in time and restoratives given.

Another squaw was taken in labour at night and removed, also just in time, to a suitable house.

Another developed facial erysipelas and was treated in hospital.

The Indian prisoner "Charcoal" was kept for four months in the guard-room, with one man constantly watching him, as it was not thought safe to put him in a cell. He required a great deal of attention at times in order to induce him to eat and sleep. He went to his execution with fortitude on 16th March, death being practically instantaneous.

The detachments have been visited by me, and reports given to the commanding officer. On several occasions I went to Pincher Creek to give assistance to Acting Assistant Surgeon Mead, when he had some serious cases amongst the men on that detachment.

The bed bug pest has been successfully combatted this year in the barrack-rooms, as well as in the outpost buildings, by free fumigation. Without the plentiful use of sulphur some of the buildings would have been unendurable.

The new latrine, now almost completed, promises to be an untold improvement, especially for the winter.

We have now on hand a good stock of drugs, and the quality supplied by R. B. Barnes is always reliable.

Twenty-three non-com. officers and men have been examined for re-engagement.

Fourteen recruits have been examined, of which number nine were accepted.

A large number of men volunteered for service in the Yukon, the majority being sound, but a special selection had to be made from these as the number required was limited.

The medical journals received are very acceptable, Braithwaites' Retrospect being a valuable addition introduced this year.

Reg. No. 2818 Constable Hallam took over the duties of hospital orderly in July, and has been careful and economical in the culinary department.

Reg. No. 2991 Sergt. Morris, who has been here just a year, has been at all times reliable and attentive to his duties.

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, 1897.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average duration on Daily Sick Report.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Surgical Cases.</i>				
Abscess (neck).....	1	36	36	Recovered, returned to duty.
Adenitis.....	1	43	43	do do
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	2	2	Died.
Corneal ulceration.....	1	7	7	Recovered, returned to duty.
Corns.....	1	90	90	Special duty.
Dermatitis (scalp).....	1	11	11	Recovered, returned to duty.
Dislocations.....	1	2	2	do do
Erysipelas (facial).....	1	32	32	do do
Fractures.....	3	62	20 $\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Gonorrhœa.....	6	65	10 $\frac{5}{6}$	do do
Hæmorrhoids.....	4	29	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	do do
Herpes Zoster.....	1	8	8	do do
Lymphangitis.....	1	2	2	do do
Oedœma (eyelids).....	1	6	6	do do
Ophthalmia.....	8	44	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Orchitis.....	4	80	20	do do
Sprains and strains.....	22	212	9 $\frac{7}{11}$	21 recovered, returned to duty, 1 office duty only.
Tooth extractions.....	12	12	1	Medicine and duty.
Urticaria (skin).....	1	5	5	Recovered, returned to duty.
Wounds and contusions.....	30	253	8 $\frac{1}{3}$	29 recovered, returned to duty, 1 still indoor duty.
<i>Medical Cases.</i>				
Aphasia.....	1	53	53	Duty in the post.
Biliousness.....	10	23	2 $\frac{3}{10}$	Recovered, returned to duty.
Colic.....	4	4	1	Medicine and duty.
Constipation.....	1	1	1	do
Coughs and colds.....	25	41	1 $\frac{6}{5}$	Recovered, returned to duty.
Diarrhœa.....	4	4	1	Medicine and duty.
Earache.....	1	1	1	do
Febriçula.....	6	48	8	Recovered, returned to duty.
Headache.....	4	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Medicine and duty.
Influenza.....	11	52	4 $\frac{8}{11}$	Recovered, returned to duty.
Insomnia.....	3	6	2	do do
Laryngitis.....	1	2	2	do do
Lumbago.....	3	3	1	Medicine and duty.
Myalgia.....	5	17	3 $\frac{4}{5}$	Recovered, returned to duty.
Nasal Cattarrh.....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Neuralgia.....	1	1	1	do
Palpitation of heart.....	1	6	6	Recovered, returned to duty.
"Pyrexia".....	1	176	176	
Quinsy.....	2	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Rheumatism, articular.....	3	67	22 $\frac{2}{3}$	2 recovered, returned to duty, 1 left the force.
do muscular.....	3	24	8	1 do do 1 sent to Regina
Rötheln.....	1	45	45	Recovered, returned to duty.
Scalded feet.....	4	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Sciatica.....	1	17	17	Sent to Banff, recovered, returned to duty.
Sore lips.....	2	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered, returned to duty.
Sore throat.....	4	4	1	Medicine and duty.
Sunstroke (slight).....	1	1	1	Recovered, returned to duty.
Toothache.....	5	7	1 $\frac{4}{5}$	Medicine and duty.
Typhoid Fever.....	3	138	46	Recovered, returned to duty.
Vertigo.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.

## APPENDIX. U.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. P. BELL, 1897.

REGINA, 1st December, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of Depot Division for the year ended 30th November, 1897.

The general health of the men during the year has been good, although several cases necessitated a prolonged stay in hospital.

On 4th Dec. Reg. No. 2004, Constable M., when driving the water cart, slipped and fell, one runner of the sleigh passing over the right elbow joint causing a severe contusion. On 12th Jan. he had regained perfect use of the limb.

On 10th Jan. Reg. No. 3026, Constable G. was kicked by a horse on the right upper arm which resulted in paralysis of the extensor muscles of the fore-arm, with considerable wasting. No improvement taking place under ordinary treatment, a combined electric battery was asked for, and forwarded from Ottawa. On testing the limb, no response could be obtained with the faradic current, and only feeble sluggish contraction with a strong galvanic current, but after two months electrical treatment considerable improvement had taken place and the man was returned to duty as stable orderly on 26th May. Treatment was however continued for a further period of three weeks, and I am pleased to record that perfect recovery ensued.

On 4th April Reg. No. 3089, Constable M. was sent in from detachment suffering from crushed fingers caused by a heavy cask falling upon his hand, the terminal phalanx of the middle finger and the tips of the first and third fingers being torn away. Suppuration beneath the palm followed, but eventually he was returned to duty with a useful hand.

Reg. No. 2855, Corporal H, when on leave in England, was kicked by a horse in the upper part of the right thigh, forming a hæmatoma which eventually suppurated. He reached Regina on 2nd September, seventeen days after the accident, and was admitted to hospital. The abscess was opened, and a large amount of pus evacuated, being deeply seated between the muscles of the thigh. For a few days there was considerable constitutional disturbance, and he made very slow progress, however the wound finally healed satisfactorily.

Several other accidents of less severity made good recovery.

There have been two cases of typhoid fever during the year, Reg. No. 3146, Const. E., taken ill on detachment, was sent in to headquarters hospital on 17th April, and special Const. P., who resides outside the barracks, on 9th September. In the former, although the initial symptoms were severe, the case progressed favourably to recovery. The latter, an apparently mild attack, ran through a normal course, but as recovery was taking place, a relapse of some severity occurred. The case at one time was grave, and the issue seemed doubtful. I am, however, pleased to say the man is now convalescent and able to do some light duty.

I regret to record two deaths as having taken place in the Division. Reg. No. 3112, Const. Glend, died from thoracic aneurism on 30th May, and Reg. No. 3008, Const. Montague, from peritonitis on 14th September.

No men had been invalidated during the year.

Fifty-seven applicants to join the force were examined, and nineteen men were examined for re-engagement.

The guard-room has been visited daily, and forty-nine civilian prisoners treated, in addition to seven who were admitted to hospital.

Sanitary inspections of the post have been made weekly, and reports forwarded to the officer commanding.

The drugs supplied during the year have been satisfactory.  
Sergeant J. F. Stewart took over the duties of hospital steward on 22nd September,  
and has been most reliable and attentive.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,  
*Assistant Surgeon.*

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



ANNUAL Sick Report of Depot Division, Regina, for the year ended 30th November, 1897.

Diseases.	No. of cases.	No. of days.	Average duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscesses	4	63	15 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Recovered and returned to duty.
Alcoholism	2	6	3	do do
Alopecia	1	31	31	do do
Aneurism	1	23	23	Died.
Balanitis	1	3	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Biliousness	8	9	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	do do
Bile of dog	1	8	8	do do
Bitestered heel	1	1	1	do do
Boils	3	25	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	do do
Bronchitis	1	6	6	do do
Broncho-pneumonia	1	36	36	do do
Burns	1	24	24	do do
Carbuncle	1	9	9	do do
Carious Teeth	6	6	1	do do
Chafes	7	21	3	do do
Colic	7	10	1 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>7</sub>	do do
Colds and coughs	46	104	2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	do do
Concussion of brain	1	5	5	do do
Conjunctivitis	4	6	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	do do
Constipation	4	4	1	do do
Contusions	24	144	6	do do
Corns	2	4	2	do do
Crushed fingers	2	79	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	do do
Debility	3	20	6 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	do do
Diarrhoea	19	24	1 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	do do
Dyspepsia	1	1	1	do do
Enteric fever	2	143	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	do do
Eczema	2	7	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	do do
Fracture, clavicle	1	34	34	do do
do metacarpal bone	1	15	15	Still under treatment.
Frost bites	4	6	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Recovered and returned to duty.
Gonorrhoea	1	26	26	do do
Gout	1	6	6	do do
Hammer toe	1	1	1	do do
Hæmorrhoids	1	2	2	do do
Headache	9	9	1	do do
Influenza	7	42	6	do do
Jaundice	1	22	22	do do
Lumbago	3	3	1	do do
Minor injuries	11	57	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	do do
Myalgia	3	4	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	do do
Neuralgia	4	32	8	do do
Old gunshot wound	1	15	15	do do
Paralysis, forearm	1	136	136	do do
Peritonitis	1	17	17	Died.
Phlebitis	1	6	6	Recovered and returned to duty.
Pruritus	1	1	1	do do
Pyrexia	5	45	9	do do
Rheumatism	7	84	12	One still under treatment.
Sciatica	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sore lips	2	3	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	do do
do throat	7	12	1 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	do do
Sprains and strains	18	102	5 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	do do
Sting of insect	1	6	6	do do
Stricture, urethral	1	9	9	do do
Suppurating hæmatoma	1	65	65	do do
Sunburn	1	2	2	do do
Synovitis	1	12	12	do do
Tonsillitis	1	30	6	do do
Toothache	1	1	1	do do
Vertigo	1	1	1	do do
Vomiting	1	1	1	do do
Wounds, punctured, lacerated, &c.	8	110	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	do do

## APPENDIX V.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON F. H. MEWBURN, 1897.

LETHRIDGE, 30th November, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual medical report for "K" Division North-west Mounted Police, for the year ending this date.

During the year fifty-two cases have been admitted and treated in hospital, with an average residence there of nine and a-half days, an increase this year in the number and duration of cases treated.

The cases are shown in the attached classification.

Nine men have been examined for re-engagement, and sixteen men examined for service in Yukon.

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,  
*Act. Asst. Surgeon.*

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

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
			<i>Surgical.</i>	
Odontalgia and neuralgia.....	4	5	1½	Recovered; returned to duty.
Appendicitis.....	2	72	36	do do
Contusions, etc.....	13	94	7⅓	do do
Adenitis.....	1	37	37	do do
Hemorrhoids.....	2	22	11	do do
Abscess.....	4	57	14½	do do
				One still under treatment.
Keratitis.....	1	25		Recovered; returned to duty.
			<i>Medical.</i>	
Pneumonia.....	1	22		Recovered; returned to duty.
Coryza.....	5	14	2¾	do do
Lumbago.....	3	21	7	do do
Influenza.....	6	41	6¾	do do
Pharyngitis (acute).....	1	7		do do
Dyspepsia.....	3	7	2¼	do do
Tonsillitis lacunar.....	3	15	5	do do
Alcoholism.....	1	3		do do
Lymphyngitis.....	1	5		do do
Adynamia.....	1	44		Returned to Macleod; still under treatment.

F. H. NEWBURN,  
*Act. Assist. Surgeon.*

## APPENDIX W.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON H. BAIN, 1897.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this post for the year ending to-day.

The number of cases treated was 122; of these 110 were amongst the members of the force, seven amongst the prisoners, and five civilians. The average number of police on daily sick list was 2·21; number in hospital 14; average number of days in hospital 12·14. Three men were examined for engagement, and three for re-engagement.

Two deaths from wounds received in action occurred.

Five civilians were treated in hospital, average stay in hospital 28 days. One of these was a case of frost bite, requiring amputation of some of his toes. As these civilian cases entail a good deal of extra work, both upon the surgeon and the hospital staff, I would recommend that in future, when such cases are admitted, that they be required to pay, not only for maintenance and drugs, as at present, but also for medical attendance and nursing.

As the most serious surgical cases admitted into hospital during the year, were amongst those wounded in the attempt to capture the Indian, Almighty Voice, it may be well to make special reference to them. The most serious case was that of Inspector Allan who was shot early on the morning of the 28th May last. I did not see him until late that afternoon, I found him suffering from a bad gunshot fracture of the humerus, the bone being very much shattered, and the case being still further complicated by the soft parts being much torn by the broken bones, when he fell from his horse. The case was in every way a bad one, rendered more so by having to be dressed on the field, and without all the dressings and appliances that were necessary or desirable, yet as there was a reasonable hope of saving the arm, I decided to at least make the attempt. Fortunately the case continued to do well from the beginning. As might have been expected there was much delay in the union of the bones, and I advised a consultation with Dr. Roddick. This consultation was accordingly held in September last, but no change of treatment was advised or required. Inspector Allan remained on sick leave in Montreal, and the last report of him, received last month from Dr. Roddick was that fairly firm union had taken place, and that perfect union might be looked for in another month, of course it is to be expected that there will be very considerable impairment of the use of the arm. Taking all the circumstances of this case into consideration, the time that elapsed before the arm was seen, the circumstances under which it was dressed, and the subsequent long drive into Prince Albert, Inspector Allan may be considered very fortunate in saving his arm.

Reg. No. 1128, Sergeant Raven, was shot at the same time, receiving a bullet wound through the soft parts of the thigh. This wound did very well and in a few weeks Sergeant Raven was returned to duty.

Scout Venne was also wounded in the same skirmish, receiving a bullet wound in the right shoulder. The exact location of the bullet could not be made out, and when Venne left hospital after 42 days stay there, the wound was healed, but there was more or less impairment of motion of the arm.

Reg. No. 3106, Corp. Hockin, was shot through the lungs, living only a few hours after receiving the wound.

Reg. No. 3040, Constable Kerr, was also killed in the same encounter.

These two deaths have been the only ones to record during the year.

Reg No. 2515, Corp. Mackenzie, had a severe attack of appendicitis, recovering however without operative interference.

In all other respects the health of the division has been very good.

The drugs supplied by Messrs. W. J. Mitchell & Co. have been quite satisfactory.

Staff Sergeant West has continued to perform his duties in a most efficient manner.

I enclose detailed statement of the cases treated here during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH M. BAIN.

*Acting Asst. Surgeon.*

Commissioner Herchmer,  
Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report, Prince Albert, for the year ended 30th November, 1897.

Disease.	No. of cases.	No. of days.	Average duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Appendicitis	1	18	18	Recovered and returned to duty.
Biliousness	15	20	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Bite on finger (cat)	1	5	5	do do
Boils	4	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Blistered feet	1	5	5	Ex. wearing boots.
Bruises	3	11	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Catarrh	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Carbuncle	1	12	12	Off duty.
Congestion of kidney	1	8	8	do
Conjunctivitis	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Constipation	3	3	1	do
Colic	5	12	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Colds	18	31	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Cuts	5	60	12	do do
Diarrhoea	3	3	1	Medicine and duty.
Eczema	1	10	10	Recovered and returned to duty.
Erythema	1	4	4	do do
Fracture (fibula)	1	37	37	do do
Frostbite	1	3	3	do do
Gastritis	1	20	20	do do
Gonorrhœa	5	50	10	do do
Gunshot wound	4	126	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Two killed ; one recovered and returned to duty ; one on sick leave.
Hæmorrhoids	2	22	11	Recovered and returned to duty.
Hystero-epilepsy	1	5	5	do do
Laryngitis	1	23	23	do do
Lumbago	4	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Neuralgia	3	4	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Neurasthœnia	1	18	18	On sick leave.
Onychia	1	17	17	Ex. wearing boots.
Orchitis	1	24	24	Recovered and returned to duty.
Paronychium	1	7	7	Ex. drill.
Pharyngitis	3	4	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Rheumatism (musc.)	4	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	do do
Sore lips	2	14	7	Ex. bugling.
Strains	3	8	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Stye	1	2	2	do do
Tonsillitis	2	14	7	do do
Toothache	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
<i>Prisoners.</i>				
Colic	1	1	1	Medicine and work.
Dyspepsia	2	2	1	do
Orchitis	1	28	28	Recovered and returned to work.
Pharyngitis	1	1	1	Medicine and work.
Strain	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to work
Vomiting	1	1	1	Medicine and work.
<i>Civilians.</i>				
Fracture (thigh)	1	2	2	Removed to his friends.
Frostbite	1	74	74	Recovered.
Gunshot wound	1	42	42	Removed to his friends.
Injury to head	1	3	3	do
Prostatitis	1	19	19	do

HUGH M. BAIN,  
Acting Asst. Surgeon.

## APPENDIX X.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON E. H. ROULEAU, 1897.

CALGARY, November 30th, 1897.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding you my annual report for the year ending this date.

My attendance to the police during this year was of a light character in general. Few cases of summer complaint, vomiting, diarrhoea, dyspepsia and all its accessories. Cold in the head and bronchitis. The health of the force was very good on the whole. The worst cases I had were :

Constable Anton, nervous debility and weakness of the heart. So I recommended that he should be invalided.

Constable Aspinall was taken with typhoid fever. His case being so bad that I ordered him to be transferred to the general hospital for better nursing. He made after six weeks a very good recovery.

Constable Cree, (now corporal) met with an accident on horseback, which produced a slight hernia on the right side. A good suitable truss had all the desired effect.

The sanitary condition of the barracks has been kept according to the rules and regulations in force in such an establishment.

On the whole, I am quite satisfied with the healthy condition of the force during this year.

I must add, I was very ably assisted by the Hospital Stewards Bullock, Cree and Hayne, during this year; and to whom I cannot but help giving my most sincere congratulations.

I herewith attach the annual sick list.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. ROULEAU,  
*Act. Assist. Surgeon.*

## ANNUAL Sick Report for "E" Division, Calgary, 30th November, 1897.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess.....	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Bullet wound.....	1	21	21	do
Biliousness.....	2	2	1	do
Bronchitis.....	3	10	3·3	do
Colds and coughs.....	23	51	2·21	do
Contusions.....	4	22	5·5	do
Constipation.....	5	5	1	do
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	1	do
Diarrhoea.....	10	10	1	do
Dyspepsia.....	1	2	2	do
Debility.....	2	34	17	1 do 1 recom. to be invalided.
Erysipelas.....	1	5	5	Returned to duty.
Eczema.....	1	1	1	do
Fever, typhoid.....	1	70	70	Sick leave.
Febricula.....	1	5	5	Returned to duty.
Frost bite.....	1	10	10	do
Furuncle.....	4	9	2·25	do
Gonorrhoea.....	2	12	6	do
Grastitis.....	1	22	22	do
Hernia.....	1	27	27	Excused riding.
Lumbago.....	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Neuralgia.....	4	5	1·25	do
Nasal hæmorrhage.....	1	1	1	do
Odontalgia.....	3	3	1	do
Rheumatism.....	6	26	4·3	do
Strains and sprains.....	13	48	3·69	do
Sciatica.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Tonsillitis.....	2	20	10	Returned to duty.

E. H. ROULEAU,

. Acting Assistant Surgeon.

## APPENDIX Y.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, P. AYLEN, 1897.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30th, 1897.

Officer Commanding  
N. W. M. Police,  
Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my annual report for the year ending this date.

In reviewing the monthly sick reports, I find very little of importance occurred during the year, the majority of cases being simple ailments such as colds, constipation, biliousness, etc. There was one case of scarlet fever and two cases of measles, they were isolated and consequently the disease did not spread.

I am happy to be able to state that no deaths occurred during the year in this division. There were ninety-six cases treated in this hospital during the year, twenty-six being of a surgical, and seventy of a medical nature. Exclusive of police there were thirty-six civilian prisoners treated during the year, thirteen being of a surgical and twenty-three of a medical nature. The hospital is in very good condition, but a kitchen is very badly required.

The sanitary condition of the barracks has been excellent, precaution was taken to keep the latrines well disinfected, and the slops removed daily from all quarters.

I inclose you an appendix of the diseases treated in this hospital during the year ending the 30th of November, 1897.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. AYLEN,  
*Actg. Asst. Surgeon.*



DISEASES Treated in the Fort Saskatchewan Hospital during the Year ended 30th November, 1897.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Biliousness.....	8	8	1	
Colds.....	12	29	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Cramps.....	8	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	1	
Constipation.....	1	1	1	
Diarrhoea.....	5	6	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	
Diarrhoea and cramps.....	1	1	1	
Feverish cold.....	3	11	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Facial neuralgia.....	1	6	6	
Gastrodynia.....	1	1	1	
Headache.....	1	1	1	
Influenza.....	11	66	6	
Lumbago.....	1	3	3	
Laryngitis.....	1	2	2	
Lymphangitis.....	1	2	2	
Measles.....	2	23	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nephritis.....	1	1	1	
Neuralgia.....	2	4	2	
Pain in side.....	1	3	3	
Rheumatism.....	2	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sore throat.....	2	2	1	
Scarlet fever.....	1	26	26	
Tonsillitis.....	1	1	1	
Vomiting and diarrhoea.....	2	2	1	
<i>Surgical.</i>				
Abscess.....	3	27	9	
Bruised knee.....	1	11	11	
Bruised lips.....	1	5	5	
Contusion of knee.....	1	5	5	
do of hip.....	1	2	2	
Frozen Wrist.....	1	4	4	
Foreign substance in finger.....	1	1	1	
Flesh Wound.....	1	36	36	
Injury to spermatic cord.....	1	4	4	
do knee.....	1	5	5	
Lacerated wound.....	3	24	8	
Orchitis.....	1	9	9	
Punctured wound of foot.....	1	3	3	
Sprain of thumb.....	1	1	1	
do back.....	1	11	11	
Synovitis.....	1	42	42	
Sprain.....	1	15	15	
Sprain of ankle.....	1	2	2	
Removed toe nail.....	1	9	9	
Stye.....	1	4	4	
Wound.....	1	2	2	
Compound fracture of forearm.....	1	32	32	

P. AYLEN,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

## APPENDIX Z.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON A. B. STEWART, 1897.

To the Officer Commanding  
" F " Division.

DUCK LAKE, 30th November, 1897.

SIR,—With regard to the medical attendance upon the members of the North-west Mounted Police stationed at Batoche and Duck Lake for the past year, I beg to say that very little illness of a serious nature occurred.

The number of times men were attended was 39.

The number of surgical cases attended was 12, and medical cases 7.

The number of times members of families were free attended was 12.

The number of visits made to Batoche was 4. Two being for men and two for members of families, including one case of confinement.

One examination was made for re-engagement and four for services in the Yukon. Medicines and appliances were supplied to all cases under treatment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. STEWART, *M.D.*

## APPENDIX AA.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, 1897.

REGINA, 30th November, 1897,

The Commissioner,  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ending this date, also reports from Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton, Staff-Sergeants Ayre, Farr, Stevenson, Frazer, Sweetapple, Pringle and Mountford.

During the past year I have visited all the divisions of the force with exception of F, and inspected the horses, and have every reason to feel satisfied with their general health and condition.

I have also found the fodder taken over from the different contractors good.

As the Veterinary Surgeons in charge of the horses of the different divisions to which they belong have already noted in their reports anything of interest. I do not deem it necessary for me to go into details and reiterate what has already been said.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Perhaps the most important work performed by the Veterinary Staff of the North-west Mounted Police during the past year, has been the inspecting of animals supposed to be suffering from contagious diseases, the quarantining and destruction of same, in fact the enforcement of the Contagious Diseases Act.

Since this work has been allotted to the police a great number of cases have been brought to light, and animals destroyed that would otherwise have never been heard of.

In the discharge of this duty throughout Assiniboia we have occasionally met with opposition from owners of affected animals, the majority of the farmers and ranchers however, were only too well pleased at the idea of having diseased animals destroyed.

Of contagious diseases, glanders appears to have been most prevalent, horse-owners in the Grenfell district being the greatest sufferers, nearly every case being traceable to the late M. Oxarart's band. As you are aware I reported upon, and made certain recommendations, *re* this bunch of horses, a couple of years ago. In nearly every case where I found glanders existed I found the "fleur-de-lis" brand, or that the animals affected had come in contact with horses bearing this brand.

As it is one of the aims and objects of the Department of Agriculture to stamp out contagious and infectious diseases, I would recommend that the police Veterinary Surgeons, or those employed for the work, be given the power to inspect all dairies, and to test all cattle if considered necessary; also to inspect all slaughter houses, and any meat exposed for sale, in fact, allow them to have a general supervision over the meat and milk supply of the North-west Territories. The expense of carrying out this work would be trifling, while the benefit to the country would be incalculable. I have visited several slaughter houses in different parts of the territories during the past year, and while I found some were kept very clean, others were not. As a rule a number of pigs are kept in a yard adjoining the slaughter house, these animals being fed upon offal from slaughtered animals. It is bad enough to feed them upon uncooked food of this kind, but when they drag it through mud and filth before eating it, and then their flesh be considered fit for human consumption, is more than I can understand.

On the 29th May, 27 horses were shipped from here to be used by the Jubilee contingent, although they were not the best that could have been gathered together, they were a first class lot, and I for one was sorry to part with them. K, D, E and Depot divisions were drawn from, horses being picked for uniformity of size, colour, and age, irrespective of the ranch they came from, three of this number were lost, two on board SS. "Ottoman" and the third at Chelsea Barracks, the two which died on board ship were both beautiful bay geldings, five and six years old, and were purchased from Jno. Franklin, the present owner of the Strong Ranch, Macleod; the horse which died after landing, came from the North-west Cattle Co. Ranch, on High River. I mention this for the reason that someone writing from England to the Macleod "Gazette" states that the "S" brand was not to be seen on any of the police horses. The "S" on left jaw is Mr Franklin's brand.

I left Regina on the 4th August and proceeded to the Stoney Indian reserve at Morley, where I purchased twenty pack ponies to be used by the contingent, then leaving for the Yukon. As the Indians were about to leave for their annual hunt, and they knowing that they would not be paid for a week or two, made it a little difficult to get the best ponies, should it be necessary to buy more from this reserve, I think the spring would be the best time to purchase.

As you are well aware, sir, I have annually visited nearly every district in the territories, and have not failed to note the condition of the settlers in those districts which I have visited. This year there appears to have been a wave of prosperity throughout the country, greater than has ever been experienced before.

With unthought of mineral wealth, the finest cattle ranges, the best wheat fields in the world, and the increasing demand for horses, the outlook for the North-west Territories is certainly very bright.

Before closing I must thank Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton, and the Veterinary Staff-Sergeants for the manner in which they have carried out the work allotted to them, they having performed their duties faithfully and well.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. BURNETT,  
*Inspector, Veterinary Surgeon.*

## APPENDIX BB.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON T. A. WROUGHTON, 1897.

THE BARRACKS, MACLEOD, 30th November, 1897.

To the Commissioner  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina.

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

There have been no cases of infectious or contagious diseases amongst our horses during the year with the exception of three attacked with a benign form of "influenza" or distemper at Pincher Creek, these cases, however, were of a very mild nature and ran a rapid course.

A good deal of sickness has existed amongst the horses brought up from Eastern Canada to work on the Crow's Nest Railway construction. This disease manifested itself in different forms and like most outbreaks of influenza, the fever of one season or district presented variations both in symptoms and lesions from that occurring in a different locality or at another time. Their variations can, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the consideration of extrinsic influences which may be brought to bear on the animal constitution. There are however forms where none of these influences seem sufficient to account for the differences exhibited in its development during life, or for the dissimilarity of the lesions observable after death in variations of one and the same malady. Because of this latter feature there has probably risen the idea that one or more of these forms may spring from totally different causes—"distinct organisms."

The animals affected in this particular outbreak were mostly attacked with the pulmonary or thoracic form. A large number of animals made good recoveries and this number would have been still greater, but that in many cases horses were not laid aside from work when first attacked,—a very fatal mistake. An instance of this was well marked in one particular case. Dr. Warnock and myself visited a construction camp where a number of horses had been attacked and several had succumbed. One animal was pointed out as having been put off work that morning, on examining him I found him so weak that he could scarcely stand, acute pleuro-pneumonia with exudation, heart's action, rapid and irregular, and with an internal temperature of  $107\frac{4}{5}$ , the animal died that same day. On making inquiries as to the history, it appears that he had been noticed to be dull and not itself for some days, and had been worked until quite late the night before we saw it, the foreman saying that he would have taken him off the work, but it was Saturday night and they wanted to finish, he thought the horse was simply tired and would be all right after a few days' rest. After that I advised him to get a thermometer and if they noticed a horse dull or off feed to take the temperature, and if there was even a slight rise to put it right off the work and to follow a prescribed line of treatment, this I believe was followed out with the result that the mortality among those attached was materially diminished.

In this connection it was very noticeable that remarkably few native horses were attacked, although in many cases working side by side with eastern horses which suffered from this disease, and in those cases where the native horses contracted the malady it was always of a mild type. The question naturally presents itself. From what source do native horses derive this immunity?

