

REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

1898

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, &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 North-west Mounted Police for the year 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,

President of the Council.

FEBRUARY 15th, 1899.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONER L. W. HERCHMER

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1898.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, 20th December, 1898.

The Right Honourable SIR WILFRID LAURIE, 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, 1898, together with the annual reports of the following officers, for the same period :—

Superintendent Gagnon.
“ Deane, (with report of Inspector Sanders on Crow's Nest construction.)
“ Griesbach.
“ Moffatt.
“ Howe, with report of Supt. Constantine.
“ Cotton.

Inspector Morris.
“ Sanders.

The assistant surgeons and acting assistant surgeons.

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

PATROLS.

This year owing to the large number of prospectors endeavouring to reach the Yukon by the Mackenzie River, the Patrol which started in December '97 went as far as Fort Simpson, carrying mail and interviewing all the travellers en route. The consideration of the Government in sending this Patrol was very much appreciated, as it enabled them, not only to receive long expected letters from their friends, but also afforded means, on the return trip of Insp. Routledge, of acquainting their people of their progress and welfare.

While in the vicinity of Fort Smith, two hunters were arrested and punished for killing wood buffalo, and I think the example made will be the means of preserving these animals, as hunters are all now well aware of their being preserved. I think the close period when it is unlawful to kill them, should be extended for at least another three years, when the herd, now numbering probably 150 will considerably increase. There is no occasion for the Indians to kill these animals for food, as moose and other game are quite plentiful in the vicinity, and the large sums offered by traders for the heads and skins are the main causes of the destruction of the buffalo.

In addition to the patrol north, two patrols during the winter carried mail to St. Johns, and we found it necessary to build an outpost at Peace River Crossing, where we have placed a permanent detachment of one sergeant and two men, which is inspected regularly by an officer from Edmonton; this enables us to keep track of matters in the Peace River Country. We still have a detachment of two constables at Lesser Slave Lake. These detachments are doing good work, and their presence there, has accustomed the natives to a great extent, to the necessity of preserving law and order, and I think will greatly simplify the work of the Commissioners when they proceed to make treaties in these parts next summer. At first the Indians were very averse to our occupation of their country, but finding that our men protected them from the rapacity of some of the prospectors, and only sought to punish the evil doers, they quickly recognized the advantage of our presence.

A number of the parties who started overland for the Yukon quarrelled among themselves on arrival at Peace River, and by mutual consent, the police were requested to act as arbitrators which they did in all cases to the satisfaction of all parties, and this prevented bad blood and possibly outrage.

Inspector Moodie who started from Edmonton in September '97, got across the mountains in December by an easy pass in the vicinity of the head waters of Half-Way River, but had to kill his horses to feed his dogs, and after great delay in the spring, caused by his inability to procure a fresh lot of horses with which to proceed on the trip, he at last arrived at Pelly Banks, and proceeded to Selkirk by canoe, having abandoned his horses, when it was no longer possible to use them. He has since returned to the territories, and his report is attached. This trip has established the fact that the easiest and cheapest way to get into the northeast portion of British Columbia, is via Edmonton, and by the pass he travelled over. Already several bands of cattle have been driven by this route over the mountains, one bunch of about 100, the property of Jones & Smart of Swift Current, having been driven all the way from that point on the Canadian Pacific Railway across the country to St. Johns via Edmonton. After selling part of their herd at St. Johns at good prices, they proceeded west with about 50 of the most active, and I understand reached the Findlay River, B. C., with them, without any loss, all being in good order, where they disposed of them very profitably; other cattle ventures have been made this year in the same direction, and I believe with very satisfactory result, when they were handled with judgment, which consists mainly on travelling slowly and stopping over wherever a spot with extra good feed is obtained.

While numerous prospects have been found in many places, so far no profitable placer mining has been discovered east of the Rockies, by these numerous parties of prospectors, although in many places good work could possibly be done by a system of dredging.

Since my last report a wagon road has been completed to Lesser Slave Lake by the Territorial Government, where it connects with the old road to Peace River Landing. The grant of \$10,000 made by your Government will permit this road to be extended to St. Johns, and will thus enable cattle to be sent expeditiously and cheaply into north-east British Columbia, where there will continue to be a good sale for beef as the mines develop.

Although very short handed, and the men available being generally without much experience, we have continued our patrols in the Territories, and the result

has been satisfactory, very little crime having occurred, the offenders being in almost every instance arrested. Rather an amusing scene took place during the fall in connection with the vigilance of the police. A corporal and constable on the express train near Moosejaw, found a one legged coloured man on the train, who after consultation they decided answered fully the description of "Peg legged" Brown wanted in Ontario for murder. They very promptly arrested him, only to find that he was already a prisoner in charge of the man sitting with him, having been arrested at the Coast.

The difficulty with American cattle drifting across the line still continues, and I regret to report that it is assisted by American owners, and their employees. The Round Up, (U. S.) party gather up all their cattle on our side, and take them past our outposts, but as soon as the vicinity of the line is reached, those fit for shipment are carefully picked out, and the balance are let go when they promptly return to their accustomed haunts on our side, and continue to annoy our settlers, who have prudently put up hay for their own cattle, and as fast as they drive these intruders from their stacks they return. This has already been reported, and I have suggested that a seizure be made as in the case of one Spencer some years ago, when the nuisance and injustice to our own pioneers would promptly stop for a time.

Several outfits of horses stolen from the United States, have been recovered and returned to their owners, and a large number said to have been stolen on this side, have been found by the police patrols; in many instances these stolen horses were quietly grazing a few miles from their stables, and many settlers still believe that the police are in the country to look after their stray cattle.

Several cattle thieves have been arrested during the year, but as usual owing to the technicalities and confusion re brands, we have been unable to secure convictions in the majority of cases. The new brand ordinance just introduced may assist us in the future.

The construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad entailed a lot of work on "D" division at Macleod, and one officer and a number of picked men were on duty along the line until its construction was finished in October. Mr. Haney, the manager of the road, has expressed his great satisfaction of the way the various duties were performed from a railroad point of view and on my trip to East Kootenay in September, the residents personally expressed confidence in the force. Inspector Sanders, and the constables under him, did good service, and on only one occasion did their duties clash with that of the Provincial Police, which I think is a satisfactory record.

INDIANS.

We have had no trouble with the Indians this year; a growing inclination to make money, fostered by the Indian Department, who have given them every opportunity, has kept the able bodied men of most bands at work and between freighting and hay making, and the gathering of crops, most of their time has been fully occupied. They have sold a great deal of hay at good prices, and have also, particularly in the North, sold a number of splendid steers, besides supplying their reserves with beef. They pay great attention to their cattle, and their steers are probably as good as those disposed of by the best farmers in the country, and if the department only continue in this wise policy of frequently changing the bulls, only buying the best, they will soon be very rich in good cattle. Their horses, in some bands very numerous, are not improving as fast as their cattle, and in some are positively deteriorating. A few blocky small stallions distributed among the bands, would be of great service and would speedily enable the Indians to get \$75 each for their horses, instead of from \$10 to \$20. The Indians are still purchasing wagons and machinery, but I think before long, agriculture will be exchanged, in those bands still following it, for cattle and horse raising, undoubtedly more suitable for Indians. The Industrial schools are continuing to do good work.

Nearly all the hay required by us at Regina, has again been furnished by Indians, and we would have been in a bad way without it, as hay is very scarce in the district, and I doubt if we could have got the amount at fair prices, without their assistance.

LIQUOR.

I regret to report that on many occasions Indians have obtained liquor, generally, however, through half-breeds. In most cases convictions followed, but the punishment was generally a fine of \$50. In my opinion a much higher fine should be inflicted as the law allows, and imprisonment should be more frequently inflicted. In some cases, these light sentences were awarded by men whose interest lay in keeping intoxicants from Indians. The only way to stop this pernicious practice, is to inflict imprisonment without the option of a fine; a few cases so punished in each district would stop the practice for a long time. There has, outside these cases, been very little drunkenness in the Territories this year, although I regret to say that the North-west ordinance *re* giving liquor to interdicted persons, is evaded quite openly in some towns.

HORSES

The price of good horses has increased more than 50 per cent in the Territories this year, and it has only been with great difficulty that I have secured enough to replace those cast and sold. At least 60 horses will be required to have the force efficiently equipped before next spring, and I hope that I will be allowed to purchase them in time so that some work can be got out of them next year. The horses purchased last year are generally a well bred, sound lot. Those purchased at Regina are all by Derwentwater, a thoroughbred English horse that has lately taken a first prize at New York. Those purchased in the west are also generally by thoroughbred horses. These after reaching 6 years old, stand our work much better than cold blooded horses, but they require care until they reach that age. We are getting very low in team horses and I shall be obliged to buy at least twenty of that class in the spring for freighting purposes. The saddle horses relegated to that duty, for various causes, principally a tendency to stumble, while being well adapted for light driving, cannot do the heavier work such as hauling water, &c. We have bought no draft horses for 13 years, and consequently those we are using are very old. Horses are not improving in the Territories and numbers of heavy ones are, I regret to say, still imported from Ontario and the United States into the Territories for farm work. However, as every rancher almost without exception is now breeding heavy stallions to even their light mares, this importation may stop in a few years. But as the majority of horse breeders here never remain true to any one type, it is just as likely that next year they may return to light stallions. Very few good horses are bred north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and I know of only one man on the Saskatchewan who breeds to any extent, and he breeds heavy horses near Battleford. We occasionally buy a horse at Edmonton, but I never remember buying one at any other northern point, although I have on several occasions tried to do so. Those offered being of a poor class and the price exorbitant. This is to be regretted as I think it advisable to horse each division in its own district.

I attach a list of horses purchased during the year with the names of those from whom they were purchased and the price, also a list of those cast and sold, their purchasers and the prices realized.

RETURN of horses purchased from 1st December, 1897, to 30th November, 1898.

From whom Purchased.	Place.	No.	Price.		Total.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
John McIntyre.....	Regina.....	1	40	00	40	00
R. Sweet.....	".....	1	40	00	40	00
Peter Hourie.....	".....	1	40	00	40	00
".....	".....	1	35	00	35	00
D. A. Pudy.....	Lumsden.....	1	35	00	35	00
C. Meyer.....	Regina.....	1	40	00	40	00
T. O'Brien.....	".....	1	30	00	30	00
T. A. Matchett.....	Balgonie.....	3	45	00	135	00
".....	".....	1	70	00	70	00
".....	".....	1	50	00	50	00
Jas. Grassick.....	Regina.....	1	75	00	75	00
Thos. Bennie.....	Moose Jaw.....	1	70	00	70	00
B. Fletcher.....	".....	1	70	00	70	00
Neil McMullen.....	".....	2	87	50	175	00
J. McGregor.....	".....	1	45	00	45	00
R. Maynard.....	".....	1	40	00	40	00
Jas. McMullen.....	".....	1	60	00	60	00
G. W. Kent.....	".....	1	65	00	65	00
H. L. Fysh.....	".....	1	42	00	42	00
Peter Fletcher.....	".....	2	40	00	80	00
Jos. Seeli.....	".....	1	60	00	60	00
J. E. Bottell.....	".....	1	62	50	62	50
Quorn Rancho Co.....	Macleod.....	3	60	00	180	00
".....	".....	2	75	00	150	00
".....	".....	3	65	00	195	00
Thos. Matchett.....	Balgonie.....	1	45	00	45	00
Thos. Watt.....	Regina.....	1	50	00	50	00
R. Paul.....	".....	1	55	00	55	00
W. H. Kidd.....	Lumsden.....	1	60	00	60	00
D. Wilkie.....	Cottonwood.....	2	65	00	130	00
Thos. Matchett.....	Balgonie.....	2	75	00	150	00
".....	".....	6	60	00	360	00
".....	".....	1	55	00	55	00
C. T. Birdy.....	Lumsden.....	1	60	00	60	00
Joseph Glenn.....	Indian Head.....	3	70	00	210	00
Geo. Davidson.....	".....	1	75	00	75	00
".....	".....	1	65	00	65	00
R. C. Shera.....	Hedensford.....	1	40	00	40	00
Geo. Goldie.....	Regina.....	1	70	00	70	00
D. Ehamenn.....	".....	1	35	00	35	00
D. H. Gellespie.....	".....	1	50	00	50	00
W. H. Keys.....	Pense.....	1	60	00	60	00
".....	".....	1	50	00	50	00
Jno. Moody.....	Regina.....	1	50	00	50	00
D. H. Gillespie.....	".....	1	40	00	40	00
L. B. Cook.....	Glasgow.....	1	50	00	50	00
D. H. Gillespie.....	Regina.....	1	55	00	55	00
H. C. Lawson.....	".....	2	75	00	150	00
".....	".....	7	100	00	700	00
".....	".....	1	70	00	70	00
T. H. Rowles.....	Okotoks.....	1	60	00	60	00
J. Franklin.....	Macleod.....	6	75	00	450	00
D. H. Gillespie.....	Regina.....	1	70	00	70	00
Quorn Rancho Co.....	Sheep's Creek.....	3	75	00	225	00
W. A. Douglas.....	Maple Creek.....	1	70	00	70	00
W. G. Arnold.....	Macleod.....	1	75	00	75	00
L. B. Cook.....	Regina.....	2	100	00	200	00
D. H. Gillespie.....	".....	1	80	00	80	00
Remount No. 64, bred out of mare Reg. No. 1126, by Derwentwater, foaled 24th August, 1894.....	".....	1				
		92			5,849	50

RETURN of ponies purchased between 1st December, 1897, and 30th November, 1898.

From whom purchased.	Where.	No.
Indian "Crop Eared Wolf"	Macleod	4
" " "Black Rabbit"	"	1
" " "Don't Fly"	"	1
" " "Crow Spreading His Wings"	"	1
" " "Plaits His Hair behind"	"	1
" " "Chief Moon"	"	1
Geo. Gamble.....	Regina.....	1
J. McGee.....	Pense.....	1
T. O'Brien.....	Regina.....	2
Indian "Crow Bull"	Macleod	1
" " "Goes Together"	"	1
" " "Three Stars"	"	1
" " "Long Time Squirrel"	"	1
Henry Murray.....	"	1
Wm. Hyde.....	"	8
D. J. Goggin.....	Regina.....	2
V. J. Beaupré.....	Gleichen.....	3
Lily McIllree.....	Regina.....	1
A. Brown.....	Edmonton.....	1
J. Clinkskill.....	"	4
— Hanson.....	Stewart Lake.....	1
Hudson's Bay Co.....	"	10
Donald Prince.....	"	1
John Prince.....	"	1
Francis Prince.....	"	1
Joseph Prince.....	"	1
.....	Manson Creek.....	3
— Rathbourn.....	"	2
	Total.....	57

STATEMENT of Horses "Cast and Sold" and struck off the strength of the force between 1st. December, 1897, and 30th November, 1898.

Division.	Register No.	Total.	Place.	Date, 1898.	Amount per horse.	Total Amount.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
A	611	1	Maple Creek.....	May 26...	15 00	15 00
C	2269	1	Battleford.....	Aug. 2....	75 00	75 00
				1897.		
D	1310		Macleod.....	April 9....	20 00	
D	1688		".....	" 9.....	15 00	
D	1701		".....	" 9.....	15 00	
D	1318		".....	" 14....	25 00	
D	683		".....	" 20....	25 00	
D	1326		".....	" 20....	25 00	
D	1551		".....	" 20....	25 00	
D	1559		".....	" 20....	25 00	
D	1687		".....	" 20....	25 00	
D	1696		".....	" 20....	25 00	
				1898.		
D	1261		".....	June 1....	25 00	
D	1290		".....	" 1....	30 00	
D	1402		".....	" 1....	7 00	
D	1709		".....	" 1....	15 00	
D	1771		".....	" 1....	17 00	
D	1772		".....	" 1....	14 00	
D	1884		".....	" 1....	18 00	
D	1893		".....	" 1....	30 00	
D	1989		".....	" 1....	25 00	
		19				406 00
				1898.		
Dp	1663		Regina.....	Aug. 10....	25 00	
Dp	1077		".....	" 10....	25 00	
Dp	2273		".....	" 10....	17 00	
Dp	1350		".....	" 10....	22 00	
Dp	1560		".....	" 10....	25 00	
Dp	373		".....	" 10....	21 00	
Dp	1637		".....	" 10....	40 00	
Dp	428		".....	" 10....	25 00	
Dp	1242		".....	" 4....	25 00	
Dp	1673		".....	" 4....	25 00	
Dp	2215		".....	" 4....	25 00	
Dp	1716		".....	Nov. 5....	24 00	
Dp	1627		".....	" 5....	21 00	
Colt.			(Bred in force).....	Aug. 10....	31 00	
		14				351 00
				1898.		
E	1289		Calgary.....	Mar. 28....	26 00	
E	1262		".....	" 28....	27 00	
E	1293		".....	" 28....	24 00	
E	1500		".....	" 28....	22 00	
E	1642		".....	" 28....	25 00	
E	1902		".....	" 28....	37 50	
E	1924		".....	" 28....	27 00	
E	1960		".....	" 28....	31 50	
E	1961		".....	" 28....	26 00	
E	2026		".....	" 28....	39 00	
E	1432		".....	" 28....	21 00	
E	1511		".....	" 28....	36 00	
E	1638		".....	" 28....	29 00	
E	1947		".....	" 28....	17 50	
E	2289		".....	July 2....	60 00	
E	2 Colts.		Bred in force.....	Sept. 20....	35 00	
		17				483 50

List of horses which have died or been destroyed between 1st December, 1897, and 30th November, 1898.

Register No.	Division	Age.	Date.	Cause.	Remarks.
1897.					
1938	K	8	Dec. 2	Drowned	Destroyed.
2140	C	6	Nov. 27	Congestion of lungs	
1442	D	16	Dec. 19	Natural causes	
1689	D	11	" 16	Injured by falling down river bank	
1898.					
1401	D	16	Mar. 20	Natural causes	Died in Yukon; cause unknown
1921	C	12	" 28	Acute peritonites	
2314	Dp	5	" 16		" "
1916	Dp	12	Apr. 4		" "
1866	Dp	11	" 30		" "
1942	D	10	June 6	Hypertrophy of heart	Destroyed.
1083	K	18	Aug. 15	Acute enterites	
2371	Dp	4	Sept. 26	Rupture of diaphragm	Destroyed.
1981	Dp	11	Apr. 4	Glanders	
1920	Dp	11	" 13	"	
1898	Dp	11	May 5	"	
1676	F	12	" 6	"	
1829	G	15	Mar. 11	For dog meat	
1082	K	19	May 31	Unfit for further service	
1434	D	17	Aug. 8	Pleurisy	
728	K		Sept. 29	Rupture of stomach	

List of ponies which have died or been destroyed between 1st December, 1897, and 30th November, 1898.

Number of Pony.	Division	Date.	Cause.	Remarks.
1897.				
32	G	Dec. 2		Died in Yukon country; cause unknown.
49	Dp	Oct. 17		" "
59	Dp	Nov. 2		" "
99	Dp	Oct. 11		" "
101	Dp	" 13		" "
102	Dp	" 13		" "
109	Dp	Nov. 7		" "
110	Dp	Dec. 28		" "
111	Dp	Oct. 26		" "
114	Dp	" 30		" "
116	Dp	" 30		" "
117	Dp	" 21		" "
118	Dp	" 22		" "
120	Dp	Nov. 7		" "
121	Dp	Oct. 31		" "
122	Dp	" 21		" "
123	Dp	" 21		" "
124	Dp	Nov. 7		" "
95	G	" 1		" "
1898.				
150	Dp	Apr. 1		" "
40	G	June 24	Internal hemorrhage	" "
75	G	Sept. 22	Accidentally killed	" "

List of horses "Lost" and struck off by General Orders between 1st December, 1897, and 30th November, 1898.

Division	Register No.	Place.	Date.	Remarks.
K	2062	Writing on Stone	Nov. 21, 1894	
D	2213	Herd Camp	Apr. 22, 1896	
C	2194	Lizzard Lake	Aug. 6, 1896	
G	1876	Yukon Patrol	Sept. 1, 1898	

DOGS.

This season we did not attempt to buy dogs for Yukon service in the Territories, and the department having plenty of notice of the requirements bought some 150 in Labrador, which with those alive from last season will do our work.

I am glad to report that although the dogs sent in last year were smaller than I should have liked, Mr. McGregor who was in charge of most of the trains, reports them as well broken, hardy animals who worked well, and stood the hardships very well indeed. The Labrador dogs bought this year were as far as I saw a very useful lot, and would average over 70 lbs, when in condition. This weight is as heavy as dogs are required for ordinary travelling, and such dogs on fair loads can do 30 miles a day, as against 20 by heavier dogs, and for mail carrying are much more preferable.

FORAGE.

The oat crop in the Territories has generally been a very poor one I should judge from the prices at which our oats were tendered for all over. The best crop appears to be at Edmonton, and a firm from that point has got all our oat contracts as far east as Regina. At present prices, oats pay much better than wheat, but the oat demand is limited, and farmers as a rule sow wheat as long as they can, and then poke in oats on any sort of land, the result being a light and dirty crop, and there are very few oats obtainable fit for seed, all being full of wheat, barley and foul seeds. Three years ago the finest oats weighing 48 lbs. to the bushel, without any foreign seeds such as wheat to bring up the weight, were easily obtainable. Outside of wheat cultivation farming is generally very poor in this country, and little or no barley and no peas, both of which do very well, are raised.

The season was a poor one for hay, and in consequence at most posts the price has increased. This we are endeavouring to get over by turning as many horses as possible out for the winter. The cultivation of brome grass is increasing, and in a short time, the best farmers will be independent of wild hay, except in places where hay is convenient.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

It was found necessary during the year to condemn a number of sets of harness which had been in use a long time, and we shall require some new sets at once. We are making some in the head quarters shop, and those still required will be bought locally.

A number of old single cincha saddles have been exchanged for new double cincha ones, in the proportion of 5 single for 3 double, and we propose to exchange a few more. This will place our saddlery in very good condition, and as head collars,

halters and all straps required are made in the force, there will be very little outlay required except for leather.

TRANSPORT.

Beyond a few buckboards, no light transport will be required, but in most divisions a few heavy wagons will be wanted.

The American heavy wagon still continues to give the best satisfaction, undoubtedly owing to the better seasoning of the timber and in their construction.

ARMS.

Our arms are gradually wearing out, particularly the Winchesters; by providing a new barrel to those most requiring it, we manage to get along, but the great difficulty in properly sighting, after these repairs are made, makes our target practice very unsatisfactory, and each man has some different plan of getting his sight correct, a small piece of cardboard, a match or some other substitute to get the exact elevation. The American ammunition continues to give satisfaction, but on the few occasions we have used that of Canadian make, its great inferiority has been manifest, it has proved itself most unreliable.

We are still armed with Enfield revolvers, a heavy obsolete pattern, which are a burden to a constable.

"D" is the only division armed with Lee-Netfords, but we have a number of these carbines in the Yukon.

BARRACKS.

The only extensive improvements made this year are at Battleford, where stone foundations have been put in under some of the buildings, and others have been willowed and plastered, and most of them painted. Those still without stone foundations will be supplied in the spring, and those not painted will be done then also.

At Macleod a great deal of painting has been done together with the usual small repairs; a small verandah was put on the Sergeant's Mess, adding greatly to their comfort, and some of the quarters were partially refloored. Another Officers quarters is very badly needed as the Asst. Surgeon has to live in town for want of accommodation, and if Supt. Deane moves over to Macleod, a second new quarters will be required. A double house suitable for Inspectors quarters, can be erected for \$3000, and I strongly recommend this expenditure.

The Crow's Nest Railroad pass is so far from Pincher Creek, that we shall have still to occupy our present reserve close to the village. We pay \$15.00 per month rent for Inspector's quarters, situated a long way from the post, and the men's old quarters and stables are not habitable in summer, and require rebuilding. An appropriation of \$5000 is required.

The reduction at Lethbridge leaves us with two empty quarters which are of no use at present. Considerable repairs and painting will be required there next year.

At Calgary beyond a new floor in the men's mess, nothing beyond the ordinary repairs have been undertaken, but the whole post requires a light coat of paint, and the two old stables should be taken down and rebuilt on stone foundations on the same plan as one of the stables was rebuilt three years ago.

The cost for the two will be about \$1200, and they will then be as good as any in the force.

The kitchens of the Officers quarters leak considerably, but I doubt if we can do much to them unless we tin them. The Commanding Officers quarters requires new sills.

At Fort Saskatchewan, we are very much in need of a new guard room, that in use is an old log building erected in '74, and is too small for the district. There

being no gaol, the detention of all prisoners devolves on us, and we are frequently very much overcrowded there, particularly when we have female prisoners. We have all the logs on the spot for a new guard room, and I would strongly recommend its construction at once, at a cost of about \$2400. The quarters occupied by the Inspector there, was formerly an ice house, and is a wretched hovel, and quite unfit for habitation. Owing to this, I am unable to send a married Inspector, and as I am very short of single ones, frequently there is no Inspector at the post, to the detriment not only of discipline, but also of the proper patrolling of the district. An Inspector's quarters can be built for \$1600.

At Maple Creek some repairs have been made, but the weakness of the post, combined with the difficulty of getting outside labor, have prevented doing a great deal of work, urgently required.

At Prince Albert very little has been done. The mess room has been refloored, and ordinary repairs finished.

The well which supplies water for fire purposes having been condemned by the Acting Asst. Surgeon, as it receives all the drainage from the stables and is a menace to the health of the post, will have to be abandoned, but the difficulty in obtaining water at the post is very great, and I do not know where to try another well.

At Regina, only ordinary repairs have been made, but next season the south block will require a stone foundation, as it is actually in danger of falling down, and my quarters are in about the same condition. The sills in both buildings are rotten, and the studding is also gone at the base.

The supply store must be re-shingled and the whole post painted. The office in use by myself and the Head Quarters Staff, is in a bad state. The house originally a portable one, is quite rotten at the foundation and leaks badly, and on wet days the smell is most offensive. It should be torn down and rebuilt. If this is impossible, I propose to reconstruct all the inside and endeavour to put in a solid foundation, and raise the ceilings of the offices.

The cost of the foundations for the block, will be about \$3500, as we have nearly enough stone. That for my house would be \$1200, as only a very small part has a cellar under it.

A competent man will be required to look after this work, as the buildings are very shaky. The cost of painting the post with police and prison labour, will be about \$600, for material.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied are generally excellent and ample. At Macleod which produces a large number of cattle for export, beef is still dearer than it is at Regina which is not supposed to be a cattle country. This is caused by want of competition, there being only one butcher there, while in Regina there are four in the business.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Coal is still too dear all over the Territories, except at Edmonton where it is delivered at \$2 per ton. The price of Canadian Anthracite at Regina is \$9.50 delivered at the barracks, the same coal being sold at Winnipeg at \$8, but there is competition there with the United States coal. We have electric light at Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Lethbridge and Regina, which gives fair satisfaction but is too expensive.

PHYSIQUE.

The demand for men for the Yukon tends to reduce our average physique in the Territories, as only the strongest and the best built men are sent there, but

we have been most fortunate in securing a very desirable class of recruits lately who are generally quite up to our average.

DRILL.

Owing to the reduction, and the amount of work entailed on our men, beyond setting up drill, riding and target practice, no drill has been done, except among the recruits, and we are beginning to see the effects as without plenty of drill it is impossible to keep any force up to the mark either in appearance or discipline.

DISCIPLINE.

Fourteen men have been dismissed during the year, but considering the little drill and training the men have had and the necessity of sending recruits alone on detached duty, very few serious breaches of discipline have occurred. As a rule the men take a pride in the force, and even those inclined to be dissipated, hesitate before jeopardizing the good reputation in which we are held at home and abroad.

PAY.

No alterations have been made in pay. I still think the pay of the senior officers of each grade should be increased, as at present an officer joining, receives exactly the same pay as the senior of his grade who has sixteen years service. Promotion is very slow indeed and there is not much for an officer to look forward to, as an officer retired on superannuation for old age, is, owing to the nature of his previous service, generally quite incapacitated for any further employment, and superannuation being calculated on pay only, and not as in other constabulary forces on pay and allowances, an officer in his old age must necessarily be extremely poor, unless he has private means, a very rare condition.

The pay of the rank and file is better in proportion than that of the officers, as they have many opportunities of performing extra duties which enable them to get extra pay.

All their clothing is provided free, while the officers buy everything themselves, and they receive a well merited pension at the end of 20 years' service, for which no deductions are made from their pay. Consequently a steady, industrious man at the expiration of 25 years receives a fair pension which with his savings should warrant a comfortable old age.

CANTEENS.

Canteens are still running in all the divisions except "G" at Fort Saskatchewan where there were so few men during the summer that the canteen had to be closed temporarily. It will be reopened this winter. They are of great benefit to the men, as besides affording cheaper tobacco, etc., a fair grant is made from them for the messing and recreation rooms each month.

CRIME.

There has been very little serious crime during the year, a few cases of cattle and horse stealing, and while we have very little difficulty in obtaining convictions in cases of horse stealing, I regret to say that we are very unlucky in cattle stealing cases, and most of those accused get off. The Indians have killed very few, if any, cattle during the year, and infinitely more cattle are killed by the Whites than by Indians. There is a good deal of petty thieving in the country but this cannot be wondered at when we take into consideration the number of foreigners intro-

duced during the last few years, many of whom were serfs almost, in their own country before emigrating. Constant patrols, however, convince these foreigners that law and order must be respected in this country, and petty pilfering is the most serious crime so far.

The difficulties of obtaining interpreters among the police is a serious difficulty, but we have been fortunate lately in enlisting several accomplished linguists who will relieve us of the embarrassment.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have had no fires this year, but our fire appliances are not satisfactory. The tank at Regina will not hold water, caused, I think, by its elevation, and constant rocking in a gale, and at other points our only salvation is found in grappling a fire in its incipiency. Constant watchfulness is exercised at all times, and the retirement of coal oil lamps in favour of electricity has greatly lessened the chances of fire. Chimneys, flues, pipes, etc., are constantly overhauled, and danger from fire is thus greatly reduced.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Under the able management of Mr. Dennis, Deputy Minister of Public Works for the Territories, these are kept in good order. In their weekly reports all detachments take notice of bridges, etc., out of repair, and these being reported to the Local Government are promptly repaired. There are still a number of bridges required in the country, notably one at Edmonton, where business is seriously impeded during the fall and spring and life is in imminent danger under the present conditions at some seasons of the year.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Since the addition of a very heavy copper wire to the C. P. R's line, telegrams have been received much more promptly, and the Government lines are working very well. The telephone between this Post and the Town Station is quite useless after the electric light is turned on, and although numerous attempts have been made to rectify this, very little success has resulted.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

During the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad, an officer and a number of constables policed the line. There was very little serious crime, considering that licenced houses for the sale of intoxicants abounded. The usual number of men selling without license were arrested and punished. The report of Insp. Sanders in charge, is attached.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

With the exception of some disastrous fires in the vicinity of Calgary, there has been very little damage done by these fires. The settlers are becoming more careful, but there is still great danger from the very careless way in which straw is burned after threshing, and people should be restrained from burning straw until after snowfall. The practice of burning fire guards around hay stacks is still the chief cause of the most disastrous fires, and all stacks should be well ploughed round instead; as this occupies a little more time, the shorter and dangerous plan of burning, is preferred by most men.

Thousands of tons of hay, and an enormous extent of winter range was destroyed in the Calgary fires. A large number of fires are caused by locomotive en-

gines, and it does not seem possible, under the present law, to fix the responsibility on any one.

SETTLERS.

Large numbers of settlers have taken up land during the year, chiefly Galicians, although a number of Americans, and repatriated Canadians have settled. The Galicians are located about Egg Lake near Fort Saskatchewan, Fish Creek near Rosthern, and south of Yorkton, all in good country. These settlers are generally doing well, considering the very small means some of them had on arrival, but would have done better still if work at home could have been found for the more indigent.

The girls who have gone out to service have improved rapidly, and are said to be very clean and careful of their employer's property. Their arrival may solve the servants problem for the Territories.

The settling of whole townships by these foreigners has some drawbacks, as under such conditions they are not so likely to improve on their old world methods of farming, and there is no available day work for those requiring it.

So far these Galicians have behaved very well in the Territories, and since they actually settled have given very little trouble.

Some of them will require considerable assistance before next harvest, when most of them will have good supplies of vegetables and some wheat for winter, in addition to any other supplies they may have obtained from working out away from home.

A large number, some 500 Mormons, have settled in S. W. Alberta, and all are doing well. The irrigation works now being constructed by the Galt Co'y. ensure the speedy settlement of most of that section, and the land will shortly be too valuable for stock to range over. Unoccupied land all over the Territories is gradually being taken up, and altogether this has been a good year for immigration.

MINING.