One case of glanders came under my notice, it was the chronic type usually seen in this country, swelling of the glands, discharge etc., but no visible ulcerations. I used the mallientest and was well pleased with the result. On August the 2nd the temper-

ature before injection was 101°, the animal was injected at 8.12 p.m. of the same date, the next day at 4 p.m. the temperature had reached its highest 104½°, and then gradually began to subside. The local reaction was also well marked. The animal was pronounced glanderred and was destroyed and buried.

Several cases of big jaw, *Atinomyces*, were brought to my notice, in two cases the potassium iodide treatment was tried, in one case it was a distinct success and in the other a reported failure.

No remounts were purchased at this post during the year but three were procured in exchange for six worn out and cast horses and these promise to turn out well. One horse was purchased for "K" Division to complete the gray team. The leaders belonging to this team which were bought in 1888 and have done excellent work are getting pretty well used up, they both had a run at grass last winter and I have been obliged to recommend that one should again be sent out this winter.

Four exceptionally nice horses suitable for heavy police freighting or gun horses were offered by John Herron of Pincher Creek. The authority to purchase did not arrive until too late, the horses having been sold in the interim.

The advent of the railroad construction has put up the price of horses in this section of the country.

I am sorry to report that the list of casualties has been somewhat larger than usual, three horses alone having to be destroyed on account of injuries. These casualties all occurred in horses well on in years and of long service. The horses, more especially the team horses, have been very hard worked on account of the extra demands incident to the construction of the road and the necessity of moving men and stores into the mountains.

Hay and forage had to be hauled from Macleod on account of the big prices.

The state of the roads also was none of the best, and in consequence many of the team horses are much run down in condition although in other respects they are healthy and in good spirits and have stood the work well.

The new pneumatic collars sent up I like very much, they are very useful in cases of horses with tender or rubbed shoulders. I would like to have a few more in the division.

The saddle horses throughout the command are in good serviceable condition. I inspected all the horses of the detachments of "K" Division this fall and have visited the headquarters of the division constantly. One horse, 1599 of "K," was brought in suffering from a ringbone, it has constantly been going lame for some time back, I therefore operated on the horse by making a section of the nerves and have sent him on herd for the winter. This operation was also performed by me on two horses, Reg. No. 1758 and 1772 of "D" Division, both chronically lame with the same thing; these cases proved very successful and they are now going soundly and no complaints made about them.

I would respectfully beg to draw again your attention to my report of last year with regard to the building of a new infirmary stable. The conditions this year are much the same and the winter very similar and I can only reiterate what I said then. I sincerely hope that something may be done during the coming year. As formerly all horses not actually required for use, and those whose legs and feet show signs of wear and would be all the better for a winter's run, have been sent on herd, where they are frequently visited by myself.

Before closing I would like to draw attention to the manner in which Const. W. G. Harrison has performed his duties as my assistant, he has given me every satisfaction and is a thoroughly reliable man.

I inclose an appendix of diseases from Nov. 30th, 1896, to Nov. 30th, 1897.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.

*Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.*

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks of Vet. Surg.
		Days.	
Spd. fetlock . . . . .	6	9	Returned to duty.
Abscess . . . . .	2	21	do
Calked . . . . .	3	15	do
Scratches . . . . .	3	14	do
Lame . . . . .	12	8	do
Colic . . . . .	6	2	do
Spd. tendons . . . . .	8	9	do
Cellulitis . . . . .	2	43	do
Navicular . . . . .	1	24	do
Sore withers . . . . .	4	15	do
Saddle gall . . . . .	5	10	do
Contused wound . . . . .	3	18	do
Collar gall . . . . .	14	8	do
Punctured wound . . . . .	7	7	do
Splint . . . . .	3	7	do
Bruised foot . . . . .	4	10	do
Debility . . . . .	6	14	do
Supp. corns . . . . .	8	5	do
Curb . . . . .	3	31	do
Ringbone . . . . .	7	16	do
Influenza . . . . .	3	14	do
Laryngitis . . . . .	1	17	do
Catarrh . . . . .	1	11	do
Conjunctivitis . . . . .	1	7	do
Lacerated wound . . . . .	2	9	do
Erysipelas . . . . .	1	19	do
Lymphangitis . . . . .	1	11	do
Broncho pneumonia . . . . .	1	19	do

T. A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.,  
*Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.*

## APPENDIX CC.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT J. PRINGLE.

BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1897.

Officer Commanding  
"C" Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending this date.

Two horses died during the year, Reg. Nos. 948 and 1114 from chronic internal complications, and Reg. No. 2140 on the 27th inst. from pulmonary apoplexy.

I would beg again to draw your attention to the urgent necessity of having an infirmary stable, with surgery in connection, built at this post, as at present I have to treat my patients in division stables, which are draughty and are totally unfit to treat a sick animal in successfully.

The oats delivered this year were of first-class quality.

I have turned out as many horses as possible to herd for the winter, it has a beneficial effect on their feet and legs. They came in last spring in first-class condition.

The remounts sent up this year are a serviceable looking lot. We have five of them in daily use at present and are doing well.

Anthrax broke out in Bresaylor settlement last fall, destroying a large number of animals the property of Messrs. Bremner & Sayers. From where it extended to Poundmaker's reserve, the disease breaking out there with increased virulence, continuing until the end of December, notwithstanding the observance of the strictest quarantine regulation and precautions. A number of animals died from "anæmia," and with the large number that were taken off with anthrax, made the percentage of loss much greater than would have been the case otherwise. Every care possible was taken of them, as I visited the reserve repeatedly during the winter and advised as to care and treatment, my instructions being fully carried out, and I received every assistance from the officials of the Indian Department.

There was also a large percentage of loss among the settlers' cattle from anæmia owing to the destruction of hay.

Glanders was reported as prevalent, but I found only one case, which was destroyed as per ordinance.

There were several deaths from typho-malarial fever at a ranch near the elbow of the Saskatchewan. The disease died out owing to precautions taken.

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.*



List of Cases under treatment.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Colic.....	6	28	4½	
Fevers.....	7	84	12	
Wounds.....	14	98	7	
Bruises.....	12	96	8	
Galls.....	6	48	8	
Laminitis.....	6	72	12	
Abscess.....	3	26	8½	
Strains and sprains.....	30	90	3	
Pumice sole.....	1	60	60	
Lymphangitis.....	2	30	15	
Enteritis.....	2	40	20	
Rupture.....	1	35	35	
Nephritis.....	1	20	20	
Strangles.....	1	30	30	

S. PRINGLE,  
*Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.*

## APPENDIX DD.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT G. FRASER, 1897.

LETHBRIDGE, 30th November, 1897.

The Officer Commanding  
"K" Division.

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 this year has been excellent, no serious case of disease having occurred.

Horse Reg. No. 1324, having broken its leg, had to be shot on 13th March, 1897.

Horse Reg. 2265, was transferred to the Imperial Government.

Horse Reg. 1203, was sold on 7th June, 1897.

Horse Reg. 2256, died at sea.

One remount, Reg. 2288, was purchased on 8th January, 1897, and has turned out a good, serviceable team horse.

The forage delivered by the contractors is of good quality.

The supply of drugs is satisfactory.

I append herewith a list of horses treated during the last year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. FRASER,  
*Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.*

#### LIST of Horses Off Duty for the Year ended 30th November, 1897.

Reg. No.	Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Number of Days.
1601	Blood poisoning .....	Dec. 25, 1896	May 1, 1897	127
	Punctured wound .....	May 1, 1897	do 31, 1897	30
	Lame .....	Sept. 15, 1897	Nov. 4, 1897	50
1595	Lame in shoulder .....	Dec. 31, 1896	Jan. 10, 1897	11
2200	Kick on stifle .....	Jan. 14, 1897	do 28, 1897	14
2122	Nail in foot .....	Feb. 10, 1897	Feb. 18, 1897	8
2124	Sprained fetlock .....	do 11, 1897	do 28, 1897	17
1762	Sprained tendons .....	do 15, 1897	do 19, 1897	4
515	Cut fetlock joint .....	do 17, 1897	Apr. 26, 1897	78
1324	Broken leg, "shot" .....	Mar. 13, 1897		
1082	Bruised heel .....	do 18, 1897	June 28, 1897	102
1614	do .....	do 26, 1897	Apr. 26, 1897	30
2072	Punctured wound in shoulder .....	May 1, 1897	May 24, 1897	23
1599	Sprained tendons .....	do 31, 1897	Aug. 16, 1897	77
2266	Kick in stifle .....	Sept. 13, 1897	Oct. 25, 1897	43
1613	Lame .....	do 13, 1897	do 5, 1897	23
2264	Rope burn .....	Oct. 11, 1897	do 26, 1897	14

G. FRASER,  
*Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.*

## APPENDIX EE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT H. T. AYRE, 1897.

REGINA, 30th November, 1897.

To the Officer Commanding  
Depot Division, N.W.M. Police,  
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual veterinary report for Depot Division for the year ending this date.

The general health of horses of this division has been fairly good during the past year; there were quite a number of cases of influenza, most of them ending with pneumonia, only one of which had to be destroyed, viz., Reg. No. 2229, this horse had several relapses and developed abscesses on the lungs, as there was no hope of his recovery, I was ordered to destroy it, the carcass to be used for dog meat. Reg. No. 1,976 came into the post, sick from Estevan, and on examination was found to be suffering from retention of urine, this horse was also destroyed. These are the only two deaths from sickness I have to report; there have been the usual number of minor cases of which I append a list.

Quite a number of settlers, horses have been destroyed during the year, suffering from glanders, every precaution having been taken. There has been no sign of the disease among the police horses; we had two suspicious cases, but on applying the mallein test there was no reaction; with the exception of the two horses above mentioned, there has been nothing of a serious nature.

The following horses being cast were destroyed by order of the Commissioner and used for dog meat, Reg. Nos. 1128, 1107, 1420, 1487, 1504 and 1786, this was found to be the cheapest way of feeding the dogs.

In the past year we have only had 7 remounts posted to this division, 4 of these were transferred to the Imperial Government, and three to C Division, thirty-seven horses were cast and sold averaging \$25.60 each, a very fair price in my opinion, most of them being over twelve and some few nineteen years of age.

On the 19th of May we shipped to England for the use of the Jubilee contingent, 19 horses from depot, four from D, one from A, one from E and two from K, divisions making a total of 27, these horses with the exception of Reg. Nos. 2256 and 2265 which died on board steamer "Ottoinan" and 1901 at Chelsea Barracks, I believe stood the trip very well considering the stormy weather, and according to all reports were well up to the work they had to perform during the celebration, they were transferred by the Canadian to the Imperial Government on the return of the contingent.

Twenty ponies were purchased at Morley on the 6th August and one at Vancouver on the 8th September and posted to depot division, these were for pack animals for the use of party proceeding to the Yukon, I cannot say much about them, except that they seemed as if they would be up to the work, and were in very fair condition when I handed them over to Inspector Harper at Victoria.

The hay fed during the past year was of good quality, and was well stacked, the last stack was used in October and was as green as when put up, the oats were also good and well cleaned.

Reports from detachments show horses in good condition, there are a few off duty but nothing of a serious nature, the shewing is also satisfactory, great care is also taken with horses shod in the post, every horse with the exception of those away or off duty are shod once a month.

The usual winter herd has been sent to O'Brien's, where they have been the last two years, this man has given good satisfaction, there are only 14 head this year owing to the number cast and sold and those transferred, a list of which I append.

All patrols and detachments are supplied with a few simple remedies, and directions as to use.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. T. AYRE,

*Veterinary Staff Sergeant.*

SUMMARY of Cases Treated from 1st December, 1896, to 30th November, 1897.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess on hip . . . . .	1	18	18	Return to duty.
do lungs (2,229) . . . . .	1	150	150	This horse commenced with pneumonia and after several relapses ended with abscesses on the lungs. As there was no possibility of its recovery, it was destroyed and fed to the dogs. (G. O. 12,441.)
Anæmia . . . . .	4	80	20	Returned to duty.
Azoturia . . . . .	1	32	32	do
Cold . . . . .	1	6	6	do
Colic . . . . .	2	5	2½	do
Congestion of lungs . . . . .	1	22	22	do
Curl . . . . .	1	12	12	do
Fistulous wethers . . . . .	1	62	62	do
Injury to eye . . . . .	2	16	8	do
do back . . . . .	1	8	8	do
Influenza . . . . .	5	45	9	do
Kicked on hock . . . . .	1	43	43	do
do fetlock . . . . .	1	8	8	do
<i>Lameness.</i>				
Contracted feet . . . . .	1	30	30	do
Corns . . . . .	10	140	14	do
Enlarged tendons . . . . .	1	17	17	do
do knee . . . . .	2	111	55½	do
Laminitis . . . . .	4	88	22	do
Quarter crack . . . . .	1	54	54	do
Rope burns . . . . .	3	54	18	do
Scratches . . . . .	2	26	13	do
Shoulder slip . . . . .	1	11	11	do
Strained tendons . . . . .	4	68	17	do
do fetlock . . . . .	3	42	14	do
Lymphingitis . . . . .	1	14	14	do
Meningitis . . . . .	1	34	34	do
Pneumonia . . . . .	11	264	24	do
Phtheriasis . . . . .	6	36	6	do
Retention of urine (1,976) . . . . .	1	4	4	This horse was destroyed, (G. O. 12,486.)
Rheumatism . . . . .	2	58	29	Returned to duty.
Wart . . . . .	1	8	8	do
<i>Wounds.</i>				
Contused . . . . .	28	224	8	do
Incised . . . . .	10	145	14½	do
Lacerated . . . . .	1	10	10	do
Punctured . . . . .	2	11	5	do

H. T. AYRE,

*Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.*

## APPENDIX FF.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, 1897.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 30th November, 1897.

To the Officer Commanding  
"G" Division,  
N. W. M. Police.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my annual report for the year ending this date.

During the past year the general health of the horses of this division has been good.

Besides the minor complaints and slight accidental injuries which unavoidably occur, I have to report one fatality. Horse Reg. No. 2083, on detachment duty at Lamerton, while picketed, accidentally broke its neck.

A number of horses have been on herd both during the summer and winter months and this has proved most successful in prolonging the usefulness of a number of animals which would otherwise have had to be disposed of as unfit for further service.

Ten horses have been cast and sold as unfit for further service, but most of these were horses that have been in service for a number of years and were actually worn out.

Forty-three horses were purchased as pack horses and these were all good useful and serviceable animals for the work required of them, and care was taken to have as many as possible of them accustomed to this work, which is a very great advantage.

Of the nine pack horses taken north by Inspector Snyder's party, three received injuries which necessitated leaving them at different places, as well as a saddle horse Reg. No. 1876, which was recommended to be cast, and was left behind. The six horses which returned, though a little low in condition were in good health and spirits and not one of them had suffered from a sore back.

I frequently visited the different detachments, and found the horses in good health and well taken care of in all cases.

A course of veterinary lectures were delivered during the winter months, and careful instructions given as to care and management of horses in the stable and while travelling, as well as the care and treatment in accidents and diseases in cases of an emergency. The symptoms of glanders and several other contagious and infectious diseases were also described.

The stable accommodation is all that could be desired, being warm, well ventilated and lighted.

Most of the saddle horses have gone without shoes entirely, but it has been found necessary to keep the team horses shod except when the snow is very deep.

I visited Innisfail where glanders has existed for the past three or four years and condemned five horses suffering from this disease. They were all destroyed and I believe the disease is thoroughly stamped out in that district now. I have also found several other cases of glanders in other localities but have had no trouble in having the animals destroyed and suppressing the disease at once.

An outbreak of symptomatic anthrax occurred at Stoney Plains, but it was confined to one farm and the loss was slight.

An outbreak of anthrax also occurred in Wimbleton district, but prompt action was taken and I had all animals removed from the low, damp and swampy locality to where it was higher and dry and since then no further deaths have occurred.

Parts of the district individual cases of actinomycosis have occurred and there are no doubt still cases to be found but the disease is certainly not on the increase

and will shortly be much less prevalent when settlers understand that it can be treated successfully in the early stages of the disease.

I visited Hay Lakes in May last for the purpose of applying the tuberculin test to a number of Poled Angus cattle belonging to Mr. John Norris but found they had not been handled sufficiently and other conditions were most unfavourable for making a satisfactory test. I also find the same difficulty in applying the mallein test. It is often advisable but quite impossible in a band of young horses that have never been handled or even had a rope on them.

In several localities typhoid fever has occurred but no very serious losses have resulted except to a Mr. Alwyn of Ponoka who lost in the neighbourhood of twenty young and valuable animals. Though this disease is amenable to treatment it requires the constant attendance of a veterinary surgeon and in young unbroken animals which will resist any attempt you make to handle them as long as they are able, the results are most unfavourable.

I have examined all forage delivered at this post and have found it of good quality.

All patrol parties leaving the post have been supplied with medicines and instructions as to their use.

There has been on hand at all times what drugs and veterinary appliances were necessary.

I attach herewith table of cases under treatment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE,  
*Veterinary Staff Sergeant.*

CASES under Treatment during Year.

Number of Cases.	Disease.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
		Days.	
4	Recovering from typhoid fever.....	80	Recovered.
1	Injury to stifle, contusion.....	28	do
1	Paraphymosis.....	8	do
1	Bruise, sole.....	11	do
1	Ophthalmia, periodic.....	23	Temporarily relieved.
1	Colic.....	1	Recovered.
5	Lameness.....	23	do
1	Lymphingitis.....	9	do
2	Calked.....	21	do
1	Injury to withers.....	7	do
1	Punctured wound of foot.....	8	do
1	Tumor on shoulder.....	44	do
2	Injuries to hip.....	31	do
1	Abscess in shoulder.....	21	do
1	Injury to hock.....	35	do
1	Incised wound.....	12	do

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, V.S.,  
*Veterinary Staff Sergeant.*

## APPENDIX GG.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SURGEON J. J. MOUNTFORD, 1897.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual veterinary report of this division for the year ending this date.

During the past year, the general health and condition of the horses of this division has been good.

Besides the minor complaints and accidental injuries, two deaths have occurred; horse reg. No. 2080 died from typhoid fever, and pony No. 28, which had been exposed to glanders while out at Crooked Lakes, was tested with the mallein test, and yielded to the test, was shot, and his carcass burned and the stable disinfected.

I had six cases of typho-malarial fever in the North-west Mounted Police horses this year; one died from the disease, three returned to duty, and two have not yet recovered from the disease, but are doing well.

Several aged horses which are unfit for police service were cast and sold and brought good prices.

The hay and oats delivered by the contractors were of good quality.

I visited the herd yesterday, and found the horses all in good health and condition. I append hereto a list of horses treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. MOUNTFORD, V.S.,  
*Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.*

The Officer Commanding "F" Division,  
Prince Albert.

## CASES under Treatment.

Number of Cases.	Disease.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
		Days.	
1	Diseased tooth.....	29	Recovered.
1	Abscess.....	29	do
7	Sprained tendons.....	9	do
1	Splint.....	11	do
7	Sore shoulders.....	7½	do
2	Elephantiasis.....	43½	One recovered; one off duty.
1	Exostosis on knee.....	8	Recovered.
2	Navicular disease.....	One 18	do The other has been lame for one year, and was cast and sold.
5	Cough.....	9½	Recovered.
1	Lymphangitis.....	15	do
10	Influenza.....	14½	Eight recovered; two off duty.
3	Bruised foot.....	7	Recovered
6	Wounds.....	24	do
2	Ringworm.....	43	do
2	Calk.....	30	do
2	Laminitis.....	18	do
3	Spraiued ankle.....	17	Two recovered; one off duty.
8	Sore back.....	5	Recovered.
1	Nail in foot.....	9	do
2	Indigestion.....	13½	do
1	Colic.....	8	do
2	Sprained muscle.....	28½	do
6	Typho-malarial fever.....	10	One died, three recovered, two off duty.
3	Exposed to glanders.....	30	One shot; two released after being tested.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. MOUNTFORD, V.S.,

*Vet. Staff-Sergeant.*

The Officer Commanding  
"F" Division, Prince Albert.



## APPENDIX HH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT J. W. FARR.  
1897.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "A" DIVISION,  
MAPLE CREEK, N. W. T., 30th November, 1897.

To the Officer Commanding N. W. Mounted Police,  
Maple Creek.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my annual report of the veterinary department of this division for the year ending this date.

On my arrival here from Regina I took over the duties of veterinary sergeant for this division on the 28th April, 1897, and found everything in good order.

The general health and condition of the horses of this division is good.

I am pleased to report that no infectious or contagious disease exists among the police horses of this division.

The hay and oats delivered this fall are on the whole of good quality.

I have visited the herd frequently since the 28th of April last, and found the horses all in good health and condition.

The following horses were cast and sold during the year, they being unfit for further service:—Reg. Nos. 1827, 1493, 1390, 509, 378, 1091, 1204, 1200, 1157, 1489, 2006, 1321, 1469, 2004.

The following horses were cast and destroyed, being unfit for further service:—Reg. Nos. 1013, 617, 1198.

Great care has been taken with the shoeing; there has not been a case of lameness from bad work, every horse when it was practicable being shod once per month.

The detachments have been well supplied with medicines, all parties leaving the post have also been supplied.

I inclose a list of cases during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. FARR, V.S.,  
*Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.*

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

" A " DIVISION.

MAPLE CREEK, N.W.T., 30th November, 1897.

List of Cases treated during the year ending November, 1897.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Bruised feet.....	1	12	12	Returned to duty.
Spasmodic colic.....	1	4	4	do
Ring worm.....	1	14	14	do
Sprained tendon.....	2	14	7	do
Laminitis.....	2	14	7	do
Sprained hock.....	1	31	31	do
Sore heels.....	1	6	6	do
Sprained fetlock.....	2	27	13½	do
Collar gall.....	1	9	9	do
Lymphangitis.....	1	27	27	do
Incised wound.....	1	18	18	do
Saddle gall.....	1	14	14	do
Enlarged jaw.....	1	7	7	do
Curb.....	1	4	4	On herd.
Lacerated tongue.....	1	13	* 13	do
Tested with mallein for glanders.....	1	5	5	No reaction, turned on herd.
Gravel in foot.....	1	10	10	Returned to duty.
Total number of cases.....	20			

J. W FARR, V.S.,  
*Veterinary Staff Sergeant.*

## APPENDIX II.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT GEO. T. STEVENSON.

CALGARY, 30th November, 1897.

The Officer Commanding  
"E" Division, N.W.M.P.,  
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual veterinary report of "E" division for the year ending this date. I took over the veterinary department of this post on the 14th of May, 1897, and found everything in fairly good condition. The horses are in good condition and do their work creditably, although some of them are generally used up.

Horse reg. No. 1,956 sold to His Excellency the Governor General, and horses Reg. Nos. 1,557, 590, 1,437, 1,717, 1,719, 1,010, 1,525, 1,603, 1,644 and 2,245 have been cast and sold.

The following horses have been transferred: Horse reg. No. 2,244 from "E" division to Depot division; No. 1,539 from Depot division to "E"; No. 1,991 from "E" division to Depot division.

One death in the troop, horse reg. No. 1,901 went on the Jubilee contingent to London, was taken sick with pneumonia during the voyage and died shortly after landing at Chelsea Barracks, London, Eng.

One horse destroyed in this troop. Reg. No. 1,105 was old and used up, but in good condition as far as flesh is concerned. It was destroyed to feed the train dogs.

The following horses have been purchased for "E" division, Reg. No. 2,289, 2,290, 2,291, three mares all in foal when purchased. 2,291 aborted, the other two have very fine colts. They were purchased on the 20th November, 1896, and posted to "E" division 19th March, 1897.

During the summer of 1897 all horses that could be spared were turned on herd for a few weeks and when brought into barracks in the fall were in excellent condition and fit for almost any amount of work.

Although glanders has been prevalent in this district during the past summer, the police horses have escaped the disease, only one or two showing any symptoms of it, and they were immediately isolated and tested with mallim, with the result that they gave no reaction, the disease being only a slight cold.

The forage supplied has been of first-class quality. The drug supply at this post has been very good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. T. STEVENSON, D.V.S.,  
*Veterinary Staff Sergeant.*

ANNUAL Veterinary Report of Sick Horses in "E" Division for year ending  
30th November, 1897.

Disease.	Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Aborted.....	1	11	11	Recovered.
Abscess in foot.....	1	6	6	do
Abscess on leg.....	1	2	2	do
Bots.....	2	5	2·5	do
Burned by rope.....	1	15	15	do
Colic (spasmodic).....	2	2	1	do
Cinch galls.....	1	2	2	do
Collar galls.....	5	20	4	do
Fractured jaw.....	2	40	20	do
Fistula.....	1	30	30	do
Lymphangitis.....	1	12	12	Leg still large.
Lacerated wounds.....	1			Under treatment.
Laminitis (chronic).....	1			Incurable.
Open joint.....	2	210	105	One cast and sold.
Pleurisy.....	1			Under treatment.
Punctured wounds.....	1	10	10	Recovered.
Paralysis of radial nerve.....	1	13	13	do
Rheumatism.....	1	6	6	do
Ringbone.....	1	20	20	do
Run down.....	2	10	5	do
Sprained tendon.....	4	31	7·3	One under treatment.
Saddle galls.....	3	33	11	Recovered.
Splints.....	2	35	17·5	do
Sit fast.....	1	15	15	do
Thrush.....	1	27	27	do
Worms.....	4	12	3	do
Navicular arthritis.....	1	2	2	Turned on herd.

GEO. T. STEVENSON, D.V.S.,  
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

APPENDIX KK.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories from December 1, 1896, to November 30, 1897.