Very little mining has been done on the North Saskatchewan this season as work was plentiful and wages fair, but several very expensive dredges have been built with which it is proposed next spring to work the river bed. A great deal of prospecting has been done on the Liard and Peace Rivers, but although gold was found in many places, the ground was not considered rich enough for profitable placer mining.

Several new coal mines have been opened at Edmonton, and the output of the Lethbridge mines has been considerably increased. Some Souris coal is mined, and considerable quantities are sold in Southern Manitoba. Coal is now coming into the Territories from Fernie, in British Columbia. It is not suitable for our stoves but looks like good coal, and is, I believe, the very best for cooking.

RANCHES.

In some sections the calf crop was below the average, but on the whole ranchers have done remarkably well, owing to the winter so far being very open, with just enough snow to enable cattle to feed miles away from the rivers and springs, on fresh grass untrodden during the summer. Stock is in prime condition, and quite able to withstand a period of bad weather. Steers brought a good price in the fall, although stockers bought to replace them were higher than formerly, in consequence of the demand in the United States. The result of this is that many men who had almost given up breeding, having spayed most of their heifers, are now getting into breeding as fast as they can, and many who have regularly depended on buying two-year-old steers to replace their fat ones sold, are very short indeed. Even at the present high prices of two-year-old steers in Ontario they are still being brought

west by railroad, and turned on the ranges, their purchasers expecting to make a handsome profit when selling them at four years old.

I regret to report that the class of cattle in the country is not generally as good as formerly. The steers offered show less breeding and are smaller, caused, I think, by reducing the number of Shorthorn bulls, and using Herefords, Angus, &c., indiscriminately. The best ranchers are now going back to Shorthorns. Many of the smaller ranches have too few bulls, and rely on the enterprise of their neighbours to provide new blood, and there are still many wretched looking bulls on the ranges; and indeed some of the young bulls imported are not likely to improve matters. There is no doubt that the best steers come from Battleford, Carrot River, Yorkton and Touchwood Hills, where the ranches are small, and stockmen feed hay all winter, and can attend to the breeding of their cows. Many of the very best steers are raised by Indians, who, in the north, now sell quite a number for export. The Indian Department are supplying many good bulls to the reserves, and as they constantly change them from one reserve to another, there is little or no inbreeding. In this they have a great advantage over the small ranchers, who when they buy a bull want a young one, and go on using it in many instances, too long, as their neighbours will not buy their old bulls, and as each man generally thinks his own bull the best, will not exchange. As I mentioned before, cattle have been successfully driven from the Territories into N. E. British Columbia, and the further expenditure of the \$10,000 granted for the extension of the road towards the Yukon, by the Dominion Government, will greatly facilitate the further extension of this trade.

Sheep are doing well, and the price has gone up, and owners are now making more money than cattlemen. Wolves are, however, very destructive, and sixty sheep were lately destroyed in one corral by coyotes. These pests are plentiful everywhere, and although in some sections they are hunted with dogs and numbers killed, they appear to congregate from all over to the immediate vicinity of sheep ranches. While the quality of cattle is not improving, that of sheep is rapidly, and there is a great difference in the appearance and value of our sheep, and those across the line, which are not so carefully bred up.

Horses have gone up in value, and good horses are very scarce indeed. Many farm horses have been imported from Ontario and it is very difficult to obtain sufficient suitable remounts for the Police, as many ranchers have gone out of saddle horse breeding, and are now breeding heavy horses, as more in demand and less liable to injuries in breaking.

The low price of wheat should cause attention to be paid to hogs and poultry, the latter of which are still imported in large quantities into the Territories from Ontario. The local market cannot supply one-tenth of the demand; poultry is getting scarcer in this section every year, and last week I had to buy Ontario eggs for the Christmas trade of the Canteen. At the same time I purchased good wheat for chicken feed at 30 cts. per 60 lbs. There is no doubt the number of coyotes in the country greatly interfere with successful poultry raising—one settler near here actually lost 50 full grown chickens by these pests in a few weeks.

RECRUITS.

191 probationers have joined, out of which number 138 were finally accepted as members of the force. The two months probation which all aspirants are now called upon to put in before final acceptance, works very well indeed; the first few weeks is the most trying time in men's service, and the knowledge that they can get away if they do not like the work, seems to have a very beneficial effect, and men who grumble at the start are extremely sorry when they are told their services are not required.

Those men accepted this year are generally particularly intelligent and fine looking, and most of them will make good constables.

There are at present 830 of all ranks on the strength including the Yukon, but some of them are already discharged, but not struck off owing to formalities. The 179

Special Constables, will be gradually reduced, as the recruits receive sufficient training to take their places, much to the improvement of discipline, which many of these men find it difficult to understand.

The average recruit takes a whole year's training before he is fit to undertake a constable's duty, and if he is sent out from Head Quarters before that time, he generally forgets a great deal of his training, and causes subsequent annoyance.

QUARANTINE.

"The Animals Contagious Disease Act" has been rigidly enforced in the Territories, and a number of cattle have been destroyed for actinomyces or lumpy jaw.

Several bands of cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and several districts where black leg was prevalent have been quarantined, and the owners of cattle instructed how to eradicate the evil. There has been some glanders among horses, and several police horses caught the infection, but on the whole, there has been very little sickness among animals this year.

The Police Veterinary Surgeons employed in connection with the enforcement of this Act, have displayed great energy and good judgment in enforcing it and their services are generally appreciated by the public, even when they have to advise the destruction of stock.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The Departments of the Interior, of Customs, and of Agriculture, have all obtained all the assistance they required during the year, and we are still protecting the timber along the Manitoba and United States boundary from the depredations of timber thieves. As a good deal of the timber is very much more easily approached from the American side, it is a very difficult matter to prevent the settlers on that side from making a way with our wood.

YUKON DETACHMENT.

There are at present 2 Superintendents, 8 Inspectors, and 2 Assistant Surgeons, and 254 men in "B" & "H" divisions, doing duty in the Yukon. These divisions were made up this year of the strongest and best men we had available.

As these divisions do not report to me, I have no actual facts on which to base a report, but I understand that their duties have been well performed, under very trying conditions.

GENERAL.

Although very short of experienced men during the year, we have managed to keep up with our multifarious duties, and very little if any crime has occurred without satisfactory investigation. The large number of foreign immigrants who have arrived, most of them quite unaccustomed to our laws, has caused from time to time considerable trouble, but the law having been explained to them, they seem inclined to observe it.

Petty thieving is prevalent in some of these colonies, but it is generally considered to be mere borrowing by these people, and will undoubtedly stop when they become aware of the almost inevitable results.

DEATHS.

Last year I had to report that our death rate was unusually heavy, but this year I regret to report that we have lost eight men, an increase of three, six men dying from typhoid fever or its results. The deaths were as follows:—

Reg. No. 3201, Constable G. C. Scudamore, "D" Division, drowned while bathing in the Old Man's River at Macleod, on the 13th July, 1898.

Reg. No. 2816, Corporal St. G. E. Walker, "E" Division, from typhoid fever on the 11th Sept. 1898, at Calgary.

Reg. No. 3177, Constable Pearson, E. E., "H" Division, from typhoid fever on 30th Aug. 1898, at Lake Bennett.

Reg. No. 2805, Corporal D. R. McNair, "D" Division, shot himself while delirious from fever at Wardner, B. C., on the 28th April, 1898.

Reg. No. 3296, Constable E. Burrell, "D" Division, from typhoid fever on the 24th October, 1898, at Macleod.

Reg. No. 3215, Constable W. A. Buchanan, "D" Division, from Basilar Meningitis, on the 13th November, 1898, at Macleod.

Reg. No. 2793, Constable H. Dundas, "B" Division, from typhoid fever on the 6th August, 1898, at Dawson. (not struck off.)

Reg. No. 2654, Corporal H. W. Still, died on leave. (not struck off.)

All these men were in the prime of life, were valuable members of the force, and were deeply regretted by all ranks.

Several men have had to obtain sick leave from the Yukon, and that service is not nearly as popular as it was, in consequence of the hardships, and now that members of the force are not allowed to take up claims, I fear it will be impossible to get volunteers at the present rate of pay.

Alterations in the strength of the force by General Orders, from 1st December, 1897, to 30th November, 1898.

<i>Men</i> —	Engaged on probation.....	191
	Engaged permanently.....	138
	Re-engaged without actually leaving.....	125
	Re-engaged after having actually left.....	24
	Re-joined from desertion.....	1
	Discharged by purchase.....	19
	" Time expired.....	47
	" Invalided.....	3
	Deserted.....	3
	Dismissed.....	13
	Died.....	8
	Discharged by order of the Commissioner.....	2
<i>Horses</i> —	Remounts.....	92
	Cast and sold.....	76
	Died.....	13
	Destroyed.....	7
<i>Ponies</i> —	Died.....	22
	Purchased.....	57

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

L. W. HERCHMER,
Commissioner, North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX A.

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

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, 30th December, 1898.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following, my report for the year ended 30th November, 1898.

The general state of the district is satisfactory. No serious crimes, apart from a case of rape, have been reported. There was also an information laid for malicious poisoning of horses, but the accused were found not guilty by a jury.

Although there were several early frosts up to the 14th June, the wheat and vegetable crops turned out fairly well; oats were in most cases a failure; in many fields they were left standing or cut green for fodder.

A patrol of one officer and two constables was sent from here to Fort McMurray during the summer, special report of Inspector Howard forwarded.

The veterinary surgeon still finds cases of glanders in horses, but the contagion seems to have decreased very much; there is hope that it will soon be eradicated from the district.

Anthrax in cattle has caused a considerable loss to ranches; actinomycosis is on the decrease, and tuberculosis seems to be extinct.

When inspecting the outposts I had occasion to visit the Stoney Creek District where I found a stretch of about 20 miles wide by, I could not ascertain the length, of the richest soil I have ever seen. I believe this section of the Territories can produce the best grain in the world.

Several ranchers had to pay 25 cents per acre to get reapers to cut their grain on account of the heavy yield. Fifty or more consecutive crops could be grown on that soil without being renewed. Unfortunately, this settlement is too far from market to be remunerative. The ranchers who put in seed feed their grain to cattle so as to have them fit for sale early in the spring. Of this lack of market for grain they do not complain as the cattle pay them well.

CRIME.

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

Crime.	Number.	Convictions.
Theft	4	2
Drunk and disorderly.....	4	4
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	4	4
Assault.....	7	6
Cattle and horse stealing.....	1	0
Vagrancy	2	2
Trespass.....	3	3
Rape.....	1	1
Breach of Animal Contagious Disease Act.....	1	1
Poisoning horses.....	3	0
Lunatics.....	2	2
Miscellaneous.....	11	6
Total	43	31

Seven prisoners were confined in the guard room during the year; in future we will be relieved from looking after most of these prisoners the Prince Albert jail having been opened lately.

INDIANS.

The Indians have given no trouble during the year apart from a few cases of drunkenness which were attended to. They seem satisfied and on most of the reserves are doing good work. The Indian Department officials have been supplied as usual with escorts when travelling with annuity money; and assisted in making the treaty payments.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were very few prairie fires last spring in this district and none at all during the last autumn. Settlers seem to begin to realize that these fires are injurious to the country, and take more precautions. The ordinance is not very well known generally; it is changed so very often that even Justices of the Peace are not cognizant of its tenure.

I would respectfully recommend that one copy at least of this ordinance be deposited in every post office in the district for general information.

PATROLS.

Patrols have been sent occasionally from Prince Albert to the different settlements in the district and outposts of Duck Lake, Batoche, Melford and Snake Plains, also patrolled around their stations.

Last spring the outpost of Saskatoon was transferred to "C" division.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

Discipline has been strictly maintained and the conduct of the men fairly good. The total number of entries in the defaulters book to the 30th November, 1898, as follows:—

Under the influence of liquor.....	2
Breaches of discipline.....	3
Minor offences.....	1
	—
Total.....	6

Total amount of fines inflicted was \$90.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

There was no drill performed during the year apart from marching and $\frac{1}{2}$ arm drill on duty, no men were available for drill.

The annual target practice was carried out as usual. All men in the division fired their 90 rounds with better result than last year, the Winchester ammunition was of very good quality.

During last spring the Division Rifle Club by special arrangement competed in the Canadian Military Rifle League and took first place in Second Series, Second Section, and a magnificent silver claret jug was received from the league. All the members of the team, except one who only fired in three of the matches, received first-class marksmen's certificates besides these special aggregate badges. The club also held its annual meeting in September at which good prizes in money and kind were presented.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The physique of the men of this division is up to the requirements of the force and their health has been good during the year.

The average age, height, &c., is:—

Age.....	31 years.
Height.....	5 ft. 9 inches.
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 the 30th November, 1897.....	44
Gain: transferred, Inspectors.....	2
" St. Sergeant.....	1
" Corporal.....	1
" Constables.....	6
Engaged special constables.....	7
Promoted to sergeant.....	1
" corporal.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	63
Loss: transferred, Inspector.....	1
" St. Sergeants.....	3
" Sergeant.....	1
" Corporals.....	2
" Constables.....	4
Discharged: Sergeant.....	1
" Constables.....	4
" Specials.....	8
Promoted to sergeant.....	1
<hr/>	
Total strength on 30th December 1898.....	38

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The rations supplied were of good quality. The oats supplied by the contractors, the Hudson's Bay Co., were clean and of good quality. There was a scarcity of good hay last year and a very limited quantity fit for our use could be procured; however, no difficulty was encountered in securing what we required. This year the hay is of better quality and a good supply has been stacked in the hay corral.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The kit and clothing were of good quality. There has been no riding breeches in store since May last, the men are very much in need of them.

The fur coats are getting pretty well used up, they are kept in repair but the stitching soon gives way. The best of these coats were sent with men to the Yukon.

HORSES.

The horses with the exception of Nos. 2014, 2092, actually in the sick stable, are in good condition and fit for the work required of them.

Last spring, when using for three days the water from the well which supplies our fire protection, nine cases of fever were reported amongst the horses, none of which proved fatal. This well is a source of danger to both men and horses, the water in it is full of vegetable matter and the foul smell from it may cause an epidemic of fever in the post in warm weather. The other well from which the horses are watered gives a fair supply of good water.

One horse had to be shot during the summer having yielded to the mallein test. The following changes occurred in the strength of the horses during the year.

Strength, 30, 11, 97.....	50
Cast and sold.....	6
Destroyed.....	1
	<hr/>
Strength, 30, 11, 98.....	43

Fourteen horses have been sent on herd for the winter and are doing well. Last winter it was found necessary, during the last month the horses were on herd, to give them a few pounds of oats as they were failing, with this extra feed they came out in good condition. The total number of miles travelled by horses of the division during the year was 66,956 miles.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness are in good repair. There is no change in the equipment on hand.

TRANSPORT.

The transport on wheels and runners is in good repair. There is no change in it since last year.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The accoutrements are in good order and the arms in the same condition as reported last year. The rangoon oil supplied is of a very inferior quality; the men do not use it as their carbines rust in a very short time when it is applied. I beg to recommend that the Winchester gun grease be supplied instead.

INSPECTIONS.

The Commissioner visited this Post on the 1st June last. The outposts were inspected several times during the year by myself and the Inspectors under my command.

BARRACKS.

The roofs of most of the buildings have been repaired lately, they were in a very bad condition and will need very soon to be shingled over completely.

A new floor was laid over the old one in the men's mess room and a very good job made of it.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The engine in use in the Post is in good working order, and the water tank kept full at all times. Pails filled with water are kept in the occupied barrack rooms, Guard Room, Hospital and Sergeants Mess. Babcocks in the Guard Room.

WATER SUPPLY.

The well from which the tank is filled can supply a good quantity of water.

TELEPHONES.

Both at Prince Albert and between Duck Lake and Batoche, the telephones are in fair order.

CANTEEN.

The business of the canteen is in a flourishing condition. The stock is not very heavy as there are few men in the Post, nevertheless, the profits allow assistance to the men in their messing and promote their amusement.

LIBRARY.

Nothing has been done to supply us with new books. The papers received from Ottawa, and a few periodicals supplied by the canteen are all the reading matter on hand.

General.

GAME.

Prairie chicken are more numerous this year than ever, specially in the Stony Creek District.

Large herds of antelope are seen on the prairie.

OCCURRENCES.

During the autumn several hundred pounds of pemmican for use in the Yukon District were manufactured at Duck Lake under the supervision of the Police, and a good article was produced at a reasonable figure.

The settlement at Rosthern is going ahead at a great pace, the settlers in that district had very good crops this year.

Some of the Gallicians at Fish Creek may require assistance during the winter.

Large numbers of cattle were shipped from this district to the east, and an American firm from Havre, Montana, purchased several thousand dollars worth of young cattle which were taken South across the prairie.

The farmers, at least those who can afford to wait, bring very little grain to market, holding their crops for higher prices in the spring.

A good number of the miners who left by way of Green Lake and Fort MacMurray, have returned and gone east; quite a number, however, have reached the Athabaska river in good form. When last heard of, the Whitewood party, who had a steam launch and another heavy boat were over Portage la Loche, but it was so late in the season that they will very probably winter at Fort Chipweyan.

The roads and bridges in the district are kept in good repair and new roads graded every summer.

Enclosed please find medical reports of Drs. E. C. Kitchen and A. B. Stewart, report of Staff Sergeant Mountford on horses, and return of number of miles which each horse of the division has travelled during the year, (not printed); also return of cases tried.

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

S. GAGNON,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING
"D" DIVISION, WITH REPORT OF INSPECTOR SANDERS,
ON CROW'S NEST CONSTRUCTION

MACLEOD, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my report for the year ended 30th November, 1898, and to enclose similar reports from Inspector Sanders, bearing upon police duty in British Columbia along the line of construction of the Crow's Nest Railway, from Assistant Surgeon Haultain, from Inspector and Assistant Veterinary Wroughton, and from Veterinary Staff Sergeant Mitchell, all of "D" division, also a report from Inspector Morris of "K" division at Lethbridge, with enclosures from Assistant Surgeon Mewburn, and Veterinary Staff Sergeant Fraser.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Pursuant to your telegram received on the evening of 28th January, I proceeded next morning to Macleod and took over command of "D" division from Superintendent Steele, who was under orders for the Yakon, and who drove out of the barracks as I drove in.

The combined districts thus under my superintendence have, during the past ten months, covered about 370 miles of front, from the eastern limit of Pendant d'Oreille detachment to Goat River crossing in British Columbia, which is roughly some 200 miles west of the Crow's Nest Lake. The force at my disposal to cover this extent of front has been somewhat less than 200 men, and at times it has been difficult to know how to get the work done, considering that from 30 to 35 men would have been none too many for British Columbia alone.

My family has remained in Lethbridge, and I have as a rule spent about two days there in each week, being fully occupied at Macleod and its environs during the rest of the time. I find that I have driven 2793 miles between the 28th January, and the 30th November.

The Assistant Commissioner happened to be at Macleod on my arrival there, and he remained until the 1st February.

There also I found Mr. Justice Dugas, Messrs. Pedley and Appleton, members of the royal commission, deputed to investigate the complaints of the workmen on the Crow's Nest Railway, who were domiciled in the officers' mess.

It is not necessary for me to allude further to their visit and its object; suffice it to say that when they left Macleod for western points on the 14th February we provided them with four horse teams, sleighs, and all necessary impedimenta for their travelling convenience from the Crow's Nest Lake onwards.

Inspector Cuthbert accompanied them on the round trip as far as Calgary.

A man, named Fred Carson, who murdered John Maki, a Finn, on the 9th February, in British Columbia, gave us a great deal of trouble to no purpose. With the aid of his lawless associates, whose name was legion, Carson had no difficulty in eluding the Police in British Columbia, and it was not known whether he had gone North, South, East or West. On the 12th February, a report reached here from the West that he was heading for Kalispel, U.S.A., and I sent his description to the Chief of Police there, also to Major Steele, Agent, on the South Peigan Indian

Reservation in Montana, and to other places. A few days later a report came in that he had passed through Whiskey-Gap, to the South of us, on the 13th or 14th, and I sent his description to Havre, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, and other places in Montana.

On the night of the 24th, however, a man reported that Carson had lain perdu at the Crow's Nest Lake village for four or five days, and that he intended to drive in a waggon and with a man, whom he described, to a certain house at Kipp. This time the information turned out to be quite correct, but it was 24 hours too late. Orders were sent out at once to watch both banks of the Old Man's river at Kipp, the Sun river trail into Montana near Stand Off, and the other trails running Southwards, besides the construction Camp at Whoop-up, and all trains pulling out of Lethbridge, but before these orders could reach their several destinations and take effect, Carson had passed Macleod. He came down the Middle Fork on the Old Man's river in a waggon covered over with hay, on the 24th February. The teamster, a Frenchman, named Willette, said afterwards that Carson had driven with him to a point about four miles West of Kipp, that he had there left the waggon and walked Southwards, saying he was going to Kelly's ranche. It appeared that a man, answering the description of Carson, had arrived at the ranche on the night of the 25th, and had stayed there during the 26th and 27th. He left the house on the 27th, in the morning, and returned later with an Indian pony which he hid in the brush. On the following morning, the 28th, he went away riding the pony barebacked. Subsequent inquiry showed that this same man had stayed over night at a ranche on the St. Mary's river and had continued his journey southwards next day. Inspector Davidson continued the pursuit to the South Peigan Reservation to learn that the fugitive had gone there and had been ordered to leave the Reserve at once. It transpired that Major Steele, to whom I addressed my notice of the 12th February, had been replaced as Indian Agent by Major Fuller, and from whatever cause, it was clear that the Indian Police had not been informed about Carson, or they would have easily identified him. All trace of Carson was then lost. I have heard from Officials at Havre and Great Falls, that they thought they were on his trail, and gossip has assigned him several other residences, but nothing reliable has ever come to light. On the 23rd March, the Gold Commissioner at Fort Steele wired me that \$200 reward was offered for Carson's arrest, and I circulated this information in Montana.

As directed by your telegram of the 29th January, every member of the division was warned that he was liable for temporary duty in the Yukon, if required, and the comptroller's circular setting forth the conditions of service there, was duly promulgated.

On the 5th March, the assistant commissioner having relieved me of my duties here for the time being, I left by construction train for Pincher Creek, and from thence drove to Crow's Nest Lake, en route to visit the British Columbia detachments, and gather some idea of the locality.

I took a team from Lethbridge, driven by Interpreter Taylor, and Sergeant Clopp whom I had, with your permission, withdrawn from "K" division for duty in British Columbia. At Crow's Nest Lake, Inspector Sanders was waiting for me, and we went on together. The roads in many places were threatening to break up and we made as good time as they would allow, travelling via Coal Creek, Wardner and Fort Steele to Cranbrook and back to Macleod, where I arrived on the 15th id., having covered about 312 miles in 11 days.

As my object was solely to see the conditions under which our men were working, and would have to work, there is nothing that I need chronicle here.

I am glad to say that Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton has received his well earned commission as inspector.

Mr. Clute, Q. C., the commissioner appointed to inquire into the deaths of McDonald and Fraser from diphtheria in February last, arrived here on the 14th July and opened his enquiry.

The Governor General and Lady Aberdeen arrived here on the 15th July, en route to the Cochrane ranch on a private visit. Her Excellency held a meeting

here on behalf of the Victorian Order of Nurses in the morning, and the Vice Regal party drove to the ranche in the afternoon. They returned next day and went by train to Pincher Creek where another nurses' meeting was held, and from thence they proceeded to Calgary. His Excellency was pleased to express his approval of the quality of the transport furnished by the police.

On the 1st September, I went to Victoria, B. C., on leave for a month, this being my first month's leave in 15 years.

Inspector Cuthbert was in charge of the post during my absence.

CRIMES.

The subjoined table shows the disposal of cases which have arisen within the district during the year.

Crime. *	Con- victions.	Dismissals	With- drawn.	Awaiting trial.	Total.
Offences against the persons.....	13	5	6	1	25
Mischief		1			1
Theft	11	22	1		34
Offences against Indian Act	28	3			31
Offences against Liquor Law.....	6				6
Miscellaneous	231	15			246
Lunacy	1	1	1		3
House-breaking	1	4		1	6

Horses.	Recovered	At Large.	Total.
Reported stolen	3		3
Reported strayed or lost.....	3	6	9

The above cases do not call for any particular comment, as none of them were of a serious nature.

The charge of assault which is awaiting trial was brought by one prostitute against another, and was removed from the magistrate's jurisdiction by a far-fetched question of title to a house being imported into the case.

The miscellaneous class is chiefly made up of drunk and disorderly cases, non-payment of wages, &c.,

Criminals who have been arrested within the district upon requisition from without are:

Walter J. Howard, 20th July, on requisition from Calgary for horse-stealing.

Charles Young, alias "North-west," 5th November, on requisition from Calgary for horse-stealing.

Joe Seven, a Chinaman, 19th November on requisition from Revelstoke, B.C., for robbery.

Mabel Wright, 29th November, on requisition from Cranbrook, B.C., for theft.

INDIANS.

The Indians have been remarkably docile and well behaved. Those whom we employ as scouts do the duty that is required of them uncomplainingly and well, and the Indians as a whole are steadily learning the lesson of submission to constituted authority.

A deputation of Bloods, headed by "Calf Shirt," came to see me on the 8th June and protested against their children being taken away from them and sent to

school. I told them that it was done for their children's good, that the agent had his instructions from Ottawa, and that they must be obeyed. They then complained that they were not allowed to hold Sioux dances, but it appeared the agent had not forbidden them at all, provided that the Indians did not give away their property, and did not hold them on Sundays.

A picturesque bevy of both sexes paid me a visit again on the 29th June. It seemed that some one had inadvisedly coupled the word "arrest" with "Red-Crows" name, and the old chief keenly resented the connection. He and his following came to ask me what he was to be arrested for. As a matter of fact I did not know, and it took me the whole of a long hot afternoon, with the aid of the best interpreter in the country, to get at the facts, and to pour oil on the troubled waters.

There is, it appears, an eminent secret society among the Indians, known as the Medicine Pipe Society, entrance to which entails due formalities of election and contribution. Women are as eligible as men. This society holds certain superstitions of a religious character; the wife of an Indian, named "Heavy Shield," at one time on her death bed, as she thought, vowed that she would purchase a certain Medicine Pipe in the event of her recovery and so become a member of this society. In course of time she regained her health, as it happened, and desired to fulfil her vow. There is but a limited number of Medicine Pipes (15) among the Bloods, and that which she was eager to acquire was in possession of a squaw of "Red-Crow's," who was equally anxious to part with it upon receiving its value in kind (*viz.*, 15 horses) according to the custom of the tribe.

"Red-Crow", as president, felt bound to call the members of the society together to consider the election of the new applicant, and the prescribed formalities extend over some 11 days, there being 4 distinct dances. He convened the meeting at a time, unfortunately, when the Indians should have been setting about their hay-making operations and this naturally displeased the agent who pointed to the clause in the Indian Act forbidding "giving away" dances. Any one who knows anything of an Indian agent's difficulties must know that he is at times exasperated almost beyond endurance at the intractability of his wards, but it is an aphorism to say that in the last resort the application of a statute must perforce be referable to the courts of law, and it is a measure of common prudence to anticipate the verdict of a jury if possible. Whether this particular transaction on the part of the woman be looked upon in the light of a thank offering, from an Indian's religious point of view, or whether it be considered analogous to the initiatory fee payable on joining a secret society, the fact remains that there are the Indians' superstitions which cannot be eradicated in one generation—how are they to be dealt with?

"Red Crow" said, *inter alia*, that he was too old to give up his own prayers, and would not do so. He desired the prayers of the sisterhood for his wife. He liked the Christians' prayers, but he liked the Indians' prayers too.

It seemed clear to me that if the Indians were honest in their promises that there should be no dedication or exchange of property beyond that directly required for the acquisition of the Medicine Pipe; no court would hold that the Indian Act had been infringed. They promised unreservedly all I asked, and agreed to give up agitating about a Sun dance this year (which was in the minds of some of them), and I agreed to ask the Indian agent to allow the Medicine Pipe to pass on this one occasion out of consideration for "Red-Crow" and his advanced age.

I made inquiries afterwards and was informed that they had strictly kept their promises and, after the 11 days formalities were completed, had returned to their homes.

It is some years since a Medicine Pipe dance has been held, and it may be many more before they desire to hold another.

Staff Sergeant Hilliard has been in charge of the Police detachment on the Blood Reserve several years, he knows the Indians, and they have a wholesome respect for him. There has been no Officer at Stand Off during the latter half of the year.

At the time of the treaty payments, when a number of the Indians were in town, some thoughtless young men amused themselves at the Indians' expense by

what is known as "hokey-pokey." This consists in dropping a few drops of bi-sulphite of carbon on to a pony, the result of which is to drive a short haired animal to distraction, and to run the risk of incurring considerable danger and damage. The Indians of course resented this, and some arrests were made. Charges of Cruelty to Animals were heard in the courts, and although a nominal penalty was inflicted, the defendants were cautioned to discontinue this particular amusement in future.

OUTPOSTS.

The following table shows the number of N. C. Officers and men employed on detached duty during the summer, inclusive of the British Columbia detachments. The responsibilities of the latter extended from the Crow's Nest Lake along about 200 miles of railway as far as Goat river crossing. This detail varied a little from month to month, but it stood as below on the 31st August, and represents all the men that could be provided for that service.

It would not have been possible to furnish so many but for your authority to engage special constables as cooks for the Territorial detachments. In this capacity I am rather partial to special constables, because those who are not satisfactory are easily discharged, and those who wish to retain their employment take pains to do so. Cooking is not very popular amongst constables, and a detachment consisting of a N. C. Officer and one or two men is of no use whatever, unless their domestic duties are off their hands and they can get out and ride the country which they have to cover.

LIST OF DETACHMENTS SUPPLIED DURING THE YEAR.

Place.	Inspector.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constables.	Special's	Scouts.	Horses.	Ponies.	Remarks.
Pincher Creek.....	1		1		2	*2	1	8		*1 Cook.
Big Bend.....				1	1	*1	1	3	1	*Cook.
Kootenai.....				1	1			2	1	
Stand Off.....		1			3	*2	10	11		*1 Cook.
St. Mary's.....		1	1		2	*1		1	1	*Cook.
Lees Creek.....				1		*1		1		*Cook.
Boundary Creek.....				1	1	*1		2	1	*Cook.
Kipp.....					2	*2	1	2		*1Cook.
Leavings.....					2			2	1	
Mosquito Creek.....			1		1			2		
Porcupines.....			1		1			4	1	*Cook.
Peigan.....				1		*1		1		*Cook.
Town Patrol.....			1		1			1		
Herd Camp.....					3			14	5	
Haneyville.....					1					
<i>B. C. Detachments.</i>										
Bull Head.....					1			1		
Coal Creek.....					2			2		
Police Car, Elko Yard.....	1			1	2	1		1		
Russel's Camp.....				1				1		
Wardner.....			1		1			3		
Cranbrook.....					1			1		
Movie City.....			1		1			2		
Goat River Crossing.....					1			1		
Robertson's Camp.....					1			1		
Paymaster's Escort.....			1		1					
	2	2	8	7	32	13	14	83	11	

A good many necessary improvements and repairs have been made to the various buildings during the year, the work having been done by our own men.

At Kootenai detachment a new log kitchen, 12 feet x 16 feet, with a shingled roof, has been added to the old building, and the pasture fenced.

At Big Bend the pasture has been fenced.

At Stand Off the pasture was enlarged and the barbed wire renewed. We gathered three car loads of poles in the Mountains for fencing, so that we were able to complete all the fencing in the district.

At Kipp, the well was recribbed, and the stable doors replaced.

At Pincher Creek the pasture was enlarged and fenced.

At Piegan a new log building (26 feet x 18 feet with kitchen) with shingled roof, etc., has been put up, and a good cellar dug. A stable will be built as soon as we can haul the logs from the Porcupines.

At Crow's Nest Lake, quarters for officer and men, and a good stable had been almost completed before I took command. Since July this detachment has been closed on account of the men being required elsewhere, but it will be re-opened at an early date.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

The construction of the Crow's Nest Railway has severely taxed our powers during the greater part of the year.

Inspector Sander's report, which I enclose, will give a good idea of the amount of duty devolving upon him and the men under him, and I beg leave to record my opinion that it was well done. The effect of even a single Mounted Policeman's personality upon a lawless mob requires to be seen to be fully appreciated, and there were countless occasions where the qualities of tact and readiness of resource were required to supplement the prestige which is begotten of discipline alone.

It would be impossible to estimate the thousands of men that have passed hither and thither along the line during its construction. A considerable proportion of them were entirely unsuited to the work. The construction authorities claim that by the operation of the Alien Labour Act they were deprived of the services of the professional "railroader," the man who travels with his outfit all over the continent from railway to railway, and who would have made light of the difficulties of which so much has been said. It is undeniable that many men have suffered very great hardships, but it is equally true that many of them should never have turned their attention to railway construction. Some have never done a day's hard work in their lives, and some did not want to do it at all.

The road was not placed under the operation of the Public Works Act. The effect of this is pointed out by Inspector Sanders who says:—

"As to the amount of wages received by the men and their not having money to send to their families in the east, it was very noticeable to me that the men who complained most drank most. I think I am coming pretty close to the mark when I say that during one month (April) nearly \$10,000 worth of liquor went into the Crow's Nest Pass for licensed houses and others."

I need not enlarge on this as his report speaks for itself.

A monthly escort of one sergeant, and constables according to requirements, was furnished from here for the company's paymaster, and the round trip occupied the greater part of the month.

Probably the heaviest part of the work was between Lethbridge and Macleod, at the crossing at St. Mary's River. There is a bridge there about half a mile long, and to its construction Mr. Haney gave his personal supervision during several weeks. The spring freshet carried away the false work, and violent wind storms were the source of the great delay and some accidents.

On the 1st April a report was made of whisky having been brought into the camp, which was on the Indian Reserve, but I sent Inspector Casey as J. P. and some men thither and the trouble ceased.

The manager of construction handed over the road to the main line authorities on the 15th November, and by that day the Mounted Police had been entirely withdrawn.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Reports which have been rendered by Inspector and Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton, and Veterinary Staff Sergeant Mitchell to the Department of Agriculture have given full details of the work performed for that department. I need only say that every effort has been made to protect their interests.

The general health of cattle and horses has been good, and there has been little infectious disease amongst them. A few cases of black-leg, and of actinomycosis have occurred. One outbreak of glanders in some horses belonging to W. D. Whitney, of Lethbridge, livery stable keeper, occasioned some trouble. The mallein test was applied by Inspector Wroughton to six horses; two reacted and were destroyed. One horse died of a very advanced stage of the disease. The results of this trial were reported to the Department of Agriculture.

Out of a band of 636 horses imported from Montana for the Yukon, some of which entered by way of St. Mary's, and some by way of Lethbridge, it was imputed to the veterinary staff at the latter place that they allowed mangy horses to pass.

This diagnosis was not however verified subsequently, and Staff Sergeant Fraser, who has grown old in the Veterinary Department, smiles at the idea of his passing a horse with mange.

49 bulls, imported from Montana for breeding purposes, without a state veterinarian's certificate were tested for tuberculosis at St. Mary's, and one reacted and was returned to the county whence he came. The charts of the test were forwarded to the chief veterinary surgeon of the Dominion.

In the early part of October a number of horses, which had come off construction work, were reported to be on the range, suffering from some contagious disease or other, and Inspector Wroughton made an exhaustive examination thereof, finding that there was nothing the matter with the animals, except that they were run down from long and hard work.

3,144 horses and 312 head of cattle were entered at the customs outpost at St. Mary's, and were examined by Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Mitchell.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Pursuant to your instructions of the 22nd February, all police detachments and patrols were instructed that pack trains and parties from the south must obtain a let-pass from the nearest customs officer before being allowed to proceed northward.

Early in March it was reported that an attempt might be made to run horses across the line for the northern trade without reporting to customs, and all detachments were cautioned accordingly. No such attempt was made.

In May last, a certain section of the South Piegan reservation in Montana, lying immediately to the south and west of our Boundary Creek detachment, which is itself within half a mile of the international boundary, was thrown open for settlement. In view of the contemplated rush of prospectors and others, it was expected that additional work would be thrown upon our frontier detachments. The excitement there soon subsided, however, and a majority of the prospectors went away disgusted. It is said, nevertheless, that there is plenty of mineral there, which will be exploited bye and bye, but the so-called prospectors of the past season did not know how or where to look for what they thought they wanted. It is said that copper is to be found there in abundance, but they were looking for gold.

Corporal Fyffe, of the Boundary Creek detachment, has authority to issue let-passes to persons entering Canada in his neighbourhood.

We have furnished transport as usual for Captain Young, Inspector of ports, whenever required, and, as our conveniences could not be strained to do more, we provided a bell tent for use as customs office at St. Mary's,

ALIEN LABOUR ACT.

This Act has not been productive of any visible results during the past season. In the month of May I received from the Commissioner of Immigration a list of sundry Italians who were alleged to have been imported contrary to the provisions thereof. These men were employed on the Crow's Nest railway in British Columbia, and Mr. Hancy, on my application, gave orders to his subordinates to co-operate with the Mounted Police in locating and deporting them at the railway's expense. The men were located and identified and, on the 26th May, Inspector Sanders wired to me:—

"Italians claim they came from New York to Montreal without intervention, by Canadian Pacific Railway, simply looking for work, and were hired in Montreal by Charlebois. No evidence that they came under Alien Labour Law."

I repeated the substance of this to Mr. McCreary requesting instructions, and on the 27th, I received his reply:—

"Am referring matter Italians to Ottawa, await answer."

The subject then dropped.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &C.

The personnel of the division has changed considerably since the 1st February and, with the increased demands upon us, it was frequently necessary to send recruits upon detached duty before their training had been completed. The conduct of the men has been in the main very good.

At a very early stage I found it necessary to substitute for the usual night guard a N. C. officer and two Constables, the latter of whom divided the night's flying sentry work between them.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The recruits who have been engaged this year are a fine lot of men and fully up to our standard.

Nothwithstanding that measles, German measles, diphtheria and typhoid fever have been in our immediate vicinity at various times, the health of the division generally has been excellent, vide Assistant Surgeon Haultain's report.

ALTERATIONS IN EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.

The gain and loss in strength of the division is comprehensively shown in the following table.

GAIN.

	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeant-Majors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Special Constables.	Scouts.
Engaged.....				2	4	2	20	20	48	8
Re-engaged.....				1	2		13	19		
From other divisions.....		2	1	1	2		13	19		
Total.....		2	1	3	6	2	53	67	48	8

LOSS.

	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeant-Majors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Special Constables.	Scouts.
Discharged				1		1	12	14	30	3
Dismissed							7	7		
Deserted							1	1		
Died						1	3	4		
To Yukon	1	1				1	18	21	1	
To other divisions		3	1		1		7	12		
Discharged by purchase					1		4	5		
Total	1	4	1	1	2	3	52	64	31	3

I am sorry to say that we have lost one corporal, and three constables by death, viz:—

Corporal McNair who shot himself while suffering from influenza at Warden, B. C., on 27th April.

Constable Scudamore who was accidentally drowned while bathing here, on the 13th July.

Constable Burrell who died in hospital here from Meningitis, on 13th November.

HORSES.

We have received by purchase during the year, 15 horses and 22 pack ponies, besides two horses transferred from Calgary.

Five horses and nineteen ponies have been sent to the Yukon. One horse has been transferred to "Depot" division, four have died, and nine have been cast and sold at fairly good prices.

Four horses were selected from the Lethbridge division and sent to the Yukon with the above mentioned contingent, and ten others were cast and sold here by auction.

The remounts are turning out very well indeed.

Twelve remounts would not be an extravagant estimate of next year's requirements.

The mileage return shows that the horses have travelled 319,960 miles during the year.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Our saddles most of which were in need of repair of one sort and another, have been in the saddler's hands for some time and will ere long be in good serviceable condition.

The wear and tear of harness here is very great, but at present we have enough for our use.

Twenty-one sets of double harness were condemned in the summer, seven useful sets were made up of the different parts and the remaining fourteen sets were sold as being unsafe and unfit for our use.

A liberal supply of material has been furnished for the saddler's use, and he does good work with it.

No harness has been condemned for a long time, and it had been several years in use, hence the necessity for clearing out the old stock.

FORAGE.

The following quantities of hay have been supplied by contract for the year's use:—

MacLeod (baled).....	150 tons
" (in stack)	100 "
Stand Off.....	45 "
St Mary's	15 "
Kootenai	12 "
Leavings	15 "
Kipp.....	15 "
Porcupine Hills	8 "
Pincher Creek.....	40 "
Boundary Creek	12 "
Mosquito Creek.....	15 "
Peigan Reserve.....	10 "
Herd Camp	15 "

TRANSPORT.

Having a Special Constable who is a good wheelwright, we are enabled to get the utmost work out of our wagons. We should, however, have two new Schuttlers next year, as we have three which are not fit for the road, and the new railway practically saves us nothing in the matter of hauling to outposts.

The half spring wagons are in good order, but there is not much of the original material left. Special Constable Hang built a new one last summer with a shortened draught, which is a great improvement on the old pattern.

Our greatest need is in buckboards, and I think, if we are supplied with wheels and axles, and the usual pattern of spring, we can build a better vehicle here than we can buy. Suitable hard wood would of course be required.

CLOTHING.

Our fur coats are in very bad condition from wear and tear. Many of them will not stand another season's repairing, and men cannot travel on the prairie without them in winter. Robes are also urgently required for teamsters' use.

There seems to be difficulty in procuring boots of the sizes most called for, viz, sevens and eights, and the material of which the breeches are made is not as satisfactory as of yore.

BARRACKS.

A great deal of work has been done in the barracks this year and more remains to be done.

The hospital has been thoroughly renovated with paint, and new floors have been laid in both wards and kitchen.

The sergeant's mess has been painted throughout, a verandah built on the east side, and the front door changed accordingly. The whole building also was painted outside.

Officers quarters "A" have had new flooring in three rooms.

Officers quarters "B" have had new window sashes and been generally overhauled.

Nothing has been done to the officers mess building, but it very much needs a share of attention.

Officers quarters "E" have been repainted throughout, with new flooring in five rooms.

The sergeant major's quarters have been plastered and repainted throughout, with new flooring in two rooms and a new partition constructed.

"D" 4 barrack room has been painted throughout.

The district clerk's office has been given a new floor.

A much needed sidewalk has been constructed from the sergeants' mess to the eastern exit from the enclosure.

All the roofs in barracks, with the exception of two, which are now in the workmen's hands, have been repaired where necessary and repainted. They were in very bad condition.

Odds and ends of repairs have of course been made from time to time, and we have been kept so busy that we have not nearly completed work which is already authorized, to wit, floors in sundry offices, and sergeants' quarters and mess, and the quarter master's store.

Five hundred dollars have been appropriated for a veterinary stable, which I hope to see put in hand ere long.

INSPECTIONS.

The post was inspected by yourself on the 14th and 16th May, and again on the 3rd September.

The assistant commissioner inspected the stores and books of the division on 28th January and following days.

The outposts have been frequently inspected by officers, and I have myself visited them all, except the Leavings and Mosquito Creek. I have not as yet been able to find time to go thither.

RANCHING.

The calf brand is smaller than usual this year. A great number of deaths occurred among young stock in the early part of the year. From the depth of snow on the ground during March the cattle became very poor, and were unable to withstand the cold. The second half of March was particularly stormy, trails were blocked, travel in many localities impossible, and horses as well as cattle showed the effect of the weather.

Coyotes and wolves have been troublesome too. When driving to Lethbridge in the early summer, I saw near Kipp two calves, a week old, running ahead of two coyotes which were a few yards behind them. Fortunately they were heading towards the trail and I waited for them to come up. The coyotes then made off and the calves followed the wagon as far as some brush on the river bank. The mothers of the calves were not visible.

The country along the Southern frontier, from the Mountains to St. Mary's river, is settling up very fast. A great deal of the land is fenced, good crops have been raised, and liberal provision has been made for feeding stock through the winter. These, I should say, are chiefly Mormon settlements. The question of feeding stock through severe weather is receiving more attention than formerly. A poor man who has built up his herd head by head cannot afford to let any of them die, and takes care to help them through a spell of severe weather; every calf that dies is a dead loss to him—but his wealthier neighbour occasionally appears to think that if he imports a few hundred head of unacclimatized cattle and turns them loose on the prairie to shift for themselves, he has done his duty to himself and his country. He has put so much money into cattle and looks for some return.

"Absurd idea to think of feeding 1000 head of stock. Better to have kept out of the speculation altogether." Better certainly for the poor cattle, whose pangs while undergoing the slow process of starvation to death are not appreciable in dollars and cents, and are not taken into account in the ledger.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On the 27th May, a fire started about nine miles from here, cause of origin unknown. A party left barracks about 3.30 p.m., and returned about 10.30 p.m.,

having extinguished the northern edge of it. On 30th April, Corporal Armer of Big Bend Detachment obtained a conviction under the Prairie Fire Ordinance against Peter Allen, who was fined \$25.00 and costs. On 27th April, a fire occurred about four or five miles south of the Peigan Agency, but the river being in flood men could not reach it, and it was extinguished by rain the following day.

On 10th July, a prairie fire started at the 9th Siding, caused by a spark from a locomotive, and another from the same cause was started on the Middle Fork, on 15th idem. Both fires were extinguished before much damage was done.

On 15th and 17th of July, during electric storms, the prairie between here and the Little Bow, was set on fire in several places by lightning, these fires were extinguished by the rain which fell shortly afterwards. On 14th August, C. P. R. locomotive No. 604, started three fires on Mr. Godsall's property near Pincher Creek. The conductor stopped the train and turned out the section hands who extinguished the fire before any damage was done.

A fire was started on the Cochrane range on 12th September, cause of origin unknown. It was put out, however, by the Kootenai detachment with the help of a neighbouring settler, only about an acre of grass being destroyed.

A prairie fire started at Five Mile Creek, Porcupine Hills, on 26th October, burning an area of about half a mile long by a quarter wide. It is supposed to have been started by some one carelessly dropping a lighted match, and was put out by the settlers near by.

On 12th October about four miles of the country lying between Nanton and Mosquito Creek was burned over by a prairie fire started by section men who were burning a fire guard. A charge under the Ordinance against the section men was heard and dismissed by Inspector Howard.

A prairie fire was started on 4th November near Cardston and was extinguished after doing very little damage. One Arthur Buxton was convicted before a local Justice of the Peace and fined \$2.50 and costs.

I beg to enclose the usual return of criminal cases tried in Macleod and Lethbridge districts and in British Columbia.

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

R. BURTON DEANE,
Supt. Com. Lethbridge and Macleod Districts.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. E. SANDERS ON THE CROW'S NEST
RAILWAY INSTRUCTION.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACLEOD, 2nd November, 1898.

The Officer Commanding Macleod District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report in connection with my work on the construction of the Crow's Nest Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Crow's Nest Lake to Kootenai Lake, a distance of about 200 miles.

I entered upon these duties on the 5th November, 1897, and went to Crow's Nest Lake, the only detachment we had at the time. I returned to Macleod for duty on the 15th October, 1898, having been over 11 months on this duty. I left two non-commissioned officers and three men doing duty in British Columbia.

GENERAL.

Crow's Nest detachment was within five miles of the boundary of British Columbia, and when first I went up, grading was completed as far as this place, and work for the winter commencing from there on to Wardner.

Contractors camps were established every three or four miles, and probably no less than 3,500 men were employed for a time. At Crow's Nest Lake a thriving village sprang up and flourished during the months of December, January and February. Its inhabitants, outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway officials and contractors, being composed of illicit whisky vendors, gamblers, thieves and prostitutes, all bent upon fleecing the poor railway man of his hard earned gains.

The main work of the police was to keep these people within bounds, and it was done in an effective manner. Heavy fines were imposed in all cases brought before the magistrates, and the lesson learned at Crow's Nest Lake had a wholesome influence on all the towns, permanent and otherwise, which sprang up in quick succession as the work progressed west. By the end of February Crow's Nest Lake was a deserted village, and Fernie (on Coal Creek), forty miles further west, became the centre of attraction, and it was certainly for a time the hottest town on the road. Elk River Crossing, Wardner, Cranbrook and Moyie City in turn became points where a large number of men congregated and where a lucrative business was done in the dispensing of ardent spirits, and by the sharks and adventurers who moved up and down the line seeking whom they might devour.

At the beginning of the year it was suggested that the Public Works Act be proclaimed, but I asked that it should not, as it would have been impossible for me to have enforced the Act properly, with the few men that could be spared me for the work, and on account of the great distances to be covered. Subsequently a number of retail licenses for the sale of liquor were granted by the provincial authorities along the line. Had there been only one at each place it would, to a certain extent, have helped to keep down drunkenness, but when two or three of these licenses were granted at the same point, a rivalry for the trade was created and it was more difficult in every way to control them. The work, however, was never noticeably interfered with owing to the presence of liquor.

ARRANGEMENT FOR POLICE TO SERVE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Arrangements were made for the police to serve in British Columbia with the authorities of that province, and on the 9th Nov., 1897, I was appointed a stipen-

diary magistrate, without salary. All N.C.O's and men serving in British Columbia, were sworn in as special constables under the Provincial Act.

ACCOMMODATION AND BOARD OF MEN.

All detachment buildings and furniture occupied by our men in British Columbia were supplied by the Railway Co'y, and all expenses in connection with rations and forage, were assumed by the company in accordance with an arrangement made with them. All accounts for subsistence were sent through me to the C. P. R. accountant at Macleod.

As necessity arose men were stationed where required along the line, and at one time I had constables at headquarters camp on Elk River, Coal Creek, Elk River Crossing, Wardner, Cranbrook, Moyie City and Goat River Crossing. These detachments were on an average 25 miles apart, and for a while occupied the attention of twelve (12) men, the largest number I had at any time. Crow's Nest Lake detachment, which we built for ourselves and is in the North-west Territories, was my headquarters until the end of June, 1898, I then made arrangements with Mr. Haney, Manager of Construction, for a car, divided for my own use and that of two men, by this means I was enabled to have my office with me to the front.

GENERAL DUTIES.

The duties devolving on the men under my command, were varied and in many instances new to them.

Responsibilities were thrust upon them which they, in the ordinary course of events, would not assume; the unorganized district traversed by the railroad, the few magistrates and other officials to act, obliged them, however to do so.

Every grievance was referred to the police, and the diversity of matters which we attended to in order to maintain peace and quietness and to enable the work to progress, would open the eyes of the ordinary constable with nothing but his routine duties to attend to.

The police acted as sanitary inspectors, settled, where practicable, small disputes between master and employee, complaints about food, medical attendance, mail, got employment for men, wrote letters for them, and generally outside of their ordinary duties, had an insight and control of everything which would assist and help to maintain the object desired, viz., the maintenance of peace.

The different detachments were given a few general instructions as to their main duties, but apart from this I refrained from hampering them in any way from acting fully on their own responsibilities, warning them at the same time to avoid undertaking anything they did not feel able to carry out.

The display of a considerable amount of tact and discretion was required of the N.C.O.'s and constables, and on the whole they acquitted themselves very well, some markedly so.

The presence of our men had always a quieting effect on the rowdiest crowd, and it was seldom that they met with even a semblance of resistance. Whenever any one had temerity enough to offer opposition, they were speedily shown the futility of their doing so. On one or two occasions, however, things did not go so smoothly; Constable Cole arresting a drunken prisoner near Elk River Crossing had to take him two miles through the woods in the dark, the prisoner a powerful chap suddenly threw his captor and deliberately started to choke him. With great difficulty Cole managed to get his revolver from the holster, and with the butt hammered into his antagonist's head sufficient sense to make him desist, and perform the balance of his journey quietly.

On another occasion I arrived at Moyie City and found Constable Angers covered with blood, mostly his prisoner's, he told me he had arrested a bigger man than himself and confined him in a cellar, the only lock-up we had at this place.

Whilst on the question of general duties I do not think I can do better, than quote from a correspondent of the "Fort Steele Prospector" of February 19th, 1898,

who says, after giving a general description of the class of people on the road, as follows:—"the crimes along the road, however, are suprisingly small, considering the vicious element which comprises the contingent of camp followers. This happy state of affairs is due to the innate fear of Canadian Justice and the scrupulous surveillance of the efficient Corps of the North-west Mounted Police into whose hands the enforcement of the law is committed. Offences are almost wholly confined to the illicit traffic in whisky and misdemeanours of a petty nature. No one can travel over the line without a feeling of admiration for the system which can produce such excellent results, the absolute security of life and property in a region infested with rogues and adventurers from every clime."

CRIME.

As I have already stated, the principal offence we had to deal with was the illicit sale of liquor. The profits to be made out of this business had a great attraction, and tempted many. It was of the utmost importance that liquor should be kept out of the Construction Camps and the work not interfered with. We therefore, paid special attention to this matter, and the British Columbia government derived quite a reveaue from the fines imposed for infractions of the License Act.

Between \$2,500 and \$3,000 in fines were inflicted for this offence alone.

The most serious crimes which came under our notice were four cases of homicide and one of horse stealing.

On 9th February, 1898, a Finlander, John Maki, who was drunk, had an altercation with one Fred Carson in a house of ill-fame on Michel Creek. Carson struck Maki on the side of the head with a stick, and the unfortunate man, after laying insensible for twenty four hours, died. A combination of circumstances allowed Carson to escape, with the aid of numerous friends among the tough element in the neighbourhood. He was a well-known crook and had been in the hands of the police on several previous occasions. Until Maki died, it was not discovered what caused death. Carson then had twenty-four hours' start in order to perfect his arrangements for escape. I had at the time only one man on the scene and sent to Macleod for more, but for some reason did not receive them. Carson got away via Macleod to the States. A reward of \$200 was offered for his arrest, and I had him located at one time in the United States. A request to the British Columbia Government to have him extradited, however, received no reply. The coroner's inquest on the body of Maki brought in a verdict of "manslaughter" against Carson.

On the evening of Sunday, 13th February, 1898, a man by the name of Doyle, Davis, and other aliases, deliberately shot and killed another man in a hotel at Kuskonook on Kootenai Lake. There were several parties present at the time, but they allowed the prisoner to walk out and get away without hindrance. The provincial police then had charge at Kuskonook and our men were stationed thirty-five miles east. The murder was a particularly brutal and cold blooded one. Word was received by Constable Aspdin on Monday morning of what had occurred, and he and Constable Livingstone arrested the murderer on Tuesday afternoon. He was tried at Nelson on 21st February and sentenced to be hanged on 22nd April.

At Elko on 4th June, 1898, a man named Bawlf was struck by a young half-breed named Philips, with whom he had been having some dispute, after the blow was struck, Bawlf walked to Egan's camp, a good distance. The following day he died. Constable Lott immediately arrested his assailant, Philips, and notified the coroner, but the jury did not decide on the cause of death. Philips was committed for trial by a magistrate and allowed out on bail. The trial did not take place until 19th September at Nelson, almost out of reach and far distant from the scene of the crime, and the witnesses were then scattered all over the continent. The grand jury brought in a true bill against Philips, but the trial was postponed, for want of witnesses, until the next assizes, which will take place in the spring.

Near Moyie Lake on 7th August, an Italian named Antonio Bano, murdered his companion, Guissepe Pureio by smashing his head with a stone. The motive for the crime being robbery. The murdered man was found in the brush by the road

side having laid there two days. Sergt. Clopp was notified, and after some difficulty and visiting many Italian camps he discovered who the murdered man was. The person last seen with Pureio was Antonio Bruno; suspecting him, Sergt. Clopp and Const. Angers immediately started, many hours behind, in the direction taken by the suspect. They arrived at Kuskonook a few minutes too late to catch the steamer leaving for Nelson, on which an Italian, answering the description of Bruno, had embarked. The Police at Nelson were notified by wire to look out for him and had no difficulty in making the arrest on the steamer's arrival. The property of the murdered man was found on the prisoner. He was brought for trial at Nelson, on September 26th, when the jury disagreed, a second trial took place with the same result, and Bruno was then remanded to the Spring Assizes. The principal witnesses in this case are Italian railway navvies and people who have been working on the road. Where they will be next spring, Heaven knows?

The length of time which was allowed to elapse before the prisoners were brought for trial, in both the last cases I have described, was certainly not in the interest of justice. The distance, from the scene of the crimes, at which the trials took place, also militated against the proper prosecution of these two cases. Fort Steele, I may say, appeared the most natural place for the trial. I was informed that, until a County Court Judge visited Fort Steele this year, no judge of any kind had visited the southern portion of East Kootenai, for twenty-five years.

In the beginning of March, word was received by me that a man named Knowlson had stolen two horses from an Indian near Fort Steele. After some days Constable Cole arrested him near Wardner, in the neighbourhood of which place he had been in hiding trying to get a chance of crossing the line by Tobacco Plains.

COMPLAINTS BY LABOURERS.

The Crow's Nest road became notorious by reason of the numerous complaints on the part of the men; to one who was constantly on the work, as I was, the hardship and ill-treatment spoken of, seemed exaggerated to a degree. That there were cases of hardship was to be expected, but it appeared to me that the condition of a few was applied to the whole, that it was taken for granted that what one suffered, all endured.

A great deal of the trouble was due to men being deceived by employment agents in the east, and to the fact that a very large number were totally unfitted to perform the work for which they engaged.

When construction began on the Crow's Nest road the condition of the labourer in the east was at a low ebb, the lumber industry and others giving employment to few, consequently there were a large number out of work, and hungry to attempt anything whether they were fitted or not. I came across many who came up on the road, thinking it would put them a long way on their journey to the Klondike.

A large number of French Canadians, who were used to the lumber woods, engaged for the work, they found themselves amidst different surroundings, working under new methods and handling strange tools. When they were handling an axe they seemed happy and contented, but a pick and shovel had a saddening effect upon them. Outside influences appeared to be at work also to make them discontented.

We did the utmost to have real grievances rectified, and my representations to the general manager of construction always met with prompt attention. The medical attendance was the cause of most complaints during the winter; the haste and suddenness with which the line was covered with men west of Crow's Nest Lake made it well nigh impossible to put up hospitals at once. A great deal of sickness occurred, perhaps more than might be expected, owing to the inferior physique of many of the labourers, and the doctors certainly had more than they could attend to for a short period. These matters have been thoroughly gone into by two Royal Commissions, and I will therefore, refrain from going into particulars.

From what I could gather from old experienced contractors and others, the number of doctors employed in proportion to the number of men, were more than

what they generally saw on works of a similar nature. This may all go to show, however, that medical attendance has not been properly provided for in the past.

As to the amount of wages received by the men and their not having money to send to their families in the east, it was very noticeable to me that the men who complained most, drank most. I think I am coming pretty close to the mark when I say that during one month (April) nearly \$10,000 worth of liquor went into the Crow's Nest Pass for licensed houses and others. Supposing this was only retailed at twice what it cost, which is putting it down very low, one can form a fair idea where part of the wages went. It must be borne in mind that the Public Works Act was not in force, and we could not prevent the introduction of liquor upon the work, all we could do was to confine the sale to the licensed houses. Besides his love of liquor the Crow's Nest navvy was an inveterate wanderer, change of scene seemed an absolute necessity for him; and the "Tote" road during winter was covered with men travelling from one camp to another.

ACCIDENTS.

Numerous fatal accidents occurred. They were, as a rule, due to the carelessness of the victims. All cases were thoroughly inquired into and the Coroner notified. In no instance could they be ascribed to the negligence of the contractors. Several men were drowned during high water, some probably we never heard of, because to save walking many constructed flimsy rafts to float down the river; no one saw them start, and if an accident befell them no one would hear of it. To show that this is probable, a man named Shea was drowned whilst working in a dam near Coal Creek; whilst dragging for the body another, freshly drowned was brought up, from papers on his person it was discovered his name was Agnew. That morning higher up the river a man, who was very likely Agnew, was seen on a raft.

DEATH OF CORPORAL MACNAIR.

The death of this N. C. officer occurred at Wardner, on 27th April, and by his own hand whilst delirious. He was particularly smart, conscientious and efficient, and one for whom I had the greatest regard. He was suffering from a severe attack of influenza and was being treated by the Canadian Pacific Railway doctor, Dr. Watt. No members of the force were present, and Mr. Richardson, C. E. and other engineers did all they could for him. It was whilst one of them, who was sitting with McNair, left the bedside for a few moments, that the poor fellow got hold of his revolver and killed himself. I received the sad news on the following day, and we buried him at Fort Steele, on 29th April, every-one turning out, to attend the funeral. The deceased, though only a short time in the district, had earned the respect of everyone.

In conclusion I would draw your attention to the efficient work done by Corporal Hilliam. This N. C. officer was particularly useful to me, and unusually well fitted for the work he was engaged upon.

Both myself and the men under my command, received the greatest consideration and kindness from railway officials and contractors engaged on the work, and I carry with me, on leaving the mountains, pleasant memories of kindly attentions received from those amongst whom I have lived for the past year.

I attach a list of criminal cases brought before the courts in British Columbia and the Territories, by the police under my command. The list is not complete as I find that many of the returns have been lost or mislaid and have not been entered on the records.

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

G. E. SANDERS, *Inspector.*

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH, COMMAND-
ING "G" DIVISION, 1898.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "G" DIVISION.
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 1st December, 1898.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina, Assa.

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 30th of November, 1898.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district generally is in a prosperous and flourishing state but, owing to the early part of the summer being very dry, the crops generally have not yielded so well as in the previous year and some of the late sown patches of oats and barley did not ripen but were cut for green fodder.

However, owing to the increased area of new land brought under cultivation in excess of the previous year, I am of the opinion that the actual amount of grain in this district is much larger than in the previous year.

There are several grain buyers in the district but, owing to the fact that there is no sleighing as yet, little grain has been sold up to date.

The Government Creameries have, from all I can hear, been a great success and a boon to the farmers.

The various small towns and villages in the district are showing noticeable improvements, merchants have had to enlarge their stores, build warehouses and increase their staff to meet the growing demands of business.

Two new elevators have been built at Wetaskiwin, making in all ten now in operation along the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, between Edmonton and Red Deer, a distance of one hundred miles.

Fur has not been so plentiful this year as in the previous one, the returns showing only \$85,500 worth being purchased in Edmonton against \$200,000 worth purchased in 1897.

During the past year, owing to the good times, the Yukon rush and other causes, there have not been the same amount of "grizzly" miners at work on the river as in 1887, consequently the amount of gold purchased by the banks in Edmonton fell from \$45,000 in 1897 to \$17,800 in 1898. However, it is expected that the output of gold, platinum, osmium, and iridium, will be large as it is said that mining by one or two large companies will be carried on next season. One company has already had a combined dredge and mining scow built at a cost of about \$45,000, which was only finished as the river was closing up. They have also built a small but powerful steamer as tender to the dredge.

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.

This is the northern terminus of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. One constable and one horse.

ST. ALBERT.

One non-commissioned officer and one horse.

LAC STE. ANNE.

One constable and one horse.

BEAVER LAKE.

One constable and one horse.

WETASKIWIN.

One constable and one horse. This is a flourishing and rapidly growing town on the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

RED DEER.

One non-commissioned officer and two horses.

INNISFAIL.

One constable and one horse.

ATHABASCA LANDING.

One constable.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Two constables, one interpreter and three pack ponies.

FORT CHIPPEWYAN.

One non-commissioned officer and one interpreter.

PEACE RIVER LANDING.

One non-commissioned officer, two constables, one interpreter and four pack ponies.

GRAND RAPIDS.

One non-commissioned officer, one constable and one interpreter. This detachment is on the Athabasca River, and is only maintained during the summer.

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

PATROLS.

On the 16th of December last, Inspector Routledge left on patrol to Fort Simpson via Athabasca Landing, visiting en route Grand Rapids, Forts McMurray,

Chippewyan, Smith, Resolution and Providence, reaching Fort Simpson on the 7th of February, 1898.

This officer also visited and distributed mail matter to all the different camps of Yukon bound parties, also picking up mail on his return. He returned to Fort Saskatchewan March 26th, 1898. The total distance travelled by this patrol as shown by the statement below was 2172 miles.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Date of Departure.	From	Date of Arrival.	At	Miles.	Time occupied.
					Days.
December 16..	Fort Saskatchewan.....	December 19..	Athabasca Landing.....	96	3
" 21..	Athabasca Landing.....	" 29..	House River.....	155	9
January 1....	House River.....	January 1....	Grand Rapids.....	10	1
" 2....	Grand Rapids.....	" 5....	Fort McMurray.....	87	4
" 7....	Fort McMurray.....	" 12....	Fort Chippewyan.....	170	6
" 15....	Fort Chippewyan.....	" 20....	Fort Smith.....	118	6
" 21....	Fort Smith.....	" 25....	Fort Resolution.....	130	5
" 27....	Fort Resolution.....	" 29....	Hay River.....	78	3
" 30....	Hay River.....	" 31....	Fort Providence.....	82	2
February 7...	Fort Providence.....	February 13..	Fort Simpson.....	160	6
			Total.....	1,086	45

Average per diem, 24 miles.

RETURNING.