CRIMINAL RETURNS

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.						
Dec. 2	Peter Lutz	J. Krankey	Non-payment of wages.	Dec. 4		Hyde	1896.	G. E. Hyde, J.P.		Ordered to pay in full and costs.
do	J. Halenitz	P. Gillentry	do			do	do	do		do
do	Queen	A. Scott	Fraud	Dec. 5		Wolseley	do	A. Sutherland & O. Tourequey, J.P.'s		Dismissed.
do	N. W. M. P.	J. Parsuane	Drunk and creating a disturbance			Fort Qr' Appelle.	do	J. R. North, J.P.		Fined \$5 and costs \$3.
do	Queen	J. Watson	Stealing trees			Cannington Manor.	do	Jas. Humphreys & Geo. Hardy, J.P.'s		Fined price of wood and costs.
do	do	Jno. Walker	Receiving stolen property			Moosemin.	do	A. C. Macdonnell & G. F. Dunn, J.P.'s		2 months h. l.
do	Henry Roberts.	Jas. Heasman	Ordinance respecting sch <sup>l</sup>			Salcoats	do	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.		Fined \$1 and costs, and to give to School Dist. No. 124 \$10.75.
do	Queen	Geo. Bullard	Theft.			Moosemin	do	A. C. Macdonnell & G. F. Dunn, J.P.'s		6 months' h. l.
do	do	D. McDonald	do			Wapella	do	Logan & Blyth, J.P.		Sentence suspen'd.
do	R. Garvin, Lt. cense Insp.	C. M. Langer	Contravention of Liquor License Ordinance.			Salcoats	do	J. A. McGibbon & E. Bolton, J.P.'s		Prosecution to pay costs.
do	Queen	Leo. Tetzbaum	Theft of hay and of frame house.			do	do	E. Bolton, J.P.		Dismissed.
do	O. Markham.	A. Wyatt	Malicious injury to property.			Yorkton	do	W. P. Hopkins & N. H. Neilson, J.P.'s		Fined \$5 and costs.
do	Queen	H. Higgins	Stealing trees			Cannington Manor.	Feb.	Jas. Humphreys & Geo. Hardy, J.P.'s		do.
do	do	W. Bushie	Stealing ride on railway.			Regina.	Dec.	A. C. Macdonnell, J.P.		10 days' impris'n't.
do	N. W. M. P.	J. Cudisan	Theft			Moose Jaw	do	S. de P. Green, P.M.		4 months' h. l.
do	do	R. Gardine	Vagrancy			do	do	do		Dismissed.
do	R. S. Park	H. Cameron	Deserting employment			Whitewood	do	M. C. Corrigan, J.P.		Fined \$10 and costs
do	Queen	H. Proctor	Assault and neglecting to provide the necessaries of life.	Dec. 22	N. H. Neilson, J.P.	Yorkton	May	Judge Wetmore.		Fined \$50 and costs
do	do	T. Brown	Killing horse.			Hyde	Feb.	G. E. Hyde, J.P., & E. Fitzgerald, J.P.		Dismissed.
do	do	Geo. Stacy	do			do	do	do		do

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons and 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.				1897.			1897.			
Dec. 18	T. Leslie	H. Faust	Non-payment of wages.			Moosomin	Dec. 19	A. C. Macdonell, J.P.		Ordered to pay in full and costs.
do	19	Queen	Perjury			do	do	do		Dismissed.
do	20	do	Theft from building.			do	Jan. 15	Judge Wetmore.		1 year hard labour.
do	22	F. Irving	Non-payment of wages.			Yorkton	Dec. 22	N. H. Neilson, J.P.		To pay 1 month's wages and costs of court.
do	24	Queen	Unlawfully wounding.			Grenfell	Jan. 26	Judge Wetmore.		1 year hard labour.
do	27	do	Theft.			Wapella	Dec. 29	W. Logan, J. P.		Dismissed.
do	28	J. E. McIntyre	Deserting employment.			Fort Qu'Appelle.	do	G. F. Guernsey, J. P.		Order'd to pay costs of court, \$3.25.
1897.							1897.			
Jan. 1	R. Patrick	J. Fenskie	Theft.			Yorkton	Jan. 20	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.		Dismissed.
do	2	License Insp.	Drunk while interdicted.			Regina	do	H. Lejeune, J. P.		Fined \$5.
do	5	Regina Health Inspector.	Neglect to obey Health By-law.			do	do	do		do
1896.							1896.			
Dec. 11	Queen	Fred. Lacy	Seduction of servant.			Gainsboro'	Dec. 14	J. J. Saddler, J. P.		Acquitted.
do	15	N. W. M. P.	Theft			Moose Mount	do	McQuirk and D. Strahan, J. P's.		do
1897.							1897.			
Jan. 20	do	Hubert Holden	do			Estevan	Jan. 21	C. Starnes & E. H. Scott, J. P's.		3 months h. l.
do	15	do	Selling liquor without license.			Oxbow	Feb. 20	Scarpies & Cope, J. P's.		Fined \$50 and costs
do	15	do	do			do	do	do		do
do	5	Queen	Stealing ride on train.			Moosomin	Jan. 5	A. C. Macdonell, J. P.		Dismissed.
do	6	Queen	Theft.			Wapella	do	W. Logan, J. P.		do
do	6	Queen	do			do	do	do		do
do	6	Queen	Perjury.			do	do	do		do
do	6	Queen	Fraudulently mortgaging property.			do	do	do		do
do	8	W. Wilson	Defiling a woman.			Qu'Appelle	do	H. Gisborne, J. P.		do
do	11	Queen	Assault.			Wapella	do	W. Logan, J. P.		Fined \$5 and costs.

do	12	N. W. M. P.	H. Proctor.....	Contravention of the Poisson Ordinance.			do	13	E. Bolton, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	14	N. W. M. P.	James Lawrence	do			do	14	do	do
do	14	N. W. M. P.	Mrs. J. H. Stocks	Insanity			do	14	G. F. Dunn, J. P.	Committed to Regina jail; sent to Brandon Jan. 20. To pay \$70.80 wages and costs of Court. Distress warrant issued on goods and seized 21st Feb.
do	16	H. Hilmanson...	T. B. Willey...	Master and Servants—Non-payment of wages.			do	29	E. Bolton, J. P.	
do	19	August Wingle.	Michael Daly	Theft.			do	19	S. Green, P. M.	
do	25	J. Schram	W. Harris	Creating a disturbance			do	25	do	
do	25	H. Dillabugh.	H. Dillabugh.	do			do	25	do	
do	25	Walter Ballie.	Andrew Moore.	Non-payment of wages—Master and Servants.			do	29	E. Bolton, J. P.	To pay \$12.95 wages and costs.
do	26	N. W. M. P.	P. Selmeider....	Contravention of Hawkers, Pedlars' Ordinance.			do	28	B. Westman & R. Roberts, J. P's	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	27	A. C. Larvis	H. Smith	Drunk while interdicted.			Feb.	4	G. F. Dunn & A. C. Macdonell, J. P's	Judgment reserved
do	28	Queen	J. Routledge....	Drunk and disorderly			Jan.	29	A. C. Macdonell,	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	29	N. W. M. P.	R. McDougal....	Creating disturbance			Feb.	1	G. F. Guernsey & J. R. North, J. P's	do
do	29	N. W. M. P.	Peter Matheson.	do			do	1	do	Fined \$5, and costs \$4.
do	30	A. C. Larvis	J. Routledge	Giving liquor to an interdicted person.			do	4	Dunn and Macdonell, J. P's.	Withdrawn.
do	30	Queen	do	Vagrancy			do	4	do	do
Feb.	1	C. Fetherstonhaugh.	S. Stevenson	Stealing trees			do	6	G. F. Guernsey & J. R. North, J. P's.	To pay cost of trees of court \$4.45.
do	2	D. G. McIver.	H. D. Glass	Cruelty to animals			do	26	J. A. McGibbon & E. Bolton, J. P's.	Dismissed.
do	2	do	George Lanes	do			do	26	do	do
do	3	Queen	R. W. B. Eustache.	Fraudulently obtaining a horse.			do	5	G. F. Dunn & A. C. Macdonell, J. P's	Withdrawn.
do	4	N. W. M. P.	R. O. Miller	Allowing stallion to run at large.			do	4	W. C. Saunders, J. P.	Fined costs.
do	8	Queen	W. Bushe	Theft.	Feb.	9	A. B. Perry, J. P.	9	Judge Richardson.	6 months h. l. To await Lieut. Gov.'s pleasure.
do	9	N. W. M. P.	H. Craig	Insanity	Feb.	10	A. B. Perry, J. P.	20	A. B. Perry, J. P.	Sent to Brandon 24th Feb.
do	9	N. W. M. P.	Annie Haggie.	Attempted suicide.	Feb.	10	N. H. Neilson, J. P.	13	N. H. Neilson, J. P.	Dismissed.
do	9	J. H. Coyne	J. A. Magee	Detaining property			do	do	do	No case. Dismissed
do	10	N. W. M. P.	V. Desjardins....	Giving liquor to Indians.			do	12	G. F. Guernsey and J. R. North, J. P's.	2 months' hard labour.

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Date of 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			
Feb. 10	N. W. M. P.	J. Bilyard (Idn.)	Drunk.....	Feb. 13	S. Green, P.M.	Fort Qu'Appelle.	Feb. 12	G. F. Guernsey and J. R. North, J.P's.	.....	Suspend'd sentence
do	H. Kern.	W. Hurler.....	Theft.....	.....	.....	Moose Jaw.....	do	Judge Richardson.	.....	Discharged. Suspend'd sentence.
do	Edw. Stanley	Wm. Favel	Attending Giveaway Dance	.....	.....	Keekawa.....	do	J. P. Wright, J.A.	.....	Dismissed.
do	do	The Worm	do	.....	.....	do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Erwin.....	do	.....	.....	do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Keewests-tim	do	.....	.....	do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Playing Buffalo	do	.....	.....	do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Keeah-kee-way	do	.....	.....	do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	pew.	do	.....	.....	do	do	do	.....	do
do	J. McNeil	S. Prior	Deserting employer	.....	.....	Qu'Appelle.....	do	H. Gisborne, J.P.	.....	21 days' hard labour
do	N. W. M. P.	E. Harminell	Cruelty to animals.	.....	.....	Moose Jaw.....	do	S. Green, P.M.	.....	Dismissed.
do	John Eby	Jas. Moore.	Drunk and disorderly	.....	.....	Saltcoats.....	do	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	.....	Withdrawn.
do	do	Jas. Moore.....	Mischief, destroying property	.....	.....	do	do	J. A. McGibbon & E. Bolton, J.P's.	.....	do
March 6	Queen.....	J. Levenberger.	Carnal knowledge without consent.	.....	.....	do	March 10	E. Bolton.	.....	Dismissed.
do	N. W. M. P.	John Street.	Setting out prairie fire	.....	.....	Montgomery.....	do	A. B. Potter, J.P.	.....	Fined \$50 and costs.
do	Queen.....	F. H. McCulloch	Drunk and disorderly	.....	.....	Mooseomin.....	do	A. E. Hart, J.P.	.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	N. W. M. P.	J. Strang.....	do	.....	.....	Yorkton.....	do	W. P. Hopkins, J.P.	.....	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	do	J. Kerr.....	Running a billiard table without a license.	.....	.....	do	do	W. P. Hopkins, J.P.	.....	Fined \$15 and costs.
do	Queen.....	R. Crispin.....	Perjury.....	.....	.....	Regina.....	do	W. Trant, J.P.	.....	Dismissed.
do	do	W. White.....	Theft of wheat.....	April 3	E. C. Philippe and W. Trant, J.P's	do	June 16	Judge Richardson.	.....	Sentence deferred.
do	do	C. Holton.....	Stealing ride on C.P.R.	.....	.....	Moose Jaw.....	March 18	S. Green, P.M.	.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	do	R. Vaux.....	do	.....	.....	Regina.....	do	J. Howe, J.P.	.....	10 days' imprisonment.
do	do	Arth'r Horsefield	Theft.....	.....	.....	Grenfell.....	do	Fitzgerald and I. Skilleter.	.....	1 month hard labour.
do	Lic'nses Inspector	D. J. O'Keefe	Intoxicated person being intoxicated.	.....	.....	Saltcoats.....	do	J. A. McGibbon & Thos. McNutt, J.P.	.....	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	Queen.....	T. Marshall.....	Drunk and disorderly	.....	.....	Regina.....	do	J. Howe, J.P.	.....	Fined \$3 and costs.



CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	29	J. P. Wright	N. J. W. McKen- zie.	Giving liquor to Indian.	Keetawa	do	29	J. Hollis and J. E. North, J. P.'s.	Fined \$50 and costs.
do	29	T. Cline	Mary Lafontaine	Stealing wood.	Qu'Appelle	do	30	H. Gishorns, J. P.	Dismissed.
do	31	Queen	John Dalphin.	Insanity	Regina	do	31	C. E. Phipps, J. P.	Sent to Brandon asylum.
do	31	Charles Pratt	Ben. Gordon	Assault.	Gordon's Reserve	do	31	J. P. Wright, J. P.	Dismissed.
April	1	Dr. T. A. Patrick	J. J. Walton	Breaking quarantine; scarlet fever in house.	Yorkton	April	1	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	Withdrawn.
do	3	N. W. M. P.	W. Marshall	Vagrancy.	Regina	do	3	Wm. Trant, J. P.	Warned to leave town in 24 hours.
do	3	do	Hugh Johnson	Stealing ride on C.P.R.	do	do	3	do	14 days' hard labor
do	3	do	Hugh Purvis	do	do	do	3	do	do
do	3	Queen	C. Millar	Stealing horse	do	do	3	Judge Richardson.	Fined \$30 and to return horse.
do	3	do	J. Dalphin	Insanity	do	April	3	C. E. Phipps	Sent to Brandon April 4, '97, to await L.C. Gov's pleasure
do	16	N. W. M. P.	J. Paul	Setting prairie fire	do	do	19	Wm. Trant, J. P.	Fined \$10 and costs
do	16	do	G. Sprague	do	do	do	19	do	Withdrawn.
do	16	do	A. Sheppard	do	do	do	19	do	Acquitted.
do	23	Peter Kraus	H. Wigginton	Breaking windows	do	do	30	do	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	29	do	C. Peters	do	do	do	30	do	do
do	29	do	Z. Zimmerman	do	do	do	30	do	Dismissed.
do	29	J. Petrie	Oliver Sutton	Allowing stallion to run loose.	do	do	30	do	do
do	3	N. W. M. P.	Joseph Hall	Vagrancy.	do	April	3	do	14 days' hard labor
do	3	do	G. Price	do	do	do	3	do	do
do	3	do	F. Thornton	do	do	do	3	do	do
do	5	Queen	Wm. Marshall	do	Gretnell	do	5	E. Fitzgerald, J. P.	1 month hard labor
do	6	J. O. Bourdrie	P. McLellan	Theft.	Moose Jaw	do	7	S. Green, P. M.	Dismissed, com- plainant to pay ½ costs of court.
do	6	J. E. McIntyre	W. Dennonme.	Deserting employment.	Fort Qu'Appelle	do	6	G. F. Guernsey, J. P.	Defendant to pay half costs of court, complainant same
do	6	Queen	Pat. Welsh	Stealing ride on C.P.R.	Moosomin	do	6	A. C. Macdonell, J. P.	10 days impris'ment
do	6	do	Wm. Welsh	do	do	do	6	do	do
do	6	do	Jno. Cowley	do	do	do	6	do	do
do	8	T. Murray	R. Bailey	Contravention of School Act.	Fort Qu'Appelle	do	9	G. F. Guernsey & J. R. North, J. P.'s	Fined \$10 and costs
do	9	N. W. M. P.	G. Hansen	Drunk.	Caington Manor	do	10	J. G. Hood, J. P.	Fined \$5 and costs
do	11	do	Geo. Cross	Illtreating a boy	Broadview	Nov. 11	Judge Wetmore.	Fined \$50 and costs	
do	14	do	J. Formsen	Permitting a prairie fire to run at large.	Saltcoats	do	20	J. A. McGibbon, J. P.	Fined \$10 and costs
do	14	J. Wrislon	J. Caldwell	Polluting running stream	Yorkton	do	17	N. H. Neilson, J. P.	Fined \$5 and costs
do	14	Queen	Wm. Smith	Drunk and disorderly	Moosomin	do	15	Hart & Dunn, J. P.'s	Fined \$10 and costs
do	15	do	A. Fletcher	Stealing ride on C.P.R.	do	do	15	do	10 days impris'ment
do	16	do	W. Thompson	do	Regina	do	17	M. Baker, J. P.	do
do	16	do	Eugene Millet	do	do	do	17	do	do

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;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.
1897.				1897.			1897.			
April 17	Queen	Jno. Smith	Vagrancy			Wolesley	Nov. 17	O. Tourequey, J.P.		Fined \$10 and costs
do 19	do	Jno. Marquette	do			do	do 19	do		do
do 19	E. L. Burton	Levi Beck	Theft			Yorkton	do 21	N. H. Neilson & Hopkins, J.P.'s.		Dismissed.
do 20	N. W. M. P.	Sam. Cyer	Allowing prairie fire to run at large.			Fort Qu'Appelle	do 20	G. F. Guernsey & J. R. North, J.P.'s.		Fined \$10 and costs
do 22	Queen	J. Flack	Concealment of birth	May 13	Sanders & Sleman	Moose Jaw	June 21	Judge Richardson.		1 day's imprisonment; fined \$200.
do 26	do	Robt. Lowrie	Vagrancy			Moosomin	April 26	Hart & Dunn, J.P.'s.		1 month hard labor
do 26	do	Fred. Evans	do			do	do 26	do		do
do 26	do	Fred. Evans	Car'ing concealed weapon			Indian Head	do 30	G. Thompson, J.P.		3 months hard labor
do 27	N. W. M. P.	E. Shaw	Setting prairie fire			Moosomin	do 28	A. E. Hart, J.P.		Fined \$20 and costs
do 29	Queen	Charles Smith	Stealing ride on C.P.R.			Fort Qu'Appelle	May 3	G. F. Guernsey and J.P. North, J.P.		Dismissed.
May 1	J. B. Sangford	Robert Kerr	Assault.							Dismissed, complainant to pay costs.
do 1	N. W. M. P.	Thomas Smith	Setting prairie fire			Qu'Appelle	do 4	G. Thompson, J.P.		Fined \$10 and costs
do 2	Queen	Wm. Mulligan	Housebreaking	May 4	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	Moosomin	June 17	Judge Wetmore.		2 years in Manitoba Penitentiary.
do 3	N. W. M. P.	R. Mackay	Allowing prairie fire to run at large.			Fort Qu'Appelle	May 4	G. F. Guernsey and J.P. North, J.P.		Fined \$10 and costs
do 3	Patrick Fagnon	Henry Kline	Obtaining wood by false pretense.			do	do 10	G. F. Guernsey, J.P.		Dismissed.
do 5	N. W. M. P.	Luke Erickson	Illegally fishing			Fishing Lake	do 5	W. Davidson, Fisheries Insp.		do
do 5	do	H. Hilderson	do			do	do 5	do		do
do 5	do	C. Gale	Setting out prairie fire.			Theodore	do 6	C. Willis, J.P.		Fined \$50 and costs
do 5	do	F. Gale	do			do	do 6	do		do
do 5	do	G. Whalley	do			do	do 6	do		do
do 6	do	T. Atkinson	do			Qu'Appelle	do 7	H. Giborne, J.P.		Fined \$10 and costs
do 6	do	T. Moore	do			do	do 7	do		do
do 6	Queen	Maggie Coulter	Concealment of birth	May 13	Saunders & Sleman	Moose Jaw	June 21	Judge Richardson.	Yes	Acquitted.
do 8	do	J. Pollock	Setting out prairie fire.			Indian Head	do 11	G. Thompson, J.P.		Fined \$20 and costs
do 11	R. H. Hall	T. Klesghow	Contravention of masters and servants ordinance.			Hyde	do 11	G. E. Hyde, J.P.		Fined \$3 and costs.
do 9	N. W. M. P.	John Kelly	Vagrancy			Estevan	do 10	C. Starnes, J.P.		3 mos. hard labour

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	10	Patrick Fegnon.	Henry Kline.	Non-payment of wages.				do	10	G. F. Guernsey, J. P.	Defendant pay \$10 in wages and costs
do	10	N. W. M. P.	P. Gordon.	Vagrant.				do	10	W. m. Trant, J. P.	14 days hard labour
do	10	do	G. Price.	Setting out prairie fire.				do	10	do	do
do	10	do	Charles Duttin.	do				do	12	Finlay & Toure- quay, J. P.	Fined \$40 and costs
do	11	do	J. Smith.	Allowing prairie fire to run at large.				do	11	W. m. Rowland, J. P.	do \$5 do
do	12	do	A. Rausch.	do				do	12	do	do \$5 do
do	13	do	R. Donley	do				do	15	G. Thompson, J. P.	do \$10 do
do	13	do	J. H. C. Coyne.	Auctioneering without a license.				do	21	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	do \$5 do
do	13	do	Jas. Baskin.	Allowing prairie fire to run at large.				do	14	W. H. Minhinick, J. P.	do \$10 do
do	14	do	N. Eckstrom.	Burning stubble without proper fire-guard.				do	17	C. Willis, J. P.	do \$50 do
do	14	J. C. Richards.	J. J. Ross	Cattle stealing.				do	3	J. A. McGibbon and W. Rowland, J. P.	Dismissed.
do	15	G. Whalley.	Fanny Adams.	Perjury.				do	15	W. P. Hopkins and N. H. Neilson, J. P.	No case.
do	15	N. W. M. P.	Colin McDougall	Creating disturbance.				do	17	G. F. Guernsey and J. R. North, J. P.	Fined \$2 and costs.
do	15	do	Angus McDou- gall.	do				do	17	do	Dismissed.
do	15	do	Edmund Gibson.	do				do	15	do	Fined \$2 and costs.
do	15	do	John McLay.	do				do	15	do	do
do	15	do	Robert Shore	do				do	15	do	do
do	15	Queen.	Geo. Harbold	Vagrancy.				do	15	O. Tourequeay, J. P.	20 days hard labour
do	15	do	Geo. Harris.	do				do	15	do	do
do	17	W. Tompson.	J. E. Rinjeknuth	Illegally impounding.				do	17	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	To pay costs of co'rt
do	19	N. W. M. P.	Fred. Mooney	Vagrancy.				do	19	Hissoy and Gibson, J. P's.	20 days hard labour
do	19	do	Wm. Lapp	do				do	19	do	do
do	19	do	J. Jarvis	do				do	19	do	do
do	20	License Inspectr	R. Downey	Selling liquor without license.				do	20	Cope and Disney, J. P's.	6 mos. imprisonm't
do	20	do	J. Harper.	Obstructing search for liquor.				do	20	do	Dismissed.
do	20	N. W. M. P.	T. Reeves.	Setting prairie fire.				do	20	Lakeand Skelatter, J. P's.	Fined \$50 and costs
do	20	John Trotter.	Geo. Trotter.	Insane.				do	20	G. Thompson, J. P.	Sent to Brandon Asylum.
do	20	D. Magee.	Stewart Mundal	Selling liquor to minor.				do	22	Finlay and Toure- quay, J. P's.	Dismissed.
do	20	N. W. M. P.	F. Rowland.	Setting prairie fire.				do	22	do	Fined \$15 and costs
do	21	do	Jas. Noble	Nuisance on premises.				do	21	T. Cope, J. P.	Fined \$25 and costs
do	21	do	F. Scott.	do				do	21	do	do
do	21	do	M. Pierce	do				do	21	do	do
do	22	do	M. Wiley.	do				do	22	do	do

## RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;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.
1897.				1897.			1897.			
May 22	N. W. M. P.	G. Haines.	Nuisance on premises.			Oxbow.	May 22	T. Cope, J. P.		Fined \$25 and costs
do 22	do	J. Hammond.	do			do	do 22	do		do
do 22	do	W. Gouge.	do			Wapella.	do 22	do		do
do 22	do	Geo. Nohfeld.	Peddling without a license			Wapella.	do 22	Wm. Blyth, J. P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do 22	Queen.	J. A. McKenzie.	Carrying concealed weapon.			Moosomin.	do 22	Hart & Bunn, J.P's.		Discharged with caution.
do 22	N. W. M. P.	Gottlieb Martin.	Theft.	June 14	C. E. Phipps and W. Trant, J.P's	Regina.	June 24	Judge Richardson.		Acquitted.
do 22	do	Wm. Moore.	Vagrancy.			do	May 24	Wm. Trant, J. P.		14 days hard labour
do 24	do	C. B. Langstaff.	Drunk and disorderly.			Yorkton.	do 28	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.		Fined \$1 and costs
do 24	do	W. Gordon.	Vagrancy.			Regina.	do 24	Wm. Trant, J. P.		3½ days hard labour
do 24	do	J. Price.	do			do	do 24	do		do
do 27	Queen.	W. Black.	Theft.	May 28	W. Trant, J. P.	do	June 16	Judge Richardson.		1 year hard labour.
May 27	N. W. M. P.	Ernest Enticott.	Setting prairie fire.			Hyde.	May 27	G. E. Hyde, J. P.		20 days impris'mt.
do 27	John Allen.	do	Deserting employer.			do	do 27	do		14 do
do 28	Anna Spanier.	Vincent Spanier.	Assault.			Fort Qu'Appelle	do 29	G. F. Guernsey & J. F. North, J.P's		Bound over to keep the peace.
do 30	N. W. M. P.	Jno. Olson.	Insanity.			Estevan.	June 2	C. Starnes, J. P.		Dismissed.
do 31	do	F. Horrocks.	Vagrancy.			Moose Jaw.	May 31	S. Green, P. M.		2 mos. impris'mt.
June 1	John Largour.	Val. Spanier.	Allowing stallion at large			Fort Qu'Appelle	June 3	G. F. Guernsey & J. R. North, J.P's		To pay \$5 for capture and costs of court.
do 1	Queen	S. Brotman.	Robbery.			Moosomin	do 2	G. F. Dunn, J. P.		Dismissed.
do 1	do	B. Levin	do			do	do 2	do		do
do 3	do	W. Merrell	Stealing ride on train			do	do 3	do		10 days impris'mt.
do 3	do	Louie Glaze.	Set prairie fire.			Summer.	do 4	Hubert Hill, J. P.		Fined \$3 and costs.
do 4	Tatton Brunner.	Wm. Bryan	Allowing team to run away			Regina.	do 12	Wm. Trant, J. P.		do \$5 do
do 4	Queen	Geo. Halem.	Stealing ride on train			Moosomin	do 6	G. F. Dunn, J. P.		do \$1 do
do 6	do	A. McDonald	Assault.			Grenfell	do 6	Ball & Lake, J.P's.		do \$1 do
do 7	Peter Kannairy.	G. Kay.	Theft.	June 7	G. Thompson, J. P	Indian Head	do 15	Judge Richardson.		1 days impris'mt.
do 7	Queen	Katar Krupper.	do			Grenfell	do 8	Ball & Lake, J.P's		3 mos. h. l.
do 7	do	J. T. Krupper.	Having stolen goods in house.			do	do 8	do		Dismissed.
do 8	License Inspector	H. Macey.	Selling liquor without a license.			Oxbow	do 8	Cope & Disney, J.P's		do

do	8	Phillip Tempal.	Jacob Bon.	Theft.	Grenfell.	do	12	T. A. Skilleter, W. H. Ball, J. P.'s.	do	2 mos. h. l.
do	10	N. W. M. P.	Thomas Guya.	Vagrancy.	Estevan.	do	10	C. Starnes, J. P.'s.	do	Fined \$50 and costs.
do	10	do	Yakkig Lukte.	do	do	do	10	do	do	do
do	10	A. C. Jarvis	Thos. Gillinan.	Selling liquor in prohibited hours.	Moosomin.	do	10	Dunn & Hart, J. P.'s.	do	do
do	13	Queen.	Geo. Taylor.	Theft.	do	do	19	Judge Wetmore.	do	2 years h. l.
do	4	N. W. M. P.	Win. Fisher.	Neglecting to turn out to prairie fire.	Fort Qu'Appelle	do	17	G. F. Guernsey, J. R. North, J. P.'s.	do	To pay costs of court.
do	14	do	J. Harrington.	do	do	do	17	do	do	do
do	14	do	M. Nugent.	do	do	do	17	do	do	do
do	14	Queen.	Joseph Swallow.	Theft.	Wolsley.	do	17	Judge Wetmore.	do	10 days h. l.
do	14	N. W. M. P.	Jacob Stevenson.	Neglecting to turn out to prairie fire.	Fort Qu'Appelle.	do	14	G. F. Guernsey, J. P.	do	Dismissed.
do	14	Queen.	John Hornyak.	Set prairie fire.	do	do	15	H. Hill, J. P.	do	3 weeks h. l.
do	17	Dan Robertson.	Angus Robertson.	Insane.	Whitewood.	do	18	Lamont & Robertson, J. P.'s.	do	To wait Lt. Govr's pleasure, sent to Brandon, 24, 6, 97.
do	15	John Marsden.	James Hall.	Assault.	Kutawa.	do	19	J. Hollis, J. P.	do	Dismissed.
do	17	N. W. M. P.	Herman Miller.	Vagrancy.	Estevan.	do	18	C. Starnes, J. P.	do	2 months h. l.
do	19	Queen.	R. Cheney.	do	Moosomin.	do	17	G. F. Dunn, J. P.	do	Dismissed.
do	19	do	Jos. Swallow.	Theft.	do	do	17	Judge Wetmore.	do	10 days h. l.
do	19	N. W. M. P.	M. Beaumont.	Stealing ride on train.	Regina.	do	19	M. Baker, J. P.	do	10 d. imprisonment.
do	19	do	do	Vagrancy.	do	do	19	do	do	14 days h. l.
do	21	Geo. Whitlock.	Phillip Temple.	Assault.	Grenfell.	do	21	W. H. Ball, J. P.	do	Withdrawn.
do	21	N. W. M. P.	Charles Pickers.	Theft.	Moosomin.	do	26	Judge Wetmore.	do	1 yr. imprisonment.
do	21	Queen.	Pat'k. Redwood.	Drunk.	Fort Qu'Appelle	do	23	G. F. Guernsey & J. R. North, J. P.'s.	do	Fined \$10 & costs.
do	21	do	Treaty Indian.	Drunk.	do	do	23	do	do	Fined \$10 & costs.
do	21	do	Hy. Bari, Treaty Indian.	Drunk.	do	do	23	do	do	Fined \$50 & costs.
do	21	do	J. Bhayont.	Giving liquor to Indians.	do	do	23	do	do	1 month h. l.
do	21	do	B. O. Kenebaw, (Indian).	Drunk.	do	do	23	do	do	do
do	21	do	Camil Coupal.	Giving liquor to Indians.	do	do	23	do	do	Fined \$50 & costs.
do	21	do	J. P. Campbell.	Theft.	Saltcoats.	do	26	Ed. Bolton, J. P.	do	Dismissed.
do	21	W. D. L. Kilburn.	D. Livingston.	Stable in an unsanitary condition.	Yorkton.	do	July	4 W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	do	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	21	N. W. M. P.	H. D. Baker.	Drunk and disorderly.	do	do	June	25	do	do
do	21	do	F. Reaman.	do	do	do	25	do	do	do
do	22	Queen.	Jno. O'Keefe.	do	Moosomin.	do	23	A. E. Hart, J. P.	do	Fined \$2 and costs.
do	23	N. W. M. P.	H. Campit.	Stealing ride on train.	Moose Jaw.	do	23	S. Green, P. M.	do	Fined \$4 and costs.
do	23	Queen.	Charles Pickers.	Theft.	Moosomin.	do	20	Judge Wetmore.	do	1 year h. l.
do	24	do	Godfroid Engle.	Vagrant.	Saltcoats.	do	26	J. A. McGibbon, J. P.	do	3 month h. l.
do	27	do	W. Jacobowitz.	Stealing ride on train.	Moosomin.	do	28	A. E. Hart, J. P.	do	Dismissed.
do	27	do	E. Bell.	do	do	do	28	do	do	do
do	28	do	Hy. Elliott.	Vagrancy.	Wapella.	do	30	W. Blyth, J. P.	do	3 months h. l.
do	28	do	Bruno Cline.	Theft.	Wolsley.	do	20	Benton & Toure way.	do	1 month h. l.
do	28	N. W. M. P.	John Dwyer.	Stealing ride on train.	Estevan.	do	29	C. Starnes, J. P.	do	4 d. imprisonment.
do	28	do	John Ladd.	do	do	do	29	do	do	do