February 10..	Fort Simpson.....	February 15..	Fort Providence.....	160	6
" 17..	Fort Providence.....	" 18..	Hay River.....	82	2
" 20..	Hay River.....	" 21..	Fort Resolution.....	78	2
" 23..	Fort Resolution.....	" 26..	Fort Smith.....	130	4
" 27..	Fort Smith.....	March 1.....	Fort Chippewyan.....	118	3
March 7.....	Fort Chippewyan.....	" 12.....	Fort McMurray.....	170	6
" 14.....	Fort McMurray.....	" 16.....	Grand Rapids.....	87	3
" 17.....	Grand Rapids.....	" 17.....	House River.....	10	1
" 18.....	House River.....	" 22.....	Athabasca Landing.....	155	5
" 24.....	Athabasca Landing.....	" 26.....	Fort Saskatchewan.....	96	3
			Total.....	1,086	35

Average per diem, 31 miles.

On the 17th of December last, Sergeant Major McDonell left for Fort Dunvegan via Lac Ste Anne, visiting en route McLeod River, Sturgeon Lake and Spirit River arriving at Dunvegan on the 11th January, 1898.

This non-commissioned officer carried mail and distributed it at the various camps of Yukon bound parties whom he visited, also collecting mail on his return. The distance travelled by this patrol was 800 miles.

On the 11th of December, 1897, Inspector Snyder left en route for St. Johns on the Peace River, via old Fort Assiniboine and Lesser Slave Lake. His instructions were to learn all he possibly could about the movements of Inspector Moodie and party under his command. He reached Lesser Slave Lake December 26th, and remained there resting his dogs, of which he had three teams, of four dogs each and one spare dog, totalling thirteen dogs and three drivers, one of whom acted as guide, until the night of the 30th. He left the west end of Slave Lake on the morn-

ing of the 31st, and arrived at Peace River Mission on the 3rd of January, 1898, Dunvegan on the 6th and rested one and a half days, and arrived at Fort St. John's on the 12th at 1 p.m.

Inspector Snyder found that Inspector Moodie and party had left on the 2nd of December, 1897.

From the reports which he heard of the progress that Inspector Moodie was making, he did not consider it necessary to go on further than Fort St. John's.

Inspector Snyder inspected and took an inventory of the stores left by Inspector Moodie at Fort St. John's. He left there on the 14th of January, 1898, reached Dunvegan on the 18th, remained there until the 20th, when he left for Spirit River. On the 21st he left Spirit River for Lesser Slave Lake via the Forks of the Smoky, and left that place for Edmonton on the 13th of February, 1898.

This officer took with him mail for the different parties of Klondikers who camped for the winter at various points on the route, visited their camps and brought back any mail they wished to send in to Edmonton. The distance travelled by this patrol was about 1070 miles.

On the 7th of March, 1898, I despatched Corporal Butler, one constable, one carpenter and two special constables, with 11 ponies and 3 bobsleighs to Peace River Landing via Lesser Slave Lake for the purpose of building barracks at that point. Although the trails were heavy owing to the deep snow, this N. C. officer made a successful trip, and arrived there with his outfit in good condition on the 13th of April, and carried out his instructions in a most satisfactory manner.

On the 16th of March, I despatched Sergeant Anderson with one driver and two dog teams to Wabasca via Athabasca landing. This point is situated down the Athabasca River and some 60 miles to the north of it.

His duty was to bring in a lunatic, which he successfully carried out.

On the 6th of June last, I despatched Inspector Snyder on patrol to Peace River Landing to inspect the new post buildings there, and also the Lesser Slave Lake detachment. He had with him constables Field and Phillips, of the Lesser Slave Lake detachment, also special constable Blanc as interpreter. This party was to go to Slave Lake via the Pembina in a canoe. Constable McClelland and interpreter Daniels accompanied Inspector Snyder, who was travelling by road, and had with him four carts and six ponies. He was supplied with pack saddles in case he could not get through with the carts. He was directed to travel by the new road to Lesser Slave Lake, which he found not quite cut out, and when about sixty miles from the Lake he had to abandon his carts and pack his supplies. He arrived at Slave Lake on the 22nd of June, having been sixteen and a half days from Edmonton. At that time constables Field and Phillips and their canoe party had not arrived at Slave Lake, as they had innumerable difficulties to contend with. Inspector Snyder left Slave Lake on the 26th, and arrived at Peace River Landing on the 29th, and, having carried out his instructions there, he returned via Slave Lake, arriving in Edmonton 16th July, having made a most successful trip.

On the 9th of September, 1898, Inspector Routledge was despatched to Peace River Landing via the new Slave Lake trail. He had with him four constables, one special constable, seven horses and two wagons. His duty was, first to inspect the police posts at Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Landing, to leave two of his men at Peace River detachment and bring back one constable, whose time was about expiring. He made a first class trip both ways, bringing back his outfit in good order and condition.

In addition to the above-mentioned long distance patrols, Inspector Routledge on the 4th of May visited and inspected Athabasca Landing, and in July this officer visited Edna, Manawan, Saddle Lake, Lac la Biche and White Fish Lake.

Patrols from headquarters have visited Beaver Lake, Edna, Manawan, Crooked Rapids, Saddle Lake, Beaver Hills and generally the settlements in the vicinity, especially the German and Galician settlements.

Owing to the weakness of the division during the summer and at the present time, no regular system of patrols could be carried out, but the best that could be done under the circumstances was done.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

All demands made on the police were promptly met and attended to. As escort was sent to Saddle Lake and attended the agent until the payments were over. The payments at each of the agencies in my district passed off in a quiet and orderly manner.

CRIME.

During the past year crime has slightly increased, but no serious cases occurred. The number of cases tried this year was 237, as against 236 in 1897. Classified summary of crimes in "G" Division District, 1897-1898:—

Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	7
“ religion, morals and public convenience....	54
“ the person and reputation	46
“ the rights of property, &c.....	75
“ North-west ordinances.....	49
Offences under the Indian Act.....	6
	237

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.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, &C.

Setting up and arm drill was carried out during the winter months. The annual target practice was gone through with as men were available.

LECTURES.

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

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is well up to the standard.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied is of good quality and the issue of boots this year was first class. The long stockings should be of better quality and of a uniform dark brown colour.

I believe an improvement can be made in our kit issues, which would do away in a great measure with the present compensation in lieu of kit.

RECRUITS.

Three recruits were engaged in this district who have turned out to be good men, two having gone to the Yukon.

Three non-commissioned officers and four constables were re-engaged during the year, and three constables were discharged by expiration of their term of service and one non-commissioned officer and three constables were discharged by purchase.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good, no cases of contagious diseases having occurred.

HORSES.

The horses belonging to the division are in good order and condition, no serious accidents occurred during the year.

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

Five pack ponies died in the Athabaska and Peace River district during the year from injuries and general debility.

There are now in this division from 8 to 10 old horses which will be unfit for service after another summer's work, and these should be replaced by 10 remounts in the spring.

The horses travelled 105,573 miles during the past year, and the train dogs travelled 4,042 miles.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY.

The arms of the division are in good condition and repair. All arms requiring repair were sent to Regina.

I have no artillery in my charge.

DESECTIONS.

There were no desertions from this division during the year.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The men of my division generally bank their money in one of the chartered banks. The amount deposited in the Dominion Savings Bank during the year was \$369.00, as against \$1,061.05 in the previous year.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness is in good condition, two sets were cast and sold, two new sets were received during the year. Eight sets of pony cart harness were purchased during the year. Five saddles were sold and three new ones received during the year.

The repairs to harness and saddlery is done by a local civilian saddler.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order and condition, three pairs of Bobsleighs now ordered being required to complete. One new light wagon will be required for the coming year.

FORAGE.

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

Fort Saskatchewan.....	27	cts per bushel
Edmonton.....	31	do
Red Deer.....	30	do

Oats, owing to the dry season are a little scarcer than last year.

The hay is of good quality, but dearer than last year; the crop being very light owing to want of rain in June.

Prices are as follows:—

Fort Saskatchewan.....	\$9.75	per ton.
Edmonton.....	8.00	do
Red Deer.....	4.50	do
St. Albert.....	7.50	do

FUEL.

Wood is principally used at Fort Saskatchewan, but we are gradually changing for coal, which will in the end, I think, be both cheaper and safer. The prices this year are as follows, viz:—Contract prices for wood at Fort Saskatchewan \$2.50 per cord.

Coal cost at

Fort Saskatchewan.....	\$2.50 per ton
Edmonton.....	1.75 do
Red Deer.....	3.00 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, Fort Pitt, Henrietta, Saskatoon and Touchwood.

A wire is still in use from Father Iacombe's half breed colony at Egg Lake, north.

The Roman Catholic Mission still have their private telephone line from the bishop's palace in St. Albert to the church at Morinville, near Little Egg Lake, a distance of 12 miles.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire engine, complete with all 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 2,500 gallons of water, is situated under the engine house, and is kept full and is filled from a well close to it and under the same roof. The necessary precautions are taken against fire, the buildings all supplied with babcocks, fire buckets, water barrels, etc.

Two hundred feet of additional hose is required, as present hose will not reach hay corral. As I do not consider our present water supply at all adequate in case of fire, I would suggest and strongly recommend that a windmill be supplied and erected near the river below the barracks, which would force the water into the present tank and in addition furnish the general water supply for the post. This would be cheaper and more satisfactory than to attempt to deepen the present well, owing to the quicksand, and would render unnecessary the employment of a water cart man.

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 district are for the most part good and passable, good work having been done under the Statute Labour Ordinances and also by the North-west Government under the supervision of Engineer T. W. Chalmers.

A new road, which will be of vast importance to the district was, during the past spring and summer, cut out by Engineer Chalmers from the crossing of the Athabasca River near the ruins of old Fort Assiniboine to Lesser Slave Lake. This road, so I am informed, is, for a new one, in fair passable condition, but it will still require an expenditure of from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in the way of bridges, corduroying swamps and taking out stumps to make it passable at all seasons. This I trust will be done as soon as possible, as it will no doubt from now on be much used by the police proceeding to Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River where we now have outposts.

BRIDGES.

Several new bridges have been built in different parts of the district during the past year, and others needing it have been overhauled and repaired. Speaking generally, the main trails are now fairly supplied with bridges which are in a serviceable condition.

The piers of the new combined traffic and railway bridge over the Saskatchewan River at Edmonton are now finished and are waiting for iron. When this bridge is completed it will be a great boom to the public in this part of the district and will mark a new era in its history.

FERRIES.

There are eight ferris in operation in this district, viz:—two at Edmonton, one at Victoria, one at Crooked Rapids and one at Fort Saskatchewan, all of which are over the Saskatchewan River. On the new road leading to Lesser Slave Lake there are three, one on the Pembina River, one on the Athabasca River near the ruins of old Fort Assiniboine and one over the Narrows of Lesser Slave Lake.

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, &c., have been dealt with and the offenders punished. Permits for over 200 gallons of wine and whisky were cancelled by members of my command doing duty in the prohibited districts.

GLANDERS, LUMPY JAW AND TYPHOID FEVER

From information before me I am of opinion that glanders is on the decrease in this district, two cases only having been reported and attended to by my Veterinary Staff Sergeant. This also applies to lumpy-jaw, very few cases having been reported or brought to my notice during the past year.

I am sorry to have to state that black leg has been particularly virulent during the year, owing to the peculiar climatic influences of the season, which have been favourable to its development, and also probably due to the neglect of the settlers in not reporting cases until they have lost quite a few cattle, and further to their not properly disposing of the dead carcasses.

Typhoid fever among horses has also been particularly prevalent during the past year, owing to climatic influences also.

SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

Immigration this year has been good as shown by the following statement for the year ended 31st October, 1898.

Arrivals from England.....	22
Scotland	15
Ireland.....	9
Germany.....	5
Austrian-Germans	58
Russians	37
Canada	136
United States.....	402
Galicians	1,314
Total.....	2,078

These are all actual settlers, and do not comprise delegates and others visiting the district.

From information received, I am of the opinion that the coming year will see a large influx of settlers from the United States and other countries.

The crops throughout the district, though in some places injured by drought, were abundant and satisfactory to the farmers generally.

Stock has done well, and beef animals, as well as cows and young stock, have been disposed of at better prices than in previous years.

As a sample of the improved condition of the farmers and the large area of new land being brought under cultivation, I am in a position to state that the following implements were purchased in this district, viz. :—

Thrashers	20
Binders.....	175
Mowers	204
Seeders.	203
Ploughs	577
Rakes	188
Wagons	467
Hay Press.....	2
Hurrows	41
Total	<u>1,877</u>

This represents a large amount of money and should be a good index of the prosperity of the district, more especially as I am informed that purchasers either paid cash in full, or gave part cash and balance approved security.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

There are no large ranches in this district. As all cattle have to be fed hay during the winter large numbers cannot be kept, but there are bunches of from 25 to 300 head kept by farmers, and in the neighbourhood of Red Deer, by ranchers. Cattle do well, and it is a thriving and paying business.

CREAMERIES.

The creamery industry has been, so I am informed, most successful during the past year, and the prospects for its development are most hopeful. Separating stations were established at the various points in the district and are well patronized by the farmers, who seem to be better satisfied with them than they were some time ago, and I think that now the success of the industry is assured.

GAME.

Ducks and geese were plentiful this year. Prairie chicken, which were very scarce in the immediate vicinity, are now on the increase. Moose, elk and deer are said to be increasing. Bears were particularly plentiful, and in evidence during the past year, one large brown bear having been shot within 300 yards of the village.

FISHERIES.

The police have rendered every assistance to the fishery overseer when called upon. Owing to the action taken to protect fish during the close season it is generally admitted that fish, and particularly whitefish, are on the increase, which fact is duly appreciated by the public generally.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

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

DEATHS.

I am glad to say that there has been no death this year in the division under my command.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barrack furniture is complete with the exception that bed boards and trestles are still in use in this division. I have most strongly to recommend that iron cots be supplied for use of men here, it being almost impossible to keep wooden beds free from vermin and iron cots would be both cheaper, healthier, and would add to the appearance of the barrack room.

DRAINS.

The drains have been inspected and were repaired when necessary.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BARRACKS.

During the year the barrack rooms and recreation room were thoroughly overhauled, walls and ceilings alabastined and repainted where necessary. A pump house which had been very much needed was built over the pump.

A new prisoners latrine was built. A number of small general repairs on the different buildings were also done and the stables repaired when necessary.

The following new buildings were erected at Peace River Landing during the year, viz.:

Officers Quarters.—16 x 16 feet, 9 feet high, $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch roof 3 windows, 8 lights each, cedar doors, mudded inside and out, single floor of one inch spruce, whitewashed.

Barrack Room.—20 ft. x 24 ft., 9 ft. high, $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch roof, 5 windows, 8 lights each, cedar door and one plain spruce door, double floor of one inch lumber with tar paper between, mudded inside and out and whitewashed.

Kitchen.—Attached in rear of barrack room. 16 ft. x 12 ft., 9 ft. high, $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch roof, 2 windows, 8 lights each, 1 cedar door, single floor of one inch spruce, mudded inside and out and whitewashed.

Stable.—18 ft. x 26 ft., 8 ft. high, $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch roof, 5 windows, 3 lights each, $\frac{1}{2}$ doors, accommodation for 6 horses, 2 double and 2 single stalls, front of stalls earthed, back part of 3 inch plank, floor of stable 3 inch plank, mudded and whitewashed inside and out.

Store House.—18 ft. x 24 ft., 8 ft. high, $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch roof, 2 windows, 8 lights each, plain spruce door, mudded and whitewashed inside and out, floor of one inch spruce single.

Rear.—6 ft. x 8 ft., 8 ft. high, shanty roof, two doors, one window, 33 lights.

All buildings are of log, squared on two sides, sleepers and joists squared on one side, rafters flatted for roof.

Roof of each building is of inch lumber, double, with tar paper between, outer board lapped two inches, eaves on all buildings project 15 inches, door and casings painted.

Fencing.—1,565 feet of fencing has been erected. Spruce post 7 feet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in ground, 2 rails of spruce, posts 9 feet apart and 5 inches in diameter.

Corral.—72 ft. x 140 ft. fenced as above.

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 need 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 during the past year has been on the whole good. No serious crimes committed by them have been brought to my notice.

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 at present only one railway in my district, the Calgary and Edmonton, a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and great improvement has been made along this road during the year. There are now three trains weekly instead of two as in the previous year.

CANTEEN.

Owing to the small number of men at headquarters, the canteen was closed in July last.

RETURNS.

I trust that departmental action will be taken in the matter of simplifying and rendering our system of returns, it being cumbersome and the clerical labour in connection therewith very heavy.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The last printed edition was issued in 1889, and as numerous changes have since been made, I would recommend that the rules and regulations be revised and consolidated, and a new issue made.

LIBRARY.

I would recommend that a portion of the books, which I understand have been supplied by the department for library purposes, be sent to this division, as beyond the newspapers furnished from the "Fine Fund" there is no reading matter.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires were numerous in the southern part of my district, in the vicinity of Innisfail and Red Deer.

These fires appear to come more particularly from the south, as from that point the most dangerous and disastrous ones come, caused no doubt from the fact that no settlement is to be met with to check their steady growth, for from a unit, so to speak, they spread to miles and miles of flame.

No doubt the railway trains both on the main line of the C. P. R. and the C. & E. are responsible for the starting of some of these fires, for in some cases they started miles away from any settlers, and owing to their quick spreading cannot be overcome by any number of men it is possible to get together in that part of the country. They therefore continue to run until overcome by the elements, rivers or creeks met with in their course.

Should it arrive in the neighbourhood of the settler he is only able to combat with it in the immediate vicinity of his homestead. These fires generally reach the tract of country comprising Pine Lake, Spruce Coulee, Horse Shoe Lake and Bowdon East.

The prairie fire question is one difficult to deal with, but from my long experience, I am of opinion that the practice of burning round stacks should be absolutely forbidden, and that a ploughed fire-break should be made compulsory.

In the northern part of the district where the settlement is thicker and the country filling up fast, fires do not run and do the damage they used to do, and the new roads being ploughed up and made, have a great influence in checking the spread of these fires, and were the roads to be run over with graders, which are now in use in many districts, ploughed and the sides being turned over and graded to the middle of the road, not only would the growth of weeds be checked,

and so prevent fires crossing, owing to lack of substance to burn, but also they would be materially improved by being kept filled in the middle and so prevent water lodging.

OCCURRENCES AND INCIDENTS.

The past year has been, in comparison with 1897, a very quiet one in this district. We were not favoured with the visit of any prominent government officials, nor did any startling occurrences take place.

On the 9th, December, 1897, one "Crazy Calf," an Indian, was committed on a charge of having murdered his wife. It appears that this Indian, together with some half-breeds, had obtained liquor, the usual row took place, and "Crazy-Calf" quarrelled with his wife and struck her. It was proved, however, at the trial that the woman was suffering from some internal disease, and that the shock and excitement, and not the blow caused her death. The charge against "Crazy-Calf" was reduced to assault, for which charge he was sentenced to three months imprisonment, and the two half-breeds who were in the row were sentenced to three and six months imprisonment with hard labour respectively.

On December the 20th, 1897, one F. Grey was committed for trial on a charge of shooting with intent to do bodily harm. He came up for trial on the 8th of March, 1898, and was acquitted by the jury.

A sad affair occurred at Edmonton on the 27th of December, 1897, when Captain Alleyne, late of the 12th Lancers, died very suddenly in the hospital. It appeared that Capt. Alleyne, who was a member of a large party of English gentlemen whose head was Major Helpman, had formed themselves into an association to go to the Peace River and ultimately to the Yukon. The party, with the exception of Major Helpman and Capt. Alleyne, had been in Edmonton for some time fitting out and preparing the expedition. On the 24th of December these two gentlemen left Calgary for Edmonton, and on the way up Capt. Alleyne was taken suddenly ill and on reaching Edmonton was removed to the hospital where, although every attention was paid to him, he died. He was buried at Edmonton on the 29th of December. I attended the funeral with a party of police.

On June 5th, 1898, one Modiste Nipissing was lodged in the guard room, sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour for cattle stealing.

On the 3rd of June it was reported to me that one Oscar Cousineau, a boy 8 years of age had been shot by one Dieudonné Lamoureux, on the afternoon of the 2nd. I immediately notified the coroner and despatched S. Sergt. Hetherington and the police surgeon to the house where the shooting took place. A coroner's inquest was held the same evening and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. It appeared that the two boys had been playing with the usual unloaded pistol when it suddenly exploded, shooting young Cousineau through the head. The boy died the same evening.

On the 12th of July, Mr. Dillon, of Berlin, Prussia, accompanied by Mr. A. W. Sutter, immigration agent for the district, arrived at the post at 7 a.m., his object being to visit the German settlements in the Beaver Hills. I furnished him with transport and he returned the same evening to Edmonton.

On 16th August we were favoured by a visit from Mr. Reid, of the Auditor General's Department, Ottawa. This gentleman inspected the books of the different departments of the division and returned to Edmonton on the evening of the 17th.

On the 8th of November the elections for the electoral district of Victoria took place. I furnished a constable for each polling station when requested by the returning officer to do so.

The following new post offices were opened during the year, Northern and Tofield, both in the Beaver Lake district, and Pakan and Whitford in the Victoria district.

The town of Edmonton is building up fast, \$45,000 being expended in new buildings and improvements last year. The large brick stores of Messrs. McDougall and Secord, and Messrs. Gariepy and Chenier, would be a credit to any town in the east

As soon as the new bridge is finished it is expected that the population will increase and large improvements go on.

South Edmonton is also in a flourishing condition and appears to be steadily growing.

The Merchants Bank of Canada opened a branch in Edmonton during the year. There are now three banks in Edmonton, viz.:—The Imperial Bank, the Merchants' Bank and the Banque du Jacques Cartier. The Imperial Bank also opened a branch in South Edmonton.

In August last, a new departure took place in this district in the visit of the Lemon Brothers circus, which gave an exhibition at South Edmonton and Red Deer. At the former place I was present and a large crowd gathered to see the show. I understand that the proprietors were well satisfied with the results of their visit in the district. As it was understood that numbers of hard citizens accompanied this circus it was thought necessary to pay particular attention to them, consequently they were, on entering my district, met by an officer and party of police who travelled and remained with it until they left Red Deer.

This division was inspected by yourself on the 23rd of February, and the 6th of July, 1898.

Inspector Primrose, who had relieved Inspector Howard in this division, left for the Yukon on the 2nd of February.

I have to point out for your information that my division is not by any means as strong as it should be to carry out the ever increasing demands made upon it, and I trust that you will strongly represent this fact to the proper authorities.

Although during the year the division was even weaker than in 1897, yet I am glad to say that I have been well supported and assisted by all ranks in carrying out the various duties which had to be performed.

I forward herewith the Annual Medical and Veterinary reports, Criminal Returns, Distribution State, and a return from Veterinary Staff Sergeant Sweetapple showing the work performed by him during the year on account of the Department of Agriculture.

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

A. H. GRIESBACH, *Superintendent,*
Commanding "G" Division.

APPENDIX D.

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

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "A" DIVISION,
 MAPLE CREEK, December 1st, 1898.

The Commissioner,
 North-west Mounted Police,
 Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report of the district for the past year.

It will be seen from the table of exports and imports of live stock and their products that this has been the best season the ranching industry has known in this part of the country, and I doubt its being equalled in other older ranching districts, though this is yet comparatively speaking in its infancy.

The beef cattle alone shipped off this range during the past twelve months have brought into circulation amongst the ranchers and others of the Cypress Hills country the very large sum of three hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Of course this is unprecedented and, although large exports may be made again next season, the following year will show a decrease for the reason that stockers can not now be obtained in the markets of Manitoba and Ontario to replace the cattle taken away, and there are not a sufficiently larger number of cows on the ranges to keep up the supply.

The most severe weather of last winter was experienced in March, and the early part of April of this year, in fact after the first week of December, 1897, the winter was phenomenally mild, with the exception of a few storms, until March, then storm followed storm, and there was great suffering amongst all live stock, those running out particularly, and those in that predicament outnumbered by far those in close proximity to their home ranches.

Most people thinking the winter over in March had let their stock drift, and a good many full grown animals sheltering in coulees and along the creeks, under cut banks, were snowed in and smothered.

The crop of calves was rather better than last year. Some of the stockmen who had taken a lesson, and had their bulls and females close herded together did extremely well, and the experience will not be lost.

Shipments of sheep are not quite as large as last year, the figures being 13,309 for 1897, and 12,916 for the present season, a very slight falling off. I am informed that this so far has been caused by the open weather experienced this fall, and that several thousand head will yet go to both Winnipeg and British Columbia markets.

The sales of sheep and wool so far made represent a further income of over sixty thousand dollars, so that with the sales of beef cattle previously mentioned, and with the sales of horses, the figures of which are not so readily obtainable, nearly half a million of dollars can safely be said to have come into, and been distributed amongst the population of this district during the past season.

The population has not increased to the extent that it should; to men with sufficient capital to enter into the live stock breeding business, there is a field here that is excelled, nowhere, if equalled.

EXPORTS.

From	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Wool.	Remarks.
				Lbs.	
Maple Creek	4,524	270	6,032	68,760	
Medicine Hat	1,223	38	2,050	34,980	
Stair	1,424				
Walsh	1,484	5	3,400	39,840	
Swift Current	317	4	1,434	67,840	
Totals	8,972	317	12,916	211,420	

IMPORTS.

At	Cattle.	Horses.		Sheep.	Remarks.
		By Rail.	From U. S.		
Maple Creek	2,347	17	381	79	
Medicine Hat	1,899	169		44	
Swift Current	394			30	
Totals	4,640	186	381	153	

Imports of cattle are stockers and thoroughbred bulls, a large number of the latter being brought in for the improvement of stock, many of the ranchers are doing away with the scrub bulls altogether, and are taking advantage of the great inducement of very low rates offered by the C. P. R., to encourage breeding up to a better grade.

All of the imports of sheep are thorough-bred rams.

Horses imported from Montana are usually for trade or sale, 381 were brought in during the season, some of which were driven north to Duck Lake and Prince Albert, where they were traded for cattle.

CRIME.

One hundred and thirty-three cases were tried in the district during the past year.

As will be seen by the summary included herein, the greater number are for stealing rides on the C.P.R., and of the balance the majority are for disturbing the public peace.

Of the six cases of stealing cattle, three were dismissed at the preliminary hearing and three were committed for trial; these were the Cooper family of Josefsburg. John, Sr., John, Jr., and Charles, they were tried on the 17th June at Medicine Hat, by His Honour Judge Scott, and acquitted, on the ground that no evidence had been produced to show that any of the prisoners had brought the calves to their premises, on which they were found, with the brands used by the accused freshly put on.

Two cases of horse stealing were dismissed by the Justices hearing them.

In the cases of breach of Animals Contagious Disease Act, John Cooper, Sr., again figures, having sold a steer suffering from Actinomycosis for human food, the animal being in quarantine at the same time by the orders of the District Veterinarian. He was convicted before Inspector Wilson and F. J. Reynolds, Esq., J. P.'s at Medicine Hat, and fined \$40 and costs.

The other case was that of John Bolmet, also of Josefsburg, who was convicted before Assistant Surgeon Paré and myself, of having turned loose on the prairie a diseased animal after it had been quarantined by the proper official. We inflicted a fine of \$75 and costs.

A case of attempting to sell to a beef buyer, by a rancher, cattle not his own, is under investigation by the Stock Association.

Defrauding the revenue was attempted by two ranchers who made a false report and entry on June 15th, with intent to smuggle 18 head of horses and mares. Information was laid against the parties, and seizure of the entire band was made; the accused were tried under the Customs Act before John Dixon, Esq. J. P., and myself, and pleaded guilty, they were fined \$50 each with costs; the animals being held for further action by the Customs Department.

SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL AND OTHER CASES.

Nature of Offences.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
Stealing rides on C.P.R.	39	
Vagrancy	8	
Drunk and creating disturbance	22	
Assault	15	
Theft	4	
Stealing cattle	6	
" horses	2	
Breach Animals Contagious Diseases Act	2	
" Liquor License Ordinance	3	
" Prairie Fire	3	
" Game Ordinance	5	
" Masters and Servants Ordinance	4	Non-payment wages.
Deserting employment	2	
Insanity	2	1 dismissed. 1 to Regina Jail.
Pedling without license	4	
Malicious wounding	1	
" injury	1	
Defrauding the Revenue	2	
Threatening	2	
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	1	
Conducting a lottery	1	
Abusive language	1	
Breaking prison	1	
Furnishing intoxicants to Indians	2	
	133	Total.

CROWN TIMBER.

During the year the collection of timber dues has been added to the duties of the officer commanding, who receives applications for permits to cut timber of all kinds, and forwards them with affidavit to Dominion Lands Agent at Regina if east of 4th p.m., or to agent at Lethbridge if west of that line.

Collections for timber cut without permits have been made and remitted to the proper authority, and a general supervision held over the timber cut in the district.

I would here suggest the advisability of abolishing all dues upon dead and fallen timber in the Cypress Hills, for the reason that there are great quantities of wood of this description in the different coulees throughout the Hills, the relics of a very destructive fire which swept the country some years ago; in these coulees young

trees are now growing up nicely, but should another fire get among them it would mean their complete destruction.

CUSTOMS.

Collections to the amount of \$1,459 were made and remitted to the collector at Calgary. This amount was principally for horses from Montana, of which 381 head were imported; they were of a poor grade, and values appear to have been very low in Montana for this class of animal which were a drug in the market there.

A seizure of 52 head of horses and mares was made from Martin & Breckonridge on 16th June for attempted smuggling in making a false report and entry and concealing a portion of the band. I reported the seizure and some three weeks later received instructions from the Commissioner of Customs to release the horses on payment of a deposit of \$200, which was done. Nothing further was heard until a few days ago when a decision of the Minister of Customs was sent me that the offenders would forfeit \$228 and pay all expenses.

AMERICAN CATTLE

Are still numerous on this side of the boundary line, and are the source of great complaint from settlers on the south side of the hills, whose cattle they take away from the home ranches, and thereby cause them to have to drive off these intruders and gather their own stock. Since the 1st July when the two line riders Burgess and Nichol were discharged by your orders, these cattle have been more numerous than ever, consequently the nuisance is increased and come complaints more bitter.

On the 8th of October an American round-up party arrived in the country; they gathered their cattle, but only took out what was fit for market, cutting them out and leaving in the territories those they could not profitably dispose of. This was rendered possible by our not having line riders to accompany the party.

I would strongly urge that authority be given me to employ two or more special constables as line riders, and I would further point out that since our line riders were discharged the American Stock Association has taken off their two men who formerly worked in conjunction with ours, so there is nothing being done now to prevent American cattle from drifting into the country in thousands.

BRANDS.

I have not heard that any further action has been taken in regard to the matter mentioned in the annual report of last year by myself, and the previous year by the officer then in command, namely, that of the American rancher Spenser, who controls the same brand on both sides of the boundary line. This man has not even a shack on this side, nor does he employ any labour, but sends a man over for the round-up in the spring and fall; his cattle are not cared for in any way and drift as they please from rancho to rancho, a nuisance to every one.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture has taken over the issuing of brands under the new Brands Ordinance, and the office of Recorder at Macleod has been abolished. The new system is more appreciated since it is better understood than at first, and should do away with all possibility of brands on animals being altered from one to another character.

To make the new system more effective, I would suggest the advisability of an official publication of the recorded brands, both old and new, by the department controlling them, which, to be convenient, should be in small book form. Additional brands recorded could be published monthly in the *Gazette*, and entered up in the book. As affairs now stand, information as to any brands is vague; there is no official register published, and Henderson's book is out of date, being published in 1894.

INDIANS.

A census was taken two or three times during the year to keep track of those in the district, the last at the request of the Indian Commissioner, in October, which showed that there is no material increase or decrease since last report.

They give little trouble and are generally orderly and peaceable.

Five Indians were brought before magistrates in the district for the following offences:—

Drunk	3
Furnishing intoxicants to Indians.....	1
Breach game ordinance.....	1

Chief Piapot, with a small party of his following, passed through the district in August last on pass from the agent of his reserve; amongst those accompanying him was a half-breed named Pritchard, for whom a warrant had been issued by a Justice of the Peace at Fort Qu'Appelle to apprehend him on a charge of horse stealing.

This man was arrested here and sent under escort to Regina, where I heard that on trial and conviction he was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

GAME

In this district has not increased or decreased to any appreciable extent during the last few years.

Antelope are fairly plentiful. Black tailed deer are hard to find.

Geese and ducks were present in their usual numbers during their flights, but their breeding grounds are now further from this immediate neighbourhood.

Prairie chickens are, generally speaking, numerous, though much more so in some localities than in others. In the Sand Hills, a little north and east from here, they are plentiful.

It is a strange thing, but there are no ruffed grouse, or as they are also called partridges, to be found in the Cypress Hills, though there are very large areas well adapted to them. I would like very much to see them introduced.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Some grading in the streets of the village of Maple Creek has been done, also the same description of work at Medicine Hat, a few bridges on road allowances were put in.

The trail from the village of Maple Creek to the 4-mile coulee on the road to old Fort Walsh and Ten Mile is about to be surveyed and declared a public highway; part of this road will be over the original trail used previous to police entry into the country, and will cross the police reserve at this post.