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.	Trials by Jury.	Sentence.
1897.				1897.						
June 28	N. W. M. P.	Robert Ward	Stealing ride on train			Yorkton.	June 29	C. Starnes, J. P.		4 d. imprisonment.
do 29	do	G. Robertson	Drunk and disorderly			do	July 6	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do 29	Queen	Francis Grogan	Stealing horse.	July 3	Wm. Trant, J. P.	Regina	do 8	Judge Richardson		2 months h. l.
do 29	do	W. Weightman	Assault	do 3	do	do	do 8	do		Acquitted.
June 30	N. W. M. P.	Geo. Shelter	Peddling without license.			Wapella.	June 30	W. Blyth, J. P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do 30	do	M. Shelter	do			do	do 30	do		do
do 30	do	M. Murray	Vagrancy			do	do 30	do		Dismissed.
July 1	Queen	Thos. Sykes	Carry'g concealed weapon			Regina	July 2	Wm. Trant, J. P.		14 days hard labor.
do 1	do	do	do			do	do 2	J. Howe and Wm. Trant, J. P.		2 months do
do 1	do	John Baker	Vagrancy			do	do 2	Wm. Trant, J. P.		14 days do
do 2	do	Keeatehkew (Indian woman)	Drunk			Whitewood	do 3	W. A. Lamont, J. P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do 2	do	Shake Lessawar (Indian)	do			do	do 3	do		do 5 do
do 3	N. W. M. P.	S. Sanderson	Drunk and disorderly			Yorkton.	do 3	W. P. Hopkins		do 1 do
do 3	do	Jas. Williamson	do			Regina.	do 3	Wm. Trant, J. P.		do 1 do
do 3	do	Roger Sheehey	do			do	do 3	do		Dismissed on suspended sentence.
do 4	do	S. Thansfeld	Stealing ride on train			Moose Jaw	do 5	S. Green, P. M.		3 weeks in prison.
do 4	do	R. Jones	do			do	do 5	do		do do
do 5	Queen	C. J. Fox	Assault			Moosomin	do 5	Dunn & Daniels.		Fined \$2 and costs.
do 5	do	Jas. Campbell	do			do	do 5	do		Dismissed.
do 5	do	Montague Smith	do			do	do 5	do		do
do 5	do	Morgan Harris	do			do	do 5	do		Fined \$5 and costs.
do 5	do	do	do			do	do 5	do		do 2 do
do 5	N. W. M. P.	H. Lucas	Stealing ride on train			Regina	do 6	Wm. Trant, J. P.		Dismissed.
do 6	Queen	W. Waldon	Vagrancy			Moosomin	do 6	G. F. Dunn, J. P.		1 mon. hard labour.
do 6	do	Jas. Wilson	do			Broadview	do 6	W. Hudson, J. P.		do do
do 7	N. W. M. P.	Herbert Bliss	Carry'g concealed weapon			Oxbow	do 7	H. C. Disney, J. P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do 7	do	do	do			do	do 7	do		do 5 do
do 7	do	E. Cockrane	Vagrancy			Whitewood	do 7	W. A. Lamont, J. P.		30 days hard labor.
do 7	do	James Barnes	do			do	do 7	do		Dismissed.
do 7	do	John Cameron	Keeping vicious dog.			Moosomin	do 9	G. F. Dunn, J. P.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do 8	do	D. Cameron	Drunk and disorderly			Regina	do 9	Wm. Trant, J. P.		do 1 do
do 8	do	John Gatty	do			do	do 8	S. Green, P. M.		21 days hard labor.
do 8	do	Roger Cheney	Vagrant			Moose Jaw	do 8	do		do do

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	10	Thos. Ross	Charles Eyre	Assault	Yorkton	do	13	W. P. Hopkins	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	13	Peter Howe	Marj Half	Theft and vagrancy	Regina	do	14	Wm. Trant, J.P.	1 mon. hard labour
do	13	N. W. M. P.	John Hughes	Theft	Gainsboro'	do	28	Judge Wetmore	1 day imp.
do	do	do	N. Lacerk	Drunk and disorderly	Estevan	do	16	C. Starnes, J.P.	Fined \$1 & costs.
do	15	do	C. H. Hughes	Receiving stolen property	Gainsboro'	do	15	Henderson & Sadler, J.P's.	Fined \$5 & costs.
do	14	Queen	A. Sutherland	Setting prairie fire	Broadview	do	17	W. Hudson	Dismissed.
do	16	Carl Krag	J. McLanaghan	Theft	Whitewood	do	16	Mann Robertson, J.P.	30 dys. h. l.
do	16	Edward Field	A. Hunster	Assault	Theodore	do	19	C. J. Willis, J.P.	Dismissed, costs against plaintiff.
do	16	do	I. Erickson	Refusing to assist peace officer.	do	do	19	do	do
do	16	Katu Schweigh	Robert Wild	Assault	Hythe	do	16	James Franks, J.P.	Bound over to keep the peace, sur. \$200
do	17	W. Peltier	C. Payne	Having vicious dog	Fort Qu'Appelle	do	17	G. F. Guernsey, J.P.	Compl. rec. \$3, dog ordered to be shot.
do	19	N. W. M. P.	Joseph Daniels	Giving liquor to Indians.	do	do	19	G. F. Guernsey & J. F. North, J.P's.	3 mos. h. l.
do	19	J. Keir	W. Skuiner	Non-payment of wages	Cailmount	do	19	R. Cail & R. Stewart, J.P's.	To pay \$24 & cost of court.
do	19	Queen	do	Assault	do	do	19	do	Fined \$15 & costs.
do	18	do	G. Paulek	Assault with intent to do bodily harm.	Yorkton	do	do	do	do
do	20	D. McGregor	Robert Wild	Assault	Grenfell	do	20	Judge Wetmore	Fined \$40 & costs.
do	20	Ingle Erickson	E. A. Field	Using threat	Theodore	do	26	C. S. Willis, J.P.	Dismissed.
do	20	A. Hunster	do	Assault	do	do	26	do	do
do	20	Queen	A. Robertson	Stealing ride on train	Moosomin	do	20	A. C. Macdonell J.P.	10 dys. imp.
do	20	do	Ernest Fowler	do	do	do	20	do	do
do	20	do	Jos. McDonald	do	do	do	26	Wm. Trant, J.P.	Dismissed.
do	22	Frank Sawyer	Kate Luth	Assault	Regina	do	26	do	Fined \$1 & costs.
do	22	do	Dorothy Luth	do	do	do	24	Macdonell & Chapells, J.P's.	Dismissed.
do	22	Queen	Wm. McKay	Theft	Fleming	do	26	do	do
do	24	do	Harry Campbell	Assault	do	do	24	do	Fined \$10 & costs.
do	24	N. W. M. P.	Nicolas Paulek	do	Yorkton	do	Aug.	N. H. Neilson, J.P.	Fined \$2 & costs.
do	24	do	Paul Wolman	Pollution of stream.	do	do	July	W. P. Hopkins	Dismissed.
do	26	Queen	Philip Harper	Assault	do	do	30	do	Decision reserved.
do	26	Daniel Ludwig	Richard Barrett	do	Grenfell	do	31	Lehr & Skillater, J.P's.	Dismissed.
do	27	Queen	Sam. Carter	Stealing rifle on train	Moosomin	do	27	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	10 dys. imp.
do	27	do	Morris Young	do	do	do	27	do	do
do	28	N. W. M. P.	James Newman	do	Moose Jaw	do	28	S. Green, P. M.	3 weeks' imp.
do	28	N. W. M. P.	Thomas Moore	Stealing rifle on train	Moose Jaw	do	28	S. Green, P. M.	3 weeks' imprisonment.
do	28	P. Harper	H. F. Proctor	Assault	Whitesand	do	30	N. H. Neilson, J.P.	Decision reserved.
do	28	Queen	Alex. Chines	Vagrancy	Regina	do	28	W. Trant, J.P.	14 days hard labour
do	28	do	John Hughes	Theft	Moosomin	do	28	Judge Wetmore	24 hours do

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;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.
1897.				1897.			1897.			
July 28	N. W. M. P.	Edward Flett	Drunk and disorderly			Regina	July 28	Wm. Trant, J.P.		Fined \$2 and costs.
do 28	do	John Young	Insanity			Estevan	do 29	C. Starnes, J.P.		To await Let. Gov. pleasure; sent to Brandon, 4-8-'97.
do 30	Queen	Jos. Emerton	Theft			Moosomin	do 30	M. Macdonell and Dunn, J.P.s.		1 m. hard labour.
do 30	N. W. M. P.	Martin Ryan	Setting prairie fire			Estevan				Defendant left Canada.
do 31	do	M. Aleah	Peddling without license.			Yorkton	July 31	W.P. Hopkins, J.P.		Costs of court.
do 31	do	J. Ostrander	Contravention of village ordinance.			do	do 31	do		do
do 31	do	J. E. Rinder knuht	Creating disturbance.			do	Aug. 3	do		do
do 1	do	Thos. Good	Drunk and disorderly			Indian Head	July	J. Donnelly, J.P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do 17	do	John Corbett	Stealing ride on train.			do	do 17	do		7 d. imprisonment.
do 17	do	Wm. Skene	do			do	do 17	do		do
do 20	Arthur Bird	Chas. Green	Assault and battery			do	do 27	Donnelly and Thompson, J.P.s.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do 24	Philip Harper	H. T. Proctor	Assault			Yorkton	Aug.	4 N. H. Neilson, J.P.		Fined \$10 do
Aug. 2	N. W. M. P.	Joseph Gensalle	Giving liquor to treaty Indian.			Swan Riv. Agency, Fort Pelly.	do	3 W. E. Jones, I. A.		Dismissed.
do 2	Queen	Jas. Kennedy	Assault with intent to do bodily harm.	Aug. 3	Thos. McNutt, J.P.	Saltcoats				
do 4	Harry Hill	Nicolai Monolu jak.	Insane.			do	Aug.	6 J. A. McGibbon, J.P.		Committed to Brandon Asylum.
do 4	R. Cantelon	W. Weston	Assault			Fort Qu'Appelle	do	6 Guernsey and North, J.P.s.		Fined 50c. and costs
do 5	Queen	Jno. Cleghorn	Stealing ride on train.			Moosomin	do	5 A. C. Macdonell, J.P.		10 d. imprisonment
do 5	N. W. M. P.	Leonard Weightman	Vagrancy			Regina	do	5 W. Trant, J.P.		Dismissed.
do 7	Queen	Chas. Farrington	Stealing ride on train.			do	do	8 J. Howe, J.P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do 7	J. Hunt	R. Irwin	Theft			Grenfell	do	21 B. A. I. and Bush, J.P.s.		Fined \$1 do
do 9	Queen	Ah-che-coose (Indian)	Drunk on reserve			Broadview	do	10 M. Macdonell and Hudson, J.P.s.		1 m. hard labour.





## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Date of Summons and 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.
1897.				1897.			1897.			
Aug. 27	N. W. M. P.	Herbert Payne Elizabeth Herbert Bliss	Creating disturbance			Estevan	Aug. 27	C. Starnes, J.P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do	do	C. H. Knothe.	do			do	do	do		Dismissed.
do	Queen.	Joseph Cliff.	Vagrancy			Moosomin.	do	A. C. Macdonell, J.P.		do
do	do	Alex. Livingston	Contempt of court.			Yorkton	Sept. 3	W. P. Hopkins, J.P.		Fined costs of court
Sept. 2	F. C. Muegrove	W. J. Prizeman.	Theft.			Qu'Appelle	Oct. 6	Judge Richardson.		To come up for sen- tence, April 1 <sup>st</sup> , '98
do	N. W. M. P.	C. D. Field.	Breach of Game Ord.			Moosomin	Sept. 6	G. F. Dunn, J.P.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	Queen.	Michael Kayoon a Lavhie.	Assault			Fort Pelly	do	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.		Withdrawn.
do	A. Peltier	J. S. Court.	Non-payment of wages			Fort Qu'Appelle	do	G. F. Guernsey, J.P.		To pay wages in full and costs of court.
do	N. W. M. P.	A. Kerr	Breach of Game Ord.			Moosomin	do	G. F. Dunn, J.P.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	Queen.	C. Docherty	Fraudulently made out Bill of Sale.			Saltcoats	do	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.		Dismissed.
do	do	Annie Docherty.	Receiving goods to de- fraud creditors.			do	do	do		Withdrawn.
do	do	R. A. Zimmerman	Carrying concealed wea- pons.			Grenfell	do	W. H. Ball, T. A. Skilister and Bush, J. P.		1 month h. l.
do	do	R. Street	Drunk and disorderly			Whitewood	do	W. A. Mann, J.P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do	do	J. F. Lamont	do			do	do	do		do
do	M. Daniels	Jacob Kumava.	Breach of Labour Ord.			Forest Farm.	do	W. R. Carson, J.P.		do
do	A. Ginnis	S. Lauso.	Theft			Regina.	do	Judge Richardson.		10 days h. l.
do	Bernhard Naels.	Wm. Webster.	Assault			Grenfell	do	W. H. Ball, J. P.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	C. Pressentunz.	Wm. Grooves.	Non-payment of wages			Saltcoats	do	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.		Settled out of court
do	Queen	Henry Campbell	Assault			do	Sept. 24	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.		Dismissed.
do	do	Henry Campbell	Obstructing collection of taxes.			do	do	J. A. McGibbon and E. Bolton, J. P's.		do
do	N. W. M. P.	G. P. Rowland.	Refusing to assist at prairie fire.			do	do	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do	Queen	Julia Balent.	Stolen property in posses- sion.			Yorkton	do	W. P. Hopkins, and N. H. Neilson, J.P's		To come up for sen- tence when called.

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	8	do	J. E. McWilliams	Drunk				do	9	S. Green, P. M.	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	10	N. W. M. P.	E. Staples	Setting prairie fire.				do	27	W. P. Hopkins	Dismissed.
do	10	Queen	J. Stocker	Illicit distillery.				do	29	J. A. McGibbon & W. P. Hopkins, J. P.'s.	Withdrawn.
do	11	do	Jos. Cliff	Vagrancy				do	11	G. F. Dunn, J. P.	2 months h. l.
do	13	do	J. P. Campbell	Insulting and abusive language.				do	24	J. A. McGibbon, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	13	do	Phillip Popp	Theft of horse.				do	17	do	Dismissed.
do	13	do	Phillip Schneider	Receiving stolen property				do	13	John Benson, J. P.	do
do	13	do	Jae Blake	Stealing ride on train.				do	23	W. F. Hopkins, J. P.	Fined 25 cts.
do	14	do	V. Shactonkerk	Theft of cattle.				do	23	W. F. Hopkins, J. P.	Dismissed.
do	14	M. Gordon	James Gordon	Insane				do	14	A. B. Potter, J. P.	Committed to Regina jail sent to Brandon Sept. 25
do	15	Bernhard Naols	Jos. Webster	Non-payment of wages.				do	15	W. H. Ball, J. P.	Dismissed.
do	15	Joseph Webster	Bernhard Naols	Masters and Servants Act				do	15	do	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	15	H. T. Watson	Adaline Watson	Insanity				do	15	G. H. Scott, J. P.	Dismissed.
do	16	N. W. M. P.	H. Buck	Stealing ride on train.				do	17	S. Green, P. M.	10 days imprisonment
do	16	R. Brownlee	Simon Dekker	Masters and Servants Ordinance.				do	23	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	Settled out of court
do	17	Queen	Peter Rosetti	Drunk and disorderly				do	17	J. Benson, J. P.	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	20	N. W. M. P.	George Johnson	do				do	21	G. Thompson, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	20	Queen	Adrew Zaniszle	Illicit still in possession.				do	29	J. A. McGibbon, W. P. Hopkins, J. P.'s	Fined \$100 & costs and 1 month h. l.
do	20	do	L. H. McDonald	Theft				do	14	Judge Wetmore.	Dismissed.
do	21	N. W. M. P.	H. Ripley	Setting prairie fire.				do	24	J. A. McGibbon, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	21	do	J. McLay	Creating disturbance				do	21	do	do
do	21	do	G. Scott	do				do	21	do	do
do	21	do	J. Stevenson	Drunk on street				do	22	E. Bolton, J. P.	Fined \$2 and costs.
do	22	do	M. R. Harris	Setting prairie fire.				do	23	W. J. Blythe, J. P.	Dismissed.
do	23	Queen	Wm. Takkana	Insane				do	25	J. A. McGibbon, T. McNutt, J. P.	Fined costs of court
do	24	License Insp	D. J. O'Keete	Drunk when interdicted.				do	24	S. Green, P. M.	3 weeks hard lab.
do	24	N. W. M. P.	J. Daley	Vagrancy				do	25	W. A. Lamont, J. P.	Fined \$1 and cost
do	25	Queen	Thos. Barber	Drunk and disorderly.				do	25	W. H. Ball, J. P.	To pay wages in full and costs.
do	25	J. Gorbel	Wm. Buston	Non-payment of wages				do	27	S. Green, P. M.	To come up for sentence when called
do	26	Queen	E. H. Cann	Theft				do	27	Wm. Trant, J. P.	10 days hard lab.
do	27	N. W. M. P.	Newton Seord	Stealing ride on train.				do	30	G. Thompson, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	28	Elizabeth Knott	John Hardy	Assault				do	30	Mann and Lamont, J. P.'s.	Dismissed.
do	28	Queen	Ob. Paterson	Setting prairie fire				do	1	Hardy, Humphreys & Brownlee, J. P.'s	Fined \$100 and costs.
do	28	N. W. M. P.	Dan Matheson	do				do	30	Mann and Lamont, J. P.'s.	Dismissed.
do	29	Queen	John Sheppard	Cruelty to animals				do	4	E. Bolton, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	29	F. Baker	Adolf. Baker	Assault				do	29	B. Tourequey, J. P.	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	29	Queen	John Butcher	do							

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;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.
1887.				1887.						
Sept. 30	My. Ann Rattery	Wm. Rattery	Threatening violence.	1887.		Grenfell	Oct.	T. A. Skilator and Bush, J.P.s.		Dismissed.
do	Harry Sayer	Marie Boulee	Damaging property			do	do	do		To pay damage, \$250 and fined \$1 and costs.
do	H. Sayer	Jacob Boulee	Theft			do	do	Ball & Bush, J.P.s.		Dismissed.
do	Queen	Eliza Ruse.	Perjury	Oct.	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	Moosomin	do	do		Trial to come off in January, 1898.
do	W. Trelliving	Thos. Grayson.	Breach of Fire Ordinance			do	do	G. F. Dunn, J.P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
Oct.	Queen	Robert Huneker	Unlawfully doing away with a horse.			Theodore	do	C. S. Willis.		Fined costs of court
do	do	Arthur Huneker	do			do	do	do		do
do	H. Lomb	Mrs. King	Injury to person	Oct.	W. Trant, J.P.	Regina	do	do		Not yet tried.
do	Alex. McNabb.	Thos McNabb.	Stealing a horse.	Oct.	do	Kutawa	Oct.	Joseph Hollis, J.P.		Dismissed, plaintiff to pay costs
do	N. W. M. P.	L. Gibbening	Drunk and disorderly			Saltcoats	do	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.		Fined \$1 and costs of court.
do	Robert Bird	Dora Bird	Insanity			Grenfell	do	W. Bush, J.P.		Sent to Brandon, Oct. 13.
do	Regina.	W. A. Fowler	Perjury	Oct.	Dianey and Cope J.P.	Oxbow	do	Judge Wetmore.		Acquitted.
do	N. W. M. P.	T. Tinery	Stealing ride on train.			Moose Jaw	do	S. Green, P.M.		Fined \$5 and costs of court.
do	W. Newton	J. R. Egerton.	Refusing to pay wages.			do	do	W. C. Saunders, J.P.		To pay wages in full and costs of court.
do	Queen	H. R. James	Setting out prairie fire.			Sunnynead	do	W. A. Mann, J.P.		Fined \$10 and costs
do	N. W. M. P.	Charles Melvin.	Drunk and disorderly.			Regina	do	E. Phipps, J.P.		do \$2 do
do	Queen	M. Norman	do			Whitewood	do	W. A. Lamont, J.P.		do \$1 do
do	do	B. Johnson	do			Wapella	do	W. Logan, J.P.		do \$10 do
do	E. Stuart, license inspector.	Jane Williams	Selling liquor without license.			Cannington Manor.	do	J. G. Hardy, J.P.		do \$50 do
do	N. W. M. P.	Geo. Smith	Drunk and disorderly.			Indian Head	do	Humphrey, J.P.s.		do \$5 do
do	do	A. Kensey	Breach of fire ordinance.			Moosomin	do	Thos. Donnelly, J.P.		do \$5 do
do	do	do	do			do	do	G. F. Dunn, J.P.		do \$5 do



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.
1897.				1897.			1897.			
Oct. 26	Geo. Butler	F. Dean	Assault			Sunnymead	Oct. 28	W. A. Mann, W. A. Leacock, J. P.'s		Fined \$10 and costs
do	— Dickerson	T. J. Kensley	Stealing horse.			Moose Jaw	Nov. 3	W. C. Saunders, J. P.		Dismissed, plaintiff to pay costs.
do	Queen.	S. P. Swinzen.	Cattle stealing			Yorkton	Oct. 5	Judge Wetmore.		Dismissed.
Nov. 1	N. W. M. P.	Geofund Entel.	Vagrancy			Regina	Nov. 1	G. H. Scott, J. P.		3 mos. hard labour.
do	do	Joséph Pruno.	Stealing ride on train			do	do	Wm. Trant, J. P.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	do	Laporte, Appo.	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	Gustav Kolk.	Theft of wood.			do	do	do		To pay damage; fined \$3 and costs of court.
do	do	Phillip Nichols.	do			do	do	do		do
do	Queen.	Richard Mayhe.	Theft of goods under seizure.			Saltcoats	do	J. N. McGibbon, J. P.		Dismissed.
do	Queen.	Jas. Brooke.	Non-payment of wages.			Regina	do	Wm. Trant, J. P.		To pay wages in full and costs of court.
do	Chas. Corey						do			
do	4 J. A. Moore	F. Miller.	Assault			Moose Jaw	do	W. C. Saunders, J. P.		Fined \$20 and costs
do	4 Queen.	Jno. Wilson.	Drunk and disorderly			Moosomin	do	G. F. Dunn, J. P.		Fined \$2 and costs.
do	4 N. W. M. P.	John Downey.	Drunk while interdicted.			Cannington Manor.	do	F. G. Hardy, Jas. Humphreys, J. P.'s.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do	6 Queen.	B. McEwen.	Vagrancy.			Moosomin	do	A. C. Macdonell, J. P.		15 days hard lab'r.
do	7 N. W. M. P.	S. Crossbach	Stealing ride on train.			Indian Head	do	Hcs. Donnelly, J. P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
do	do	W. Vanhook	do			do	do	do		do
do	7 do	Ralph Albert.	Vagrancy			Estevan	do	G. H. Scott, J. P.		3 mos. hard labour.
do	do	James Newton	Insanity			Saltcoats	do	J. A. McGibbon, J. P.		To await Lieut. Governor's pleasure; sent to Brandon asylum.
do	10 Queen.						do			10 days imprison't.
do	10 do	Jno. Lewis	Stealing ride on train.			Moosomin	do	G. F. Dunn, J. P.		do
do	12 N. W. M. P.	W. Brown.	do			Regina	do	Wm. Trant, J. P.		do
do	13 John Dolphin.	James Balking.	Kidnapping.			Greenfell	do	Wm. Rushe, W. H. Ball, J. P.'s.		Dismissed.
do	13 J. Fitzgrald.	Jacob Boetler.	Breach school ordinance.			do	do	do		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	15 N. W. M. P.	C. Cane	Vagrancy.			Regina	do	Wm. Trant, J. P.		1 month hard lab'r.

do	15	Queen.	C. Smith	Theft.					16	W. C. Saunders, J. P.	do
do	15	A. Biggins.	John Hawkes	Libel					18	A. C. Macdonell, W.	Withdrawn.
do	15	do	E. E. Hawkes	do					18	A. Mann, J. P's.	do
do	16	John Hawkes	E. Biggins	do					18	do	do
do	18	N. W. M.P.	Wm. Campbell	Vagrancy					18	Wm. Trant, J. P.	3 mos. hard labour.
do	19	do	Charles Allen	do					19	do	4
do	19	Queen.	James Dawson	do					19	do	do
do	19	Queen.	R. Coleman	Theft					19	G. F. Dunn, A. C.	Dismissed.
do	19	N. W. M.P.	J. Agnew	Breach of Fire Ordinance					24	G. F. Dunn, J. P.	Fined \$10 and costs
do	20	Queen.	R. Braithwaite.	Theft					22	Fitzgerald & Bushe,	1 days imprisonm't
do	22	N. W. M.P.	B. McEwen	Vagrancy					22	J. P's.	1 mon. hard labour.
do	23	John Kuracts	J. Braskenski	Assault					26	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	Both parties to pay costs.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories from 1st December, 1896, to 30th November, 1897.

Place of Arrest.	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.
Medicine Hat.	1896. Dec. 3	N. W. M. P.	Geo. Wood.	Theft.	1896.		Medicine Hat.	Dec. 4	In. White-Fraser & Moodie, J.P's		Cases adjourned sine die. 4 months h. l.
do	do 3	do	do	Escaping from lawful custody after arrest on criminal charge.			do	do 4	do		
Maple Creek.	do 23	do	John Clark.	Drunk.			Maple Creek.	do 24	Insp. Moodie, J.P.		Fined \$5 or 14 days h. l. Fine paid.
Irvine.	do 23	do	Geo. Wood.	Breaking prison.			do	do 24	do		6 mos. h. l., to commence expir. prest sentence expir. 4. 37.
Maple Creek.	do 27	do	J. Nelson.	Aiding and abetting (George Wood to escape).	Dec. 30	Insp. White-Fraser, Insp. Moodie J.P's.	do	do 24	do		Noite pros., 4. 1. 37. Crown prosecutor.
Medicine Hat.	1897. Jan. 6	do	T. Kennedy.	Theft.			Medicine Hat.	Jan. 7	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.		21 days h. l.
do	do 7	do	do	Stealing a ride on C. P. R. train.			Maple Creek.	do 8	Insp. White-Fraser, J.P.		10 days h. l., to run concurrently with preceed'g sentence.
do	do 7	do	A. Ford.	do			do	do 8	do		5 days h. l.
do	do 7	do	A. Brenner.	do			do	do 8	do		10 do
do	do 7	do	Jos. Johnings.	Contempt of court.			do	do 8	do		5 do
do	do 7	do	do	Stealing a ride on C. P. R. train.			do	do 8	do		5 do
do	do 13	do	Jules Galvier.	do			Medicine Hat.	do 14	Insp. Moodie, J.P.		10 do
Maple Creek.	do 20	Paul Leveillé.	(Sab. Leveillé.	Stealing a horse from prosecutor.			Maple Creek.	do 21	A. O'Kell, Insp. Moodie, J.P's		Pros. to pay costs. Case dismissed.
do	do 20	N. W. M. P.	A. Brenner.	Drunk and disorderly.	1897.		do	do 30	Insp. Moodie, J.P.		Fined \$5 & costs or 14 days h. l. Imprsd
Medicine Hat.	do 13	do	C. Goldsmith.	Theft.	Jan. 13	Insp. White-Fraser, J.P.	Medicine Hat.	Feb. 5.	Judge Rouleau.		4 months h. l.
Maple Creek.	do 23	do	A. Brenan.	Vagrancy.			Maple Creek.	Jan. 23	Insp. White-Fraser, J.P.		5 days h. l.
do	do 30	do	do	do			do	do 30	do		14 do
Dunmore.	Feb. 9	do	Louis Clark.	Stealing a calf.	Feb. 10	In. Moodie, J.P.	Medicine Hat.	Feb. 11	Judge Scott.		Acquitted.



CRIMINAL RETURNS.

Maple Creek	do	17	do	J. Richardson.	Vagrancy.	do	Maple Creek	do	17	Insp. Moodie, J.P.	No. 1 month h. l.
Medicine Hat	Feb. 18	Regina.	do	A. Cayon.	Cattle killing.	do	Medicine Hat.	May 10	Judge Scott	No. 3 m. hard labour.	
Josefburg	do	23 N.W.M.P.	do	A. Mort.	Setting out poison contrary to law.	do	Maple Creek.	Feb. 24	Insp. White-Fraser, J.P.	Fined \$1.25 and costs or 1 m. hard labour.	
Medicine Hat	Mar. 1	do	do	Geo. Reid	Vagrancy	do	do	Mar. 2	Insp. Moodie, J.P.	21 days with hard labour.	
Maple Creek	Feb. 5	J. Poett.	do	J. Fleming.	Creating a disturbance.	Mar.	do	Feb. 19	do	Case dismissed; costs against prosecutor.	
Medicine Hat	do	7 N.W.M.P.	do	La Jeunesse.	Insane.	do	Medicine Hat.	Feb. 8	do	Sent to Brandon, 11-2-97.	
do	Mar. 6	do	do	(Wm. Cooper, Walter Cooper)	Wilful damage to treson N.W.M.P. Reserve.	do	do	Mar. 7	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 m. hard labour; fine paid.	
do	do	do	do	P. E. Blaky	Theft.	Mar. 17	Insp. Moodie, J.P.	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	Gipsey King, Chas. Harrington.	Vagrancy	do	Maple Creek	Mar. 2	do	do	
Swift Current	do	26	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	Thos. Brown.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	Thos. Dempsey	do	do	do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	John Nealon.	Stealing a ride on C.P.R. train.	do	do	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 d. h. l.; fine and costs paid.	
e Creek	Apr. 5	do	do	Peter McGinnis.	Creating a disturbance.	do	do	Apr. 6	do	Allowed to go on suspended sentence.	
do	do	do	do	C. W. Chapman.	Stealing a ride on C.P.R. train.	do	do	do	do	Fine \$5 and costs or 10 d. h. l.; fine and costs paid.	
do	do	do	do	Ed. H. Cane.	Vagrancy.	do	do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	W. Vaughan.	do	do	do	do	do	do	
do	do	do	do	C. Sheldon	Creating a disturbance.	do	do	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs; fine and costs paid.	
do	do	do	do	J. Sinclair	do	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.	
Medicine Hat	do	do	do	Fd. Czerwiski.	Vagrancy.	do	do	do	do	Released on suspended sentence.	
Josefburg	do	do	do	John Vogel.	Shooting prairie chicken out of season.	do	do	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs; fine and costs paid.	
Medicine Hat	do	do	do	Day Head (Indian).	Drunk.	do	do	do	do	5 d. hard labour.	
do	do	do	do	The Peepers (Indian.)	Drunk and creating a disturbance, and resisting arrest.	do	Medicine Hat.	do	do	No. 16 days hard labr.	