A bridge across Maple Creek on this trail is also being furnished, in fact preliminary work has been commenced, this will replace the old police bridge at this point, which is now very rickety, and to be made safe would have had to be rebuilt in the spring.

The trail as now used eastwards from the village following in some cases road allowances should be, in my opinion, surveyed and declared a public highway. This is an important means of travel to settlers on Hay, Piapot, and Bear Creeks.

The same remarks will apply to the Farwell trail as far as the Bench.

RAILROADS—ASSISTANCE TO.

None was asked for, or afforded, during the year.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

The telephone line from the barracks to the village has been thoroughly gone over and repaired during the summer.

New poles have replaced those found too short to be reset, these were hauled from the head of the mountain by our own men, and work on the line was done on fatigue.

Some repairs were found to be necessary in the instruments. They were made at slight cost.

Service of telegraph messages on the Canadian Pacific Railway is not as good as it might be; delays occur in transmitting messages for short distances, that often are a serious inconvenience, for instance: I sent a message to Medicine Hat in June last at 9.30 a.m., ordering the corporal in charge to arrest a thief, although the corporal was several times during the day at the Canadian Pacific Railway station, the message was not delivered until after 8 p.m.

The agent at present here is most obliging and renders all assistance in his power.

QUARANTINE.

The number of cases of actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw, that have come under our notice since last year has been very much decreased. I have been informed that owners of stock on finding them affected with this disease, have been quietly killing them, they having come to the conclusion that it is useless to go to the trouble and expense of treating range animals that are very hard to handle for the affection after it reaches a certain stage.

A few, however, principally amongst the smaller class of ranchers, have tried to cure their animals, without, as the district veterinarian reports, much success attending their efforts. Certain it is, however, that with the exception of two steers, the property of Mr. Middleton, the lessee of the Lester Kaye Farm at Dunmore, who is experimenting with these animals, endeavouring to discover a cure, all the animals have been destroyed that were quarantined by the district veterinarian during the past year.

The disease known as mange that was prevalent amongst the cattle in some parts of the district during the latter part of the winter and early spring, disappeared entirely after green grass started to grow, and no deaths are directly traceable to the affection, which is one due to an impoverished condition of the blood caused by the feed on which the cattle were subsisting being frozen and un-nutritious.

This explanation is given by the Vety. Staff Sergeants, who also state that the disease is liable to recur under similar circumstances.

Two convictions were obtained for breaches of the Animals Contagious Disease Act which are mentioned under sub-head of crime.

Two only cases of actual glanders came under our notice during the past year, two or three others were reported as suspected, but on veterinary examination proved unfounded.

The cases mentioned were, first a mare belonging to Jas. Warnock, running at Fort Walsh in December last, examined by S. Sgt. Farr, pronounced to be affected and destroyed; the other was a very old Indian cayuse, south of the Ten Mile Detachment. No brands that were distinguishable could be found on him. He was in the last stages of the disease and was destroyed and buried in the presence of witnesses.

Assistance to Department of Agriculture is embodied under Quarantine.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

Work on the new guard room was delayed until late in the season.

Under your authority to expend a sum not exceeding \$350, a carload of lumber was ordered from the Columbia River Lumber Co., which arrived in due course, and work was commenced on 1st November.

Previous to this I had the space between the ground and the floor joists under the part to be occupied by prisoners filled in with cobble stones. This will, I think, render it impossible for a prisoner to escape through the floor.

Work on this building will be continued during the winter and pushed to completion as early as possible with the means at my disposal.

The rear portion of the roof of the commanding officers' quarters which leaked badly was reshingled during the summer, and every building on the square, with that exception, will require new shingles in the spring.

They all leak more or less, and the shingles now on are rotten and broken in many places.

Some repairs to floors, &c., were authorized by you in May last, and the work performed by our own carpenter.

The sergeants' mess had some few changes made to it which, beyond erecting a fence inclosing a small yard, did not involve any expense.

Repairs to the plastering throughout the barracks were done as authorized.

In some buildings, notably the hospital, the work was found to be greater than originally estimated, the old plaster on the ceilings being far too heavy and nearly all loose from the laths.

The board roofs on the blacksmith's and carpenter shops will require to be renewed in the spring, they having become leaky.

Buildings on the outposts are of logs. I would suggest the advisability of having all the buildings on the different detachments properly plastered with lime by some one who thoroughly understands the mixing and applying of it.

White mud has been used hitherto, and all the work done by the members of the different detachments. Every rain storm, and they are not infrequent, washes more or less mud out; this entails a great deal of labour, which draws upon time which should be employed at patrolling.

Conduct has been generally good.

Two constables were imprisoned, one for 14 days, the other for 45 days, and one special constable for one month.

One sergeant, three constables and two special constables were proven guilty of intoxication, however slight, and fined, and in the case of one of the specials dismissal followed imprisonment.

For other minor breaches of discipline, punishments such as C.B. were inflicted in accordance with the merits of the case.

DRILL.

A weekly parade of all N.-C. O.'s and constables for this purpose was held for three months during the summer, and in addition squad drill for all of the younger members of the division daily, for about the same period, it was found impossible with the low strength in barracks to do more.

TARGET PRACTICE

Was carried out during August and September. All N.-C. O.'s and men firing but two, these it was found impossible to relieve off their detachments.

Reg. No. 3046 Corporal R. A. Coote made the highest score with the carbine, viz., 297: and Reg. No. 247 S. Sgt. Bagley led with the revolver, his score being 152.

DETACHMENTS

Of A division are stationed on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Medicine Hat, Maple Creek Village and Swift Current; and outposts in the Cypress Hills at Medicine Lodge, Ten Mile, Farwell and East End.

At Medicine Hat there is a Corporal and one Constable, at Maple Creek one Corporal, and Swift Current detachment consists of one Constable.

This distribution is enough at these places, but it is in the detachments on the south side of the Hills where the scarcity of men under my command is most felt.

The outposts at Ten Mile, East End and Medicine Lodge comprise three men, namely, one Sergeant and two Constables at the two places first mentioned while at Medicine Lodge there is one Sergeant and two Special Constables.

Farwell has one constable (in charge) and one Special, and that number is probably sufficient for the work they have to do, but at each of the others named there should be at least four men.

I would draw your attention to my remarks in last year's report in which I said :

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 East End visits them, or by leaving their detachment vacant for the time.

I would point out that the line riders have been discharged who were then stationed at Ten Mile and East End.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The district has been fortunate during the season in comparative immunity from this scourge.

One fire that started toward the south side of the Hills swept across to the head of Bear and Piapot creeks and was the only one of importance. It burnt over quite a large extent of seldom used range and got into the timber at the heads of the two creeks named, where it was finally extinguished by a snow storm on the night of the 30th September.

All available men in the post were sent out to act as fire guardians and rendered all the assistance in their power. All the settlers turned out and worked well.

COURTS

Were held in the district; at Maple Creek on 1st February, when one civil case only was on the docket.

James Gaff sued Alvis Good, of Josefsburg, for a breach of contract in not handing over a number of steers purchased by Gaff from Good.

Judgment was rendered for plaintiff for amount claimed.

On the 2nd February, Judge Scott heard two cases at Medicine Hat, one of obtaining goods under false pretenses which was dismissed. The other of conducting a lottery in which sentence was suspended.

On 17th June the cases of the Coopers were tried at Medicine Hat, and acquitted as before mentioned.

No cases were for trial at the last regular sittings in November.

ARMS

Are inspected weekly, and have been found in good order.

A number of both carbines and revolvers were sent to Regina for repairs, some of which were returned, the others were retained there, not being required here, the Division being low in strength.

FORAGE.

The hay supplied by contract this year is of very good quality, and the stacks were completed in good season, a clause having been inserted in the contract limiting the date of delivery.

Ninety tons only were contracted for at head quarters of this division, this year, the amount on detachments being the same as before.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing and kit has been somewhat irregular. We were badly off for some time for long boots, at present blankets, drawers and stockings are much needed.

I think that attention might now be very well given to changing the uniform and adapting it more to the work our men are called upon to perform, namely, patrolling.

A better class of canvas clothing should be furnished, as that is really more needed than the more dressy tunics of cloth and serge. The introduction of the felt hat of a make and shape similar to that supplied in the American cavalry would prove a benefit and as a set off against this, one helmet might be done away with.

FIRE PROTECTION

Is the same as last year. The engine, hose and appliances were tested frequently and found in good order.

TRANSPORT.

Two new heavy wagons will be required in the spring to replace two which will have to be condemned next semi annual board; these are the ones mentioned in last report, as good for nothing except work around the yard, and are now entirely worn out.

A single buckboard was purchased by your authority to replace the one condemned.

Two new double buckboards will be required to replace two worn out. Also two heavy and one light bobsleighs to replace those condemned, these are urgently needed at the present time, especially the former, and although I have your authority I cannot obtain suitable articles in the village.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY

Is in good order and sufficient for our requirements. A saddler or man who can stitch, if no more, should be sent here to do small repairs that are required from time to time, and which I have been obliged to send to town.

HORSES.

Horses of Division are 59 in number, i.e., 29 saddle and 30 team.

Some of these are no longer fit for the work, and at least 15 new horses will be required in the spring.

It is a great pity that the remounts I expected to get were not purchased this fall to enable us to get them in shape during the winter for work in the spring.

When authority was given to purchase remounts, notices were posted giving a date, but it being in the full swing of the haying season, and ranchers were then busiest, a few only were shown out of which one was purchased.

Six old horses and mares were sent from Regina and two remounts, also two mares for breeding purposes.

Twenty-two horses are on herd and seventeen in the stables for duty, the balance are distributed amongst the outposts as shown in the State of Division herein.

Mileage of horses for past year was 100,626 miles.

HEALTH OF DIVISION.

I am pleased to be able to say has been good, no serious cases having come up for treatment, and the larger number of cases shown on the sick reports have been prisoners.

An epidemic of measles of a mild type ran through the district in the spring; it was very prevalent in town, but only one man of the command was overtaken. He was kept in hospital, and every precaution taken to prevent the infection getting amongst the men in the barracks by disinfection, fumigation, etc.

Inspections of Division and Post were made as follows :—

By the Commissioner on 17th May; by the Asst. Commissioner on 20th April and 30th August.

The horses of Division were inspected by Inspector Burnett, V. S., on 17th March and 30th August.

The Post is inspected daily by the acting orderly officer, and weekly by the officer commanding.

The Detachments were inspected as frequently as was possible by myself.

CHANGES IN DIVISION.

One Inspector was transferred to "E" Division. 1 staff sergeant, 1 sergeant 1 corporal and 7 constables, were sent on service to the Yukon and transferred. 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 6 constables were discharged, their term of service having expired. 1 constable was discharged as an invalid. 1 corporal promoted to the rank of sergeant. 3 constables promoted to the rank of corporal. 5 special constables were discharged. 1 special constable was dismissed. 1 special constable deserted and one staff sergeant and two constables were transferred to other Divisions in the Territories.

2 staff sergeants, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 11 constables were transferred to the Division and 9 special constables were engaged.

There were attached from Depot Division Inspector D. M. Howard, in temporary command during my absence on leave, and Reg. No. 2880, Staff Sergeant L. Watson, who arrived from Wood Mountain to assume charge of the Hospital during Asst. Surgeon Paré's absence in the Yukon.

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The strength of the division is at present very low, being but 41 of all ranks. It is needless to say that this is altogether inadequate. I do not consider that the work of the district can be properly and thoroughly performed with less than 60.

In the matter of officers, an Inspector is very much needed. Of course Inspector Moodie is here just now, whether temporarily or otherwise I cannot say, but up to the date of his arrival, just recently, from the Yukon, I had been without one. Assistant Surgeon Paré did duty as orderly officer in addition to his medical work, but under this arrangement all outside duties devolved upon me, and very frequently matters requiring my attention had to stand over on account of my not being able to get away and vice versa.

In non-commissioned officers, I require for the Post one sergeant and one corporal; at present I have but one of the latter rank.

I am forwarding herewith the reports of staff-sergeant Watson, and of veterinary staff-sergeant Mitchell, also a list of cases tried in the district, together with estimates for the coming year.

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

GEO. B. MOFFATT, *Supt.*,
Commanding "A" Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. HOWE, COMMANDING
DEPOT DIVISION.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DEPOT DIVISION, REGINA, 1st December, 1898.

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 Superintendent Constantine, Moosomin and Saltcoats sub-districts, and Staff-Sergeant Ayre, veterinary staff-sergeant at Regina.

GENERAL.

Speaking in a general way the headquarters district and the sub-districts of Yorkton, Saltcoats and Estevan, have improved during the past year. The harvest again has been a most bountiful one, and the farmers have received excellent prices for their grain.

The cattle industry has materially increased, shipments of cattle have been made from nearly every station along the C. P. R. in this district and the Manitoba North-western in the Saltcoats district, varying in numbers from a car load to several train loads per week, the larger shipments being from Yorkton and Moose Mountain districts.

During the year 497 head of cattle were shipped from Saltcoats and 4,667 from Yorkton; also 987 sheep and 40 hogs from Yorkton.

All cattle shipped have been inspected by veterinary surgeons, and in their absence by a constable, and all suspicious cases were held and isolated until a veterinary surgeon could inspect them.

In nearly every case it has proved satisfactory, and the buyers thoroughly appreciated this, as it has in some cases saved them the expense of shipping diseased cattle. According to the reports of the veterinary inspectors cattle shipped were in good condition and very few diseased animals were brought in for shipment.

Quite a large number of horses have been brought into the district from the United States during the past year, and all have been examined by police veterinary surgeons and found free from disease of any kind.

The largest bunch numbered 400 head and came from Fletcher Bros.' ranch, Forsythe, Montana. These were an exceptionally good lot.

The stock in the Wood Mountain district is in fine condition, no disease among them, with the exception of a few cases of lumpy jaw at Willow Bunch. Except one case all of these have been cured or killed. This one case is still isolated.

Wolves have been doing considerable damage among stock at Willow Bunch, several of the ranchers having lost heavily.

On the 12th November wolves got into Burk & Souderie's corral and killed 62 head of sheep.

The ranchers apparently do not make any great endeavour to get rid of the wolves.

During the past season grass was excellent, and stock have done extremely well.

The American cattle have not given us any trouble of late. There are now none in the Wood Mountain district.

CROPS.

In general the wheat crop has been very good. It was slightly damaged by the wet weather after harvesting, more especially when left in the stocks instead of being stacked, a practice which will be done away with no doubt another year, experience having taught wisdom, some damage was done to the crops by hail in the Boscurvis and Strassburg districts.

The oat crop on an average has yielded well, but the quality is not as good as in some previous seasons, presumably on account of the late rains.

Through the district hay is getting very scarce, more especially in the large farming centres, such as Indian Head, Kenlis Plains and Sintaluta, many of the farmers having to depend almost entirely on sheaf oats and straw for feed for the horses and cattle during the winter.

Last spring hay in these localities could hardly be obtained, \$12 per ton being the standard price.

SETTLERS.

There have been quite a number of settlers come in from the United States and Eastern Canada during the past year, and a large colony of Galicians have settled near Yorkton, mostly to the north and west and have made a good start, and from reports are doing well.

A number of well-to-do farmers during the past summer came in from Ontario and the Western States, and have settled in and around Boscurvis in the Estevan district.

These last-mentioned settlers are a very desirable class, being possessed of some means, and appear to be an industrious and thrifty lot.

CRIME.

The attached schedule, which has been prepared from the offence sheets received from detachments, shows the number of cases acted upon by the police in the headquarters district during the past year. The cases are all classified according to the Criminal Code. Upon examination of this attached schedule you will notice that crime for the past year has not diminished. The vagrant, however, has not been so much in evidence as in former years, and during the past fall we have had comparatively few of these individuals as compared with former years, whether it was from the fact that they are so speedily run to ground by the police, and punishment so quickly meted out to them on this side of the line, and they have at last become aware of the fact, or the greater attractions of the war preparations on the other side of the line, which necessitated the massing of immense numbers of men in nearly every State in the Union, which no doubt afforded ample opportunity for large numbers of camp followers and hangers-on of every description. However, be the cause what it may, the fact still remains that we have been very little bothered with vagrants during the past summer and fall.

I will not pretend to give a detailed account of any of the numerous cases which appear upon the schedule, each one of which has its own story of "crime committed," "capture made" and "punishment awarded." I will, however, bring to your notice three cases which I think are worthy of note.

The first I will mention is that of Abraham Tebbitts.

This man Tebbitts had been a merchant, formerly a leather dealer in Boston, Mass, U.S.A., and had swindled merchants of that city out of some \$40,000. On the evening of the 27th January last I received a telegram from the police inspector

of Boston requesting me to locate and arrest one Abraham Tebbitts, supposed to be on west bound train from Winnipeg, which would reach Regina at 8.15 on the morning of the 28th. I sent a non-commissioned officer to Qu'Appelle on the night of the 27th. He boarded the train at that station on the morning of the 28th, and found upon inquiry that a man and woman answering the description which had been wired from Boston were in the private compartment of the Pullman with the door locked, and which they refused to open. The non-commissioned officer remained in the Pullman until the train reached Swift Current, when he procured the assistance of a constable, and with his aid, burst open the door of the compartment.

The woman threatened to blow the non-commissioned officer's brains out. This she did not however do, and Tebbitts and the woman, who claimed to be his wife, were arrested and brought to Regina and searched. Concealed in the woman's bust we found \$24,000 in American 4 per cent bonds. We also found on her \$3,550 in cash, and on Tebbitts \$1,056 besides a diamond brooch valued at \$500, a number of diamond rings, a large locket set with very large diamonds and other very valuable watches and jewellery also found on the woman. In fact the whole of the money and valuables were recovered. Chief Inspector Watts came from the United States, and extradition was granted by Judge Richardson, and Tibbetts and the woman were taken back to Boston, and on 28th June Tibbetts was sentenced in Boston to serve not less than three years and not more than five years in the State prison. The woman was released on some technicality.

Number two is a case of a man named W. H. Harding.

On the 16th December last I received a telegram from Chief of Police Reid, of Seattle, Washington Territory, asking me to locate and arrest one W. H. Harding, wanted for forgery on the banking house of Dexter, Horton & Co., of that city, to the amount of \$8,000. I wired to the constable in charge at Moosejaw the description of Harding and to look out for him, as I thought that he would try and take the Soo line at Moosejaw and cross the line at North Portal. Harding was arrested at Moosejaw on the arrival of the train from the West on the evening of the 17th, and brought to Regina and searched. Three hundred and ten dollars were found on his person. Correspondence was also found on him which plainly identified him as the forger. I was able also, through a telegram he attempted to send, to locate the balance of the stolen money with the exception of \$2,500.

Harding had placed this stolen money with his sister and his wife in Seattle, at 115 First Avenue, for the purpose of purchasing some hotel property. I wired Chief of Police Reid to this effect, and I understand the money was recovered with the exception, as I say, of \$2,500, which we have been unable to locate. After Harding had been kept here for two or three days, he waived extradition, and on the 24th December, Sheriff Lane, of Seattle, took him back to that city *via* North Portal, where he was sentenced to a term of five years' imprisonment.

No. 3 was a case of horse stealing. On the 4th August, I received a telegram from George H. Dunnell, stock inspector, of Glasgow, Montana, U.S.A., asking me to locate and arrest one Stowell, who had stolen seven head of horses from L. W. Enright, of Glasgow, Montana. Upon making careful search, we found that Stowell had reached Regina on the 20th July and had sold the horses to a man named Grassick, of Regina, for \$150, one team alone of the outfit being valued at \$250. We found that on the 21st July, Stowell had purchased a ticket and had left for St. Paul, U.S.A.

I wired to the Chief of Police, St. Paul, and to Inspector Dunnell, at Glasgow, and on 9th August I received the following letter from the latter which explains itself:—

GLASGOW, MONTANA, 6th, August 1898.

Superintendent Howe,
Regina.

Dear Sir,—I have just arrested Stowell at Pleasant Town, Iowa, and much regret not having replied to your telegram. I must apologize to you for not doing so. I have to look after a country 160 miles in length by 109 wide, and they only give

me one deputy. Now, on the afternoon of the 4th, I handed to him a reply to your telegram, and told him to send it off to you at once. He went out to send it and was shot dead, and this morning the coroner handed the telegram to me, it had never been sent, so you will see that I am not altogether to blame.

Trusting that you will pardon me for not replying at once.

I remain, yours respectfully,
 GEORGE H. DUNNELL,

Inspector.

I trust that I am not filling up too much space in putting this letter in my report, but I think that it so beautifully sets forth the slight value which is placed upon the life of a human being just across the line, that I thought it worthy of note.

On August 17th, a party having arrived at Regina from Montana, the horses were handed over and taken back to the United States. Stowell's trial came on in November, but on account failure of witnesses the case is now set for February, 1899.

SHOOTING OF ROBERT MOORE AT YORKTON.

On the 28th September last, Reg. No. 3015, Constable R. Lock at Yorkton, shot and killed one Robert Moore while resisting arrest. As Superintendent Constantine goes into the details of this affair in his report, it is unnecessary for me to say anything further regarding it save that Moore, in 1894, shot a man named Livingstone in the arm, having had some slight provocation.

The coroners' jury completely exonerated Constable Lock as they looked upon Moore as a dangerous character.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have in all, been eleven convictions this year under the Prairie Fire Ordinance, being a decrease of 21 as compared with last year. These fires occurred 5 in Moosomin sub-district, 3 in Wolseley district, 2 in Whitewood district, and 1 in Estevan district. None of these fires were of a very serious nature.

The total amount of fines amounted to \$208. The fires this year have been exceptionally few as you will see from the above. I attribute this to the wet season and to the greater care which the settlers now take regarding the burning of stubble, etc., and last, but not least, to the vigilance of the police and fire guardians.

INDIANS.

The behaviour of the Indians in this district has as a rule been good. The Indians at Piapot's Reserve and Muscowpetong's Reserve have again had a large portion of the hay contract at Regina Post this year. The great difficulty with the Indians, especially about Fort Qu'Appelle district, is their fondness for, and determination to procure, intoxicating liquor. Five Indians have been convicted for being drunk at Fort Qu'Appelle, and one Indian and one squaw at Whitewood. There have been seventeen convictions for supplying liquor to Indians, the greater number being in the vicinity of Fort Qu'Appelle.

I should like to bring to your notice the excellent work performed by Staff Sergeant Fyffe in this district. He has been most painstaking and energetic, and the criminal returns speak for themselves as to the manner in which this non-commissioned officer has performed his duty.

Simon Crow Moccassin, a Cree Indian of the File Hills Reserve, was charged at Fort Qu'Appelle on the 27th August with horse-stealing for which offence he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Regina Jail by Judge Richardson.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

By the amendments to the Cattle Quarantine arrangements, which took effect last year, the enforcement of the Infectious and Contagious Diseases Act having devolved on the Mounted Police, our Veterinary Surgeons here have had abundance of work on their hands and have been kept continually on the go.

A rather severe outbreak of glanders occurred in the Oxbow and Alameda districts in the early part of the summer, also in the vicinity of Fort Qu'Appelle in July and August.

Both these outbreaks were dealt with at once and were soon got well under control.

This fall we have not been bothered much with American cattle coming across the line, but I am still of the opinion that line riders should be employed when occasion requires it for the purpose of keeping them from coming over the boundary line and grazing on Canadian pastures.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escort was furnished during the year to attend on Indian Reserves during the treaty payments, and also to convey the treaty money from the various express Offices to the Indian Agents on their reserves.

CROWN TIMBER DEPARTMENT.

One Corporal and two Constables were stationed on the border line between Manitoba and the United States to prevent American settlers from stealing Crown timber. Reports of the work performed by these men have been forwarded to you.

PATROLS.

The district has been well patrolled from the outposts. A number also left the post during the summer and fall, the distance travelled by horses in the division being 152,776 miles.

DRILL, TRAINING AND LECTURES.

Drills, both mounted and foot, continued through the year and the recruits who have been taken on have been thoroughly trained. Staff-Sergeants Nichols and Church, Instructors, have been most attentive and thorough in their work, and I cannot speak too highly of the way these non-commissioned officers have brought recruits on through their drills.

During the past year 150 recruits joined, and of these and others from last year 108 were finally engaged as constables, 27 were discharged as non-suitable, and the remaining 15 are at present at the post on probation.

The annual target practice was carried on under Inspector Gilpin Brown and Staff-Sergeant Nichols, the returns of which have been forwarded to you. The shooting on the whole was good.

Lectures on Police duty, Criminal Code, and Veterinary subjects have been carried on weekly and recruits have been thoroughly instructed in the Constables Manual.

HEALTH.

With the exception of three cases of typhoid fever, and one case of pneumonia the health of the Head Quarters District has been quite satisfactory.

I regret having to report the death of Reg. No. 3177, Constable Pearson who died at Lake Bennett from the effects of appendicitis.

RATIONS.

The bread supply was complained of once or twice. I wrote to the contractors telling them that if it was found to be unsatisfactory again, other arrangements would be made, and since that time there have been no complaints.

CANTEEN.

The canteen at this post is in a most flourishing condition, and seems to be giving satisfaction.

FORAGE.

The quality of hay and oats supplied during the past year has been good.

FUEL.

As I remarked last year fuel is an expensive item at this post owing to the large amount which has to be consumed to make life bearable in the old quarters during the severe winter months. These buildings as you are aware, were portable buildings originally, and from time to time have been patched, added to, and renovated as much as possible, but they are now so old that it is impossible to do anything further with them.

LIGHT.

The electric light in barracks is giving fair satisfaction.

HORSES.

The health of the horses of Depot Division during the past year has been satisfactory. Three cases of glanders occurred on detachment, viz.:—Reg. Nos. 1981, 1898 and 1920.

The first was stationed at Kutawa and the two latter at Qu'Appelle Station. These horses no doubt contracted the disease while on patrol duty through their district, as a number of horses were destroyed affected with glanders in the neighbourhood of both Kutawa and Qu'Appelle. Reg. No. 2371 died from rupture of the diaphragm caused by throwing himself violently while being caught up off herd.

Only 14 horses were cast and sold averaging \$25 each. 71 remounts were purchased and posted to Depot Division, also one transferred from "D" to Depot, making a total of 72, 52 of these were transferred to the Yukon to "H" Division and two to "C" Division and the remaining 18 kept in the Post. 48 pack ponies and one mule were also purchased, 45 and one mule transferred to "H" Division for service in the Yukon and three kept at Regina for mail work. 15 horses have been sent out on herd this winter.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness is inspected weekly and is kept in good repair.

TRANSPORT.

The transport at this post has been in use for a considerable period but is kept in thorough repair.

INSPECTIONS.

The detachments have all been inspected by an officer during the year. Reports re these inspections have been forwarded to you.

The detachments at Moosomin and Saltcoats Sub-districts have been regularly inspected by the officer commanding at Sub-districts.

The detachments of Depot Division are as follows:—

DETACHMENTS OF DEPOT DIVISION.

Name of Detachment.	Superintendents	Staff-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Special Con- stables.	Horses.	Ponies.
Moosomin.....	1	1		2		5	
Wolseley.....				1		1	
Whitewood.....				1		1	
Grenfell.....				1		1	
Moose Mountain.....				1		1	
Salteoats.....		1		2		4	
Yorkton.....				1		1	
Indian Head.....				1		1	
Qu'Appelle.....		1				2	
Fort Qu'Appelle.....				1		1	
Moosjaw.....				1		1	
Estevan.....			1	1		3	
North Portal.....		1				1	
Oxlow.....				1		2	
Fort Pelly.....				1		1	
Kutawa.....				1		1	3
Wood Mountain.....		1		2	1	5	
Willow Bunch.....				1		1	
Town Station.....		1		1		1	

GUARD.

The guard room has been kept very clean.

Ninety-four prisoners have been incarcerated, being a decrease of fifteen on the number we had last year.

The Post being short of men the prisoners did nearly all the fatigue work and heavy labour.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Division has been good. The following table gives the number of punishments. These fines and other punishments include non-commissioned officers and men serving in the Yukon.

We had three deserters from Depot Division during the year:

Reg. No. 2237 Constable William Asprey from Depot at Regina on 7th August, 1898. G.O. 13735.

Reg. No. 3103 Constable W. A. Ware from Depot at Lake Bennett on 4th July, 1898. G.O. 13698.

Reg. No. 3059 Constable S. F. Werner from Depot at Chilcoot Summit on 30th April, 1898. G.O. 13698.

TABLE OF PUNISHMENTS.

Imprisoned and dismissed..	12
Fined.	86
Minor punishments, C.B., etc.....	72
	170

Total amount of Fines:—\$706.75.

CHANGES IN DIVISION.

FROM 1ST DECEMBER, 1897 TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

Officers:

Joined	3
Transferred from Depot Division	10
do to do do	6

N. C. Officers and Constables:

Special Constables engaged on probation	150
do do after two months probation	108
do discharged.....	27
do at present on probation ..	15
Transferred from Depot to other Divisions	184
do to do from other Divisions ..	70
Re-engaged	7

Discharged:

By purchase.....	7
By expiration of service	3
By dismissal.....	5
Desertions	3

Special Constables for particular work:

Engaged	52
Discharged ..	10

YUKON DETACHMENT.

The following parties left Regina for the Yukon between 1st November, 1897, and 30th November 1898.

Date.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Horses.	Mules.	Dogs.	Total of Officers, N. C. officers and men.
1897.								
December 24		1	1					2
" 30	1	2	9	1				13
1898.								
January 12		1	10	1				12
" 17				3	6	1	40	3
" 20				7				7
February 8		1		3	10		14	4
" 9				1				1
" 10			1	1	10		20	2
" 13		2	11	3				16
" 21		1						1
March 6	1	1	3					5
May 1			12					12
November 8		1						1
" 11		1	14				142	15
	2	11	61	20	26	1	216	94

Up to and including the 31st October, 1898, all officers, non-commissioned officers and men leaving all divisions for the Yukon were transferred to Depot Division, but instructions having come from Ottawa on the 14th October, G.O. (13650-13651) 1898 they were transferred either to "B" Division with headquarters at Dawson City or "H" Division with headquarters at Lake Tagish.

The parties which left on the 8th and 11th November, 1898, were transferred to "H" Division. The latter party left under command of Insp. Burnett, who returns to Regina after handing party over at Lake Tagish.

Owing to the great number of recruits coming in, and the number of men transferred to the Yukon and other divisions, a vast amount of work has been performed in Depot Division office, as transfer papers had to be made out and two clothing, two defaulters books and two descriptive books for the Yukon kept.

Since, however, the Yukon has been made two separate divisions the work will be much lightened in Depot Division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE,

Supt. Comdg. Depot Division.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF CRIMES IN THE HEAD QUARTER'S DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Offence.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Remarks.
Offensive weapons—			
Unlawfully having pistol in possession	3	3	
Carrying dirk	1	1	
Corruption and disobedience—			
Obstructing peace officer	1	1	
Contempt of court	2	1	1 dismissed.
Misleading justice—			
Perjury	2		1 on bail, 1 dismissed.
Offences against religion, morals, &c.—			
Neglecting to support family	4	2	1 dismissed, 1 left country.
Vagrancy	26	26	
Drunk and disorderly and creating disturbance..	75	65	8 dismissed, 2 sentence suspended.
Common nuisance	7	4	1 case remanded, 2 dismissed.
Using abusive language	3	1	2 dismissed.
Offences against the person—			
Attempted suicide	1		1 dismissed.
Concealment of birth	1	1	"
Extortion	1	1	
Rape	1		1 not yet heard.
Shooting with intent	1		1 dismissed.
Pointing firearms	3	2	1 "
Assault, occasioning grievous bodily harm	2	2	
Assault, common	43	28	11 dismissed, 2 suspended sentence, 2 withdrawn.
Assault, indecent	2	1	1 dismissed.
Cohabiting	1	1	1 "
Offences against property—			
Shooting cattle and horses	2	1	1 allowed bail.
Malicious injury to property	5	3	2 dismissed.
Horse stealing	11	7	1 awaiting trial, 2 not heard, 1 dismissed.
Theft	69	40	22 dismissed, 6 not heard, 1 remanded.
Receiving stolen property	1		1 dismissed.
Housebreaking to commit an indictable offence.....	11	1	5 withdrawn, 5 dismissed.
Fraud	6		6 dismissed.
Forgery	4	1	1 not heard, 2 dismissed.
False pretences	5	2	1 " 2 "
Robbery	1	1	
Cruelty to animals	3	2	1 dismissed.
Smuggling	4	4	
Offences against Indian Act—			
Selling intoxicants to Indians	17	15	2 "
Offences against Railway Act—			
Stealing a ride	27	21	6 "
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinance—			
Setting-out prairie fire	17	9	8 "
Refusing to turn out to same	1	1	
Master and servant	29	19	9 " 1 settled out of court.
Liquor ordinances	5	4	1 "
Peddling without license	6	6	
Insanity	17	17	
Game ordinance	1	1	
Sunday observance	4	3	1 dismissed.
Refusing to do statute labour	1	1	"
Miscellaneous offences under ordinances	14	11	3 "
Obtaining liquor while interdicted	1	1	
Mischiefs	9	5	4 "
Practising dentistry without license	1	1	
Breach of by-laws	1	1	
Total	453	315	

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. COTTON, COMMANDING
"C" DIVISION.NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1898.The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended this day.