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	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.
Medicine Hat.	1897. Apr. 21.	N. W. M. P.	Jas. Carson.	Stealing a rifle on C. P. Ry. train.	1897.	.....	Medicine Hat.	Apr. 22.	Insp. Moodie, J. P.	No.	10 days hard lab'r.
Maple Creek.	do do	do	H. Williams.	Vagrancy	.....	.....	Maple Creek.	do 23.	do	do	42
Medicine Hat.	May 2	do	K. Kelly.	Assault	.....	.....	Medicine Hat.	May 3	do	do	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 mo. h. i.; fine and costs paid.
Swift Current.	do 14	do	W. M. Gillespie.	Stealing a rifle on C. P. Ry. train.	.....	.....	Maple Creek.	do 15	do	do	10 days hard lab'r.
do	do 14	do	Isaac Craven.	do	.....	.....	do	do 15	do	do	do
Maple Creek.	do 16	do	J. Kennedy.	do	.....	.....	do	do 17	do	do	do
do	do 16	do	J. Murray.	do	.....	.....	do	do 17	do	do	do
do	do 16	do	H. Lee.	do	.....	.....	do	do 17	do	do	do
do	do 16	do	J. Munroe.	do	.....	.....	do	do 17	do	do	do
do	do 16	do	R. Oliver.	do	.....	.....	do	do 17	do	do	do
do	do 17	do	Mary Sanders.	Drunk and disorderly	.....	.....	do	do 18	do	do	Allowed to go on suspended sentence.
do	do 17	do	"Red Breast" (Cree-Squaw)	Theft.	.....	.....	do	do 18	Insp. Moodie, J. P. & John Dixon.	do	do
do	do 20	do	Joseph Henry.	Vagrancy	.....	.....	do	do 20	Insp. Moodie, J. P.	do	42 days hard lab'r.
do	do 24	do	Robt. Lloyd.	Attempted suicide.	May 28	Insp. White, Fraser, J. P.	Medicine Hat.	June 17	Judge Scott.	do	Acquitted.
do	do 29	do	G. Walker.	Vagrancy	.....	.....	Maple Creek.	May 29	Insp. Moodie, J. P.	do	21 days hard lab'r.
Medicine Hat.	do 31	do	Chas. Strand.	Stealing a rifle on C. P. Ry. train.	.....	.....	do	June 1	do	do	10
Maple Creek.	do 26	do	.....	Illegal fence.	.....	.....	do	May 26	Inspector White & Fraser, J. P.	do	Given up to noon of 29th inst. to take up line.
Medicine Hat.	June 15.	A. Good.	W. Weiss.	Assault	.....	.....	Medicine Hat.	June 15	Insp. Moodie, J. P.	do	Fined \$5 and costs paid.
do	do 16	do	A. Good.	Abusive language.	.....	.....	do	do 16	do	do	Case dismissed.
do	do 16	do	do	Illegally branding cattle.	.....	.....	do	do 16	do	do	Dispute as to ownership of stock; no jurisdiction.
do	do 16	Tom.	Martin.	Assault	.....	.....	do	do 16	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs Paid.

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	do	16	Mitchell	Brown	Illegally brand'g coat.	do	do	do	do	do	Settled out of court.
Swift Current	July	1	N. W. M. P.	Mat Make	Vagrancy	Maple Creek	July	2	Insp. White-Fraser, J.P.	do	30 days' h. l.
do	do	1	do	Frank Hill	do	do	do	2	do	do	30
Medicine Hat	do	4	do	A. Hibbert	Stealing a ride on C.P.R. train.	do	do	5	do	do	5
do	do	4	do	do	Creating a disturbance.	do	do	5	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs. Paid.
do	do	4	do	McFarlane	do	do	do	6	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs. Paid.
do	do	12	J. H. G. Bray	A. Hughes	Illegally selling liquor.	Medicine Hat	do	12	Insp. White-Fraser and Moodie, J.P's.	do	Fined \$200 & costs or 4 months' h.l. Fine and costs paid.
Maple Creek	do	13	N. W. M. P.	H. Bowman	Drunk	Maple Creek	do	14	Insp. Moodie, J.P.	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 14 days' h.l. Fine and costs paid.
Swift Current	do	12	do	Wm. Bryan	Vagrancy	do	do	13	do	do	14 days' h.l.
do	do	12	do	Wm. Benson	do	do	do	13	do	do	14
Maple Creek	do	20	do	James Wood	Stealing a ride on C.P.R. train.	do	do	21	Insp. White-Fraser, J.P.	do	5
do	do	17	do	Oscar Silda	do	do	do	18	Insp. Moodie, J.P.	do	Case dismissed.
Maple Creek	do	22	do	Jas. Ferguson	do	Maple Creek	do	23	do	do	10 days' h.l.
do	do	22	do	do	Vagrancy	do	do	23	do	do	30
Medicine Hat	do	22	do	Joseph Amie	Drunk & disorderly.	do	do	23	do	do	30
do	do	27	do	Alfred Hind	Stealing a ride on C.P.R. train.	do	do	28	do	do	10 days' h.l.
do	do	27	do	Wm. Lightfoot	Drunk in Indian Camp.	do	do	28	Insp. Moodie & John Dixon, J.P's.	do	2 months h.l. or fined \$50 & costs. Imprisoned.
Maple Creek	Aug.	21	do	Jno. McCarthy	Stealing a ride on C.P.R. train.	do	Aug.	23	Insp. Primrose, J.P.	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days' h.l. Imprisoned.
do	do	23	John English	Alex. Bell	Peddling without a village license.	do	do	23	do	do	Fined \$5, license and costs, or 20 days' h.l. Fine and costs paid.
Swift Current	do	26	N. W. M. P.	John McKay	Stealing a ride on C. P. Ry. train and vagrancy.	Maple Creek	do	27	do	do	No. 20 days h. l.
do	do	26	do	F. Mills	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Medicine Lodge	do	22	do	Moses Dogre	Shooting ducks out of season.	Medicine Lodge	Sept.	3	do	do	Fined \$1 & costs or 14 days h. l. Fine and costs paid.

## RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	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.
Maple Creek.	1897. Sept. 6	N. St. Denis.	J. Cumberland	Non-payment wages.	1897.		Maple Creek.	Sept. 10	Insp. Primrose, J.P.	No.	Wages ordered to be paid with costs against defend't. Fined \$5 & costs.
Swift Current.	do 17	N. W. M. P.	G. A. Maudson	Stealing a ride on C. P. Ry. train.			Swift Current.	do 18	do do	do	Fine & costs paid.
do	do 17	do	L. L. Sanson	Peddling without a license.			do	do 18	do do	do	do do
do	do 17	do	D. Matte	Stealing a ride on C. P. Ry. train.			do	do 18	do do	do	Fined \$1 & costs. Fine & costs paid.
do	do 17	do	J. Thompson	Stealing a ride on C. P. Ry. train.			do	do 18	do do	do	do 10 days h. l.
Medicine Hat.	do 24	do	W. Thompson	Vagrancy.			Maple Creek.	do 25	Insp. Primrose, J.P.	do	20 days h. l.
do	do 24	do	W. Raymond	Stealing a ride on C. P. Ry. train.			do	do 25	do do	do	10 days h. l.
Maple Creek.	do 24	do	Jas. Clune	Vagrancy.			do	do 25	do do	do	10 days h. l.
do	do 24	do	R. Wagner	Stealing a ride on C. P. Ry. train and vagrancy.			do	do 25	do do	do	Sentence suspended.
do	do 24	do	J. Cornwall	do			do	do 25	do do	do	do 40 days h. l.
South Esk.	do 23	F. McDonald	M. Wenshom	Assault and battery			do	do 25	do do	do	5 days h. l.
do	do 23	do	H. Johnson	do			do	do 25	do do	do	Fined \$20 & costs \$4.35 or 2 months h. l., imprisoned.
Swift Current.	do 13	N. W. M. P.	R. Venable	Shooting prairie chicken out of season.			Swift Current.	do 13	W. Milburn, J.P.	do	do do
Maple Creek.	do 24	do	James Bassett	Stealing a ride on C. P. Ry. train			Maple Creek.	Sept. 25	Insp. Primrose, J.P.	No.	Fined \$5 and costs paid.
do	do 24	do	Crooked Legs Mc-Chinook	Vagrancy and being off their reserves without a pass.			do	do 25	John Dixon, J.P.	do	Fined \$2 and costs or 5 days h. l. Fine & costs paid.
do	do 24	do	Wm. Harris	Stealing a ride on C. P. Ry. train.			do	do 25	Insp. Primrose, J.P.	do	Case dismissed.
do	do 29	do	Chas. Simons	do			do	do 29	do do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days h. l. Fine & costs paid.





RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

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.						
Dec. 4	Regina	J. Bebout	Vagrancy.	Dec. 31	T. Ede, P. M.	Banff	1896.	F. Harper, J. P.	No.	30 days h. l.
do 10	do	C. P. Low	Lunacy	do 1	Z. T. Wood.	Calgary	do	Z. T. Wood, J. P.	No.	Adjudged insane.
do 23	do	G. Lewis	Drunk, &c.	do 1	do	do	do	D. H. Macpherson, J. P.	No.	Dismissed with a caution.
do 30	do	W. Kipling	Theft.	do 1	do	do	do	T. Ede, P. M.	No.	3 months h. l.
do 30	do	J. Chisholm	do	Dec. 31	T. Ede, P. M.	do	1897.	Judge Rouleau.	No.	1 year h. l.
do 20	do	G. Colby	Horse stealing	Jan. 1	Z. T. Wood.	do	do	do	No.	5 years Stony Mountain.
do 25	do	do	Cattle stealing	do 1	do	do	do	do	No.	do
1897.										
Jan. 4	Red Old Man.	Deerfoot.	Assault	do		do	do	Z. T. Wood, J. P.	No.	2 months h. l.
do 6	W. Brealey	H. Rilly	Setting out poison.	do		Metford	do	F. Harper, J. P.	No.	\$20 and costs.
do 11	Regina	D. Campbell	Drunk, &c.	do		Calgary	do	T. Ede, P. M.	No.	\$5 & costs or 21 d.
do 13	do	J. Nicholas	Vagrancy	do		Gleichen	do	V. J. Beaupre, J. P.	No.	30 days h. l.
do 13	do	F. Cadio	Lunacy	do		Calgary	do	Z. T. Wood, J. P.	No.	Adjudged insane.
do 21	do	L. A. Phain	Drunk, &c.	do		Banff	do	L. C. Fulmer, J. P.	No.	\$3 and costs.
do 27	G. A. Stewart	P. Reynolds	Assault, &c.	do		do	do	do	No.	\$1 and costs.
do 27	Regina	J. H. Davies	House breaking	Feb. 5	F. Harper, J. P.	Calgary	May 5	do	No.	do
do 27	do	J. H. Switzer	do	do 5	do	do	do	do	No.	do
do 27	do	J. H. Davies	Assault	do 5	do	do	do	do	No.	do
do 27	do	J. H. Switzer	do	do 5	do	do	do	do	No.	do
do 27	do	J. H. Davies	Stealing from person	do 5	do	do	do	do	No.	do
do 27	do	J. H. Switzer	do	do 5	do	do	do	do	No.	do
do 30	do	C. Quigly	Stealing ride.	do 5	do	do	do	do	No.	do
Feb. 5	do	A. J. Gournier	Vagrancy.	do		Gleichen.	Feb. 1	F. Harper, J. P.	No.	10 days imp.
do 15	do	P. Kavanagh	do	do		do	do	V. J. Beaupre, J. P.	No.	10 do
do 20	do	J. White	Setting out poison.	do		Banff	do	F. Harper, J. P.	No.	\$5 and costs.
do 20	do	M. Pickering	Theft.	do		do	do	do	No.	Dismissed.
do 25	do	J. McInosh	Lunacy	do		do	do	do	No.	Dismissed.
Mar. 3	do	A. D. Wright	Selling liquor without license.	do		do	do	F. Harper & D. H. McPherson, J. P's.	No.	Dismissed.

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.
1897.				1897.			1897.			
Mar. 11	W. M. Baker	T. I. McHugh	Taking timber from Indian Reserve.			Gleichen	Mar. 11	V. J. Beaupre, & H. F. Knight, J.P.s		\$4 and costs.
do	T. P. McHugh	M. Peobles	Assault			do	do	do		\$5 and costs.
do	Regina	A. Aitchison	Stealing ride			do	do	do		10 days imp.
Apr. 2	do	J. Starlight	Theft			Calgary	Apr. 4	A. B. Perry, & D. H. McPherson, J.P.s		Allowed to go on susp'd sentence.
do	Regina	F. Mitchell	Theft			Calgary	do	7 A. B. Perry, J.P.		Dismissed.
do	do	S. Smith	Vagrancy			Gleichen	do	do		do
do	do	A. Freeborn	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	J. Windor	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	P. Charetza	do			do	do	do		do
do	D. Black	W. Cleveland	Violating Ordinance respecting master and servant.			do	do	do		To pay costs.
do	do	F. Greenbeer	Rape			do	do	do		do
do	Regina	J. McKay	Indecent assault	April 16	T. Ede, P.M.	Calgary	May 5	Judge Scott		Dismissed.
do	do	Calif Child	do	do 19	do	do	do	do		6 months h. l.
do	do	Running Wolf	Maiming	do 29	D. F. Knight, J.P.	Gleichen	do 13	do		Dismissed.
do	do	J. Munroe	Vagrancy	do	do	Calgary	April 29	T. Ede, P.M.		1 month h. l.
do	do	J. Crowling	do	do	do	do	do 29	do		2 months h. l.
May	F. Kerr	J. Kerr	Assault			Banff	May 5	F. Harper, J.P.		Costs of court.
do	Regina	J. Daly	Vagrancy			do	do 5	do		30 days h. l.
do	do	W. Bryden	Pointing revolver and threatening to shoot.			do	do 6	do		\$20 and costs and bound over to keep the peace.
do	Regina	J. B. Sweatland	Vagrancy			Calgary	do 5	T. Ede, P.M.		1 month h. l.
do	do	F. Bloomfield	Assault			do	do 13	Judge Scott		Dismissed.
do	do	W. Wilson	Stealing ride	May 5	F. White, J.P.	Gleichen	do	do		10 days imp.
do	do	S. Godfrey	Carrying conceal'd weapon			H. River	do 23	P. C. H. Frimrose, J.P.		Dismissed.
do	do	I. Cravens								
do	do	E. Oliver								
do	do	F. Grant								
do	do	F. Warner								
do	do	O. Henry								
do	do	M. Gillespie								
do	do	C. Munroe								
do	do		Stealing ride			Gleichen	do 31	D. F. Knight, J.P.		10 days imp. each.



CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	do	H. Fraser	June 4	P. C. H. Primrose, J.P.	Calgary	Nov.	5	Judge Scott	No.	Dismissed.
do	do	do	May 27	F. J. Gough, J.P.	Okotoks	do	5	do	2 months h. l.	
do	do	W. Biggs	do	do	Baiff	May 27	F. Harper, J.P.	do	10 days imp.	
do	do	J. Salmon	do	do	do	do	do	do	\$5 and costs.	
do	do	J. Williams	do	do	do	do	17	do	10 days imp.	
do	do	W. Green	do	do	do	June 8	do	do	30 days h. l.	
June	do	I. Craven	do	do	do	do	14	do	Dismissed.	
do	do	W. Gillespie	do	do	do	do	14	do	do	
do	do	J. Grant	do	do	do	do	14	do	do	
do	do	R. Tully	do	do	do	do	14	do	10 days imp.	
do	do	W. Green	do	do	Canmore	do	8	do	30 days'imprment	
do	do	Sing Hing	do	do	Calgary	do	10	P. C. H. Primrose, and W. H. Routledge, J.P.'s	\$1 and costs.	
do	do	Hong Sing	do	do	do	do	10	do	\$5 and costs.	
do	do	Wong Now	do	do	do	do	10	do	\$5 and costs.	
do	do	R. Loschild	do	do	Baiff	do	14	F. Harper, J.P.	14 days' hard labour	
do	do	P. Cunningham	do	do	do	do	21	do	14	
do	do	P. Cunningham	July 5	F. Harper, J.P.	Calgary	Nov.	1	Judge Scott	Dismissed.	
do	do	Zamoche	do	do	Baiff	June 21	F. Harper, J.P.	do	To leave town.	
do	do	J. Clarke	do	do	do	do	30	do	7 days' imp.	
July	do	R. Bennett	do	do	Gleichen	July 5	D. F. Knight, J.P.	do	5 days' imp.	
do	do	Wolf Child	do	do	do	do	5	G. H. Wheatley,	Dismissed.	
do	do	E. Otis	do	do	Calgary	do	9	Indian agent,	\$1 and costs.	
do	do	H. Mann	do	do	do	do	9	W. E. Winter, J.P.	\$2 and costs.	
do	do	S. Johnston	do	do	do	do	10	do	1 month' hard labour	
do	do	A. Callyns	July 17	W. H. Routledge, J.P.	Pekisko	do	17	do	Out on bail. Not yet tried.	
do	do	R. Gervais	do	do	do	do	17	do	do	
do	do	Bull's Head	do	do	Calgary	do	14	Z. T. Wood, J.P.	\$5 and costs or 7 days' hard labour.	
do	do	Josephine	do	do	do	do	14	do	\$5 and costs or 7 days' hard labour.	
do	do	Marguerite	do	do	do	do	14	do	do	
do	do	A. McMillan	do	do	do	do	14	do	do	
do	do	Black Jack	do	do	do	do	15	Z. T. Wood & W. H. Routledge, J.P.'s	1 m'th hard labour.	
do	do	J. Mallette	do	do	do	do	17	do	\$50 and costs or 2 m'th' hard labour	
do	do	Young Man Ch'f	do	do	do	do	19	do	Dismissed.	
do	do	W. McLean	do	do	do	do	20	do	do	
do	do	T. Daley	do	do	do	do	20	W. R. Winter, P.M.	1 m'th' hard labour.	
do	do	W. Fresson	do	do	Gleichen	do	26	D. F. Knight, J.P.	30 days' hard labour	
do	do	J. Patterson	do	do	do	do	Aug. 2	do	Dismissed.	
do	do	C. McMillan	do	do	do	do	Aug. 2	do	Dismissed.	

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.
1897.				1897.			1897.			
Aug. 8	Queen	S. Churchill	Lunacy			Calgary	Aug. 10	W. R. Winter, P.M.		Dismissed.
do 10	do	J. Davies	Vagrancy			do	do	do		7 days' hard labour
do 10	do	J. Wilson	do			Banff	do 12	W. H. Rutledge		\$10 or 3 days' hard labour.
do 11	do	J. S. deMulker	Carrying a pistol.			Calgary	do 13	J.P.		Fined \$5.
do 14	do	J. Brown	Drunk, &c.			do	do	Z. T. Wood, J.P.		\$10 and costs or 30 days' hard labour
do 14	do	N. McCallum	do			do	do	do		\$5 and costs or 15 days' hard labour
do 14	do	A. Filcher	Vagrancy			do	do	W. H. Rutledge, J.P.		Dismissed.
do 14	do	A. Filcher	Assault			do	do	do		\$5 and costs.
do 31	do	M. Woods	Incest	Sept 1		do	Nov. 2	Judge Scott		Dismissed.
Sept. 3	Regina.	"The Cat"	Theft.			Calgary	Sept. 4	W. R. Winter, P.M.		3 months hard lab.
do 3	do	"The Deer"	do			do	do	do		do
do 9	do	N. Leach	Allowing diseased cow to run at large.			do	do 18	Z. T. Wood, J.P.		Dismissed with caution.
do 25	do	E. Abram	Stealing ride.			Gleichen.	do 25	D.F. Knight, J.P.		10 days'impris'm't
do 20	do	G. Hughes	Vagrancy			Banff.	do 20	W. H. Rutledge, J.P.		Allowed to go on suspended sent'ce.
do 29	do	J. Butters	Lunacy			Calgary	do 20	W. R. Winter, P.M.		Adjudged insane.
do 29	do	J. Jackson	do			do	do 30	do		do
do 25	do	J. McDonald	Vagrancy			Gleichen.	do 25	D.F. Knight, J.P.		Dismissed.
do 25	do	J. Murphy	do			do	do 25	do		do
do 25	do	R. Evans	Stealing ride.			do	do 29	do		10 days'impris'm't
do 30	do	H. Dobson	do			do	do 30	do		do
Oct. 1	do	J. Bassett	Aggravated assault.	Oct. 4	W. H. Rutledge, J.P.	Calgary	Nov. 5	Judge Scott	No.	Allowed to go on suspended sent'ce.
do 9	do	G. Richardson	Stealing ride.			Banff.	do 11	W. H. Rutledge, J.P.		10 days'impris'm't
do 11	do	T. Jones	Allowing prairie fire to run at large.			Gleichen.	do 18	D.F. Knight, J.P.		Dismissed.
do 13	do	T. Doyle	Stealing ride.			Calgary	do 14	J.O. Wilson, J.P.		1 day'impris'm't.
do 13	do	J. W. Sully	do			do	do 14	do		do
do 13	do	W. R. Brown	do			do	do 14	do		do
do 19	do	J. Ross	Theft.			do	do 25	A. B. Perry & J. O. Wilson, J.P's.		1 month hard lab'r.

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

do	23	do	L. Chapis.	Drunk.	do	do	do	do	do	25	Wilson and Routledge, J.P's.	20 days hard labo'r.
do	24	do	W. Murray	Stealing ride.	do	do	do	do	do	25	do	\$5 fine.
do	24	do	J. Burns.	do	do	do	do	do	do	25	do	\$5 do
do	24	do	W. Murray	Carrying concealed weapons.	do	do	do	do	do	25	do	\$5 do
do	25	do	A. Brennevec.	Drunk, etc.	do	do	do	do	do	27	do	Dismissed.
do	28	do	"The Key"	Drunk.	do	do	do	do	do	29	do	14 days hard labo'r.
do	28	do	Running Eagle.	do	do	do	do	do	do	29	do	do
do	28	do	"The Otter"	Supplying liquor to Indians.	do	do	do	do	do	29	do	1 month hard lab'r.
do	28	do	Bull Carrier	do	do	do	do	do	do	29	do	1 do
do	28	do	L. Hironell	do	do	do	do	do	do	29	do	1 do
do	30	do	A. Collins	Cattle stealing	Oct. 30	W.H. Routledge, J.P.	do	do	do	29	do	Out on bail.
do	30	do	R. Gervais	do	do	do	do	do	do	29	do	do
do	25	do	J. Grady.	Vagrancy.	do	do	do	do	do	29	do	do
Nov.	6	do	A. Collins	Cattle stealing	Nov. 6	W.H. Routledge, J.P.	Gleichen.	do	do	25	V.J. Beaupre, J.P.	Not yet tried.
do	6	do	R. Gervais	do	do	do	do	do	do	25	do	21 days hard labo'r.
do	6	do	A. Collins	do	do	do	High River.	do	do	25	do	Out on bail.
do	6	do	R. Gervais	do	do	do	do	do	do	25	do	do
do	6	do	A. Collins	do	do	do	do	do	do	25	do	do
do	6	do	R. Gervais	do	do	do	do	do	do	25	do	do
do	7	do	T. Flynn	Theft.	do	do	do	do	do	6	do	do
do	6	do	A. Patterson.	Stealing ride.	do	do	Calgary	do	do	8	J.O. Wilson, J.P.	do
do	8	do	J. Hutchison.	Vagrancy.	do	do	Gleichen.	do	do	6	D.F. Knight, J.P.	\$2 and costs.
do	9	do	Marguerite.	Aggravated assault	do	do	Calgary	do	do	9	J.O. Wilson, J.P.	Dismissed.
do	9	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	17	Wilson and Routledge, J.P's.	2 mos. h.l. To run
do	9	do	do	Intoxication	do	do	do	do	do	18	do	1 mo. h.l. J. cently.
do	20	do	H. Dalton	Vagrancy.	do	do	Gleichen.	do	do	20	D.F. Knight, J.P.	15 days hard lab'r.
do	20	do	A. Reid	do	do	do	do	do	do	20	do	do
do	20	do	A. Maurice	do	do	do	do	do	do	20	do	do
do	26	do	A. Lucey	Stealing ride.	do	do	do	do	do	20	do	do
do	26	do	J. Cliff.	do	do	do	do	do	do	20	do	do
do	20	do	G. McWilliams.	Vagrancy.	do	do	do	do	do	26	V.J. Beaupre, J.P.	10 days impris'm't.
do	20	do	R. Lowe	do	do	do	do	do	do	26	do	do
do	20	do	G. McWilliams.	do	do	do	do	do	do	20	D.F. Knight, J.P.	Dismissed.
do	13	do	A. Oesterburg	Stealing ride.	do	do	do	do	do	20	do	do
do	13	do	O. Mackie	do	do	do	do	do	do	15	do	5 days impris'm't.
do	13	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	15	do	5 do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	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.
Lethbridge	1896. Dec. 4	Queen	W. C. Whitworth.	Cattle killing	1896. Dec. 14	Supt. R. B. Deane.	Lethbridge	1897. Mar. 25	Judge Rouleau.	No.	12 mos. imp. h. l.
do	do 15	do	J. Bullock	Theft.	do	do	do	do	Supt. R. B. Deane & F. Champness, J. P.	1	1 month imp. h. l.
Countess	do 19	do	M. O'Connor	do	do	do	do	do	Supt. R. B. Deane	Case dismissed	Fined \$1 & costs.
Lethbridge	do 25	do	J. Martin	Drink and disorderly	1897.	do	do	do	Supt. R. B. Deane & F. Champness, J. P.	do	do
do	1897. Feb. 1	do	J. Turner	do	do	do	do	do	Supt. R. B. Deane	Fined \$1 & costs.	Ordered to pay costs and to keep peace for 12 mos.
do	do 22	do	A. McBean	Assault.	do	do	do	do	Supt. R. B. Deane & F. Champness, J. P.	Fined \$50 & costs.	do
do	do 22	Thos. Lewis	T. L. Davies	Selling liquor during prohibited hours	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$5 & costs.	do
do	do 23	Queen	Geo. King	Drunk & disorderly	do	do	do	do	Supt. R. B. Deane	To come up for judgment when called upon.	do
do	do 23	do	A. K. Nutting	Theft.	do	do	do	do	Supt. R. B. Deane and F. Champness, J. P.	Fined \$1 & costs.	do
do	do 10	do	Mike Sako	Drunk and disorderly	do	do	do	do	Supt. R. B. Deane	Ordered to pay \$4 each for damages, and to keep the peace for 1 year.	do
do	do 10	do	W. H. Luke, J. A. Barclay	Theft.	do	do	do	do	Supt. R. B. Deane & F. Champness, J. P.	Sent to Brandon.	Fined \$5 & costs.
do	do 16	do	Edw. Craney	Ineane.	do	do	do	do	Supt. R. B. Deane	do	do
do	do 28	do	F. Ruckl	Assault.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Many Berries	Jun. 14	do	W. Waters	Cattle stealing	1897. Jun. 17	Supt. R. B. Deane.	do	July 20	Judge Scott.	No.	Prison'r discharged.
Lethbridge	do 29	do	W. R. Jameson	House breaking	do	do	do	do	do	No.	Charge withdrawn by Crown Prosecutor.
do	do 15	do	Jas. O'Neil	Vagrancy.	do	do	do	do	Supt. R. B. Deane	6 mos. imp't. h. l.	Fined \$1 & costs or 7 days h. l.
do	do 16	do	Thos. Butler	Drunk and disorderly	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

do	do	J. Rayburn.....	Forgery	July 31	Supt. R. B. Deane.	do	Nov. 30	Judge Rouleau.	No. 3 mos. imp't. h. l.
do	Aug. 12	Pat. Molloy	Drunk and disorderly	do	do	do	Aug. 13	Supt. R. B. Deane	Fined \$2 & costs.
do	do	C. H. Baker	Absenting them-				do	do	In consideration of
	do	W. Booth	selves without				do	do	the defendants
		J. Barnes	leave from their						promising to re-
		J. Willard	proper service or						turn to their con-
		A. Smith	employment.						tract work, no
		J. Law							order made dur-
		B. Empey							ing their good
									behaviour.
do	do	Sam Jones	Absenting them-		Lethbridge	do	Aug. 16	Supt. Deane	Case dismissed.
	do	Mike Petromi	selves without leave				do	do	Complaints with-
		Frank Rutki	from their employ't.				do	do	drawn.
							do	do	
do	do	M. Doheny	Refusing to work for			do	do	do	Case dismissed.
		John Hanley	their employer.						
		Fred Gibbs							
		P. Masdon'ld							
do	do	M. McAllister	Drunk and disorderly		do	do	do	do	5 days imp. at h. l.
do	do	John Higgins	do		do	do	do	do	10 days imp. at h. l.
do	do	Rich'd Boyle	do		do	do	do	do	5 days imp. at h. l.
do	do	do	Mischief		do	do	do	do	To pay damage, \$1,
									and costs, or 5
									days h. l.
do	do	Frank Ogrivie	Non-paym't of wages		do	do	Sept. 3	do	Order to pay with
									costs.
do	do	Matth. Crow	Theft.		do	do	do	17 F. Champness,	3 months imp. at
								Supt. Deane.	h. l.
do	do	H. Healy	Supplying liquor to		do	do	do	27 Supt. Deane	Fined \$50 & costs.
			an Indian.						Half fine to in-
									former.
do	do	Thos. Ward	Attempted suicide	Oct. 4	do	do	Nov. 30	Judge Rouleau	1 mo. imp. h. l.
do	do	H. Reynolds	Drunk and disorderly		Supt. Deane		Sept. 29	Supt. Deane	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	do	Geo. Wren	Vagrancy				do	do	3 mos. imp. h. l.
do	do	Wm. Borth	Theft.				do	2 F. Champness,	Prisoner allowed to
								Supt. Deane.	go at large upon
									his own recogniz-
									ance.
do	do	Wm. Ashe	Drunk and disorderly				do	4 Supt. Deane	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	do	H. Pearson	Creating disturbance				do	do	do
			in street by scream-						
			ing						
do	do	A. McGregor	Drunk and disorderly				do	do	do
do	do	L. Favelle	do				do	do	do
do	do	Noah Munroe	A fugitive from jus-				do	do	Prisoner discharg-
			tice in the U. S.				do	do	ed. Charge with-
			A. -Charged with				do	do	drawn by sheriff
			cattle killing.				do	do	of Fort Benton.
			Drunk and disorderly				do	do	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	do	Mos. Dillon			Lethbridge		do	do	

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	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.
Lethbridge	1897. Oct. 10	Queen	Chas. Breslin	Stealing from the person.	1897. Oct. 11	Supt. Deane	Lethbridge	1897. Nov. 30	Judge Rouleau	No.	9 months imprisonment h. l.
do	do	do	Wm. O'Neil	Assault	do	do	do	Oct. 11	Supt. Deane	do	Fined \$10 and costs
do	do	do	Jas. O'Neil	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
do	do	do	Sam. Baxter	Drunk and disorderly	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs or 5 dys. impr'm't
do	do	do	John Grey	Theft	do	do	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
do	do	do	do	Drunk and disorderly	do	do	do	do	do	do	14 dys. impr'm't h. l.
do	do	do	Thos. Holmes	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs or 7 dys. impr'm't.
do	do	do	James H. Wallace	Disposing of an animal known by him to be labouring under an infectious disease.	do	do	do	Oct. 29 } Nov. 20 }	F. Champness & Supt. Deane	do	Fined \$100 or 6 weeks' imprisonment.
do	do	do	Mark Johnson	Procuring intoxicant, although an interdicted person.	do	do	do	Oct. 29	Supt. Deane	do	Fined \$20 and costs or 1 month imprisonment.
do	do	do	Jake Lake	House breaking and committing an indictable offence therein.	Nov. 10	Supt. Deane	do	Nov. 30	Judge Rouleau	No.	2 years imprisonment with hard labour at Regina.
do	do	do	Alfred Cole	Unlawfully pointing a pistol at Kate Hart.	do	do	do	do	F. Champness & Supt. Deane	do	Fined \$25 and costs or 6 weeks imprisonment.
do	do	do	Dan McIntomney	Selling liquor during prohibited hours.	do	do	do	do	F. Champness & Supt. Deane	do	Fined \$100 and costs or 4 months imprisonment.
do	do	do	Aug. Anderson	Obtaining money and goods by false pretences.	Nov. 23	Supt. Deane	do	do	Judge Rouleau	No.	6 months imprisonment h. l.
do	do	do	Geo. Bennett	Theft	do	do	do	do	do	No.	Prisoner acquitted.
do	do	do	C. Northwest	Horse stealing	do	do	do	do	do	No.	1 month impr't h. l.
Macleod	do	do	Goose Chief	Aiding and abetting fugitives.	do	do	Macleod	do	G. E. Sanders	No.	Case dismissed.