CRIME.

Again I have to report a decrease in the minor offences in this district, though the charge of shopbreaking is something entirely new for the town of Battleford. The man accused has been committed for trial and the case will doubtless shortly come before a judge of the Supreme Court.

The following is a summary of the cases on record :—

Convictions—

Creating a disturbance.	4
Disorderly conduct.....	2
Aggravated assault.....	1

Committed for trial—

Shop-breaking	1
Accessory after the fact	1

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The summary of convictions given above shows the general state of the district is very orderly. This I am convinced is entirely due to the careful police supervision over the district.

Again we have had a prosperous year, though in the spring there was a very general shortage of hay, attributable to the farmers, &c., miscalculating the length of last winter. The increase of cattle was highly satisfactory, and such grain as was sown gave the best of returns. For some reason for which I am at a loss to comprehend, very little grain was put in this year, with the result that the farmers now have every reason to regret their want of foresight. It is principally owing to the absence in large numbers of good farmers in the district (caused no doubt by the want of a railway) that there are not greater returns of grain. This is proved by the fact that the few good farmers that we have, always obtain good oat crops. The men who did put in crops must now be congratulating themselves and with good reason. Oats, barley and wheat all demand high prices. The garden produce of the district was about the average. The potato crop, though good as regards quality, was not, in yield, as large as last year or the year before. I am under the impression that potatoes may bring 90 cents or \$1 a bushel in the spring.

As to the Saskatchewan district generally it has been abundantly found that no portion of the Territories has been more favoured, its natural resources are markedly

great; the soil (varying of course as all soils do) is rich and fertile and capable of producing garden produce, root crops and grain that will rank A1 in any market and according to any standard.

FISHERIES.

I have for very many years been fully alive to the importance attending to the efficient protection of fish. Strong as it may appear, the average North-west settler gives the matter very little consideration, in fact the same may be said of the majority of the population generally. I have previously reported as follows:—"The value of the northern fisheries is not yet thoroughly known. Fish of the following varieties is found in all the great rivers and lakes: whitefish, lake or salmon trout, sturgeon, pickerel, pike and gold eye. These fish make a most valuable article of diet for half-breed and Indian populations, and during the winter months are sold in large quantities throughout the various settlements. I am aware that the protection of fish is receiving attention at the hands of the Dominion Government. It might be well to note, that the fishery regulations are not generally known and understood in the Territories. To the average halfbreed and Indian mind, a close season for fish is considered unaccountable. I believe I am right in saying that the fishery authorities have only been enabled to establish a close season in more or less settled portions of the Territories. Doubtless this has been unavoidable but it has nevertheless given rise to general dissatisfaction, particularly among the Indians. It is obvious that an Indian living near a large settlement cannot understand why he, at stated periods, is not allowed to set out his nets, knowing as he does, that his relations in more remote and out-of-the-way places kill fish all the year round. I believe that, in so far as they relate to Indians, the fishery regulations will require some elastic provisions, and that it will not be found advisable or practicable to enforce such regulations on any cast-iron rule. I notice too that few people agree on the habits of fish, and the diversity of opinions expressed as to the true spawning season is wonderful. On this point, I believe it would be advisable for the department controlling the fisheries to obtain the opinion of reliable and experienced Northern fishermen."

I am pleased to be able to say that I am satisfied that the work done by the Marine and Fisheries Department this year will be accompanied with beneficial results. I trust that such work will continue and increase year by year. Not only will the yield of the lakes, now being fished, be increased, but surely it will be possible, without any great labour or expense, by the introduction of Territorial hatcheries to re-stock the lakes and streams, which for years have been classified as "fished out".

Mr. E. W. Miller, Fishery Inspector from Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., visited this district during the autumn. I did everything in my power to assist him in the discharge of his official duties. I trust I was enabled to render him some material service. Mr. Miller is a very capable official, taking a constant and sincere interest in his work. A well posted Fishery Inspector who thoroughly understands and does his work well, cannot well fail to surround himself with an efficient staff, without which practical results are small. I hope next year to note good results in the Saskatchewan District.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The district has been singularly free from prairie fires. I had to report one in September, which burnt over a large stretch of country on the north side of the Saskatchewan River. However, owing to the wet season we have had there was a good deal of feed not touched by the fire. Considering how very much under strength the division now is, the absence of the usual fires is fortunate, as it would have been impossible for the police to render any great assistance.

I hope the new Prairie Fire Ordinance introduced during the last session of the Legislative Assembly will prove of practical benefit to the country.

It would be well for the settlers to realize that, with the greatly reduced strength of the force now serving in the older portion of the Territories, it is absolutely beyond the power of the police to render any material service in the fighting of prairie fires. I say this, as I am satisfied it is universally conceded that in the past the police force has invariably done its utmost to aid and protect settlers' property. The change brought about by reduction in strength is liable at times to be lost sight of and very seldom carefully considered.

OUT-POSTS.

I might note that the permanent out-posts of the division are as follows:—
Onion Lake, Henrietta, Macfarlane's, Jackfish, Saskatoon.

The last named detachment was, until this year, maintained by "F" division, Prince Albert, but as most of the work done was in connection with this division a transfer was made, which experience has, I think, shown to be a judicious change.

In case of prairie fires temporary out-posts have, from time to time, been established at Bresaylor and other points, but with the present strength of the division there is, I fear, little chance of being able to do so in future cases.

All the permanent out-posts are in good shape, and well and creditably kept. At Saskatoon the buildings were in sad need of repairs, a fence was also required, both of which you authorized. With small expenditure the place has been made serviceable and comfortable.

The detachments at Macfarlanes and Henrietta are on the Saskatoon trail, and are of great service to us. They are the centres of important police patrols. At Henrietta, Regl. No. 3025, Corp. T. W. Searle, put up, entirely by his own labour, a fine, strong wire fence, taking in all the buildings and outbuildings, as well as the hay corral. The wire was some I had over from the herd fence I built here, the posts, etc., Corporal Searle brought down the river. I mean to recommend this non-commissioned officer for some small remuneration. He certainly merits it.

The barracks at Onion Lake make a model police out-post. Staff-Sergeant Hall and his detachment keep everything up to the mark. The inspection reports, as you know, are always more than favourable.

The shack and stable at Big Gully are at times still used by parties patrolling and travelling to Onion Lake. These buildings are old and cannot last much longer. I hardly think it will be necessary to renew them, as there are now several settlers' houses on this (south) trail.

BUILDINGS AND GENERAL REPAIRS.

With the exception of the new latrine (dry earth closet) which I have already reported on, next to nothing has been done here in the building line for years. Few extensive repairs were carried out. I am pleased to be able to report that this year a great deal of the much needed work was done. The main barrack buildings, guard-room, hospital, mess-room, drill hall, canteen, officers' quarters, and No. 1 stable were all built in 1886. Since then the appropriations for repairs were always exceedingly small; in fact it was only cases of absolute necessity that received attention. The want of a sick stable has long been felt. The special grant you this year had set aside for such a purpose represents money well expended. The total amount of the grant was about \$700. This stable which is being built by our own labour is not quite finished, but I trust it will be soon. It is built on a plan drawn by me, and which I am quite confident, and I speak with experience, will be found satisfactory in every respect. The building is not a large one, being 30 feet by 32 feet; it should, however, be large enough for a post of this size. It contains two loose boxes, four stalls, a veterinary surgery and office, as well as a boiling room, also ample room for oat bin, stable utensils, &c. It also has a good stone foundation. The importance of ample ventilation has been carefully considered and provided for; in fact I hope that on your next inspection you will consider this small sick stable a model one of its kind.

To meet the general repairs throughout the post, including the putting in of stone foundations, new sills, &c., under the more important buildings, a special grant of \$2,000 was set apart. Owing to the lateness of the season it was not found possible to do all the work estimated for, but what was finished was thoroughly well done. Such work as remains over can be completed in the spring, this, with your approval, I mean to do.

None of the buildings had been painted on the outside since the first paint put on when they were built. I was able to paint the guard-room, hospital, barrack rooms, wash and bath rooms, mess, canteen, and drill hall. I must note that none of the roofs of these buildings were painted. I hope we shall be able to do so in the spring, after the necessary repairs to the shingling have been made. There are also other buildings still requiring repairs and painting.

The Indian lads from the Industrial School, who were employed as painters, did their work faithfully and well. The Rev. principal of the school tells me the money so earned by these boys will be banked and handed over to them on their taking their discharge from the institution. Other work done was the putting in of stone foundations, new sills, &c., under the barrack, bath and wash room and kitchen, sergeants' quarters, canteen, drill hall and officers' quarters. This work was not done until it was actually necessary, but the buildings are now in good shape. I hope other valuable buildings will have stone foundations put under them next year. We have a considerable quantity of very fine building stone on hand, which I have had carefully piled in convenient places.

New floors (inch and a half lumber) have been put down in No. 2 barrack room, wash and bath rooms and the men's kitchen. I would remind you that No. 1 barrack room and the drill hall require new floors.

Two good oat bins have been built, with a total capacity of 40,000 lbs.

Six permanent porches have been built and are now up.

The quartermaster's store and the quarters of the officer commanding have been willowed and plastered and a few minor repairs effected. The result of the willowing and plastering has been very satisfactory indeed. For protection against cold there is no better plan that I know of. It has another great virtue, its cheapness, noticeable particularly at places where the price of lumber is high.

" ONION LAKE SUB-DISTRICT.

The Onion Lake sub-district is an important one, and is becoming more so year by year. It takes in Egg Lake, Saddle Lake, Whitefish Lake, Frog Lake, Moose Lake, Island Lake, Fort Pitt, Cold Lake and the Indian reserves at Onion Lake.

The building of permanent barracks at Onion Lake was a wise move. It has been the means of increasing the efficiency of the detachment and furthering the comfort of men and horses.

I cannot, I think, do better than quote the special report made me by Regl. No. 692 Staff-Sergeant W. J. Hall, who is in charge of the detachment. This non-commissioned officer says:—

"The following districts have been regularly patrolled during the past year :

" EGG LAKE.

"Father Lacomb's half-breed reserve is located here, with Rev. Father Thirien in charge. There are about forty families on this reserve, who are all doing well. Their crops turned out very well this season and their cattle wintered without any loss, coming out in the spring in good shape. Although their saw and grist mill is not yet finished the machinery is in position, so they can grind and saw with it. Next year they intend putting up a new school-house. The people seem quite contented and work hard. There has been no breach of the law amongst them during the past year, and no contagion. Their sanitary condition is well looked after.

"SADDLE AND WHITEFISH LAKES RESERVES

"Are under the control of Agent Sibbald. Seven hundred and twenty-five Indians were paid treaty on these reserves, three in excess of last year. They have 900 head of cattle and have put up 3,000 tons of hay. They had 250 acres under crop and about 30 acres of potatoes and other roots. Their crops turned out fairly well, considering the late spring. Their cattle wintered well. They have an ample supply of hay. Their calf crop was also a good one. There are schools on these reserves, all being well attended. The general health of the Indians has been very good there being no contagion, with the exception of a few cases of scrofula, which is to be found on all reserves. The absence of crime amongst them speaks well both for the agent and the Indians themselves.

"FROG LAKE.

"A small band of Indians live on this lake who make their living principally by hunting and fishing, they have done fairly well during the past year. The prospects for the coming winter are not so bright, fur bearing animals being reported as scarce and for some reason or other they are not catching as many fish as usual, however as the winter sets in both fish and game may become more plentiful. There was no breach of the law amongst them during the past year. Their general health has been good.

"MOOSE LAKE.

"There are about twenty families in this district, the same may be said of these Indians as of those at Frog Lake. Both fur and fish are scarce, but it is to be hoped that matters will improve as winter sets in.

"ISLAND LAKE.

"This small band of some sixty Indians have not done as well as in former years, both fish and fur becoming more scarce year by year. Quite a number of them took treaty this year. Although they have been holding out, it is only a matter of a short time before they all do the same.

"FORT PITT.

"The cable at the crossing of the Saskatchewan at this place was broken in the early part of the season, since then the traffic has been directed to the north side. It is to be hoped that a new cable will be put in next spring and the ferry put in good running order as this is the most desirable route to and from Battleford. The telegraph office has been abandoned for the winter owing to the loss of hay and stables by fire.

"ONION LAKE RESERVES.

"This reserve is under the control of agent Mann. The number of Indians paid treaty was 911 being 112 in excess of last year. They have 1,289 head of cattle and have put up over 4,000 tons of hay. They also had 87 acres under crop; their crops although well put in, have proven a failure for the past few years, no doubt owing to the late springs and lack of sufficient rain; however their root crop generally proves a good one. I believe it to be the intention of the department to gradually drop farming and pay their whole attention to raising cattle. They make frequent sales of splendid cattle to Gordon & Ironsides. There has been no crime amongst them and no contagion, their sanitary condition being personally looked after by the agent himself; I have no hesitation in saying that this reserve will compare favourable with any other in the Territories. Their cattle are now in their winter quarters at Long Lake where an ample supply of hay has been put up.

"COLD LAKE.

"This reserve (Chippewyans) is also under the control of Agent Mann. These Indians make their own living by hunting and fishing. They also have a band of cattle and seem to make out very well. There was no breach of the law amongst them during the past year.

"Owing to the unprecedented late spring, the Indians and settlers in the vicinity ran short of hay, and some of the weaker animals began to drop off, I obtained permission to loan what hay I could spare, some 15 tons, and I have no doubt it was the means of saving the lives of a large number of cattle. This hay was returned in full.

"LIQUOR LAW.

"There has been no breach of this law during the year.

"PRAIRIE FIRES.

"There have been none.

"FISH AND GAME.

"Prairie chickens, plentiful; rabbits, none; fish, catch not up to the average, fur bearing animals, the hunting Indians predict a scarcity.

"RATIONS.

"Are received from troop headquarters, and placed in store here, they are of the usual good quality, and an ample supply is always kept on hand.

"FORAGE.

"The oats supplied the detachment are of the best grade, and the hay put in by the contractor is of the best quality.

"TRANSPORT.

"Is in good shape.

"HARNESS AND SADDLES.

"Are in good repair and are kept clean and in good order. The detachment has been frequently visited by an officer during the year, and a thorough inspection held at each visit. The horses are well looked after and are always in good condition although doing some hard work. The number of miles travelled during the year was 13,446.

"I am pleased to again be able to say that there has been a total absence of crime in this district. I am glad to say that the respect and confidence heretofore shown towards the police through the district continues."

I wish once more to bring to your favourable notice the name of Staff-Sergeant Hall, this non-commissioned officer enjoys the respect and confidence of all who come in contact with him. He is painstaking and efficient. I know of few men who have rendered better service.

HORSES.

The horses in the Division are distributed as follows :

Place.	Saddle.	Team.	Totals.
Battleford.....	27	7	34
Onion Lake.....	4	1	5
Jackfish.....	1		1
Macfarlanes.....	2		2
Henrietta.....	3		3
Saskatoon.....	2		2
	39	8	47

The total number of miles travelled was 232,128.

Reg. No. 1921 died on the 28th March, 1898, and Reg. No. 2269 was cast and sold on the 30th August.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH OF DIVISION.

The health of the Division has most fortunately been especially good.

The general physique is good, markedly so when one considers the number of drafts taken for service in the Yukon District.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I cannot speak too highly of the good conduct and discipline during the past year. The following returns of punishments awarded and fines inflicted will, I think, be justification for my statement:

Imprisoned and dismissed.....	1
Confinement to barracks.....	3
Confinement to barracks and fined	5
Admonished.....	3
	12

Total amount of fines inflicted \$51.

DRILLS.

During the winter months, extending on to the early spring, the Division was put through a course of setting up drill, arm drill and marching. To do this the Division was divided into squads and the drills were carried on in the drill hall. I propose doing the same again this year.

I need hardly say that with the present reduced strength, and the police work increasing, it is impossible to give drill and exercises the same thorough attention that they at one time had. Fire drill I have once a week, everybody attending, "specials" as well as our own men.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION AND TARGET PRACTICE.

I have instructed the non-commissioned officers and men in musketry, preparing suitable diagrams for lecturer.

The target practice was carried out as usual, revolver practice also. The scores made were forwarded to you. The averages made were about the same as last year. Regl. No. 265, Constable J. Clisby, is the best shot in the Division, with both carbine and revolver. With the carbine he has made 289 points, with the revolver, 158; in the carbine practice, Regl. No. 2913, Constable A. E. Hopkins, was only one point behind Constable Clisby.

I would again point out that the targets we use are very old-fashioned and out of date. I would recommend targets such as are used by the Dominion Rifle League.

The division entered a team in the cavalry series of the Dominion Rifle League. We were beaten by "F" Division, Prince Albert. No second prize was given, as "F" and "C" were the only divisions competing. In the first match we were unfortunate in the selection made of ammunition; this, in connection with the fact that Constable Clisby was on detachment at Saskatoon, reduced our aggregate score considerably. In saying this I hope that I will not be misunderstood. "F" Division had the better team and beat us fairly and squarely. Next year I propose entering a team again, and hope it will be in my power to arrange for a little practice before the first match comes off. I am pleased to be able to say that much general interest is taken in rifle shooting.

ARMS.

Under this head I have previously reported as follows: The Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers with which our men (this division, at all events) 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 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. I can but renew this recommendation.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness is kept with care. The division is fortunate in having the services of an efficient and painstaking saddler, Regl. No. 1008, Constable J. Guthrie. The artillery harness is always kept in good order.

Some of our saddles and harness are old, but all of them are in as good repair as it is possible to make them. I mean to requisition for some more sheep skin for saddle repairs. I would ask for one light set of single harness and ten additional horse blankets.

LIBRARY.

The library has increased, its number of books amounting to nearly 1,000 volumes.

Our system is very simple. It started with a monthly subscription of 25 cents from each member, and has been continued at the same, without any help from the government or canteen. The first purchase made was that of paper covered books. These have been replaced by cloth covered ones. The firm supplying the volumes give a big reduction on the prices, in some cases amounting to forty per cent. We have now some of the most expensive modern books published, as, for instance, the "Life of Lord Roberts," &c.

All the outposts are supplied with reading matter, the books being changed from time to time. The division has, I think, every reason to be proud of its library. All ranks thoroughly appreciate the benefit and instruction they derive from it.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following return gives a close estimate of Indians on reserves in the district:—

1. THE CREE INDIANS.

Red Pheasants numbering	130
Sweet Grass "	136
Little Pines "	107
Lucky Man's "	15
Poundmakers "	120
Thunderchilds "	170
Moosomins "	115

 793

2. STONEY INDIANS.

Mosquito numbering	56
Bear's Head "	25
Lean Man's "	5

 86

3. ONION LAKE RESERVES.

Saddle and Whitefish Lakes numbering	725
Frog and Moose Lakes "	90
Gold Lake "	180
Island Lake "	60
Onion Lake "	761

 1816

Making in the aggregate..... 2,695

In addition to these there are, I should say, 200 Non-treaty Indians, not including some of the "Refugee Crees" that were brought over from Montana two years ago. In all a fairly approximate estimate of the Indian population of this Police District may be set down as 3,000.

Fortunately, there is no "Almighty Voice" affair to comment on this year; still it is an assured fact, that the lesson then taught us, with the experience accompanying it, should not be lost sight of. The Indians are quite alive to the fact that the strength of the police in this district has been largely reduced. They think that their own power has increased by such reduction.

Let me quote what I said last year regarding the "Almighty Voice" shooting affair:—

"The trouble over 'Almighty Voice' has been much talked of among 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, though apparently dormant, is by no means dead among the younger men. It is not to be wondered at, the habits of a lifetime are not easy to unlearn. While the chiefs and the 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; in other words the Indians' 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 Whiteman is not so 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. 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."

I am satisfied that unless a sufficient force is maintained in the Saskatchewan district, the Indians will be the means of causing trouble. I cannot doubt but that my conclusions are sound and on "the stitch in time" principle, they are worth considering. Situated as I am here, my division is much under strength. Dealing with this I wrote you on the 19th October last as follows:—

"May I point out that the number of non-commissioned officers and men now serving at the head quarters of this division (Battleford) is 20. This includes the sergeant-major Quarter-master Sergeant, veterinary sergeant, duty and employed non-commissioned officers and men. Some must always be absent on duty; for instance there are this morning in barracks 14 non commissioned officers and men, the difference between this number and 20 represents the non-commissioned officers and men absent on duty.

"There are here an exceedingly small number of men for an important, large and so scattered a post as this. The total strength of the division (not counting one non-commissioned officer and two constables just detailed for Yukon service) is:—

Officers.....	2
Non-commissioned officers.....	8
Constables.....	20
	<hr/>
	30
Specials.....	8
	<hr/>
Total.....	38

"The out-posts are:—

Union Lake.....	1 N.C.O. & 2 Men
Jackfish.....	1 "
Macfarlanes.....	1 "
Henrietta.....	1 "
Saskatoon.....	1 "

Total..... 2 N.C.Os 6 Men

"I quite understand the position and realize that the strain must be universal throughout the Force; still, I hope it will be possible to send eight or ten constables here to strengthen the Division. If this cannot be done, I would ask for authority to hire a few more specials, while there are prisoners in the guard room.

"In the mean time I carry on the daily routine as well as I can. Special orders of different kinds have been issued and every thing has my constant personal supervision; but it must be remembered and I wish respectfully to put it on record, that I am terribly handicapped in the general performance of police work. In case of fire too, the consequences might at any time be serious without blame being attachable to any one. I hope the spirit in which I write is clearly understood. My last desire is to make any complaint whatever."

WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE PROTECTION.

As I have previously reported, we have three water tanks, kept full at all times; their total capacity is 18,720 gallons. In addition to this, we have the fire extinguishers etc. The hand fire engine is carefully kept. Fire parades are held weekly.

The windmill, which was to be used as a power for woodcutting and to pump water, has not, I regret to say, yet been erected. This, as you know, is owing to no fault of mine.

As to the condition of the tank house (in which the engine is kept) I have it in better shape than it ever was before.

FORAGE.

The hay supplied this year is particularly good; it was all stacked, and well stacked, during the month of September; the prices paid were very moderate. I have never had the hay in better shape.

The oats taken on contract were all grown in this section of the country and are of superior quality. I know that the price paid is more than anticipated, owing to the small crops sown.

FUEL.

We get our wood at a very low rate. The average price per cord is \$2.50.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The quality of clothing and kit supplied is very good; but the supply has not been equal to the demand.

UNIFORM.

I am, as I have long been, of opinion that a change of uniform might, with great advantage, be adopted. As I have said again and again, I believe a change would increase efficiency and comfort. I am satisfied that a board of officers, assembled at headquarters, would submit a practical report to act on.

ARTILLERY.

As in case of trouble the artillery branch of the division would play an important part, I might point out that we have here one 9pr. M.L.R. gun and 2 7pr. mountain guns (bronze). The carriages of the 7pr. guns are utterly unserviceable. I might repeat what I have previously said, to the effect that "the artillery ammunition and stores on charge are carefully kept though much of both are very old and have suffered from exposure and transport and the ordinary deterioration that time brings about." The magazine here is a very indifferent one, but everything in it has been overhauled and systematically classified.

MEN'S MESS.

The division can certainly boast of a good mess. The mess room is a comfortable one and the cooking all that it should be. I am quite sure that the men realize

that in this respect they are carefully catered for. Special Constable Simpson, the division cook, takes a thorough interest in his work. To the general management of the mess I give my constant personal supervision.

PASTURAGE AND HERD FENCE.

The fencing in of part of the police reserve as a pasturage was effected during the present year, the result has been eminently successful. A wire fence with four strands of barbed wire we now have from the northern portion of the barrack square running to the Saskatchewan River and from the south eastern end to the Battle River, enclosing a magnificent pasturage with good summer feed and supply of water. The advantage that the horses have derived from this pasturage is abundantly apparent. The cost of the fence was considerably less than the estimate submitted, owing principally to the large amount of work done by the police. I believe that by the end of next year the fence will have entirely paid for itself by the saving of hay. I have no doubt that the veterinary staff-sergeant will point out in his report how the horses of the division have benefited by the pasturage.

HERD.

The horses not required for winter are already on herd. They went out in splendid condition, "rolling fat," as the veterinary sergeant expressed it. These horses wintered well last year and are again on the same ground. The herd is visited weekly by an officer or by the veterinary sergeant. The range is not much more than eight miles from barracks and is much more convenient than the old one, which was at a distance of some eighteen miles being situated between the south end of Jackfish Lake and Round Hill.

FEVER.

Fortunately the district has been free from fever for the past year. I can safely assure you that I make every effort to keep the barracks and surroundings scrupulously clean, but I would remind you again that in rainy seasons there are innumerable holes that retain stagnant water. The one near the hospital you authorized me to fill in with gravel, this was done and some thirty-six large loads were hauled; even in this particular place more gravel is required. I would recommend that a contract be given deserving half-breeds to supply and haul gravel where necessary. The cost will, no doubt, be material, but on hygienic principles it is of paramount importance. I hope the surgeon will deal with this matter in his annual report.

As regards the town or Battleford itself, many of the people are not alive to the importance of cleanliness as appertaining to hygiene. The police do what they can but they cannot do everything. In my opinion the place will never be kept as it should be until the village ordinance is enforced, and when that comes about I trust the services of a really efficient overseer will be obtained.

DESERTIONS.

There have been no desertions from this division for the past thirteen years or more.

HALF-BREEDS.

We still have a large half-breed population in this district. I am pleased to note the success of the half-breed reserve, established by Father Lacombe at Egg Lake, I trust it will be increased in size, in the meantime there are a very large number of half-breeds about Battleford in more or less destitute circumstances. The Government has shown these people marked consideration, I mean that in special cases aid in the shape of food has been forthcoming, I speak, of course of the poorer class of half-breeds, to do them justice they do not apply for aid until absol-

utely forced to. The purchasing of fire wood at set prices, in ten cord lots, has aided many worthy families.

Fish and game are still a great source of food for half-breeds who are not well to do, but the supply is not what it used to be.

During the haying and harvesting half-breeds get work and very fair wages, but during the winter months there is always more or less suffering; I fear that the coming winter will be no exception in this respect.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

The telegraph and telephone lines have been kept in fairly good repair during the year.

I would once more draw your attention to the fact that telephone communication between the telegraph office and our barracks at Onion Lake could be established at very small expense. We can communicate with the detachments at Henrietta and Saskatoon by telegraph and I wish we could do the same with Macfarlanes; the establishment of a telegraph station there would merely mean the putting in of one instrument.

Mr. McDonald, the Inspector of the Government telegraph service, is a practical man and would, I know, render us every assistance in his power. During the year he has kept the telephone line in repair, and whatever assistance he could give the police was always cheerfully and promptly done.

The operator and repairer at Henrietta, Mr. Walter Salisbury, has been kind and courteous and given the police every aid in his power.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is kept in good shape; but some of it is old and becoming unserviceable through fair wear and tear, situated as we are here, one hundred miles from the nearest railway point, there is a much greater strain on transport than in most divisions. One of the light spring wagons is pretty well used up; I hope it will be possible to replace it in the spring. The only half spring wagon now in use is an old one and cannot last much longer.

A new double and a single buckboard are required. Of heavy wagons we have a good supply. The one transferred from "F" Division (when the Saskatoon Detachment was taken over by this division) is almost useless and will have to be condemned at an early date. I would ask that a good light bob-sleigh be supplied. Jumpers for winter work I can have made here at very reasonable rates.

FERRIES.

The town ferry and the one at Pitt were both in bad shape all summer. I am of opinion that the former, a steam ferry, is no longer of any use, and if a good ferry service is to be maintained the present boat will have to be replaced. The police force has contributed its share towards paying for the maintenance of the ferry at Pitt; but I shall certainly not recommend another payment until the ferry is put in good running order by the Indian Department, which indirectly derives benefit therefrom. This ferry is an important one. Without it all traffic to the Onion Lake District must be via the north trail, which is a rough one and undesirable in other respects.

SASKATOON DETACHMENT.

When taken over by this division the buildings comprising the Saskatoon Detachment were in a deplorable condition, not one whit more clean than they should have been; I can, however, certify that a radical change has been brought about.

During the year there has been much police work done at this point, in the performance of which Regl. No. 265 Constable J. Clisby has given every satisfaction; he merits favourable mention. The Galician emigrants gave us a great deal of trouble. I think I can safely say the police did all in their power to aid the department having these people in charge.

In July last a prisoner named Nelson, sentenced to a term of imprisonment for rape, escaped from the non-commissioned officer in charge of him by jumping from the train while en route to Manitoba penitentiary via Regina. Constable Clisby was notified from Dundurn by wire of the prisoner's escape. The Saskatoon ferry being out of order he could not use it to take himself and horse across the Saskatchewan river. But he was equal to the emergency and took the horse over the railway bridge on a hand-car—a novel mode of procedure and not unaccompanied with risk, but which was under the circumstances justified. Constable Clisby re-arrested the man, who was subsequently given two years' additional imprisonment for attempting to escape. The prisoner when re-arrested was in the act of filing off his leg-irons; this on the premises of a settler named Gagen. Gagen was brought before two J.P's. at Saskatoon, on an information laid by Constable Clisby, for having aided a prisoner to escape. The charge against Gagen was dismissed, on what grounds I cannot yet understand. On the 8th of August last I made you the following report on the matter. In this I said:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a report I am in receipt of from Constable Clisby giving the details of the re-capture of the prisoner Nelson.

"I would more particularly draw your attention to that portion of the report where Constable Clisby states: 'I could hear the prisoner working at leg-irons with a file. I at once ran in and arrested him and found that he had got the file from Mr. Gagen and was hard at work filing away at his irons in Mr. Gagen's presence,' and again to where the fact of his having summoned Gagen for assisting prisoner by giving him a file to file off his irons is mentioned; and that Messrs. Copeland and Leslie, J.P's., dismissed the case on the ground of insufficient evidence.

"It appears to me that the fact of the prisoner Nelson being in possession of Gagen's file, and of his filing his shackles in Gagen's presence, is sufficiently strong evidence to warrant commitment, and I fail to see how any other action could have properly been taken. From what I learn I am inclined to the opinion that the J.P's. were under the impression that they had power to try the case and that they did so. It is clearly an indictable offence; vide section 166 p. 77 Criminal Code, 1892.

"I respectfully submit the above in case you should consider it necessary to communicate with the Crown Prosecutor at Prince Albert."

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The following table shows the present distribution:—

Place.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Constables.	Specials.	Totals.
Battleford.....	2	6	14	9	31
Onion Lake.....		1	2		3
Jackfish.....			1		1
Macfarlanes.....			1		1
Henrietta.....		1	1		2
Saskatoon.....			1		1
	2	8	20	9	39

There have been transferred from the Division for duty in the Yukon, one officer two corporals and eight constables; to other Divisions one officer, one sergeant-major, one sergeant and one constable. One constable was dismissed. To this Division have been transferred one officer and one sergeant-major.

The difference between the total strength of the Division (exclusive of specials) now and last year is seventeen. The total number of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Constables at the present time being 30 whereas last year it was 47; yet I have another Detachment to keep up which makes the District under control greater, though the personnel of the Division is much reduced, as shown above.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The town and immediately surrounding country was organized into a Statute Labour District during the year, extensive repairs to the roads being done. These works were the more easily done with the help of a grader, which is the property of the North-West Government and which has been attached to this District.

All the bridges have been thoroughly repaired and, where necessary, renewed. The lately surveyed trail to Saskatoon has been graded, where such work was required, and bridges built where necessary.

GAME.

Prairie chicken have been more numerous than for many years, but rabbits are scarce, it is hard to estimate what the supply of deer will be as the absence of snow prevents tracks being seen clearly. The Canada goose and ducks were numerous in the autumn, swans were not so and the usual flight of waxies did not take place. Ruffed grouse have been scarce though they may yet appear.

The trade of furs in Battleford has been much less than usual, this may be owing to the fact that free traders have been numerous in the interior. I estimate that the value of furs exported from Battleford this year will not exceed \$3,500.

POLICE DUTY PATROLS.

The police patrols have not been as many as usual, nor could it be expected with our reduced strength; still we have managed to supply escorts required by the Indian Department and I have the assurance of the Indian Agent that he is more than satisfied with the assistance rendered.

LIQUOR LAWS.

I am glad to be able to record the fact that the summary punishments administered in former cases have evidently been accompanied with beneficial results.

No Indians have been punished for drunkenness during the past year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I inclose herewith the following documents:—
 Reports from Acting Assistant-Surgeon Blouin.
 Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Pringle.
 Distribution State.
 Return of Cases Tried.

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

J. COTTON,
 Supt. Commanding "C" Division.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMANDING AT MOOSOMIN.

Moosomin, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the annual report for Moosomin and Saltcoats sub-districts for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The sub-district of Moosomin, consists of the following detachments: Moosemin, Cannington Manor, Whitewood, Grenfell and Wolseley. Percy was also occupied for a short time, and now the Cannington Manor detachment is being moved to that place for the winter.

The sub-district of Saltcoats consists of Saltcoats, Yorkton and Fort Pelly detachments. This distribution covers the entire judicial district of Eastern Assiniboia with patrols, with the exception of a narrow strip along the boundary line which is occupied by Estevan sub-district.

Considerable progress has been made throughout the whole of the district described during the past year. Taking Moosomin, the most important point in it, many new and expensive buildings have been erected, nearly all of which are of brick, and add very much to the appearance of the town. The excellent schools, the first-class curling and skating rinks, many sporting clubs, economical town government, and absence of disorder, all contributing to make it a desirable place of residence. This might be said of some other places also.

The crops have been generally good, there was plenty of rain, too much rather in the latter part of harvest and threshing time. The population of the sub-districts is very much mixed consisting of Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Swedes, Russians, Germans, Hungarians, Finns, Slavs, Galicians and native Indians. Their progress largely depends on the facility with which they adapt themselves to the existing conditions and the various standards of education and intelligence. The amount of work they furnish the police, depends on this also. Foreign settlers entail a great deal of travelling on account of disputes arising from their ignorance of the law, the right to cut wild hay alone furnishing a subject for quarrels innumerable.

CRIME.

As the detailed list of cases tried has been already forwarded, I have not the completed return to consult. The most serious offences committed were three cases of horse stealing, in two of which convictions were made, the other awaiting trial and will, probably, be convicted.

One case of "found in a dwelling house by night with intent to steal" was convicted.

One case of killing cattle, conviction made.

Two cases of giving intoxicants to Indians, were convicted.

One case of "theft by servant" where a considerable quantity of jewellery and cash was stolen, a conviction was made.

Besides these there were several summary cases of small thefts, and a long list of minor cases for different offences. There is a considerable falling off in the number of cases of vagrancy, and stealing rides on railway, owing to the strict

carrying out of the law in this respect, a fact which soon becomes known among the tramp fraternity.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying out the ordinances of the North-west Territories, on account of the shape they were in, and the difficulty of obtaining copies of them. One Justice of the Peace dismissed two cases under the ordinance respecting prairie fires, because it had, up to then, been impossible to find out what the law was, as no copy could be obtained.

The law is presumed to close places where liquor is sold, and prevent the sale or gift of liquor during the whole day of polling under the Dominion Elections Act, Sec. 83. During the recent voting on the question of prohibition, we found that there is no provision whatever made for closing places where liquor is sold, and any attempt at the prevention of sale or gift, while there is no provision for closing is absurd. This is all the more strange, as prior to the voting, the papers from all parts of the country gave the opinions of various authorities of more or less note, all agreeing that such places should be closed under the law. It would be worth while to know on what these opinions were based as there is no mention in the Act of closing any places whatever. As a means of preventing drunkenness during the elections it is practically useless.

A very determined case of resistance to arrest, occurred near Yorkton, on the 28th day of September last. Reg. No. 3015, Constable Lock, and Reg. No. 3,200 Constable Hamilton, went out to arrest a man named Robert Moore on a warrant, for shooting a bull. After having exhausted every means of making the arrest without violence, they broke open the door of his house, in which he had taken refuge, upon which he seized his shot gun and fired. Before he could fire again he was fatally shot by Constable Lock. Everything possible was done to save his life by taking him at once to a doctor, but he only lived a few hours. The coroner's jury completely exonerated Constable Lock. Moore was considered a dangerous individual, and had been previously tried for wounding a man by shooting him.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Winchester carbines are in fair condition, but cannot be depended on at long ranges. The sighting is different in almost every one of them. The Enfield revolvers are in fair condition, but are out of date, and no match for the Colt, Webley or Smith & Wesson revolvers.

BARRACKS.

The quarters occupied by us in the court-house at Moosomin are good and well heated. The stable is also good, it is the property of the government also. In the smaller detachments the men are boarded at the hotels or boarding-houses.

DESERTIONS AND DISCIPLINE.

It is pleasant to record that there has been no desertions or punishment for breach of discipline, in spite of the fact that many of the men have lately joined.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied at Moosomin was good, being purchased under contract, that furnished at most of the smaller detachments where the horses are boarded, fair. Good hay will be hard to procure for the coming year on account of the wet season.

GAME.

Deer will no doubt become more plentiful now, as they are preserved under the new ordinance. Ducks and chickens are fairly plentiful this year. Very few geese.

HEALTH.

The general health has been good, colds and similar affections being about the only sickness, and these cannot be avoided in such a climate as this.

HORSES.

The horses have been fair. No. 2152 at Moosomin, and 1526 at Wolseley are scarcely up to the kind of work they are liable to have to do on detachment, but may do through the winter.

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

These are in serviceable condition, the usual objection to the Mexican saddle being its weight. Where the journeys are long and the number of horses limited, this tells considerably.

INSPECTIONS.

All detachments have been inspected as regularly as possible, and reports sent in. Horses were also inspected by the veterinary surgeons of the force several times.

INDIANS.

The Indians throughout the district have progressed during the past year. The reserves are in the hands of competent officials which largely contributes to their success. They have made large sales of cattle from the Moose Mountain Agency, and have grown increased crops. They are generally law-abiding, but of course require attention. Patrols were frequently made to the reserves, and escorts furnished for the treaty payments which passed quietly.

KITS.

The articles furnished are mostly of good quality. The exceptions are the long boots, and the fur coats which are of poor material, and made without a proper collar to protect the face.

LIQUOR LAW.

The liquor law has been fairly well observed. The prosecutions are in the hands of the inspectors, to whose notice we bring any breaches coming under our observation.

NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Inspectors having been appointed, we now simply notify them of any cases we know of, or complaints made. There are a good many noxious weeds in this district.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The sub-districts have been well patrolled, the necessary travelling taking the men over all the country between the detachments, and giving them a complete knowledge of the country. No regular patrols could be kept up on account of police duties constantly interfering with them, and the want of men.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

This ordinance has been strictly enforced, being considered very important. The duties in this respect were unusually light owing to the wet season, all the fires occurring last spring. The new ordinance makes the penalties very heavy, and will assist materially in preventing fires in future. They are, however, a continual

source of danger and cannot be too carefully guarded against. A season like this is apt to make people forget the danger of prairie fires while the increased growth really increases the danger when fire comes, which it is apt to do sooner or later.

QUARANTINE.

The duties under the Department of Agriculture, entail a good deal of work, every animal shipped out of the district being inspected by us. In any apparent case of disease, we have the animal inspected by a veterinary surgeon unless the owner does it himself. All known cases of suspected disease are reported by us for inspection by the veterinary staff sergeant, working under the department. The buyers are, however, getting careful and do not want any suspected animals.

RECRUITS.

Anyone applying for engagement was referred to headquarters. Some, however, engaged from here without application or reference to the detachment.

SETTLERS AND RANCHES.

As this is mostly a mixed farming district there are very few of what might be called ranches. There is, however, a marked increase in all classes of settlers and all appear to have progressed.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Annual practice was held on the Moosomin Rifle Association range here and fair scores mostly resulted. The Saltcoats sub-district went through the practice at Saltcoats and made good shooting. The regular duties in Moosomin sub-district prevent any practice being had outside the regular one.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Moosomin has not heretofore been satisfactory, but the town authorities are taking steps to remedy this by the erection of a wind-mill and tank, and digging a well of sufficient capacity for a plentiful supply.

This detachment and district was taken over by me on the 14th of November and this report is made up from data in office and from my observation of things since that date.

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

C. CONSTANTINE,
Superintendent.

The Officer Commanding Depot Division,
Regina.

APPENDIX H

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR W. S. M. MORRIS, COMMANDING
AT LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, 30th November, 1898.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to render my annual report for year ending this date. I assumed command on the 1st February last, and by the records I observe nothing of any importance occurred between 30th November, 1898, and that date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT AND CRIME.

The district has been quiet, and crime of a serious nature is noted by its absence. A fairly large number of cases of a petty nature have been the order of the day, as will be seen by the attached schedule.

One unfortunate culprit, McElroy by name, did, while cleaning the hospital in conjunction with other prisoners, manage to get hold of the chloroform bottle and swallowed a lot of the stuff, ere it could be taken from him. He, in his haste, took rather too much for a stimulant, and as a consequence lay in rather a precarious position for upwards of three hours, and during the whole of that time he was worked with by two doctors and four or five of our men, injections and rubbing during the anxious hours was the order of the day. He came within an ace of crossing the river Styx. The doctors pulled him through all right, however, but it was many days before he completely got over its effect. He was in the guard-room awaiting trial for burglary, and in due time got his just rights by being sent to the Manitoba penitentiary for three years.

THE ADVENT OF THE CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY.

The comparative isolation of the people of southern Alberta, the enormous cost of living, the repression of legitimate industry, owing to the absence of commercial facilities, and the smoldering discontent almost every where apparent owing to the above causes, were serious hindrances to the settlement and development of this section of Canada.

When the rich mineral resources of the Kootenai country were blazed upon the public, it was felt to be an impossibility to avail ourselves of their riches without proper railway facilities. We could only stand by and see all this wealth appropriated by our neighbours on the U. S. side of the line, hence arose an almost imperative demand from both east and west for the immediate construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

Even the possibility of such a road being built infused new vigour and hopefulness into our people, and perhaps no where else were more energetic efforts put forth to secure the building of this public work. When at length the matter took definite shape, and the immediate construction was determined upon by the government, a feeling of relief was felt that was expressed everywhere in public and in private.

The money spent in construction work has already benefited many of the people of this section, while a fair number of the better class of labourers have remained as an

addition to the population. New towns have sprung up in the mountains, the chief of which are Fernie and Cranbrooke. The former town will be able to supply cheap coke to all the smelters in the Kootenai, and will solve satisfactorily to the shareholders many difficult problems as to the productiveness of large numbers of mining properties. The future prosperity of the Kootenai country depends largely upon the supply of cheap coke, and now that problem has been solved by the advent of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. In Southern Alberta the cost of living has already been greatly reduced, owing to material reduction in freight rates. The people feel more closely bound to other portions of the Dominion, and begin to look upon Southern Alberta as a desirable locality in which to make permanent homes. There seems to be an air of prosperity abroad that augurs well for the contentment of the general population. Fair minded people of all shades of political opinion give credit to the Government for their energy in this great enterprise, and for their warm interest in the development of the natural resources of the great west.

IRRIGATION.

The Alberta Irrigation Company are doing the necessary surveying preparatory to the building of a canal or ditch designed to irrigate thousands of acres. The canal will tap the St. Mary's River near the boundary, and will cover lands capable of great production when water is applied. The Mormons of Lees Creek fully realize the advantage of irrigation, and are anxious to improve their lands by more ditches.

As a civilizing agent, irrigation has worked wonders among the Indians on the reserve south of us. It is making them self-supporting and bringing about a change in them that can scarcely be realized by those acquainted with them of old. The reason for it is simple. Indians are not necessarily lazy because they are Indians. They will work when they learn the advantages to be gained through labour, and thousands of them are learning that lesson and have learned it. It was first learned by the tribes of the Indian Territory, and it might have been learned by their brothers in the North-west much sooner had the conditions been the same as there. In the old days there was no incentive for labour. If an Indian in the North-west would plant the seed given him by the government, he might have a crop, but he probably would not have. It was discouraged because the Indian who had worked to put in his grain might never get anything from his plot of ground after a season's work. With irrigation introduced it is different. Irrigation insures a crop and removes the element of uncertainty that would attend farming in the North-west Territories without it. An Indian may plant his grain, and if he has water to irrigate with he is certain of a harvest. The government on the United States side of the line encourages irrigation as it helps the Indians, and not merely because it means that the government will be put to less expense in supporting them.

Unfortunately only a comparatively small number of the people of Canada comprehend the extent of that part of Canada which requires, for successful agricultural pursuits, artificial irrigation. The territory which would be benefited by artificial irrigation in the growing of crops is not less than 600 miles from east to west, and 400 miles from north to south. Approximately four-fifths of the territory is directly interested in irrigation, and the sooner these ditches are constructed the sooner will the country become settled and prosperous. To the people living in the west this question of all questions is the most important. We hear of failures. Some say that in their endeavours they have lost their capital and labour. This could not be otherwise, for all that has been attempted in the way of irrigation work has not been completed, nor has all been done satisfactorily and successfully. In great undertakings there have always been some bitter disappointments and failures. This will occur in the future as well as in the past. This fact still remains: How can we best reclaim our arid lands and make them capable of supporting the increasing population? What legislation, dominion and provincial, is required? None will doubt that this question must be met by the respective parliaments. The

Dominion Government is interested in a material way for the reason that it owns most of the land in the arid district and under the existing settlement laws, it will be many years before it can parcel out these lands to actual settlers.

The question arises:—Is it better for the Dominion to directly undertake the construction of irrigation ditches, dams, etc., and then parcel out the lands so reclaimed in small tracts among those seeking homes, or is it better to cede the lands without restrictions or conditions directly to the Territory; or is it wiser to pass laws with restrictions and conditions, but such as will encourage the individual and the corporation to undertake the work of reclamation. Much may be said in support of any of these propositions. They are now live questions and are pressing themselves upon the legislators. The individual and the corporation are at work. The lands which do not require irrigation are nearly all taken up. To make room for the increase and influx of population, extensive irrigation ditches must be constructed. This question is a comparatively new one to the people of Canada. Indeed until the Mormons began to make homes at Lees Creek, irrigation had not been undertaken by any considerable number of people in these Territories. The country in which we live was looked upon as a great barren waste that would never be occupied by civilized man. The great territory until recently unoccupied, save by roving bands of Indians, is now well traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches. On this railroad every few miles are young towns and villages inhabited by enterprising people. These people are not contented to stand still, they are among the most progressive people of the most progressive young country on the face of the globe. They are willing to venture and take chances. The country, wherever it is possible, is being rapidly occupied by the ranchmen and farmers. These enterprising people are urging the necessities of such legislation as they believe is best adapted to the conditions as they are now found in the territory.

Since writing the above, I have been favoured by the chief engineer of the Alberta Irrigation Company, Mr. Anderson, with the following, bearing on the greatness of their enterprise:—

“Considerable progress has already been made upon this project, both in the way of surveys and actual construction. It is proposed to take the water from the St. Mary’s River and carry it by a system of canals, across the plains, crossing the Alberta Railway and Coal Company’s Railroad, at a point about 25 miles south of the town of Lethbridge and near the point known as Stirling on the map. This will involve the transportation of water over 60 miles, in addition to which many miles of branches and distributing lateral ditches are contemplated.

“Surveys for this important work were commenced last July, and the main canal has been definitely located for more than half the distance to Stirling, while construction has so far been confined to the first division of ten miles, where about 50 teams and men are now at work. This force will be increased to 200 men in the spring, just as soon as the weather will permit of prosecuting the work without serious interruption.

“The intake of the canal is located on the east bank of the St. Mary’s River, about 9 miles from Cardston, and 5 miles north of the international boundary line. The canal will be 25 feet wide on the bottom, and it is designed so as to take from the river a body of water stated at 500 cubic feet per second.

“This means 324,000,000 gallons per day, and some idea of the magnitude of this project will be conveyed when it is stated that this quantity of water is enough to supply a city of twice the number of inhabitants of the city of London to-day (estimated at 5,000,000) at the present rate of consumption of that city.

“The original expenditure, it is estimated, will be in the neighbourhood of \$500,000, while in extensions and general development, a tract of land of nearly 500,000 acres will be affected by the undertaking.”

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

The Alberta Railway and Coal Company have now a daily train running between here and Great Falls, and even extra trains have to be sent out nearly every day

to keep up with the demand. The daily output is 700 tons of lump coal. The amount being got out is away in excess of any previous year. Business appears to be apparently good with the company.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been the usual number of prairie fires, and while the Alberta Railway and Crow's Nest Railway were responsible for some of them, yet the ones that did all the damage were those set by lightning. One burning over considerable area was set by lightning simultaneously on either side of Milk River, west of the Alberta Railway, which swept down on the Milk River detachment with great force, and were it not for the hard work put up by the members of this detachment, everything would have been burnt.

There was a strong expectation that the country would this year suffer severely from prairie fires owing to the advent of the Crow's Nest railway, but it was not realized.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

There being no treaty Indians in this district we have not been called upon to render any material assistance to the Department of Indian Affairs. The few families of Indians who visit us have given no trouble to the police.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

On taking over the command I found the state of discipline very high, and I am glad to say it has continued in this satisfactory condition.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

There has been no drill during the year, owing to the paucity of men, but every one in the division has gone through a course in musketry. The shooting has only been mediocre the ammunition appeared to be faulty, and the range is a very poor one indeed, owing to the way in which it is laid out. The men were compelled to shoot with the sun behind the target and shining in their faces nearly the whole day. This is the only available range in the neighbourhood. A good range will have the targets set in the north, but this cannot be done here, and we are very lucky that the range is no worse. The light too is always bad on the river bottom.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is good showing an average chest measurement of 38 inches and height 5 feet 9 inches. The men are mostly young and active and of good constitutions, and well able to perform the arduous duties required of them.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddles of the division are in but fair order. A number of them require small repairs which can be made with little expense. One set of four-in-hand harness which was condemned by a board of officers as unfit for further police use was sold to Mr. Arrowsmith for twenty dollars. All the rest of the harness is in fair order, of course some repairs to traces and reins will have to be made from time to time to make them serviceable.

TRANSPORT.

The transport on the whole is in fair condition. If we had a good general carpenter we could keep it in good running order with little expense for some time to come. A prisoner who is undergoing a sentence of nine months imprisonment in the guard room here for desertion, is doing our carpenter work,

in addition to many other jobs just now. He will be going out soon, and as a consequence we cannot well get on without a carpenter being sent here.

FORAGE.

Hay of the very best quality has been easily procurable this season on account of the abundant rain-fall. I am within the truth when I say I have never seen the hay so good everywhere in the district as this year.

RATIONS.

The quality and quantity of the rations supplied has been very satisfactory.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The quality of articles on the whole furnished is good. The underclothing is very good. The cloak and cape now issued does not compare either in appearance or quality to the old pattern, blue issue, especially in wet weather.

HEALTH.

There have been no deaths in the division during the year. Little or no sickness has occurred, I am pleased to relate, and in this, we should be abundantly thankful, for it has been very prevalent west of here.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The carbines are of the Winchester pattern and the majority are more or less honeycombed, and the sights are anything but good as a rule. The revolvers on the other hand are generally in first-class order, and the ammunition, unlike that of the Winchester, is good. I think the cartridges, however, are charged with too much powder, as one has to aim almost two feet below the bull's eye to hit it, even at a distance of 30 yards.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The number of Non-Commissioned Officers and men on outpost duty during the year, was as follows:—

Outposts.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Horses.
Milk River Ridge.		1	2		6
Coutts		1	2	1	10
Writing on Stone.....		1	2	2	6
Pendant d'Oreille.....			2	1	6
St. Mary's.....		1	2	2	5
Little Bow.....			1		1

The last detachment was recalled last year and re-established this year pursuant to the request of the ranchers.

The efficiency of the outpost and patrol system is well understood by those living on the United States side of the line. An ex-senator from Montana, in the course of a conversation I had with him, told me that our patrols were generally feared by their horse thieves, and their worth was well known.

HORSES.

We have lost four horses by death during the year, Reg. No. 728, Reg. No. 1082, Reg. No. 1083 and Reg. No. 1938, all being old horses, with the exception of the last, which was drowned in the St. Mary's River.

Ten horses were cast, sent to Macleod, and sold by public auction.

Four horses were shipped to the Yukon for service there.

One horse was transferred to "E" Division, Reg. No. 1775.

Two horses, Reg. Nos. 1703 and 1941, were lost from herd, and have not yet been recovered.

We have received no remounts during the year.

There are a number of horses in the division which should be cast and sold.

"Buck," Reg. No. 199, is still with us; he is the patriarch of the force, and in all likelihood of the North-west. His reputed age is 30 years, it has been in the force since 1874. I have the liveliest recollection of the handsome way in which this old horse carried me from Battleford to Swift Current, distant 200 miles, in 1885, while in charge of twenty odd Indian prisoners.

Distance travelled by the horses of the division during the year was 148,550 miles.

BARRACKS.

That portion of the barracks which went through last winter without being sheathed and painted, owing to the winter setting in earlier than usual, was finished this summer out of the remaining unexpended appropriation of last year, and the general appearance of the barracks now is very marked.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

The American line riders and our patrols along the southern border are kept very busy at times in driving back American cattle. Were it not for these men, the Milk River district, which is counted the very best range on either side of the line, would remain untaken up. As it is, a fairly large number of settlers have gone in there, owing to the consideration they receive at the hands of the police.

GAME.

Game of all kinds is far more plentiful this year. Antelope may be seen in large numbers almost any hour in the day between the Milk River and Pendant d'Oreille detachments. Black tail deer are more numerous in the coulées, adjacent to the latter detachment, than they have been for years. Prairie chickens are to be seen in large coveys, but as yet they are very wild. This was my experience last week while inspecting the detachments.

CANTEEN.

The profits accruing are necessarily small owing to the very few men now in the post.

TELEPHONE.

We have telephone connection with Macleod, Kipp, Cardston, St. Mary's "D" Division, and St. Mary's "K" Division, but on the whole it is anything but satisfactory. If the wind is at all high one cannot make oneself heard.

TRANSFERS.

The number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men transferred to this division has been five, and the number transferred from this division to others has been one officer, four non-commissioned officers and seven constables.

One constable was discharged as an habitual and incorrigible drunkard. One non-commissioned officer and seven constables were discharged, time expired.

None were discharged as invalids.

One non-commissioned officer was discharged by purchase.

There were no desertions.

One deserter surrendered himself in April last, and was sentenced to 9 months' hard labour.

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The division has been considerably under strength all the year. It should be, if that be possible, up to full strength, having the Milk River outposts, which are as important as any in the force to keep up, besides the ordinary division work to perform. I am not in favour of special constables. Indeed I would rather have 20 enlisted men than twice their number in specials. The latter have no idea of discipline and therefore give much trouble. What is more, they are continually coming and going, as by giving a month's notice, they can do this sort of thing with impunity. So reduced is the strength that each man now at headquarters is trying to do the work of two or three men, making it impossible to grant any privileges in the way of relaxation.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have two good tanks and a good hand fire engine, which together with the many water pails always kept full, make us reasonably protected from a conflagration unless a high wind, which no fire brigade could fight, appears on the scene.

RANCHING.

The past year has been a very good one for the rancher.

There has been no disease of any consequence among the cattle other than about 30 head of young stock, the property of Sir Roderick Cameron, which died from black leg. These yearlings were attacked almost as soon as they arrived from Ontario. The Cochrane Rancho Company and others have, through A. J. McLean, Gordon & Ironside, and others, shipped upwards of 2,000 head to England from this point.

The Kootenai mining district has during the year added a considerable local demand for beef cattle, and to this point large consignments have been made.

The sheep industry has made great strides within a year or two. In 1896 they could be bought for \$1.25, and to-day they are worth \$3 and \$3.50. The same ratio applies to wool. In 1896 it could be purchased for seven and eight cents, and to-day it is worth fourteen and fifteen cents.

SETTLERS.

The Milk River district is gradually becoming settled; six or seven families have located in this district during the year, and in so doing have acted very wisely, for it is recognized as the best ranching country to be found anywhere.

The agricultural industry too is a great success in this section. I have seen seedling onions grown by Mr. Morgan, which would do any part of the world credit, and that too on newly ploughed ground. He also showed me a wagon load of large, ripe watermelons, which could be surpassed nowhere for size or flavour. The ripeness is due to the warmth of soil and climate in this section, and the great growth to the excellent system of irrigation on his lands. The water was taken from one of the creeks leading from the Sweet Grass Hills, Montana.

The exhibits of vegetables and produce at the Lethbridge agricultural society fair this year, were far and away ahead of anything seen at a Lethbridge fair before, and showed well the capabilities of Southern Alberta.

The police garden made six entries, and were successful in securing five first prizes, and one second, an excellent showing, considering that the vegetables were picked at haphazard, and were in no way forced on for the occasion. The barrack people were very proud of their exhibits.

INQUESTS.

On the morning of the 1st April last, one David Thomas was found dead in Mr. Bennett's livery stable. A coroner's inquest was held, and the following verdict was rendered :—

"Complications of diseases of several organs of the body, accelerated by exposure, alcoholism, and general neglect of the sustenance of the body."

On the 7th April last, an exceptionally high wind caused the collapse of a bridge being erected over one of the coulées between here and Whoop-up, precipitating a number of men that were on it at the time to the ground, killing three and seriously maiming a number of others. The coroner held an inquest on the men killed, and the jury rendered the following verdict :—

"We are strongly of the opinion that this bridge being under course of erection was very insufficiently braced, especially in respect to the upper deck, to withstand the force of the frequent strong winds of this section of the country, and though the evidence shows that as much bracing as is usual on this work appears to have been done, yet we consider there is a necessity for much greater care in the system of temporarily bracing employed in the future construction of bridges in this district."

On the morning of the 14th September, Mr. Braden, manager of the C. Y. ranche, came to town and informed the police of the finding of the dead body of Frank Lowe, an employee of that firm. The coroner held an inquest and found that the deceased "shot himself by his own hand, and whilst labouring under some mental depression, a wound upon his head did inflict, from which wound the deceased aforesaid then and there instantly died."

On the 11th May last, a lunatic, named Charles Younger, was removed from the Galt Hospital to the guard room here for safe-keeping. On the night of the 13th May, he committed suicide by hanging himself to the bar of his cell door. A coroner's inquest was held, rendering the following verdict :—

"We find that the deceased, Charles Younger, came to his death by suffocation, he having hanged himself to the bar of his cell door, whilst in an unsound state of mind."

CRIME.

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

Crime.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offence against the person.....	14	4		18
Mischief.....	5	3	1	8
Theft.....	6	3	1	10
Offence against morality.....	1		1	2
" liquor laws.....	3			3
Lunacy.....	2			2
Burglary.....	1	1		2
Robbery.....			1	1
Miscellaneous.....	11	1		12

Horses.	Number.	Recovered.	At large.
Reported stolen.....	5		5
Reported strayed or lost	21	16	5

There are only two items in the above list that call for comment, viz. :—

William McElroy, for breaking into Sherlock & Higginbotham's store, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Scott to three years and three months in penitentiary on two counts.

One William Gay was arrested on the 13th May last on a warrant issued in October, 1891, by Superintendent Deane for assault.

This man committed a brutal assault. A summons was issued for his appearance, and he fled to the States. Service of the summons was proved, and he was tried *ex parte* and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. On his return to the country and arrest seven years later, the people of Lethbridge petitioned the Minister of Justice to let bye-gones be bye-gones, and he did so.

The release of the prisoner took place on the 14th June, in accordance with the following telegram, viz. :—

"Governor General authorizes immediate release from guard room of one William Gay, convicted under circumstances stated in your report of 23rd ultimo to Comptroller of North-west Mounted Police. Release accordingly. Letter by mail.

"(Sgd.) JOSEPH POPE,

" *Under Secretary of State.*

"To the Officer Commanding
" N.W.M.P Guard Room,
" Lethbridge."

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

On the 29th May last, a mare, the property of W. D. Whitney, livery stable keeper of this place, was reported to be suffering from glanders, and on Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton being sent for, he pronounced it glanders "in an advanced stage," and ordered the mare to be shot at once. This case was followed by two others belonging to the same man, and they were likewise shot by his order, and Mr. Whitney's stable put in quarantine. Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton succeeded in confining the epidemic to the premises where the disease first appeared.

Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton was here the second time in connection with the black leg that appeared in the young cattle belonging to Sir Roderick Cameron.

All cattle and horses shipped from this point during the year have been inspected by Veterinary Staff Sergeant Fraser.

INSPECTIONS.

The barracks were inspected by the Assistant Commissioner on the 25th January and 12th March, and by yourself on the 16th May last.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of immigrants during the year was 238, and the number of emigrants to the United States amounted to 167.

I feel it invidious to particularise, but I cannot close without stating that in the Acting Sergeant Major, the Acting Quarter-master Sergeant and the Orderly Room Clerk I have good and loyal men.

I beg to inclose a return of criminal cases tried in this district, together with a return of the distances travelled by the horses of the division during the past year, a distribution state of the division during the summer of 1898, a distribution state of the division on the 30th November, 1898.

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

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

W. S. MORRIS,
Inspector Commanding "K" Division.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. E. SANDERS, COMMANDING AT
CALGARY.NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, 30th November, 1898.The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, herewith, the annual report of "E" Division, for the year ending this date.

Inspector Wilson had command of the division until the 7th of this month when I relieved him.

My report is necessarily curtailed, due to my short connection with this district, and from the fact that I am still doing a large amount of work in the way of settling up accounts and other matters—arising from my late duties on the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway.

The barracks, and the division in general, was in a satisfactory condition when I took it over from Inspector Wilson.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general condition of affairs in the district shows a steady improvement. The city of Calgary is progressing. The Canadian Pacific Railway have decided to make it a divisional point, and are erecting a large round house and other buildings necessary to bring this about. Last winter quite a boom was experienced from the Yukon trade, many parties outfitting here before starting on the Edmonton route. The construction of the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was also of considerable assistance. Houses to rent are hard to obtain, and the city has a decided air of substantial prosperity.

The cattle business has been good and the demand almost greater than the supply. The calf crop this year was not as satisfactory as all would wish, due to the severe weather last spring.

The demand for Anthracite coal is found to be increasing each year. The output at Anthracite during the year is twenty-five thousand tons. The average number of men employed is eighty-five.

CRIME.

No crime of a very serious nature has taken place in this district. There was one case of arson. Chen Tsu, a Chinaman, set fire to a neighbouring Chinaman's house as the result of some gambling row. He was sentenced by Mr. Justice Rouleau on the 21st July to three years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

On the 6th April, 1898, Const. Soper arrested one J. Dudley at Olds for house-breaking at Calgary. He had broken into J. Diamond's second hand store and stolen a quantity of jewellery. He was subsequently sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Mr. Justice Rouleau.

Six cases of cattle stealing were brought up before the courts, but only one conviction was obtained, the difficulty in bringing the guilt home to the proper parties in these cases has been commented on before.

"Vagrancy" and "stealing rides on railway trains" are the offences of most frequent occurrence, and are naturally committed by the tramp element. Tramps receive our special attention, the danger is great if gentry of this class wander about a sparsely settled country where houses are few and far between, and have to be left for hours at a time, sometimes in charge of women and children; or more often perhaps no one at all.

The following is a classified summary of the offences committed in the district. It includes those only with which our force has been connected. The city of Calgary having its own police force, of course there are many cases of which we have no record.

Schedule of cases tried in "E" Division, Calgary district, 1898.

Offence.	White.	Indians.	Total.
Arson	1		1
Assault	7		7
Cattle stealing	6		6
Drunk	11	10	21
Furious driving	2		2
Firing with intent	1		1
House breaking	2		2
Horse stealing	2		2
Keepers and inmates of houses of ill-fame	12		12
Lunatics	3		3
Letting out prairie fires	4	1	5
Liquor to Indians	5	1	6
Liquor selling without license	1		1
Quarantine, breaking of	2		2
Rape	2		2
Stealing rides C.P.R.	31		31
Selling steer affected actinimycosis	1		1
Shipping cattle out of the Territories without being inspected	2		2
Skinning cattle		4	4
Pointing a loaded gun	1		1
Theft	23		23
Fraud	1		1
Vagrancy	24		24

PRAIRIE FIRES.

At the date of writing three convictions for infraction of the Prairie Fire Ordinance have been obtained by the police.

There were no prairie fires of any importance until the autumn, when, owing to an unusually dry spell of weather, they became very prevalent and kept us very busy. The following are the principal fires we attended:—

Sept. 26th.—A fire allowed to escape near High River by one S. A. Roberts. He was fined \$10 by A. McRae, J.P.

Sept. 28th.—A fire seen burning north of Calgary, near C. & E. Railway. Party sent and settlers turned out. Fire was extinguished by night. Cause, C.P.R. engine No. 37. Asst. Supt. Niblock of C.P.R. notified.

Oct. 7th.—Fire started west of Calgary, near C.P.R. track. A party sent out, which succeeded in controlling it before dark. Cause, C.P.R. engine No. 112.