CRIMINAL RETURNS

Bound'y Creek ek	do do	23 9	do do	R. Vadrains. (i. Robertson.	Cattle stealing Giving intoxicants to Indians.	Lee's Creek, Fincher Creek.	do do	23 9	H. J. A. Davidson do bert.	do do	Case dismissed, 1 month hard lab. and \$30 and costs or in default 1 mo. hard labour. Fined \$5 and costs.
Lee's Creek	do	19	do	A. Lindquest.	Causing disturbance by being drunk.	Lee's Creek.	do	19	H. J. A. Davidson	do	Fined \$10 or 30 days imprisonm't
Stand-off	do	20	do	The Calf	Drunk	Stand-off.	do	21	A. M. Jarvis	do	14 days' hard labour
Macleod	do	25	do	Many Bears	Larceny	do	do	26	H. S. Casey	do	1 mo. imprisonm't.
do	do	27	do	Pretty Face.	Drunk	Macleod.	do	28	Casey-Jarvis	do	1 mo. imprisonm't.
do	do	27	do	Three Stars.	Intoxicants in posses- sion.	do	do	28	do	do	1 mo. hard labour.
do	do	27	do	Little Leaf.	Drunk	do	do	28	do	do	Dismissed.
do	do	27	do	Many Seniors.	do	do	do	28	do	do	do
do	do	27	do	Rides-ahead	do	do	do	28	do	do	do
do	do	27	do	The Rider	do	do	do	28	do	do	do
do	do	27	do	W. Taylor	Tresspass on Reserve	do	do	28	H. S. Casey.	do	do
do	do	27	do	J. Symonds.	Giving intoxicants to Indians.	do	do	31	do	do	do
Fincher Creek	do	28	do	W. Beard.	Discharging firearms on Lord's Day.	Pincher Creek.	do	28	A. R. Uthbert.	do	Suspend'd sentence
do	do	29	do	G. Lavoasseur.	Assault	do	do	29	do	do	Withdrawn.
do	do	30	do	J. C. Routhier	Drunk	do	do	31	do	do	1 mo. hard labour.
Macleod	do	30	do	Fagle Moccas sin.	do	Macleod.	do	31	H. S. Casey.	do	do
do	do	30	do	Mickey	do	do	do	31	do	do	1 mo. imprisonm't.
do	do	30	do	Near Shot	do	do	do	31	do	do	do
do	do	30	do	The Toe	do	do	do	31	do	do	do
do	do	30	do	No Chief	do	do	do	31	do	do	do
do	do	30	do	Big Wolf	do	do	do	31	do	do	do
do	do	26	do	Escape.	do	do	do	31	A. M. Jarvis	do	do
Stand-off	do	23	do	Gregoire.	Intoxicants to Indian	Stand-off	do	21	Casey-Jarvis	do	6 mo. hard labour and \$300 or 3 mo. hard labour.
Macleod	do	30	do	Lambert.	do	Macleod.	do	29	Casey-Jarvis	do	Remand'd and with- drawn 6th Jan., 1897.
do	do	30	do	Clancey	do	do	do	30	H. S. Casey.	do	6 mo. hard labour and \$300 or 3 mo. hard labour.
do	do	25	do	Charcoal	Murder	do	do	26	Casey-Jarvis	do	1897.
Stand-off.	do	11	do	1896	do	do	do	1897	Judge Scott	do	Sentenced to be hung on 16th March, 1897.
do	do	2	do	1896	do	do	do	1897	Judge Scott	do	Sentence execut- ed 16th March, 1897.
do	do	2	do	1897	do	do	do	1897	Judge Scott	do	1 month impris- onment.
do	do	2	do	1897	do	do	do	1897	Judge Scott	do	2 months h. l.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offences.	Date of Committal.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If Tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1897.				1897.			1897.			
Macleod	Jan. 2	Regina	Ghost Bear	Drunk.			Macleod	Jan. 2	H. S. Casey	do	1 m. imprisonment.
do	do	do	Joe Healy	do			do	do	do	do	Withdrawn.
do	do	do	Crop-eared wolf.	Unlawful branding.			do	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	do	do	Lambert	Intoxic'ts. to Indians			do	do	do	do	6 mos. h. l. & \$300 or 3 mos. h. l.
Livingstone	do	do	Duquesne	Larceny			Livingstone	do	Ross-Gillingham	do	7 days.
Macleod	do	do	Heinault	Intoxic'ts. to Indians			Macleod	do	Steele-Casey	do	6 mos. h. l. & \$300 or 3 mos. h. l.
do	do	do	do	do			do	do	do	do	Appeal to be heard in 3 mos.
do	do	do	Knuth	Attempting to obtain money under false pretences.			do	do	do	do	Appeal upheld conviction quashed.
do	do	do	do	do	Jan. 23	H. S. Casey	do	do	do	do	Found not guilty.
do	do	do	do	Causing disturbance by being drunk.			do	do	do	do	\$1 & costs or 5 dys.
Pincher Creek	Mar. 2	D. Brux	P. Houle	Assault.			Pincher Creek	Mar. 3	Cuthbert-Mor-	do	Bonds to keep peace
do	do	do	J. Miller	Cruelty to animals.			do	do	den.	do	Dismissed.
Cardston	do	do	E. C. Snow	Selling liquor without a license.			Cardston	do	Davidson - Sher-	do	do
do	do	do	C. Dawson	do			do	do	man.	do	do
do	do	do	R. Brown	Allowing swine to run at large.			do	do	Sherman	do	Fined the costs.
Pincher Creek	do	do	D. Allison	Drunk.			Pincher Creek	do	A. R. Cuthbert	do	Fined \$1.
do	do	do	R. Laidlaw	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	do	do			do	do	do	do	Fined \$2.
Macleod	do	do	Bob-Tail-Clief	Obtaining money under false pretences			Macleod	do	Sanders-Casey	do	10 days h. l.
do	do	do	Lillie Ross	Abusive language.			do	do	G. E. Sanders	do	Fined \$10 & costs.
Pincher Creek	Apr. 8	Regina	S. Sharpe	Drunk.			Pincher Creek	Apr. 9	A. R. Cuthbert	do	Fined \$4 or 2 wks.
Macleod	do	do	Pearl Thetford	Keeping liquor for sale without license			Macleod	do	Sanders-Casey	do	Dismissed.



CRIMINAL RETURNS.

Stand-Off. ....	do	16 Regina. ....	Crop-eared wolf.	Assault.	Stand-Off. ....	do	16 H. J. A. David.	do	14 days h. l.
Macleod. ....	do	23 Tow of Mac leod.	Mac. Dott Merrill.	Keeper of house of ill-fame.	Macleod. ....	do	son. H. S. Casey	do	Fined \$20.
Cardston. ....	do	27 Regina. ....	L. Harker.	Permitting swine to be at large.	Cardston. ....	do	27 G. P. Ashe.	do	Fined \$1.
Macleod. ....	May	1 Town of Mac leod.	Geo. Donnelly.	Creating a disturbance.	Macleod. ....	May	1 H. S. Casey	do	Fined \$2 or 10 days.
do	do	3 Regina. ....	John Proctor.	Theft.	do	do	3 Casey-Jarvis	do	Sentence suspend'd.
do	do	3 Camies. ....	do	Kidding horse without owner's permission.	do	do	do	do	Sentence suspend'd.
do	do	5 Town of Mac leod.	Whitney.	Placing carcass on roadway.	do	do	5 H. S. Casey	do	Fined \$1 or 10 days
do	do	5 do	Perkins.	do	do	do	5 do	do	do
Pincher Creek.	do	25 Regina. ....	A. Dobbie.	Drunk.	Pincher Creek.	do	27 A. R. Cuthbert.	do	Fined \$1.
do	do	25 J. Gill.	J. Jones.	Assault.	do	do	27 A. M. Morden.	do	Fined \$4.
do	do	25 do	H. R. Mead.	do	do	do	27 do	do	do
Macleod. ....	do	26 Regina. ....	Florence Mac kay.	Inmate of house of ill-fame.	Macleod. ....	do	26 G. E. Sanders	do	Fined \$5.
do	do	26 Town of Mac leod.	Minnie Mac donald.	do	do	do	26 H. S. Casey	do	Fined \$10 or 10 ds.
do	do	26 do	Nellie Suther land.	Keeper of house of ill-fame.	do	do	26 do	do	Fined \$20 or 20 ds.
do	do	27 Regina. ....	J. Simonds.	Larceny.	do	do	do	do	Warrant issued by G. E. Sanders.
do	do	27 do	Geo. Donnelly.	do	do	do	do	do	do
Pincher Creek.	do	31 do	D. Brax.	do	Pincher Creek.	May	31 A. R. Cuthbert.	do	1 month h. l.
do	do	31 do	Leo. Duquesne.	do	do	do	31 do	do	do
do	do	June 1 J. Gill.	J. Jones.	Conspiracy.	do	do	June 2 do	do	Dismissed.
do	do	1 do	H. R. Meade.	do	do	do	do	do	do
Macleod. ....	do	4 Regina. ....	F. Rabasen.	Indecent act.	Macleod. ....	do	5 G. E. Sanders	do	do
do	do	4 do	F. Gregoire.	Cruelty to animals.	do	do	5 Steele-Sanders	do	1 month h. l.
do	do	5 do	F. Rabasen.	Causing disturbance by being drunk.	do	do	7 G. E. Sanders	do	Fined \$5 or 2 weeks h. l.
do	do	10 do	Lone Man.	Drunk.	do	do	10 do	do	2 weeks h. l.
do	do	21 do	A. Rouleau.	do	do	do	21 do	do	Fined \$2 or 10 days
Cardston. ....	do	23 do	G. Murray.	House breaking.	do	do	25 Judges Scott.	do	Sentenced to 3 months h. l.
do	do	24 do	do	do	do	do	25 Sanders-Jarvis	do	Fined \$5 or 10 days
Lee's Creek	do	25 do	Chief White	Burglary.	do	do	25 do	do	Dismissed.
Macleod. ....	do	25 do	Calif.	Drunk.	do	do	25 do	do	do
do	do	25 do	"Night-going ahead-first."	do	do	do	25 do	do	Fined \$5 or 10 days
do	do	25 do	"The Snake."	do	do	do	25 do	do	1 mo. imprisonment.
do	do	25 do	"Escape."	do	do	do	25 do	do	Dismissed.
do	do	25 do	Eugene Hessian	Failing to remove cattle from reserve.	do	do	25 do	do	do
do	do	26 do	E. A. Aske	Intoxic's to Indians.	do	do	26 do	do	do
do	do	26 do	S. I ronald	Swearing in street.	do	do	26 A. M. Jarvis.	do	Fined \$10 or 10 ds. imprisonment.

H. J. A. Davidson.  
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## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	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.
Macleod	1897 June 29	Regina	Little Sheeba	Intoxicants in possession.	1897		Macleod	1897 June 28	Sanders-Cowdry	No.	Released pending good behaviour for 3 months.
do	do	do	J. Monaghan	Selling intoxicants to Indians.			do	do	do	do	\$50 and costs or 6 weeks' hard labour. Appealed. Conviction sustained.
Pincher Creek	July 1	do	S. Shape	Drunk			Pincher Creek	July 2	A. R. Cuthbert		Fined \$4 or 14 days.
do	do	do	J. Whitford	do			do	do	do		Fined \$2 or 8 days.
Macleod	do	do	C. Smith	Assault	July 12	A. R. Cuthbert		do	do		Dismissed.
do	do	do	Slap Face	Breaking into building.			Macleod	do	G. E. Sanders		Settled out of court.
Pincher Creek	do	Regina— (J. Johnson)	A. Dempster	Non-payment wages.							
do	do	Regina	Charlie Crow	Drunk			Pincher Creek	do	A. R. Cuthbert	No.	Fined \$15 or 1 month.
do	do	do	Fagle				do	do	Cuthbert-Morden		Dismissed.
do	do	do	M. Conrad	Selling liquor to Indians.			do	do	do		6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
do	do	do	W. Peppo	Theft.			do	do	do		Bound over to appear when called upon.
do	do	do	J. Goodrow	Stealing cattle			do	do	do		Discharged.
Macleod	do	do	A. Hawarth	Theft.		P. C. H. Primrose	Macleod	do	P. C. H. Primrose		Committed to Leith-bridges.
do	do	do	J. Rayburn	Forgery	July 22	P. C. H. Primrose					Fined \$2.
do	do	do	Sadie Wilson	Vagrant			Macleod	July 22	P. C. H. Primrose		\$1 or 10 days' hard labour.
do	do	do	H. Koso	Drunk			do	Aug. 2	A. M. Jarvis		do
do	do	do	E. Fournier	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	do	J. Davidson	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	do	Thomas Frain	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	do	L. Laineville	do			do	do	do		\$1 and costs.
do	do	do	N. Dufaux	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	do	T. L. Parr	do			do	do	do		\$1 or 10 days' hard labour.



RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Places of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
Macleod	1897. Aug. 26	Regina	Annie Mackay	Inmate of house of ill-fame.	1897.		Macleod	Aug. 27	A. M. Jarvis	No.	Ordered to leave town forthwith.
do	do	do	A. Henderson.	Frequent house of ill-fame.			do	do	do	do	2 m. h. l. & \$10 or 1 month h. l.
do	do	do	Chas. Spence	do			do	do	do	do	Suspend. sentence.
do	do	do	Oscar Silla	do			do	do	do	do	\$1 or 10 days h. l.
do	do	do	George Heintz	Blasphemous language.			do	do	H. S. Casey	do	do
do	do	do	John Terney	Drunk.			do	do	do	do	do
Pincher Creek	do	do	A. Burns	Causing disturbance.			Pincher Creek	do	A. M. Jarvis	do	\$5 or 10 days h. l.
do	do	do	Thomas Heap	Drunk.			do	do	R. Cuthbert	do	Fined \$2 or 8 days hard labour.
Macleod	do	do	Allan	do			Macleod	do	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs.
do	do	do	C. P. Ry. Co.	Improper dismissal.			do	do	do	do	Fined \$1 or 5 days.
do	do	do	McCallan	Larceny, C. C.			do	do	do	do	Dismissed; offence occurred in B.C.
do	do	do	Nelson	Drunk			do	do	do	do	Dismissed.
Pincher Creek	do	do	J. McMahon	Disturbance			do	do	do	do	\$3 or 10 days h. l.
do	do	do	Rheinhardt	Deserting employ'm't.			Pincher Creek	do	A. R. Cuthbert	do	\$1 or 8 days imp't.
Macleod	do	do	O'Neil & Ferguson.	Drunk.			Macleod	do	G. E. Sanders	do	\$5 or 10 days imp't.
do	do	do	Miller	Drunk.			do	do	do	do	\$3.
do	do	do	Scouten	Deserting employ'm't.			do	do	H. S. Casey	do	Dismissed with costs against Reid
Pincher Creek	do	do	J. W. Buchanan	Non-payment wages.			Pincher Creek	do	do	do	\$10.88.
do	do	do	L. Brooke	Disturbance			do	do	do	do	\$2 or 8 days imp't.
Macleod	do	do	Girard	Horse-stealing, C. C.			do	do	G. E. Sanders	do	Dismissed.
do	do	do	Crooked Legs	Assault			Macleod	do	H. S. Casey	do	Dismissed.
Pincher Creek	do	do	Wm. Gracey	Deserting employ'm't.			Pincher Creek	do	A. R. Cuthbert	do	\$20 or 1 month.
Crow's Nest	do	do	W. MacLean	do			do	do	do	do	\$10 or 15 days imp't.
Macleod	do	do	C. P. Ry. Co.	"Wages"			Macleod	do	G. E. Sanders	do	Fined \$17.50 and costs; appealed.
do	do	do	Dupont	do			do	do	do	do	Fined \$16.90 and costs; appealed.
do	do	do	Stewart	Refusing to work.			do	do	H. S. Casey	do	\$1 or 5 days.
do	do	do	Macdonald	Drunk.			do	do	do	do	\$5 or 15 days.



RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	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.
	1897.				1897.						
Macleod.....	Sept. 18	Town Macleod	W. McCarthy.	Exhibiting show without license by laws.			Macleod.....	Sept. 18	G. E. Sanders.....		Fined \$5.
Crow's Nest..	do	Regina.....	Jas. Macdonald	Assault, C. C.			Crow's Nest..	do	A. M. Jarvis.....		Fined \$5 or 10 days' hard labour.
do	do	Christie.....	Bonneville	Deserting employ'n't			do	do	do		\$19.56 or 20 days' imprisonment.
Pincher Creek	do	Fitzgerald	DesRoches	Refusing to work.			Pincher Creek.	do	A. R. Cuthbert.....		do
do	do	do	M. Millen.	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	Town Macleod	M. Till.	Drunk.			Macleod.....	do	H. S. Casey.....		Fined \$3 or 10 days' hard labour.
Macleod.....	do	Regina.....	Fitzgerald	Assault			do	do	H. S. Casey.....		Fined \$3 or 10 days' hard labour.
do	do	do	"Many Buffalo Cows"	Drunk. ("Ind. Act")			Stand-Off	do	H. S. Casey.....		Fined \$3 or 20 d. h. l.
do	do	do	"The Cree"	do			do	do	Jos. Wilson.....		Dismissed.
Crow's Nest..	do	do	Silas Hunter	Deserting employ'n't N. W. T.			do	do	A. M. Jarvis.....		do
do	do	do	Ed. Cardinal	do			Crow's Nest..	do	do		\$22.61 or 20 d. imp.
do	do	do	Chas. Irish	do			do	do	do		\$2.75 or 7 d. imp.
do	do	do	Rich. Lenard	do			do	do	do		\$13.50 or 14 d. imp.
do	do	do	Rob. Fisher...	do			do	do	do		\$10.90 or 14 d. imp.
do	do	do	do	do			do	do	do		Remanded. Case dismissed at Macleod, 25th September, 1897, by H. S. Casey, J. P.
Pincher Creek.	do	J. Nease.....	Euchanan	Non-payment wages			Pincher Creek.	do	A. R. Cuthbert.....		Settl'd out of Court
do	do	H. Nease.....	do	do			do	do	do		do
Macleod.....	do	Town of Macleod	A. McKenzie.	Drunk.			do	do	H. S. Casey.....		\$3 or 10 days h. l.
do	do	do	P. J. Kervigan.	do			Macleod.....	do	do		do
do	do	Green	Dennis.	"Wages."			do	do	do		do
do	do	Wark	Reid	Non-payment wages.			do	do	do		Defen't. to pay \$60.
do	do	Jim Lee	"Sam"	Assault.			do	do	do		Defen't. to pay \$43.
do	do	Swan.	Reid	Non-payment wages			do	do	do		Settl'd out of Court
do	do	Cameron	do	do			do	do	do		Defen't. pay \$31.40
do	do	Regina.....	Mike O'Neil	Drunk & fighting C. C.			do	do	do		Defen't. pay \$71.67
Crow's Nest..	do	do	Hy. Annett.	Drunk. By-Laws			Crow's Nest..	do	A. M. Jarvis.....		\$5 or 15 days h. l.
Macleod.....	do	do	do	do			Macleod.....	do	G. E. Saunders.....		\$3 or 7 days imp.



RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	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.
Pincher Creek	1897.	8 J. Goodrow.	S. Kamonski.	Assault	1897.		Pincher Creek	1897.	9 A. R. Cuthbert.	No	Withdrawn.
do	do	8 Regina.	A. Carel.	Drunk			do	do	do	do	Fined \$2.
do	do	R. Dixon.	A. Kavanagh.	Assault			do	do	do	do	Bound over to keep the peace.
Crow's Nest	do	9 Regina.	Louholdt.	Attempted murder	Oct. 19	A. R. Cuthbert	do	Nov. 18	Judge Rouleau.	Jury	3 years h. l. in Regina gaol.
Macleod.	do	do	Almy	Theft.			Macleod.	Sept. 11	Sanders, Casey	No.	1 month h. l.
do	do	do	Clark	do			do	Oct. 13	do	No.	6 weeks h. l.
do	do	do	Takes a Wife.	Liquor in possession			do	do	do	No.	1 month h. l.
do	do	do	Spitaker	Drunk			do	do	do	do	\$3 or 15 days h. l.
do	do	do	McKinley	Intoxicants to Indians			do	do	do	do	Released under bonds for 6 mos.
do	do	do	Burns	Theft			do	do	do	do	Withdrawn.
do	do	do	White	Drunk			do	do	do	do	Sentence reserved.
do	do	do	Wilson.	Arson			do	do	do	do	Withdrawn.
do	do	do	Sage	Theft			do	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	do	do	Town of Mac.	Inmate of house of ill-fame.			do	do	do	do	Fined \$10 or 15 dys.
do	do	do	Moher.	do			do	do	do	do	Suspend'd sentence.
do	do	do	Leinry	Swearing			do	do	do	do	\$1 or 5 days h. l.
do	do	do	McCarthy	Inmate of house of ill-fame.			do	do	do	do	\$10 or 15 days h. l.
do	do	do	Marlees	Drunk			do	do	do	do	\$3 or 10 days h. l.
Pincher Creek	do	15 Regina.	A. Froulx	Deserting employm't			do	do	do	do	Withdrawn.
do	do	do	L. Leclair	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	J. Dupuis	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	A. Legault	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	B. Bellair	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	L. Dube	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	J. Gravel	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	L. Legros	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	J. Legault	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	L. Ouellette	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	M. Pluff	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	J. Legros	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	Z. Ouillette.	do			do	do	do	do	do





RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	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.
	1897				1897			1897			
Macleod.	Nov. 11	Regina.	Escape.	Liquor in poss. (I.A.)			Macleod.	Nov. 12	H. S. Casey	No.	Dismissed.
do	do 25	do	Jorshen	Drunk			do	do 25	A. M. Jarvis	do	\$3 or 10 days h. l.
do	do 25	do	Screaming in the Morning.	Intoxicants in possession.			do	do 12	Casey-Jarvis	do	\$25 or 1 month.
Crow's Nest.	do 26	O'Neil	Pughano	Deserting employ't			Crow's Nest	do 27	G. E. Sanders	do	\$3 or 3 weeks.

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RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories for October and November, 1897.

Place of Arrest.	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.
MacLeod	1897				1897			1897			
do	Oct. 18	J. Leamy	J. C. O'Neil	Non-payment wages.			MacLeod	Oct. 23	H. S. Casey	.....	Settled out of court
do	do	Jas. Burke	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	G. Lance	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	D. Legros	Neil Keith	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	M. Pluff	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	I. Gravel	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	L. Dubé	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Z. Quelette	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	B. Bellaire	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	L. Ouellette	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	L. LeClair	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	J. Dupuis	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Jos. Legros	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	A. Campbell	Jno. M. Martin	do			do	Nov. 23	do	.....	do
do	do	S. Pichette	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	S. Desautelle	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	W. Quemneville	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	L. Prigent	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	J. Paire	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	E. Paire	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Thos. Ferron	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	R. Jolicœur	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	D. Campbell	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	U. Quenneville	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	A. Grenier	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Jos. Lafontaine	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	Jos. Desjardins	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	A. Mattaux	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	G. Teverna	J. C. O'Neil	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	G. Pollone	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	F. Rizzuto	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	F. Gigliotti	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	G. Rezuto	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	B. Perri	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	M. Falsetti	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	S. Mozzarello	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do
do	do	M. Casco	do	do			do	do	do	.....	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Com-mittal.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If Tried by Jury.	Sentence.
Macleod.	1897.				1897.						
do	Oct.	L. Ferrajuolo.	J. C. O'Neil.	Non-payment wages.			Macleod.	Nov.	H. S. Casey		Settl'd out of Court.
do	do	M. Guzzi.	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	A. Jetraro	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	R. Vena.	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	G. Bruni	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	A. Pugliano.	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	R. Felice	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	N. de Franco.	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	A. Gargano.	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	J. Murino	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	E. Colosimo	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	T. Arcuri.	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	N. Sirami	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	L. Macuso	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	F. Allevato	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	C. Rocco	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	A. Carlino	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	C. Rizzuto	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	M. Tierno	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	S. Ambrosi	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	D. Marchio	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	Gas. Kenan	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	Nov.	Geo. Plond.	Murdoch Bros.	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	W. Martell	H. Mann & Co.	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	E. Ouellette	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	L. Laehaine	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	R. Musclove	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	E. Pelletier	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	A. Croteau	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	W. Munro	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	Z. Lafontaine	J. McMartin.	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	H. Nelson	J. C. O'Neil.	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	J. Eriksen	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	A. Thoracom.	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	J. Mason	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	M. Massila	do	do			do	23	do		do
do	do	W. Massila	do	do			do	23	do		do

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, for Month of November, 1897.

Place of Arrest.	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.
Pincher Creek	1897. Nov. 1	M. Bernard.	G. Campbell.	Non-payment wages.	1897.		Pincher Creek	Nov. 1	A. R. Cuthbert.	No.	Dismissed.
do	do	S. K. Wells.	A. Walker.	Selling liquor without license.			do	do	Cuthbert and Morden.	do	do
do	do	Regina.	G. A. Mills.	Neglecting to extinguish prairie fire.			do	do	A. R. Cuthbert.	do	Fined \$2.
do	do	do	do	Drunk, C.C.			do	do	do	do	Suspend'd sentence
do	do	do	M. Long.	Kindling prairie fire.			do	do	do	do	Fined \$2.
do	do	do	A. Cox.	Neglecting to extinguish prairie fire.			do	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	do	do	P. Fortier.	do			do	do	do	do	To pay costs.
do	do	do	E. Otis.	Drunk, C.C.			do	do	do	do	Fined \$1.
do	do	G. Glaysher.	J. W. Buchanan.	Non-payment wages.			do	do	do	do	Ordered to pay \$27.80.
do	do	do	do	do			do	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	do	E. Brossard.	do	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	G. Bayes.	do	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	Regina.	P. Whitford.	Drunk, C.C.			do	do	do	do	Fined \$5.
Crow's Nest Lake.	do	do	Wm. Johnson.	Theft less than \$10.			Crow's Nest Lake.	do	Sanders & Cuthbert.	do	Suspend'd sentence
do	do	do	A. Lepine.	do			do	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	do	do	J. Dupuis.	Receiv'g stol'n property less than \$10.			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	F. Hesell.	Absent from work without leave.			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	N. Keith.	do	do			do	do	do	do	Settl'd out of court.
do	do	do	J. Chapman.	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	Wm. Rushon.	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	F. Abel.	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	W. Campbell.	do			do	do	do	do	do
do	do	Regina.	L. Sangrey.	Shooting on Sunday.			do	do	A. R. Cuthbert.	do	To pay costs.
do	do	do	A. Walbeck.	Drunk.			do	do	do	do	do

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	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.
Edna .....	1896 Oct.	5 Sqt. Anderson.	Henry Alven.	Kindling and allowing prairie fire to escape.	1896		Fort Saskatchewan-ewan.	Dec. 3	A. H. Griesback		\$25 and costs.
Fort Saskatchewan-ewan.	Dec.	9 F. R. Rudd.	J. Gallahan.	Vagrancy.			do	do	9 D. M. Howard.		3 months hard lab.
do	Oct.	16 C. Phillips	H. Edmiston.	Leaving camp fire.			do	do	do		\$5 and costs.
do	do	16 do	C. Parsons	do			do	do	do		\$5 and costs.
Beaver Lake.	Nov.	5 A. Whetford.	J. F. Lafontaine.	Stealing a calf.			Beaver Lake.	Nov. 30	F. Fane.		Dismissed.
do	do	15 J. Laurence.	G. Smith.	Using threatening language.			do	do	do		\$2 and costs.
Timisfail .....	Dec.	22 J. Johnston.	H. Reinhold.	Cattle stealing.	Dec. 29	J. D. Lauder.	Red Deer.	1897 Jan. 2	Judge Rouleau & W. W. Spring.		Dismissed.
Red Deer .....	do	12 S. S. Evans.	R. Hay.	Vagrancy.			do	Dec. 14	G. Fleming.		40 days' hard lab.
do	do	12 do	W. Meiklejohn	do			do	do	do		30 days' hard lab.
Wetaskiwin .....	do	28 Pierre Lacey.	W. Woodruth.	Giving liquor to Indians.			Wetaskiwin	do	28 D. M. Howard & D. L. Clink.		\$100 or 2 mos. h. l.
do	do	28 T. Bullock.	do	Assault, causing bodily harm.	Dec. 29	D. M. Howard	do				Case dropped.
do	do	28 do	R. McMillan.	Breaking prison.			Wetaskiwin	Dec. 29	D. M. Howard.		Dismissed.
do	do	28 do	A. Cummings.	do			do	do	do		do
Fort Saskatchewan-ewan.	do	31 F. R. Rudd.	T. McPike.	Theft.			Fort Saskatchewan-ewan.	1897 Jan. 2	do		do
do	do	31 do	Peter Counts.	do			do	do	do		7 days' hard labour
St. Albert .....	do	31 P. Cassault.	D. Maloney.	Cruelty to animals.			St. Albert.	do	T. W. Chalmers & Insp. Snyder.		Costs of the court.
do	do	31 do	J. O'Donnell.	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	31 do	P. McDonald.	do			do	do	do		do
Lamerton .....	do	31 Regina.	T. Whitford.	Horse stealing.	Dec. 11	W. Parlby	Red Deer.	Feb. 16	Judge Rouleau & A. H. Griesback		Dismissed.



RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of 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.
	1897.				1897.			1897.			
Wetaskiwin	Feb. 12	Const. Keays	L. Dumas	Drunk			Wetaskiwin.	Feb. 13	A. Andreason		Fined 25c. & costs.
do	18	E. Thompson	G. I. Clink	Horse stealing			do	19	A. Andreason & D. M. Howard		Dismissed.
Duhamel.	do	C on Duchesnay	T. Foust	Insane			do	11	C. Schautz		do
Edmonton	do	Dan McGrae	O. Marcelle	do			Edmonton	do	2 Insp. Snyder		Committed to Brandon asylum.
Stony Plain	do	A. E. Lake	P. McDonald	Giv'g liquor to Ind'ns			Stony Plain	do	12 Insp. Snyder and C. de Cozes		Fined \$50 & costs.
do	do	do	S. Lopatoc	do			do	12	do		Fined \$50 & costs.
do	do	do	F. Louise	Horse stealing			do	12	do		3 months h. l.
do	do	do	B. Gorton	Theft of hay			do	12	do		2 weeks h. l.
do	do	do	John Foley	Giv'g liquor to Ind'ns			do	17	do		2 months impris't.
do	Jan. 12	do	do	do			do	17	do		Dismissed.
do	Feb. 12	do	Indian Gordon	Theft			do	12	do		do
Sandy Lake	do	C. Debord	F. Garien	do			Edmonton	do	17	do	do
Edmonton	do	Wm. McCrea	Peter McPhie	Horse stealing	1897.		do	6	Judge Ronleau	No.	do
S. Edmonton	do	H. St. Jean	Cepine Martin	Theft.	Feb. 23	A. E. Snyder.	S. Edmonton.	Feb. 24	A. E. Snyder	No.	Dismissed.
St. Albert.	do	Alf. Chevigny	Frk. Delorme	Obtaining goods under false pretences.			St. Albert	do	3 G. W. Gardiner.		do
do	do	H. Cunningham	D. Craig	do			do	20	do		Settl'd out of court.
Leduc	do	S. Brooke	R. Robinson	Horse stealing	Feb. 14	T. W. Chalmers	Edmonton	Mar. 29	Judge Scott	No.	Dismissed.
S. Edmonton.	Mar.	Constable McCulloch	D. McDonough	Theft.			S. Edmonton.	do	Griesbach and Snyder.		2 months h. l.
Fort Saskat	do	H. Dunn	J. Gallahon	Vagrancy.			Fort Saskat.	do	9 D. M. Howard		6 weeks h. l.
chewan.	do	do	do	do			chewan.	do	do		*\$300 and costs or 6 months h. l.
Athabasca District.	Jan. 26	Regina	T. McClelland	Giving liquor to Indians.			Little River, Athabasca Dist.	Jan. 26	A. M. Jarvis		do
Beaver Lake.	Mar. 15	R. Todd	Bella Hunter	Insane			Beaver Lake.	Mar. 15	D. M. Howard		Seated to Brandon.
Fort Saskat-chewan.	do	L. Moret	H. Turquard	Obtaining goods under false pretences.			do	18	do		Dismissed.
St. Albert	do	Queen	J. Maron	Theft.	Mar. 22	(t. W. Gardiner	Edmonton	do	29 Judge Scott	No.	do



CRIMINAL RETURNS.

Chippewyan...	Mar.	3	A. M. Jarvis	do
do	do	3	do	do
do	do	3	do	Sent'ce suspended.
do	do	3	do	*\$25 and costs, or 1 month.
do	do	22	do	do
do	do	22	do	*do
do	do	22	do	*do
do	do	26	do	*do
do	do	22	do	Dismissed.
do	do	31	A. Andreasson & C. Schontz	2 months h. l.
do	do	2	Snyder & Gries	\$3 and c'sts.
do	do	18	A. E. Snyder	Committed to Bran-
do	do	27	P. Falbot	don.
do	do	22	A. M. Jarvis	*25 and costs, or 1 month.
do	do	10	do	*do
do	do	10	do	*do
do	do	15	do	*do
do	do	15	do	*do
do	do	15	do	\$25 & costs or 1 m.
do	do	15	do	do
do	do	27	do	do
do	do	18	do	Dismissed.
do	do	26	do	do
do	do	20	do	\$50 & costs or 2 m.
do	do	23	D. M. Howard	Dismissed.
do	do	1	A. H. Griesbach	4 months h. l.
do	do	28	D. M. Howard	Allowed to go on susp'd. sentence.
do	do	17	W. Springbitt	\$10 and costs
do	do	19	do	do
do	do	24	do	Dismissed.

\* Not enforced.

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of 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.
	1897.				1897.			1897.			
Red Deer.....	Apr. 19	S. S. Evans.....	F. Anderson.....	Starting a prairie fire			Red Deer.....	Apr. 24	W. Springbitt.....		Dismissed.
do do.....	do 19	do do.....	C. Rae.....	do do.....			do do.....	do 24	do do.....		do
Edmonton.....	do 7	J. Bovenfall.....	G. McAllister.....	Assault.....			Edmonton.....	do 9	A. E. Snyder.....		50 cents and costs.
do do.....	do 20	W. Hill.....	R. Armstrong.....	Injuring property.....			do do.....	do 21	do do.....		Fined costs. Def. to pay damages.
do do.....	do 20	do do.....	do do.....	Assault.....			do do.....	do 21	do do.....		50 cents and costs.
do do.....	do 19	Const. Keechen.....	W. Johnston.....	Setting out prairie fire.....			do do.....	do 22	do do.....		\$12 and costs.
S. Edmonton.....	do 20	F. Peel.....	W. S. Baldwin.....	Refusing to pay wages.....			do do.....	do 21	do do.....		F'd. costs & order'd to pay wages.
Edmonton.....	do 23	W. Humber.....	F. Hall.....	Insanc.....			do do.....	do 24	G. W. Gardiner.....		Committed.
do do.....	do 24	Const. McCul.....	A. Turnbull.....	Drunk and disorderly.....			S. Edmonton.....	do 26	A. E. Snyder.....		F'd. costs & release'd on susp'd sent'ce.
St. Albert.....	do 9	Cpl. Casault.....	H. W. McKenn.....	do do.....			St. Albert.....	do 9	do do.....		Dismiss'd. with costs.
do do.....	do 15	W. Martin.....	F. Turquette.....	Wrongful dismissal as school teacher.....			do do.....	do 22	G. W. Gardiner.....		Dismiss'd. Trustees to pay costs & \$50 wages.
Fort Saskatchewan.....	May 4	Oliver Bredin.....	Levi Gardner.....	Vagrancy.....			Fort Saskatchewan.....	May 4	D. M. Howard.....		2 months h. l.
do do.....	do 5	S. S. Hethler.....	H. Cumanion.....	Drunk and disorderly.....			do do.....	do 5	do do.....		\$1 and costs.
do do.....	Apr. 26	Sgt. Anderson.....	H. Geinter.....	Kindling a fire.....			do do.....	do 13	A. H. Griesbach.....		\$10 and costs.
do do.....	May 12	Cpl. Butler.....	P. Gervais.....	do do.....			do do.....	do 19	D. M. Howard.....		Dismissed.
do do.....	do 17	J. Leroy.....	A. Piche.....	do do.....			do do.....	do 20	do do.....		do
do do.....	do 17	F. R. Rudd.....	J. Mewhart.....	Allowing swine to run at large.....			do do.....	do 18	do do.....		Sentence suspend'd. Pig to be killed.
do do.....	do 19	Cpl. Butler.....	Thos. Daly.....	Kindling a fire.....			do do.....	do 25	do do.....		Fined costs.
Fort Saskatchewan.....	May 24	F. R. Rudd.....	L. Turner.....	Drunk & disorderly.....			Fort Saskatchewan.....	May 24	D. M. Howard.....		\$1 and costs or 10 days h. l.
do do.....	do 25	W. Peacock.....	W. B. Flynn.....	do do.....			do do.....	do 26	do do.....		\$3 & costs or 1 m. h. l.
Wetaskiwin.....	do 11	Const. Keays.....	(Geo. Wallace.....	Allowing manure to accumulate.....			Wetaskiwin.....	do 12	A. E. Snyder.....		Sentence suspend'ed (manure to be cleaned up).
do do.....	do 28	H. Labanoom.....	D. Ambler.....	Horse stealing.....			do do.....	do 29	D. M. Howard.....		Dismissed.
Lacombe.....	do 27	Johan's Broomrich.....	August Umbrecht.....	do do.....			Lacombe.....	do 29	G. Fletcher.....		do

Edmonton...	do	5	Mary Fairaux, M. Matheson.	Obstructing her passage on the street.	Edmonton...	do	6	A. E. Snyder.	(Charge withdrawn.
do	do	7	Con. McCulloch Pat Mahar.	Vagrancy	do	do	do	do	3 months h. l.
do	do	7	L. Leckle	Setting out prairie fire	do	do	17	do	\$25 and costs.
St. Albert	do	11	Geo. Puresh, J. D. Reimault.	In bar room after hrs	St. Albert	do	11	G. W. Gardiner & W. T. Livock.	\$15 and costs.
do	do	8	do	Procuring liquor when interdicted.	do	do	12	do	\$10 or 15 days h. l.
do	do	8	do	do	do	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	do	15	do	In bar room after hrs	do	do	13	G. W. Gardiner.	\$50 and costs.
S. Edmonton.	do	17	Con. McCulloch Ben. Monroe	Drunk and disorderly	Edmonton	do	18	G. W. Gardiner & W. T. Livock.	Fined costs of court.
do	do	26	W. Ketyls T. Allan	Obtaining money under false pretenses	do	do	18	do	do
do	do	27	Mrs. Emilia E. Emilia	Drunk and disorderly	do	do	28	A. E. Snyder.	Dismissed.
S. Edmonton.	do	3	Con. McCulloch I. Gainer	Nuisance	do	do	10	do	do
do	do	8	T. Paquette, D. Kolaski	Furious driving	do	do	8	do	\$1 and costs or 2 months h. l.
do	do	18	Con. McCulloch E. St. Jean	Drunk and disorderly	do	do	18	do	Costs.
do	do	18	do	do	do	do	18	do	Dismissed.
St. Albert	do	5	Corpl. Casault, F. Peltier	Setting a prairie fire.	do	do	7	do	\$15 and costs or 3 weeks h. l.
do	do	19	S. Dumont	Non-paym't of wages.	St. Albert	do	22	G. W. Gardiner.	Dismissed.
do	do	26	Corpl. Casault, W. H. McDonald.	Drunk	do	do	26	H. W. McKenny	do
do	do	25	do	Drunk when interdicted.	do	do	26	A. E. Snyder	do
do	do	26	J. Falaricon.	Assault	do	do	27	G. W. Gardiner.	Sett'd out of court.
do	do	10	Corpl. Casault, Chas. Lemere	Prairie fire	do	do	27	Insp. Snyder	Dismissed.
Fort Sask'n.	June	14	J. Jallowsky, J. Wetherick	Assault	Fort Sask'n.	June	18	D. M. Howard	Sett'd out of court.
A t h a b a s c a	do	1	Const. Dunn, A. Lamoureux.	Leaving camp fire burning.	A t h a b a s c a	July	3	do	Dismissed.
Landing.	do	1	do	do	Landing.	do	3	do	do
do	do	1	do	do	do	do	30	do	do
do	do	1	do	do	do	do	30	do	do
A t h a b a s c a	June	1	Const. Dunn, A. Brenner	Putting out poison.	A t h a b a s c a	June	30	D. M. Howard.	Dismissed.
Landing.	do	1	do	do	Landing.	do	do	do	do
Wetaskiwin...	do	25	N. Johnson, R. Ramsey	Assault.	Wetaskiwin	do	29	A. Andreason & C. Schortz.	25 cents and costs.
do	do	19	P. Emery, Alex. Jamieson	Giving liquor to Indians.	do	do	29	A. E. Sayer and C. De Laeza.	\$50 and costs.
do	do	2	A. E. Lake, Chas. Whitford	Assault	Edmonton	do	3	G. W. Gardiner	\$5 and costs.
do	do	6	Wm. Coe, F. Meyerhafer	Theft.	do	do	7	A. E. Sayer and W. S. Edmiston	4 months hard lab.
do	do	9	J. Kennaird.	Giving liquor to Indians.	do	do	9	do	\$50 and costs.
do	do	9	do	do	do	do	10	do	Dismissed.
do	do	15	R. R. Cheving, F. Sykes.	Seduction.	do	do	do	do	Case dropped by Crown.
do	do	16	A. E. Snyder.	do	do	do	do	do	do

## RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &amp;c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of 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.
	1897.				1897.			1897.			
St. Albert.	May 25	Cpl. Cassault.	B. Pepin.	Drunk.			St. Albert.	May 26	Dismissed.		A. E. Snyder.
Grand Rapids.	June 10	Regina.	J. Savoyard.	Theft.			Grand Rapids.	June 10	W. T. Levoock.		Allowed to go on suspend. sentence
Lac La Biche.	July 21	G. nevioue	A. Augustine	Assault.			Lac La Biche.	July 21	D. M. Howard.		do
	do	Jas. Lynes.	L'Oison.					do			Fined costs of court
Penhold.	do	Jas. Lynes.	Edmain McAllister.	Theft.			Penhold.	do	R. Gibbings.		
Wetaskiwin.	June 25	O. J. Neilson	J. McLaughlin	Stealing heifer.	July 3	C. Schoutz and A. Anderson		do			
do	do	A. Nold.	J. McLaughlin	do	do	do	Wetaskiwin	do	A. Anderson.		25 cents and costs.
do	July 7	Regina.	H. Black.	Drunk.	do	do	do	do	A. Anderson & C. Schoutz.		\$2 and costs.
do	do	do	F. Bonneau.	do			do	do	do		3 months' hard lab.
do	do	do	do	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	John Doghead	Megnon.	Stealing horse.			do	do	do		
do	do	Mignon.	The Antelope.	(Giving liquor to Indians.			do	do	do		
do	do	do	do	Pigs running at large.			do	do	do		50 cents and costs.
do	do	Geo. Gibbs.	Jno. Ambler.	Theft.			do	do	A. Anderson & C. Schoutz.		do
do	do	S. B. Talbot.	Aug. Schnogles.	do			do	do	do		
St. Albert.	do	Cpl. Cassault.	H. Cunningham.	Driving over a bridge faster than a walk.			St. Albert.	do	G. W. Gardiner.		\$1 and costs.
do	do	do	D. J. Mason.	do			do	do	do		50 cents and costs.
do	do	J. Laderoute.	A. Delorme.	Driving away horse			do	do	do		Dismissed.
Edmonton.	do	Const. McClelland.	L. Larocque.	Drunk.			Edmonton.	do	E. Snyder.		Fines costs of court
do	do	do	do	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	do	H. Larocque.	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	do	A. Cardinal.	do			do	do	do		do
do	do	Const. Harding	Muskogo.	Murder.	July 20	A. H. Griesbach.	do	Oct. 10	Judge Scott.	Yes	Acquitted.
Fort Saskatchewan.	do	R. Kelly.	R. Bayley.	Driving off a horse.			Fort Saskatchewan.	Aug. 5	D. M. Howard.		Dismissed.
do	do	do	do	do			evan.	do	do		Sentence suspend'd
do	Aug.	John Berg.	Vasil Andras-koff.	Deserting employ-			do	do	D. M. Howard & A. H. Griesbach.		do
do	do	G. Weiland.	Peter Andras-koff.	ment.			do	do	do		do
do	do	do	do	do			do	do	D. M. Howard.		do
do	do	Regina.	W. R. Breerton	Drunk.			do	do	A. H. Griesbach		\$1 and costs.
do	do	Peggy Favel.	C. F. Stewart.	Assault.			do	do	do		\$5 and costs.

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

Red Deer Lamerton.	do	25 T. Bond 17 Const. McGil- licuddy.	Thos. J. Bond John Utas.	Inसानe. Killing duck out of season.	do	do	26 Wm. Springbitt. 26 W. Hutchison	Comm'd to Brandon. \$2 and costs.
do	do	17 do	Louis Schakar iska.	do	do	do	do	do
do	do	17 do	Aug. Schoultz.	do	do	do	do	Fined costs.
do	do	17 do	Annie Schoultz	do	do	do	do	do
St. Albert.	do	10 Cpl. Casault.	Vic. Collin.	Assault	do	do	14 G. W. Gardin	Judgment reserved
do	do	13 do	Alr'in Coupal.	Disorderly conduct.	do	do	do	\$1 and costs.
do	do	13 do	I. Bruneau.	do	do	do	do	do
do	do	18 J. Gagnon.	I. Bruneau.	Riding away a horse.	do	do	do	30 days h. l.
do	do	27 S. A. Carlson.	J. Bellrose	do	do	do	do	1 month h. l.
Edmonton.	do	27 R. Riddell.	M. McKinley	Obtaining money un- der false pretences.	do	do	27 G. W. Gardiner, A. H. Griesbach.	Dismissed.
do	do	28 Const. Ketchen	Neil McLeod	Having a horse illeg- ally in his possession	do	do	do	do
do	do	28 H. C. Wilson.	Emma Marsh	Insane.	do	do	28 A. H. Griesbach, G. W. Gardiner.	Sent to Brandon.
Fort Saskatch- ewan.	do	21 S. S. Hether- ington.	Oliver Cheley	Leaving camp fire burning.	do	do	28 A. H. Griesbach	\$2 and costs.
Wetaskiwin	do	22 Geo. Harrison.	John Parker.	Shooting cattle.	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	do	24 Const. Ketchen	Jos. Nadeau.	Supplying liquor to Indians.	do	do	25 A. S. Rosenroll, A. Andreasson.	\$100 or 3 mos. h. l.
do	do	24 do	Geo. Pott.	Drunk.	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	do	24 do	Jas. Cardinal.	do	do	do	do	\$5 or 1 mo. h. l.
do	do	25 do	St. Pierre La- houcon.	Supplying liquor to Indians.	do	do	do	\$50 or 1 mo. h. l.
do	do	25 do	do	Drunk.	do	do	do	\$25 or 1 mo. h. l.
Edmonton.	do	17 T. H. Gibson.	Peter McPhie.	Horse stealing	do	do	18 G. W. Gardiner	Dismissed.
do	do	23 Alex. Savard.	E. Bruneau	Driving off horse.	do	do	do	Property returned.
S. Edmonton.	do	30 Const. McCul- lock.	W. R. Baldwin	Drunk.	do	do	30 R. Ritchie	\$5 and costs.
Fort Saskatch- ewan.	do	4 Sgt. Anderson.	H. Vaumier	Starting a prairie fire.	do	do	do	\$10 and costs.
do	do	9 Ames Tach- koski	Maude Pische.	Assault	do	do	do	14 days h. l.
do	do	14 Sgt. Anderson.	R. Toane.	Drunk, etc.	do	do	do	\$5 and costs.
do	do	14 do	S. Hanson.	Creating disturbance	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	do	13 J. Prachniski.	L. Prachniski	Assault.	do	do	do	\$5 and costs or 14 days h. l.
do	do	16 Jno. Donzak	do	do	do	do	do	\$10 and costs or 60 days h. l.
do	do	16 J. Oulette	Chamagne	Theft.	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do	do	20 J. Prachniski.	E. Prachniski	Assault.	do	do	do	\$2 and costs or 14 days h. l.
Red Deer.	do	21 Lintholm.	E. P. Cronquest	do	do	do	23 W. Springbitt.	Sett'd out of Court.
do	do	19 J. Whitworth.	D. Sullivan	Cattle stealing.	do	do	30 Carswell.	Dismissed.
S. Edmonton.	do	1 Con. Bulloch.	W. Nash	Using obscene lan- guage.	do	do	2 G. W. Gardiner.	\$20 and costs.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Concluded.*

Place of Arrest.	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.
S. Edmonton.	1897.				1897.						
	Oct. 18	Con. McCulloch.	A. Stotz	Kindling prairie fire.			S. Edmonton.	Oct. 19	R. Ritchie		\$10 and costs.
do	do	do	L. Devert	do			do	do	do		\$10 and costs.
do	do	H. Goslin	W. R. Baldwin	Assault.			do	do	do		Dismissed.
do	do	Con. McCulloch.	W. Donald	Drunk & disorderly			do	do	do		\$1 and costs.
do	do	do	J. Daniel	do			do	do	do		\$1 and costs.
do	do	do	W. Sharples	do			do	do	do		\$2 and costs.
do	do	do	T. Austed	do			do	do	do		\$2 and costs.
do	do	do	T. Byers	do			do	do	do		Dismissed.
do	do	do	J. Reid	do			do	do	do		\$25 and costs.
Wetaskiwin.	do	Con. Ketchen	J. Reid	Kindling prairie fire.			Wetaskiwin.	do	A. Andreason		Sentence suspended.
do	do	do	A. Lafontaine	Mutilating horses.			do	do	A. E. Snyder		Sentence suspended.
do	do	3 (Geo. Turner	John Bowie	Theft.			do	Nov. 1	A. S. Rosenrael		Dismissed.
do	do	do	B. Theraux	do			do	do	do		\$10 and costs.
do	do	3 L. Bradshaw	A. Pattineau	do			do	do	6 A. Andreason		Dismissed.
do	do	do	O. Marleau	do			do	do	do		\$10 and costs.
do	do	5 (Geo. Turner	C. Loiseau	Obtaining money by false pretences.			do	do	9 A. S. Rosenrael		Dismissed.
Fort Saskatchewan.	do	13 S. S. Brooke	J. Livingstone	Left camp fire burning.			Fort Saskatchewan.	do	A. H. Griesbach		\$5 and costs.
do	do	do	Pat. Cronin	do			do	do	do		\$5 and costs.
Edmonton.	do	2 R. McIntyre	J. Sewell	Creath's disturbance			S. Edmonton.	do	G. W. Gardiner		1 month's h. l.
S. Edmonton.	Oct. 27	Con. McCulloch.	A. F. Schatz	Setting out prairie fire.			do	do	do		Dismissed.
do	do	do	H. Alanson	Cattle stealing			do	do	do		do
do	Nov. 3	O. Mordin	A. Norris	Drunk, &c.			do	do	do		\$5 and costs.
do	do	6 J. Vallet	A. Norris	Drunk, &c.			do	do	do		Sentence suspended.
do	do	17 Regina	C. Bevington	Theft.			do	do	17 A. E. Snyder		Sentence suspended.

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in Battleford District.

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.
1897.				1897.		Battleford	1897.			
Jan. 5	Regina	Patrice Primeau	Malicious injury to property.	Jan. 6			Jan. 6	Insp. Bégis.		15 days imp't with hard labour.
do 7	do	Koopi-quamiast	Drunk			do	do	Supt. Cotton.		10 days imp't with hard labour.
do 13	do	Paddy and Okun	Taking part in a giveaway dance.			do	do	Supt. Cotton and Insp. Bégis.		Released on suspended sentence.
do 13	do	Thunderchild and Wapaha.	do			do	do	do		2 mos. imp't. (Released by order of Gov. Gen., 19th February, 1897.)
do 21	do	Baptiste Paske-lukow.	do			do	do	do		Released on suspended sentence.
do 21	do	Kyassikaw	do			do	do	do		Released on suspended sentence.
Mar. 2	do	Pierre Hamont	Assault			do		do		2 mos. imp't. (Released by order of Gov. Gen., 26th February, 1897.)
April 22	do	"The Sucker"	Setting fire to prairie.			do	Mar. 3	do		2 months h. l.
May 2	do	Peter Scariet	do			do	April 23	Supt. Cotton.		Fined \$10. or 2 weeks imp't.
do 5	do	William Turner	Assault			do	May 4	do		Not guilty.
do 17	do	James Evans	Setting fire to property without proper precautions.			do	do	Supt. Cotton and Insp. Bégis.		Fined \$6 or 1 mo. imp't, with h. l.
June 9	do	Sarab MacDer-mott.	Murder	June 10	Supt. Cotton	do	Aug. 31	Justice Rouleau	Yes	Not guilty.
do 10	do	"Fine Day"	Assault			do	June 11	Supt. Cotton.		Fined \$5 and costs.
July 3	do	J. Leatham	Creating a disturbance.			do	July 5	do		do \$1 do
do 19	do	B. Lefond	do			do	do	Insp. Bégis.		do \$1 do
do 27	do	Macyestak	Drunk			do	do	do		do \$5 do
June 24	do	Skelton, J. M.	Perjury	June 25	Insp. Bégis.	do	Nov. 10	Supt. Cotton.	Yes	Sent to prison d.
do 24	do	T. Dewan	do	do 25	do	do	do	Justice Wetmore.	do	do
do 24	do	C. M. Daunais	do	do 25	do	do	do	do	do	Jury disagreed. To be retried on 16th May, 1898.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1897.				1897.					
Sept. 10	Regina.....	William Franks.....	Theft.....	Sept. 11	No.....	Supt. Cotton and Insp. Beginn.	Dismissed.....	Battleford.....	
Nov. 11	do.....	Solomon Desjardins.....	Assault.....	Nov. 12	No.....	do	..Fined \$1 and costs.	do	



CRIMINAL RETURNS.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of Trial.	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						
Henrietta.	Dec. 6	C. E. Boucher.	Ed. Bourgois.	Theft.			Prince Albert.	Jan. 5	Alex McNabb.		Case dismissed.
Duck Lake.	do 10	B. Arinthead.	D. Caswell.	Non-payment wages.			Duck Lake.	Dec. 16	J. O. Wilson, J.P.		do
Prince Albert.	do 11	J. Surknewrey.	J. D'Amour.	Assault			Prince Albert.	do 11	J. B. Allan.		do
do	do 19	J. McKay.	Wm. Garson.	Drunk and creating a disturbance.			do	do 21	do		Released on suspended sentence.
do	Jan. 7	T. Patterson.	J. Swain.	Theft.			do	Jan. 7	Alex McNabb & J. E. Sinclair		One month with hard labour.
do	Feb. 15	A. Wright.	Wm. C. McKay.	Non-payment wages.			do	Feb. 15	J. E. Sinclair		Settled out of court
do	do 15	Queen.	M. Runke.	Arson.	Feb. 17	G. B. Moffatt & W. H. Rutledge.	do	do 23	Judge McGuire.	Yes	6 months hard lab.
Duck Lake.	Mar. 20	Queen.	N. Arcand.	Creating a disturbance			Duck Lake.	Mar. 20	J. O. Wilson.		Fined \$1 and costs.
do	do 20	do	F. Dumont.	do			do	do 20	do		Released on suspended sentence.
do	do 22	A. C. Davidson	E. Dewey.	Stealing wood.			do	do 22	do		Case dismissed, prosecutor failing to appeal.
Saskatoon.	do 27	Jos. Fletcher.	T. Villeneuve.	Did wrongfully take a pony from the band of J. Fletcher.			Saskatoon.	April 8	J. Sinclair and S. Copland.		Case dismissed.
St. Louis de Langevin.	April 3	R. C. Dickson.	E. Fenker.	Theft.	April 5	W. H. Rutledge	Prince Albert.	May 10	Judge McGuire.		Case dismissed.
Prince Albert.	do 6	Marg. Coombs	D. Anderson.	Theft.			do	April 7	W. H. Routledge		Dismissed, prosecutor not appearing.
Duck Lake.	do 17	Queen.	L. Duranchelle	Kindle a fire on prairie and let it run at large.			Duck Lake.	do 17	J. O. Wilson.		Fined \$25 & costs.
Rosethorn.	do 19	do	C. Gresbriht.	do			Rosethorn.	do 20	do		Fined \$10 & costs.
Duck Lake.	do 20	do	X. Peche.	Kindle a fire on prairie.			Duck Lake.	do 21	do		Case dismissed.
Prince Albert.	do 27	do	W. E. Carter.	Setting prairie fire.			Prince Albert.	do 27	S. Gagnon.		Fined \$20 & costs.
Muskeg Lake.	do 27	do	Wm. Chafee.	Setting prairie fire.			Muskeg Lake.	do 27	J. O. Wilson and H. Keith.		2 months hard lab.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	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.
Battleford	1897 May 4	Margret Olsen	Adam Olsen	Assault	1897 May 16	S. Gagnon, J.P.	Prince Albert.	May 28	Judge McGuire.	3 months h. l., and to find security for a further term of 1 year. Discharged.	
Kinistino	do	Queen	Alex. Rodgers	Setting out prairie fire without proper means required by prairie fire ordinance.	do	do	Welduc	do	W. H. Rontledge	do	do
Prince Albert	do	do	Angus Cameron.	Kindle a fire on his property at Wilmoughby without having present the proper means required by prairie fire ordinance.	do	do	Prince Albert.	do	do	Fined \$10.	
do	do	do	John Puchs	Did kindle a fire on his property at Kirkpatrick without having present by the prairie fire ordinance.	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$10.	
St. Louis de Langevin.	do	Paul Mollier	Paul Blondeau	Killing prairie chicken out of season.	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$5.	
Puchaly	do	H. A. Axford.	Henry Stevens	Perjury	do	do	do	do	S. Gagnon	Discharged for want of evidence.	
Duck Lake	do	Paul Blondeau	Angus Joubert	Disturbing public worship.	do	do	Duck Lake.	do	J. O. Wilson	Dismissed with costs.	
do	do	do	do	Assault	do	do	Batoche	do	do	Dismissed, prosecutor falling to appear.	
Batoche	do	John Batoche.	John Hersch	Setting fire to prairie	do	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.	
Mestawasis	do	Queen	Samuel Drever	Supplied liquor to an Indian.	do	do	Mestawasis	do	J. O. Wilson and Hilton Keith.	Fined \$50 & costs.	





## APPENDIX LL.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMANDING YUKON DISTRICT, 1897.

FORT HERCHMER, DAWSON, N.W.T., 18th January, 1898.

(Received after other reports had been sent to the Queen's Printer.)

To the Commissioner  
N. W. Mounted Police,  
Regina.

SIR.—Since writing my report of last year the conditions in this country have changed in almost every particular. Instead of a few men working on well-known creeks, the discoveries of some of them dating back eight or ten years, the whole country is now covered with men travelling from creek to creek in search of gold. The population has jumped during the past few summer months from a few hundreds to at least 5,000. Dawson a year ago consisted of half a dozen small log cabins; to-day it has a number of substantial buildings, hundreds of cabins, and a population of from 1,500 to 2,000. Both the trading companies have built fine stores and extensive warehouses. The majority of the newcomers are from the United States, many of them could well be spared in any community. The rush has brought in toughs, gamblers, fast women, and criminals of almost every type, from the petty thief to the murderer.

A new post, Fort Herchmer, was built during the past summer at Dawson. The buildings, though fairly comfortable for this country, are still far from being complete. Next season an addition will be required to the guard-room, which for some time to come will have to be used as a jail; further barrack room accommodation may be required, also an hospital, and probably a larger storehouse. Next season a post will be required either at the junction of the Stewart river with the Yukon, or at the mouth of the McQuesten River, 100 miles up the Stewart. At present there is a camp there of three or four hundred men.

The McQuesten is a good sized stream, and is navigable for some distance by river boats, and will in all probability be the site of a flourishing camp. This winter some 150 to 200 men are prospecting the small streams flowing into the McQuesten, one creek, the 20-mile, is already known to have good diggings, as a party of men were up there some eighteen months ago, and did well, only leaving on account of not being able to get supplies. I think it may be safely said that the whole of the country from the Klondike to the Rockies in a south-east direction will be found to be worth opening up as a rich mineral country. Up to the present no quartz has been found to warrant developing, although several entries for quartz claims have been registered.

The price of food and building material has increased very much. Teams are in great demand, but owing to scarcity of forage most of them have been killed for dog feed. The horses are chiefly in the hands of two men and number together about twelve. I wished to get some firewood hauled from the bush, and the lowest rate was \$150 a day for four single horses, and then they must be engaged for two days. I did not require them at these rates. I then tried dog teams. The price asked for hauling by them was \$20 a cord. We are now pulling firewood with our own men and dogs, three in number. It is slow work as we have to haul the dry wood some two miles. Owing to the number of people going out over the ice, dogs are very scarce and worth a fabulous price, ranging from \$150 to \$250 each, according to size and breed. The four dogs brought in by Inspector Harper were small, ill-conditioned, and of very little use; they will not eat dog-salmon, although cooked, consequently I had to trade fish for tripe. One dog has

died Inspector Scarth and party arrived at Fort Constantine on the 12th June, and on the 14th they left by str. "P. B. Weare" for Dawson, and work was commenced on the post here. On the 10th October Inspector Harper with 20 non-commissioned officers and men arrived without any food. Some articles of provisions were borrowed on the road by this party, which had to be returned from our slender stock.

Had horses and a small saw mill been furnished, the Government would have saved a great deal of money. The work would have been done much quicker, and possibly a post finished in one season, which cannot be done under present conditions. The steamboat promised has not yet arrived, and to make the river service efficient two would now be required, one for the upper, and one for the lower river.

Application was made by a party to acquire an island about two miles below here for the purpose of cutting hay. I forwarded the application, but recommended that it should not be granted until such time as it was decided whether horses would be sent in for us or not. Since then I have heard nothing of either horses or hay meadow. Sufficient hay can be found to winter two horses at each post, but of course grain would have to be shipped in, which I recommend should be chopped feed, as it is more heating than oats and quite as good for the slow work required of the horses about the posts.

Inspector Scarth and twelve non-commissioned officers and men were sent to Fort Constantine on the 15th October, as there was no barrack-room accommodation here and there being a small stock of provisions there for them. It was my original intention to have only one corporal and one man there for the winter.

#### FOOD SUPPLIES AND RATIONS.

The present system of contracting for supplies with the companies here has not proved satisfactory. For the past two years we have not been able to secure sufficient food for full rations, especially is this the case this year. We have only enough to barely last until the 1st of June on short rations, and a considerable amount of our supplies had to be purchased outside of the contracting company. The steamboat season last year was very unsuccessful. The steamer "Bella," of the Alaska Com. Co., on her first trip, with barge from Circle City, brought mostly furniture and household goods; second trip, a fairly good load of provisions, and third trip, she arrived without barge and a very small amount of goods, as she was held up by the miners at Circle City and a good part of her cargo taken off. The "Alice" made two trips with fair cargo; the "Margaret", one trip, laden with whiskey; the "Healy" of the North American Trans. and Trading Co., two trips, but with small cargoes of provisions; the "Weare"; one trip with good cargo, and a second trip with very little, as she was also held up by armed men at Circle City. The company's new boat "Hamilton" failed to reach here as the water was too low in the Yukon flats.

The outlook for the coming summer is most serious, as no quantity of food can possibly arrive here until nearly the end of July, and even then it is improbable, as food will be so scarce at the mining camps at Minook Creek, Fort Yukon and Circle City that the steamers will be held up and unloaded at these points. Word has been received from Capt. Ray of the U. S. army, who is in charge at Fort Yukon, explaining the seriousness of affairs there. He was compelled to take over the company's stores and issue out rations. At Circle City food is scarcer than it is here. Mr. Healy, manager of the N. A. T. & T. Co. here, who received the letter from Capt. Ray, admits that it is doubtful whether the boats will reach here with much cargo on their first trip from St. Michael. This means that we cannot reasonably hope for much relief from the outside until the latter part of August. New companies with new boats on the river can hardly relieve the situation, as it is proven that boats cannot be built at St. Michael and arrive here with a cargo the same year. By the time the boats are completed the river is so low at the Yukon flats that even did they get through it could only be with a light cargo.

Relief can only come to us down the river, and it is necessary that the Government should take immediate action and ship supplies in over the summit, which must be freighted over the ice to the foot of Lake Labarge, scows built there and the provisions

brought down by the first water, so that we may receive them not later than the 1st June, when our present stock will be entirely exhausted.

For a time last fall it looked very much as if at least half of the men would have to be sent out. Inspector Harper brought no provisions. This further reduced the rations, especially in bacon and flour. At the lower post for some time  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of flour and 4 oz. of bacon per man per day was all that could be allowed. The arrival of several rafts of beef relieved the strain. I purchased 6,812 lbs. of beef at from \$1 to \$1.50 per lb.

The companies at present trading here do not care about having the police contracts, as the prices they get from the miners are two or three times what the Government pays, consequently there is grumbling all round. The companies because they say they are losing money, the miners because the police seem to get so much, and the police because they do not get more. The only way I can see out of the difficulty is for the Government to ship in their own supplies and be independent of all outside parties. The quality of the provisions supplied has been good.

#### CRIME.

During the past year crime has increased to a very great extent. A considerable number of the people coming in from the Sound cities appear to be the sweepings of the slums and the result of a general jail delivery. Heretofore goods could be cached on the side of the trails, and they would be perfectly safe, now a man has to sit on his cache with a shot gun to ensure the safety of his goods. Cabins in out of the way places are broken into and everything cleaned out. In a great many instances the perpetrators have been arrested and in some cases given so long to leave the country. This was absolutely necessary as we could not feed them. Some were admitted to bail, and three are in confinement awaiting trial. One of these is held for murder, committed at Tagish Lake in September last, another for robbery of between \$15,000 and \$18,000 worth of gold dust, a third for cleaning out a cache, and worst of all we have a violent lunatic in confinement.

By the last boat I sent out, or prevailed upon to go, nearly 300 destitute persons to the Lower river, where there were supplies. The parties sent from here are those who have given Capt. Ray, of the U. S. Army all the trouble at Circle City and Fort Yukon. These were American citizens, and it was just as well that they were so got rid of. Communication with the outside world being so slow and uncertain, it is impossible to learn the antecedents of this class, and our first knowledge of their character is learnt from the depredations they commit. In the early party of July, an American officer arrived here with papers for the arrest of one Frank Novack, of Walford, Iowa, charged with murder. Novack arrived here on the 11th and was arrested on the 12th July. After satisfying myself as to his identity, I sent him that evening, in a small boat to Fort Constantine, for safe keeping, and on the 15th he was handed over to the detective officer, who left with him on the steamboat for the outside.

A murder was committed on Tagish Lake about the middle of last September by one Henderson, who was arrested by the Custom's officers there and held until Inspector Harper came along, who brought him here. After reading the evidence taken by the officers on the spot I committed him for trial, sending him down to the lower post for safe keeping with Inspector Scarth's party. Henderson has been in a poor state of health for some time, and may not live until the spring.

Almost every boat that has arrived here has been the cause of a great deal of work in the way of settling disputes between the occupants as to the division of food and other supplies, the scarcity of food making men unreasonable as to the division, and leading to quarrels in which the assistance of the police was invoked, the division made and the matter settled by their aid. These cases involved time and patience; it was not a case of one a day, but of half a dozen. This went on during the whole of the summer, and even after the river had closed.

There was great excitement here about the end of September as to the food supply for the coming year: at one time matters looked serious, and threats were made of taking

possession of the stores and dividing the food. I looked over the supplies and issued a notice stating the facts, and advised all those who had not sufficient food to see them through the winter to leave for Circle City and Fort Yukon, where it was estimated that sufficient food was stored to last until the arrival of boats this coming summer. The steamer "Bella" of the A. C. Co. was used for this purpose. She left here with the river full of ice, and reached Circle City about eighteen days later. Ten days after she left the river cleared of ice, and many left of their own accord or were sent down the river in small boats or scows. About 600 persons have gone out over the ice, and these selling what provisions they did not actually need for the trip relieved the strain as regards food to a certain extent.

You have been advised of, and copies of the correspondence between myself and the so-called Board of Mining and Commerce here have been forwarded. The population here being chiefly American many of them are not disposed to view with favour any restrictions placed upon them by the ordinary laws of the country, and some have been heard to say that it was high time that the flag, meaning the Union Jack, was pulled down and the Stars and Stripes hoisted in its place, and adding that it would not take much to do it. At one time there was a talk of incorporating the town, and application was made to me as to the means of going about it. I referred the parties to the North-west Ordinances relative to such matters. On reading that part which states that the applicants must be British subjects, the book was closed with the remark "that ends it, in that case we cannot run things, but will have to pay taxes, better be as it is." I do not mean to say that this spirit pervades all, but it certainly does a considerable number. Instead of considering that being allowed to hold mining property in this country is a privilege, it is construed into a right, which they would like to use to the utmost. It appears to me that it is high time, in view of the treatment British subjects receive under similar conditions in the United States that Canada should be for Canadians, and that if foreigners are allowed the same privileges as our own citizens they should have the same restrictions imposed upon them as are upon Canadians in the States, that is that they should become naturalized.

#### BUILDINGS AND POST.

A reserve of forty acres was applied for at the junction of the Klondike river with the Yukon for police and other Government purposes; it was authorized by the Department of the Interior, and surveyed by Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, D.L.S. On this reserve the post was built, consisting of nine buildings. With the exception of the storehouse, the buildings are as usual of logs, mostly cut on the reserve; a few were procured by outside labour from up the river; this had to be done to get shelter for the winter. Three small buildings were brought up from the lower post. Not having a saw-mill, the logs were all hewn on three sides, entailing a great amount of time and labour; the hewing was required in order to get a moss face. The work was very heavy, most of the logs having to be packed on men's shoulders a distance of from 100 to 400 yards. The men worked well and cheerfully. Most of the buildings have double floors. There was a great scarcity of windows, and, in order to get any, in the early part of the season some of the double windows from the lower post were brought up. A few windows came up on the last boat, of which we got some, but some of the buildings are still without double windows. There was also a scarcity of nails, and in fact of building material generally. There will be another season's work to complete the post; a stockade has to be put up and the square levelled.

#### FUEL AND LIGHT.

Each year the fuel supply is becoming shorter and more difficult to procure. Dry wood can only be got some miles up the river. Green wood by itself is almost unburnable. Fortunately this winter has been mild, otherwise we should have suffered much. Up to the present we have cut most of our wood off the reserve. The dry wood, of which two or three rafts were brought down the river by our own men, is kept for



cooking purposes. About 200 cords of green and dry wood were procured. I have had to buy 50 cords of dry wood at \$10 per cord, and we hauled it ourselves some two miles. The selling price of wood delivered in town is \$35 per cord, with an extra dollar an hour for cutting. We had not time last season to send up the river for an adequate supply of dry wood, which could not have been got under a distance of 40 or 50 miles. The wood purchased is cut under permit from the Land Department. It was hoped that the coal mines would have been opened up last fall and during the winter, but with the high price of labour it was out of the question. Dry wood could be got within a reasonable distance had we horses to pull it to the river bank. I also purchased 20 cords of dry wood at the lower post at \$7 per cord, the men hauling it themselves. Coal oil and candles are very scarce, coal oil costing \$20 per gallon, and candles were for some time selling for \$1 each. We got for our own use on contract 230 gallons of coal oil and one box of candles.

#### TRAILS.

Trails and bridges are much needed for summer travel between Dawson and the diggings. Many complaints are heard that nothing has been done by the Government in this direction. In winter the trails are good up the different creeks; in summer what trail there is has to be waded through, in some places thigh deep in mud and water, fully as bad as the Skagway trail. A road could be made and corduroyed, and two or three bridges constructed at the crossings, as far as the mouth of Eldorado Creek, which would serve for all the upper creeks. Smaller trails could be made up to the Hunker, Gold Bottom and other creeks above. This of course would cost money. The price paid for packing in summer is 30 cents per pound for a distance of 25 miles, and is a heavy addition to the already high price of provisions.

#### MAIL.

No mail has arrived from the outside since June last, with the exception of a few private letters brought in by Inspector Harper. I understand that there is a considerable quantity of mail lying in the upper river. Messengers arrived here from the Big Salmon River with letters from Major Walsh to the Gold Commissioner and myself. Replies were sent back by the same party, but no general mail was taken. Owing to the mildness of the winter the upper river is not yet frozen, and considerable difficulty was experienced in some places in getting through. It seems to me that a mail could have been sent by way of the McClintock River, at the head of which a small divide could be crossed to the Hootalinqua River, thence down stream about 60 miles to the Yukon, thus avoiding the bad waters of the Thirty Mile River, the Cañon and White Horse. The increase in distance would be about a day's travel. I am informed that a trail was cut through there by a man named Wilson last season, and that people have come in that way.

#### MINING AND MINING REGULATIONS.

Owing to the great influx of people this year the number of claims located has increased enormously. Stamping in different directions is almost of daily occurrence. The number of claims recorded now exceeds 5,000, but this does not indicate any material increase of the wealth of the country, as by far the greater part of these claims are simply staked for speculative purposes and will never be worked. Hundreds of claims will be offered for sale on the outside markets which will be totally valueless, and the sale of which will do this country an immense amount of harm. Only a few of the good claims on the reliable creeks, such as Eldorado, Bonanza and Hunker, will be offered, and these if bought by capitalists and worked on a large scale, and under favourable laws, would probably prove good investments. Out of the dozens of new creeks which have been discovered and indiscriminately staked this year only two or three are

worthy of mention as probably being good. They are notably Sulphur and Dominion Creeks. The values of claims on these two gulches are rapidly increasing.

The expenses of working mines here are very great ; on some of the richest claims it has cost more to take the gold out than its value. This happened on Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks last summer, under good management by experienced miners. The reports which have appeared in the papers outside have been very misleading. Men who have gone out with a few hundreds, are reported to have ten times as many thousands. Claims from which \$500 pans are said to have been taken, and which were reported to average from \$5 to \$7 to the pan, and were computed to contain \$4,000,000, did not show any such richness when the dumps were sluiced. An old miner, who last winter worked a lay on one of the richest claims on the Eldorado, and who got as high as \$30 to the pan, did not make as much money as he would have done had he worked for wages at \$15 per day for the same time. This was owing to the large amount of waste dirt that had to be handled to get out the thin rich pay streak. A considerable number of prospectors have already left here, and many more say that they will leave in the spring and prospect in Alaska. Little or no prospecting for new creeks is now being done, but many creeks are being staked without being prospected. Two or three colours of gold to the pan seems to be quite sufficient to cause a stampede. Men rush off with neither pick, shovel nor pan, stake a claim, drop a few colours from their gold sacks on the ground, and then go to the recording office, and swear that they have discovered on the claim staked a deposit of gold. These claims the stakers hope to sell on the outside for large figures. New gold fields are now being extensively prospected and worked in Alaska. They are situated on Minook Creek, a tributary of the Yukon, near the lower ramparts ; last reports from there are that the diggings are good and far superior to the Birch Creek mines near Circle City. It is estimated that next year there will likely be nearly 50,000 in this country. Since last spring the population at this place has increased tenfold, nor does it seem improbable that a similar increase will take place next summer. Under the present mining laws the revenue of this country is determined simply by the number of claims staked, and claim owners are the only tax payers. The labourers, mechanics, saloon men etc., pay nothing towards the maintenance of the country, and obtain the same protection as the tax payers. The people are willing to pay taxes, and it is the unanimous opinion that the fairest and the best way to bring this about, is by the miners' license system, which would virtually be a poll tax on all over 18 years of age, as no one could afford to be without a license in a country like this where chances of mining investment may occur at any time. Those who are fortunate to own good claims are willing to pay additional fees, but they should be moderate, as they are the producers and main support of the country. This system of taxation, which has given satisfaction in other mining camps, I consider would be well applied here. It would change the basis of the greater portion of the revenue from the number of claims to the number of people, which latter must necessarily increase far more than the former. If this system of taxation is adopted a greater and surer revenue can be raised, and it would give general satisfaction to the people.

The output of gold for the year 1896-1897, including the gold that has gone out, and what is ready for shipment, would be about \$3,000,000. Probably a million has been re-invested in mining properties. The estimated output for 1897-98 will amount to between 6 and 7 million dollars.

#### CLOTHING.

I would suggest that the clothing for the Police for winter in this country should be as follows :—

Blue mackinaw suits, shoulder straps, and regimental buttons. Red fox Yukon caps, parkies, which can be purchased in San Francisco and trimmed there far cheaper than here.

For summer :—Brown duck stable clothes, lined, as heretofore, cowboy hat, laced red leather boots high above ankle, with waterproof tongue. I pair hip gum boots per

year, and four pair of best canadian moccasins, with a good supply of socks and stockings.

The clothing received here from Regina this summer is not nearly sufficient to complete the annual issues of the increased number of men in the country. The lined stable clothing has not yet come to hand. A good supply of specially strong moccasins is much required. The free issue, owing to the long journeys that have to be performed on foot up the creeks, and the length of the winter season, is quite inadequate, and should be increased. Our supply at present is exhausted. The outside price for moccasins is high, ranging up to \$8.50 for an inferior class of goods, and very scarce at this price. Up to this year we have been enabled to purchase a pair of native fur boots for each man, but owing to the increased demand it has been found impossible to obtain them, as parties coming up the river buy them from the natives faster than they can be made.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

There is considerable dissatisfaction over the difference in the weights and scales that are used for weighing gold dust. All the small weights up to \$1, are made in the country, and generally consist of a piece of copper or lead, and often on the heavy side. Many thousands of dollars worth of gold dust are daily weighed on, in some cases, very indifferent scales, and with the weights above mentioned, the greater part of it being in small amounts. Gold dust in ordinary trade is valued at \$17 per troy ounce, but many persons prefer when they can to buy coin at \$15.25 per ounce, believing they save money by so doing. Gold and silver coin is scarce. An inspector of weights and measures is badly needed here. All weights, scales and measures should be tested and should bear the Government stamp.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE,  
*Superintendent.*

## RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon District, N.W.T.

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.	Sentence.
1896.				1896.					
Nov. 7	N.W.M.P.	L. E. Cooper	Aggravated assault.	Nov. 24	Supt. Constantine.	Dawson	July 29	Supt. Constantine.	Fined \$100.
1897.				1897.					
Feb. 4	do	L. Burns	Fraud			Ft Constantine.	Mar. 6	Insp'r. Strickland, Dr. Wills and D. W. Davis, J.P's.	Sentence suspended.
Sept. 18	do	E. Henderson.	Murder.	Oct. 15	Supt. Constantine.	Dawson.	Oct. 1	Supt. Constantine.	Awaiting trial.
do 26	do	J. Anderson	Theft.			do	do 12	do	1 year hard labour, or leave the country.
Oct. 9	J. McGillivray.	W. Rogers	Bringing stolen goods in to Canada.			do	do 13	do	Sentence suspended; Fined \$10 and costs. Released on bail.
do 12	N.W.M.P.	J. Leave	Assault.	Oct. 23	Insp. Harper.	do	do	do	
do 14	J. E. Hanson	D. H. Brazill	Attempting to commit an indictable offence.			do	do	do	
do 26	A. Grant	E. Meisner	Assault			Dawson.	Oct. 27	Supt. Constantine.	Fined \$10 and costs.
do 26	F. J. Livernash.	A. Grant	do			do	do 27	do	do
do 27	F. F. Flewellyn.	J. Rathiff	(giving liquor to Indians.			do	do 27	do	do \$100 do
do 28	J. McGrue.	S. Judd	Assault.			do	do 29	Dr. Wills.	Dismissed.
do 29	J. A. Binet.	G. H. Baldwin.	Theft.			do	do 30	Insp. Harper.	30 days hard labour.
Nov. 2	E. Ogilvie	E. Dowling	Assault.			do	Nov. 4	Supt. Constantine.	Sentence suspended.
do 2	N.W.M.P.	A. Fleakston.	Vagrancy.			do	do 2	do	3 mos. imprisonment.
do 2	N.W.M.P.	W. F. Courtney.	Non-payment of wages			do	do 3	Insp. Harper and D.W. Davis, J.P.	To pay \$300 and costs.
do 4	J. B. Lynch	H. Yarger	Defamatory libel.			do	do	do	Dismissed.
do 9	F. Hilt	O. Burgland	House-breaking	Nov. 23	Supt. Constantine	do	do	Insp. Harper.	Released on bail.
do 11	C. Van Alstine.	E. Rudolph.	Theft.			Dawson.	Nov. 12	Supt. Constantine	Dismissed.
do 17	K. J. Elkjer	Thomas Fox	Robbery	Nov. 22	Dr. Wills, J.P	Dawson.	Nov. 20	do	Released on bail.
do 19	N.W.M.P.	John Maher	Robbery			do	do	do	Sentence suspended.
do 21	J. Keery	Ed. Lord	do	Nov. 23	Supt. Constantine.	Dawson.	Nov. 25	do	Awaiting trial.
do 21	do	S. Judd	do			do	do 23	do	do
do 22	E. Dowling	E. Ogilvie	Larceny			do	do	do	Awaiting trial.
do 23	J. Mitchell	J. J. O'Brien	Theft.	Nov. 27	Supt. Constantine.	Dawson.	Nov. 20	Insp. Harper.	Awaiting trial.
do 23	S. Schultenfrel.	R. Harold	do			do	do	do	Dismissed.
Dec. 3	S. Hansard	D. Attwell	Larceny			do	Dec. 7	Supt. Constantine.	do
do 3	E. Fitzgerald	M. L. Hamilton.	Non-payment of wages.			do	do	7 Insp. Harper.	To pay \$50 and costs.
do 6	J. Healy	J. Beaudreart	Dog-stealing			do	do	Supt. Constantine.	Dismissed; dog to be returned.





## APPENDIX MM.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, W. A. RICHARDSON, YUKON DISTRICT, 1897.

*(Received after the other Reports had been sent to the Queen's Printer.)*

To the Commissioner,  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Regina, N.W.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual medical report for the year 1896-97.

I assumed the duties of acting assistant-Surgeon on the departure of Assistant-Surgeon Wills for Ottawa on December 16, 1897.

According to the records there has not been any sickness of a serious nature among the men on this detachment. A number of minor ailments not requiring mention in the hospital reports, were treated.

The health of the men has been excellent considering the arduous work they were called upon to perform in rafting logs and erecting the post. Only one case of scurvy occurred early in the year, and I think I can safely predict that the detachment will be free from it during the winter.

Considering the means that were available, the hospital arrangements are good, but if there is any increase in the number of men stationed here it will be necessary to enlarge the accommodation.

The drugs supplied this year arrived in good condition.

A prisoner named Henderson, apprehended for murder, who was brought down by Inspector Harper's party in October, was suffering from an aggravated form of chronic cystitis and kidney disease at the time of his arrest. It being found necessary to remove him to Fort Constantine, medicines were provided and instructions were given regarding his treatment. From the latest reports there has been no improvement in his condition.

A lunatic named Anderson living on the creeks was taken in charge, and has since been confined in the guard-room. He is afflicted with mania, and at times is so violent that it has been found necessary to put him under restraint in order to prevent him from injuring his attendants and damaging his cell. It is unnecessary for me to comment on this unsatisfactory method of dealing with this class of unfortunates, which is certain to retard their recovery. As an increase in the number of these cases may be expected, a building suitable for their detention should be provided.

As you are already aware, the town of Dawson City is situated on swampy ground, and owing to the utter disregard of ordinary attention to sanitary arrangements on the part of its inhabitants, the situation has been rendered much worse during the year. No attempt had been made to improve this condition, except on the part of the Police, in so far as they could do so in regulating the disposal of garbage. There were a considerable number of cases of fever of a typho-malarial character during last summer, and a large increase in sickness of that nature may be anticipated next year, which may result in an epidemic of a serious nature.

As the possibilities of an outbreak and prevalence of fever in close proximity to the post are so great, I would recommend that a liberal supply of suitable nourishment for such cases be furnished as early as possible in the spring, particularly such articles as peptonized foods, malted milk, etc., which cannot be procured here, and which may be urgently needed for the treatment of any members of the force who may be attacked by this disease.

Scurvy in its milder forms has already appeared among those people who arrived last summer and fall, and owing to the scarcity of suitable diet there is certain to be an increase during the winter.

Appended are the statistics for the year compiled from the hospital reports.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. RICHARDSON, M.B.,  
*Acting Asst. Surgeon, N.W.M.P.*

FORT HERCHMER, YUKON DISTRICT, January 18, 1898.

SICK Report of the Yukon Detachment, Depôt Division, 1896-97.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess jaw .....	1	10	
Bronchitis .....	1	21	
Colds .....	10	1	
Cystitis .....	1	.....	Still under treatment.
Diarrhoea .....	2	2	
Dog bite .....	1	7	
Dyspepsia .....	3	2	
Frost bite .....	1	4	
Injury to knee .....	2	6	
Inflammation finger joint .....	1	9	
Scurvy .....	1	.....	
Sprains .....	2	4	
Wound incised ..	1	6	
Cystitis and kidney disease .....	1	.....	Prisoner, still under treatment
Insane .....	1	.....	do do

FORT HERCHMER, DAWSON, 18th January, 1898.