About 4 p.m. of the same date another fire was discovered near the Macleod trail. The police were sent and settlers turned out. Fire extinguished. Cause, C.P.R. engine No. 112.

Oct. 9th.—A fire seen north-east of Calgary. S. Sergt. Hayne and party, with three days' rations, was sent out. They returned on the 12th, the fire being out.

All the settlers were called upon to assist. Cause unknown. There was a large loss of hay and feed.

Nov. 1st.—A large fire was discovered north of Calgary on the Edmonton trail. We had to send out three reliefs to this fire, which was not got under control until the 7th instant. High winds and scarcity of settlers made this a difficult fire to cope with. Information was laid by S. Sergt. Hayne against one P. B. Campbell for starting this fire. The case was tried by myself, and although there were a number of ranchers in the vicinity of where the fire started, they could form no idea of the cause. I had to dismiss the case and remark to the witnesses on their want of ordinary acuteness and their small desire to protect their own interests.

Nov. 4th.—A prairie fire started near Gladys' post office, at the time being used as a polling station for the territorial election. It originated in a hay stack forty yards from the house. This fire did a lot of damage, burning nearly all the country between the Big and Little Bow Rivers. A number of cattle were destroyed or badly burnt. The fire spread with great rapidity owing to the high wind. Cause supposed to be a person smoking near the hay stack. An information was laid by Sergt. Dee against one Hope Smith. The case was tried by W. D. Shattuck, at Davisburg, who dismissed it.

On the night of 17th November the hay stacks and sheds of the Circle Rancho Co. at Queenstown, were burnt. There was snow on the ground and the circumstances are suspicious. S. Sergt. Brooke is now working on the case, and if it is a case of incendiarism, will, no doubt, have something to report shortly.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The whole division went through their target practice, both carbine and revolver. Reg. No. 3159, Constable Duffus, A. W., made the highest score with the carbine.

Reg. No. 3019, Constable Baldwin, D. C., led with the revolver.

The shooting on the whole was very good.

Drills were carried on regularly during the winter and summer. Several recruits were taken on and received their training here. Staff-sergeant Hayne, M. H. E., acted as drill instructor, and gave every satisfaction.

Lectures on police duties were given during the winter.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH OF DIVISION.

I have attached to this report two distribution states showing the strength of the division on 30th June and 30th November. The actual strength of the division, excluding specials, and others attached, is five officers, six staff-sergeants, three sergeants, three corporals and thirty-six constables. Of the officers, Superintendent Perry has been on special duty in British Columbia since December last, and Inspector Routledge doing duty with "G" Division, Staff-sergeant Knight is in Regina. There are ten detachments with fifteen non-commissioned officers and constables and twenty horses.

Of the total strength of the division (53), nineteen rank and file are on command, or on detachment.

The detachments ought to be increased, and, if possible, I propose doing so.

We are short of men and horses to give this district the protection it requires should anything out of the ordinary arise.

The absence of crime for the past year is due as much to good luck as good management, and I trust the fact of its having been so quiet will not give a false feeling of security. The prestige the force has obtained is, to some extent, attributable to a condition of affairs which was patent to the wrong-doers (Indians and Whites). The condition was this, that every policeman making an arrest had the moral backing of numbers behind him. They were not present, but the criminal knew that chances of escape or resistance, in the long run, were extremely slim. Once let the

Indian get the idea in his head that he has even a "fighting chance" to commit some depredation and escape, and we may expect no end of trouble. The Indians are numerous in this district. (See my remarks under the heading of Indians.)

We have a great many detachments of only one man, and thus are unable to carry out the regulations for patrols in winter, viz.:—That two men should always travel together.

Without desiring to appear pessimistic, I think a warning may be taken from the experience of our American cousins with Indians in Minnesota a few months ago. These Indians were probably much more civilized and amenable to restraint than are our Indians in Alberta.

HORSES.

We have fifty-four horses on the strength of the division, of these nineteen are team and thirty-four saddle horses and one pony.

At present on herd there are seven horses which are not efficient and ought to be cast and sold, there Reg. Nos. are as follows:—1678, 1970, 2097, 2241, 2246, 2274 and 2290.

CHANGES IN DIVISION.

Officers transferred to	3
do from	1
N. C. O's and constables transferred to.....	19
do do from.....	23
Engagements.....	7
Re-engagements without leaving	7
do after leaving.....	1
do from other divisions.....	5
Discharged.—Purchased.....	2
do time expired.....	1
do dismissed.....	3
do invalided.....	1
do deserted.....	0
do deceased.....	1
Special constables.—Transferred to.....	1
do do from.....	1
do engaged.....	17
do discharged.....	21

It will be noticed that there were no desertions. The cause of the three dismissals was drunkenness.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the members of the division is excellent. The average height is 5 feet 9½ and the average chest measurement 38½.

BARBACKS.

The detachment buildings at Banff and Canmore were put in a general state of repair. A special constable being employed for the purpose.

A breakwater embankment was built at a cost of \$1,498 for the protection of the police reserve against inroads made by the Bow River. This work was completed on 25th May, 1898. The engineer in charge of the work reported that further protection was necessary and an estimate has been sent you showing what is required.

The division mess-room was re-floored.

To improve the appearance of the barracks, Inspector Wilson planted about 250 trees, 50 per cent of which appear to be growing all right.

Some repairs and renewals will be required about the barracks next year.

No. 1 stable which is built of logs and clap-boarded outside is in need of a new roof and the walls being braced and made three logs higher.

The officers stable which is not used now, is also out of repair and in much the same condition as No. 1.

The quarter-master's store requires a few general repairs on the roofs and windows.

The officer's quarters want attending to, the houses are old and the foundation rotten. The roofs of the kitchens leak badly.

Some 75 new square posts are required for the fence surrounding the barracks, also a new double gate at the entrance. The present gate is a very flimsy affair.

The hay and horse corrals have only been temporarily patched up, after the damage received from the floods last year, a lot of posts will be needed to do this.

The main barrack building would be the better for another coat of paint.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in fair order, during the year we transferred one buck-board and one half-spring wagon to "A" Division, and one spring wagon and one buck-board were condemned and sold.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness are in good repair. Some single cincha saddles we have, ought to be exchanged for those having double cinchas.

Three sets of harness were transferred to the Yukon.

ARTILLERY.

The two 7 pr. guns with their carriages, limbers and harness are in good order and fit for service.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been good, and shows an improvement on last year.

The following is a summary of punishments awarded for breaches of discipline:—

Imprisoned and dismissed.....	3
Fined.....	21
Miñor punishments.....	30
	<hr/>
Total.....	54

Total amount of fines, \$135.50.

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. The following is his report:—

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, 30th November, 1898.

To the Officer Commanding
"E" Division North-west Mounted Police,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Calgary Police Guard-Room, for the year ending, 30th November, 1898.

During the year 136 prisoners were received, classified as follows:—

Civilians	100
Half-breeds	5
Indians.....	23
Lunatics.	8
<hr/>	
Total.....	136

Of the 84 prisoners serving sentences in the guard-room during the year, there were for:

Horse stealing	1;	sentence 6 months.
Cattle "	1	" 2 "
Assaults	5; average	" 1.85 "
Theft	9	" 2.72 "
Vagrancy.	32	" 23 days.
Drunk.	2	" 14 "
Stealing rides on railways.....	19	" 7.89 "
Furious driving.....	1	" 14 "
Contempt of court.....	1; imprisonment	13 days.

Under the Indian Act:—

Drunk.....	10; average sentence,	20.2 days.
Supplying liquor to Indians....	2	" 3.5 months.
Refusing to say where liquor was got.....	1	" 7 days.

Total.....84

With the exception of one, who was two days in guard-room, lunatic prisoners were only detained a few hours, waiting for the train to take them east.

Nineteen prisoners were held awaiting trial for an average period of nineteen days.

Thirty-one punishments were inflicted for breaches of prison rules and regulations, almost exclusively for loitering and refusing to work; but as sixteen of these punishments were inflicted on one prisoner, and seven on another, the general conduct of the prisoners must be looked upon as good.

The health of the prisoners during the year was excellent.

One prisoner for contempt of court was treated as a first-class misdemeanant, and was a prisoner at large; but not allowed out of the barrack inclosure.

The number of prisoners in the guard-room at midnight of 30th November, was 10.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. COCHRANE,

Provost Sergeant.

INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians throughout the district has been good. They are becoming more industrious as shown by the following list of pursuits which they now follow: Farming, stock and poultry raising, hiring to work for settlers, dealing in hay and wood, tanning hides, and, during the winter months on the Blackfoot Reserve, coal mining.

Stock-raising will no doubt be the chief industry in the future for the Indians, they are beginning to realize that there is money to be made out of it.

Mr. A. J. McNeil, agent for the Sarcees and Mr. A. G. Wheatly, agent for the Blackfoot Indians, have kindly furnished me with the following statistics:—

Number of Indians on Blackfoot Reserve.....	1,116
“ “ Sarcee Reserve.....	227
Oats raised on Blackfoot Reserve	3,000 bus.
“ Sarcee Reserve.....	1,670 “
Potatoes raised on Blackfoot Reserve.....	2,000 “
“ Sarcee Reserve.....	820 “
Barley “ “	364 “
Turnips “ “	355 “
Hay “ “	351 tons.
Number of cattle owned by Blackfoot Indians.....	353
“ thorough-bred short horn bulls furnished by government.....	10
Number of cattle owned by Sarcees	80
“ horses “	1,000
Number of horses owned by Blackfoot not furnished me, probably	2,000.

The general health of the Indians has been good. The birth rate exceeded that of the death.

Besides the Blackfoot and Sarcees we have in this district the Stonies at Morley. They are a small band and more peaceful and industrious than the other Indians. The majority of these profess Christianity, which is not the case with the Blackfoot and Sarcees of whom a very small percentage are Christians.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs Department.—All parties coming from the south have been examined to ascertain if they have “Let passes” or not. The non-commissioned officer in charge at Banff acted as preventive officer up to March last. His duties were mainly in connection with the release of passengers’ baggage arriving there in bond. These duties are now performed by a regularly appointed officer of customs.

Indian Department.—The usual escorts were furnished the Indian Agents during the treaty payments in October.

Mr. Wheatley, agent at the Blackfoot Reserve, informs me, that the presence of our Indian scouts each issue day at the ration house has assisted in the maintenance of order. He also says “I receive very willing assistance from Staff Sergt. Brooke and the constables under his charge.”

At the request of the Indian Department, Inspector Wilson, in April last purchased a stallion for the Saddle Lake Agency, it was shipped to that place via Edmonton.

The decided action of Staff Sergt. Brooke, in preventing the Indians holding a "Sun Dance," on the Blackfoot Reserve on the 14th and 15th August, brought forth the following communication :—

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, 24th August, 1898.

SIR,—I am requested by the Indian Commissioner, to express to you the thanks of the department, and their appreciation of your efficient services, throughout our little difficulty with the Indians, on the 14th and 15th inst.

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

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

Staff Sergt. BROOKE,
N. W. M. Police,
Gleichen.

Department of Agriculture.—Veterinary Staff Sergeant Stevenson, has been acting as veterinary inspector for this department during the year, and has been kept very busy. The following is a summary of his work under the Contagious Disease Act :—

Cattle killed suffering with actinomycosis.....	34
“ quarantined “ “	28
Horses killed “ mange.....	1
“ quarantined “	67
“ killed “ glanders..	1

Besides the above he had to examine a great many suspected cases. Our detachments look up and report all cases of contagious diseases, and have them quarantined until inspected.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good, and we have had few cases of serious illness, for which we ought to be thankful, considering the prevalence of typhoid fever.

I regret to report one death in the division, that of Reg. No. 2816, Corporal Walker, St. G.E., who died on the 11th September, 1898, from typhoid fever complicated with congestion of the brain. He bore an excellent reputation in the force, both as a non-commissioned officer and as a man. His loss was keenly felt by his comrades.

INQUESTS.

There were four inquests during the year as follows :—

On 16th April, on the body of William Brown, a rancher found dead on the North Fork of Sheep Creek. The coroner, Dr. Sanson, impanelled a jury. The verdict was "accidentally drowned whilst fording Sheep Creek during high water."

June 16th, on the body of a negro named Turner, christian name unknown. He was in a railway accident whilst stealing a ride. Inquest held by Dr. Sanson, verdict "accidental death whilst stealing a ride on the Canadian Pacific Railway."

July 18th, on the body of Joseph Beresford, labourer, at Canmore. Coroner Dr. Richardson. The jury brought in a verdict "that deceased came to his death from injuries received by falling down the slope of the Canmore Mine, and that no blame attached to the management."

November 3rd, on the body of Duncan Campbell, a rancher, at Shepard. Dr. Sanson, coroner, verdict "accidental death through falling down stairs."

VISIT OF GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor General visited Calgary on the 1st August, 1898. Escort was provided but not required. Inspector Wilson was in attendance during his stay in Calgary.

INSPECTIONS.

You inspected the post on the 1st December, 1897, and the 25th February, 12th May, and 8th June, 1898.

The assistant commissioner inspected the barracks on the 29th December, 1897, and on the 2nd February, 1898.

The horses were inspected by Inspector and Veterinary Surgeon Barnett, on the 14th March.

Mr. Reid of the Auditor General's Department, inspected the books on 2nd August, 1898.

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The rations and forage, have been of good quality, and given no cause of complaint.

PATROLS.

Regular patrols have been carried on throughout the year, and the district well covered. The number of miles travelled by horses on this duty is 128,659.

I forward herewith, the report of Acting Assistant Surgeon Rouleau and list of criminal cases disposed of.

Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Stevenson's report will follow in a few days, he being absent on duty at present on the Rosebud.

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

G. E. SANDERS, *Inspector,*
Commanding "E" Division.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN.

FORT MACLEOD, 30th November, 1898.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of "D" Division for the year ended this date.

It is interesting to make a comparison with the reports of preceding years, for some useful deductions may be drawn thereby, showing the value of an organized sanitary system, and the importance of stringently enforcing the provisions of the health ordinance in any district where there is a rapid influx of population, as has been the case in Macleod, owing to the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway.

During the years 1895 and 1896 I was able to record an entire absence of continued fever or infectious disease amongst members of the force, and to my knowledge there was scarcely any in the town or outlying neighbourhood. In my report for 1897 I noted "of members of the police there have been three cases of typhoid fever * * * Whilst this disease has been quite prevalent throughout the fall in the surrounding country, with several deaths." And of infectious disease there was one case of German measles and one of erysipelas in the force, though an epidemic of the former was quite general in the town and district. Now to come to the last twelve months, the number of these forms of disease has increased very greatly in the town and westward along the line of construction, particularly typhoid fever which has contributed to a heavy mortality, and in addition diphtheria appeared in the early months of the year, and in spite of careful measures adopted by the Canadian Pacific Railway surgeons, has reappeared at intervals up to the present time.

In contra-distinction to this I wish to point out that members of the force have been peculiarly fortunate in their immunity from such diseases. There have been all told four cases of typhoid, with one death, two of which were sent down from the mountains, and of infectious diseases only three, two of röttheln and one of erysipelas.

Disinfection and, when necessary, isolation have been early and thoroughly carried out. A good supply of uncontaminated spring water, and a routine of sanitary precautions have doubtless had much to do with the comparatively small amount of sickness.

In pursuance of my remarks annually for many years now, I would again note that, notwithstanding the sickly season I have seen no case of malarial origin, nor have I heard of any such from any of the medical men with whom I have conferred, and the conditions of the last two years would surely have brought malaria into prominence were its cause existent in Southern Alberta.

I regret to have to record the deaths of four members of the division.

Regl. No. 2805, Corporal McNair, when suffering from an attack of influenza at Wardner, B.C., shot himself with his pistol. A report of the particulars was, I believe, forwarded to you at the time. This occurred on 27th April.

Regl. No. 3201, Constable Scudamore, G.C., was accidentally drowned while bathing in the river below the barracks on the evening of 13th July. The body was recovered on the following morning.

Regl. No. 3296, Constable Burrell, E., died from typhoid fever in the hospital here on 24th October, after twenty-four days' illness.

Regl. No. 3215, Constable Buchanan, W.A., died from meningitis on 13th November, after ten days' illness in the hospital.

Reports upon these cases have been sent to headquarters.

The hospital has been much improved by painting and new flooring in the two wards. Some addition has also been made to the equipment, such as a new bath, blankets, pillows, blinds, &c.

R. B. Barnes has continued to supply a good quality of drugs and material.

Twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and men have been examined for re-engagement.

Fifty-nine men have been examined for recruits and specials, and of this number twenty-one have been taken on the force.

A large number of prisoners have been treated, sixty-nine having been shown on the guard-room sick report. Several of these were treated in hospital, one with typhoid fever.

Staff-Sergeant J. F. Stewart took over the duties of hospital steward on 3rd November from Sergeant Morris, who was transferred to Regina.

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

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Assist. Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of "D" Division, for the year ending 30th November, 1898.

Disease.	No. of Cases	No. of Days	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Surgical Cases.</i>				
Abscess.....	3	30	10	Recovered and returned to duty.
Adenitis.....	1	7	7	" "
Boils.....	5	18	3 ³ / ₅	" "
Burns.....	1	7	7	" "
Contracted tendon.....	1	22	22	Finger amputated; still in hospital.
Cuts.....	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Dermatitis.....	2	3	1 ¹ / ₂	" "
Enlarged tonsil.....	1	1	1	Tonsilotomy.
Erysipelas.....	1	12	12	Recovered and returned to duty.
Gonorrhoea.....	2	30	15	1 recovered and returned to duty; 1 in hospital.
Hæmorrhoids.....	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Hernia.....	1	14	14	" "
Impacted cerumen.....	1	1	1	" "
Injury to jaw.....	1	10	10	" "
Inflamed foot.....	4	34	8 ¹ / ₂	3 recovered and returned to duty; 1 in hospital.
Ophthalmia.....	1	11	11	Recovered and returned to duty.
Orchitis.....	1	13	13	" "
Splinter in wrist.....	1	1	1	" "
Sprains.....	12	188	15 ² / ₃	" "
Strains.....	9	77	8 ⁵ / ₉	" "
Stye.....	1	1	1	" "
Synovitis.....	1	6	6	" "
T. S. ulcer of soft palate.....	1	18	18	" "
Urticaria (skin).....	6	31	5 ¹ / ₄	" "
Vaccinia.....	1	5	5	" "
Vericocele.....	1	1	1	" "
Venereal warts.....	1	1	1	" "
<i>Skin.</i>				
Eczema.....	1	10	10	" "
Erythema.....	1	2	2	" "
Pityriasis Versicolor.....	1	16	16	" "
Psoriasis.....	3	3	1	" "

ANNUAL Sick Report of "D" Division, for the year ending 30th November, 1898.

Disease.	No. of Cases	No. of Days	Average duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Medical Cases.</i>				
Biliousness	7	18	2½	Recovered and returned to duty.
Bronchial cold	3	21	7	" " "
Chill	2	5	2½	" " "
Coughs and cold	36	50	1½	" " "
Cystitis	2	52	26	" " "
Debility	1	4	4	" " "
Diarrhœa	3	3	1	" " "
Ear ache	2	3	1½	" " "
Febricola	3	18	6	" " "
Follic tonsilitis	1	3	3	" " "
Goitre	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Influenza et sequel	4	63	15¾	Recovered and returned to duty.
Laryngitis	3	12	4	" " "
Meningitis	1	11	11	Died 13, 11, 1898.
Myelgia	7	9	1¼	Recovered and returned to duty.
Neuralgia	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
P. Nasal catarrh	1	21	21	Recovered and returned to duty.
Quinsy	2	15	7½	" " "
Rheumatism, articular	1	67	67	" and discharged.
" muscular	6	13	2¼	" and returned to duty.
Rotheln	2	30	15	" " "
Sore throat	4	18	4½	" " "
Typhoid fever	4	108	27	1 died, 3 recovered and returned to duty.
Tubercular disease	1	82	82	Left for the east.
Urethritis	1	20	20	Recovered and returned to duty.
Vertigo	1	5	5	" " "

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. P. BELL.

REGINA, 1st December 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of Depot Division for the year ended 30th November, 1898.

Three hundred and eighty-seven (387) cases have been treated, and one hundred and one (101) admitted to hospital. Average daily number on sick report 5.9. No deaths.

Three cases of rubella (German measles) occurred in constables, and, although infectious, were of slight importance. Of enteric fever, three cases came under treatment. An officer who contracted the disease in the west was ill on reaching Regina; his condition at one time became very critical and gave cause for great anxiety, but I am happy to say he finally made a good recovery. Const. McL. passed through a moderately severe attack, recovering satisfactorily, and Const. C., who was sent in from detachment ill with the disease, is now convalescent.

Const. L. had a very severe and prolonged attack of pneumonia, which rendered his condition at one time almost hopeless, but eventually recovery took place and he was discharged from the hospital on sick leave.

Of surgical cases, a large number of contusions and sprains, many severe and necessitating a prolonged stay in hospital, two extensive scalp wounds, and a case of fistula in ano, which was operated upon, represent the more serious injuries met with.

One constable was invalided.

Two hundred and twenty-seven (227) applicants to join the force were examined, eighteen (18) non-commissioned officers and constables were examined for re-engagement, and seventy-six (76) were examined with a view to their fitness for service in the Yukon district.

One hundred and nineteen recruits were re-examined at the end of their probationary period.

The sanitary condition of the post has been satisfactory, weekly inspections have been made and reports forwarded to the officer commanding.

The guard-room has been visited daily, forty-three (43) civilian prisoners have been treated, and one found to be ill with scarlet fever was isolated, every precaution being taken to prevent the disease from spreading. I am pleased to say no further case occurred.

I desire to call your attention to the condition of the headquarter's office. The building is old, the wood-work perished, and the sills rotten, consequently the place is draughty and cold and very trying to those who have to spend a greater part of each day in it. I consider the building unsuitable for an office, and more than uncomfortable in cold weather.

The drug supply has been satisfactory.

I have found Staff-Sergeant West very efficient and thoroughly reliable.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner
North West Mounted Police,
Regina.

Yearly Sick Report ending Nov. 30th, 1898.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess.....	2	10	5	Recovered and returned to duty.
Balanitis.....	1	4	4	" "
Biliousness.....	9	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Boils.....	7	35	5	" "
Bronchitis.....	1	7	7	" "
Chafe.....	26	114	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Colds.....	43	54	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	" "
Colic.....	5	14	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	" "
Congestion of liver.....	1	12	12	" "
Constipation.....	3	3	1	Medicine and duty.
Contusions.....	47	343	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Deafness.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Debility.....	3	15	5	Recovered and returned to duty.
Diarrhœa.....	24	30	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
Earache.....	2	2	1	" "
Eczema.....	1	1	1	" "
Enteric fever.....	3	146	48 $\frac{2}{3}$	Two recovered and returned to duty ; one convalescing.
Fissure of anus.....	1	35	35	Recovered and returned to duty.
Feverish colds.....	15	163	10 $\frac{1}{3}$	" "
Frostbites.....	2	40	20	" "
Fracture, metacarpal bones.....	2	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Gastritis.....	2	10	5	" "
Gonorrhœa.....	1	49	49	" "
Headache.....	6	10	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	" "
Hernia.....	1	23	23	Fitted with truss and returned to duty.
Hoarseness.....	1	6	6	Recovered and returned to duty.
Inflamed thumb.....	1	7	7	" "
Inflamed eye.....	1	1	1	" "
Injury to face.....	1	5	5	" "
Injury to knee.....	1	61	61	" "
Iritis.....	1	54	54	" "
Jaundice.....	1	21	21	" "
Laryngitis.....	4	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Lumbago.....	1	3	3	" "
Myalgia.....	4	4	1	Medicine and duty.
Neuralgia.....	5	6	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Phlebitis.....	1	7	7	" "
Phthisis.....	1	47	47	Invalided.
Pneumonia.....	1	57	57	Recovered and returned to duty.
Pruritus.....	2	12	6	" "
Renal colic.....	1	4	4	" "
Rectal abscess and fistula.....	1	46	46	" "
Retention of urine.....	1	1	1	" "
Rheumatism.....	6	69	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Rotheln.....	3	11	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	" "
Sore feet.....	6	33	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Sore lips.....	1	1	1	" "
Sore throats.....	14	40	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	" "
Tonsillitis.....	1	4	4	" "
Toothache.....	11	11	1	" "
Urticaria.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Vaccinated.....	15	15	1	Attention and duty.
Varicose veins.....	2	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Excused riding.
Whitlow.....	1	49	49	Recovered and returned to duty.
Wounds.....	20	181	9 $\frac{1}{10}$	" "

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON F. H. MEWBURN.

LETHBRIDGE, 30th November, 1898.

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 twenty-four cases (24) have been admitted and treated in hospital with an average residence of fourteen days.

The cases are shown in the attached classification.

The whole division has been examined for service in the Yukon.

Fourteen (14) men have been examined for re-engagement.

Six (6) men have been examined for engagement.

No deaths have occurred.

The drug supply has been ample and satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. MEWBURN,
Acting Assist. Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
<i>Surgical.</i>				
Wounds	2	204	102	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Contusion	7	61	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Proctitis specific	1	9	9	In hospital.
<i>Medical.</i>				
Debility	1	4	4	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Embargo	3	10	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	" "
Conjunctivitis	1	5	5	" "
Dyspepsia	1	16	16	" "
Dyspepsia	2	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Gastric	1	5	5	" "
Diarrhoea	1	2	2	" "
Acute Colic	1	3	3	" "
Cephalgia	1	3	3	" "
Alcoholism	1	4	4	" "
Intercostal neuralgia	1	6	6	" "

F. H. MEWBURN,
Act. Assist. Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON E. H. ROULEAU.

CALGARY, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of this post for the year ending this date.

The total number of cases treated during the year was 76 as shown by the detailed statement accompanying this report. From these statistics it will be evident that the general health of the men of this division has been very good, and there have been comparatively few cases of serious illness to attend to.

I regret to have to report one death, viz., Corporal Walker, who died of typhoid fever, complicated with congestion of the brain. I am pleased to remark, here that, thanks to the arrangement made by Commissioner Herchmer with the Calgary General Hospital Board, our men, who may be taken seriously ill, can be sent to this hospital, and very properly nursed. It was an advantage very much desired, and very much appreciated; because it was impossible to attend, in our hospital, serious cases, for the want of proper nursing. This arrangement gives entire satisfaction, both to men and the attending physician.

I have examined during this year several recruits, and re-examined several of our men for service in the Yukon.

I am pleased to say that the hospital staff, especially Sergeant Hayne, have done their duties faithfully and were a great help to me in performing mine.

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, 1898.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
			Days.	
Asthma	1	91	91	Returned to duty.
Abscess	1	3	3	"
Bronchitis	2	18	9	1 returned to duty ; 2 sent to Regina.
Biliousness.....	4	8	2	Returned to duty.
Colds and coughs.....	8	16	2	"
Contusions.....	7	24	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Debility	1	138	138	Invalided.
Diarrhoea	7	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Erysipelas	1	20	20	"
Febricula.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Hernia.....	1	76	76	"
Hæmaturia	1	9	9	"
Hiccough	1	7	7	"
Inflenza	1	2	2	"
Injured foot.....	1	2	2	"
Neuralgia.....	6	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Odontalgia.....	4	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Pleurodynia	1	2	2	"
Rheumatism.....	9	59	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	"
Strains and sprains.....	8	70	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Stricture	1	4	4	"
Sciatica	1	3	3	"
Tonsilitis	4	12	3	"
Typhoid fever.....	2	41	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 dead, 1 in hospital.

E. H. ROULEAU,
Act. Assist. Surgeon.

APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, P. AYLEN.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 30th November, 1898.

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 an epidemic of mumps which lasted a very short time.

I am very happy to be able to state that no deaths occurred during the year in this division. There were a hundred and three cases treated in this hospital during the year, fifty-two of whom were members of the police force and fifty-one prisoners.

The hospital is in very good condition, but a kitchen is very badly required.

The sanitary condition of the barracks has been satisfactory, precaution was taken to keep the latrines well disinfected, and the slops removed daily from the quarters.

I inclose you an appendix of the diseases treated in this hospital during the year ending the 30th of November, 1898.

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

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

P. AYLEN, *M.D.*

DISEASES treated in the Fort Saskatchewan Hospital during year ending 30th November, 1898.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
			Days.	
Abscess	2	26	13	
Alcoholism	1	6	6	
Biliousness	2	2	1	
Bruised leg	1	3	3	
Bruised foot	2	3	1½	
Burned foot	1	10	10	
Cold	5	5	1	
Coptalgia	2	2	1	
Chills and cold	1	1	1	
Diarrhoea and cramps	7	13	1½	
Dyspepsia	1	1	1	
Enlarged lymphatic gland, one testicle still in inguinal ring	1	47	47	This man was engaged at Regina; still under treatment; will never be able to ride.
Feverish cold	1	4	4	
Gastritis	1	1	1	
Inflammation lips and nose	1	7	7	
Indigestion	1	1	1	
La Grippe	2	5	2½	
Lacerated finger	1	1	1	
Mumps	4	25	6¼	
Nervous coptalgia	1	3	3	
Nail wound of foot	1	7	7	
Petyrosis	1	1	1	
Sore throat	5	6	1½	
Impacted cerumen	1	1	1	
Sore lips	1	2	2	
Scalp wound	1	12	12	
Sprained arm	1	1	1	
Sprained ankle	1	7	7	
Strained back	1	2	2	
<i>Prisoners.</i>				
Biliousness	1	1	1	
Bubo	1	25	.....	Still in hospital.
Bruised leg	1	2	2	
Cold	5	5	1	
Cold and cough	3	3	1	
Cough and sore throat	1	1	1	
Chafe	1	1	1	
Chafe of testicle	1	1	1	
Diarrhoea	2	2	1	
Diarrhoea and cramps	3	5	1½	
Feverish cold	1	1	1	
Gastrodynia	4	4	1	
Gonorrhoea	3	3	1	
Hemorrhage from lungs	1	23	23	
Insane, under observation	1	1	1	
Mumps	2	12	6	
Nephritis	1	1	1	
Otitis	1	1	1	
Orchitis	1	1	1	
Old strain of ankle	1	1	1	
Sore throat	2	2	1	
Scabies	2	2	1	
Rheumatism	2	2	1	
Strained hip	1	1	1	
Strained back	1	3	3	
Tonsilitis	1	2	.....	Still in hospital.
Sprained elbow	1	14	14	
1st joint of finger ampt.	1	18	18	

P. AYLEN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, A. BLOUIN.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the annual medical report of this division for the year ending this date.

I took over the duties of medical officer to this division in June last, and since that time there have been no deaths to report, I am happy to say, and no sickness of a very serious nature has occurred.

I might here state that the health of the division has been excellent.

The sanitary conditions of this post are very good, the filling in with gravel of various depressions in ground around the barracks has made a wonderful improvement.

The drugs supplied to us have given great satisfaction.

I inclose herewith an appendix of diseases treated in this hospital during the past year.

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

A. BLOUIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "C" Division, Battleford, 30th November, 1898.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess.....	2	12	6	Recovered.
Biliousness.....	2	3	1½	"
Bronchitis.....	1	2	2	"
Colds, bronchial.....	7	8	1¼	"
" feverish.....	7	18	2½	"
Cramps.....	4	8	2	"
Chafe.....	1	2	2	"
Conjunctivitis.....	3	16	5½	"
Cystitis.....	1	2	2	"
Congestion of the lungs.....	1	6	6	"
Contusions.....	8	24	3	Two under treatment, nearly recover'd
Cartumeles.....	2	11	5½	Recovered.
Diarrhœa.....	7	21	3	"
Earache.....	1	1	1	"
Frost-bite.....	1	5	5	"
Gonorrhœa.....	1	3	3	"
Gastric disturbances.....	1	1	1	"
Hemorrhoids.....	2	3	1½	"
Inflamed jaw.....	1	2	2	"
" knee.....	1	3	3	"
Influenza.....	1	1	1	"
Lumbago.....	6	12	2	"
Laryngitis.....	2	3	1½	"
Rheumatism.....	3	66	22	"
Sprains.....	8	46	5½	"
Swelled lips.....	5	18	5¼	"
Varicose veins.....	1	1	1	"
Wounds lacerated.....	5	25	5	"
Weak shoulder.....	1	8	8	"
Threatened erysipelas.....	1	10	10	"

A. BLOUIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, E. C. KITCHEN.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "F" Division, N. W. M. Police Force for the year ending this date. The number of cases treated was 110, of these 105 were members of the force and five were prisoners. The health of the men at this post during the year has been good. The average number on daily sick list was 2.75. Number of police in hospital eight. Number of days in hospital 32. Three men were examined for engagement and eight for re-engagement.

All the cases treated are fully recovered and returned to duty. The sanitary condition of buildings and grounds is good, but I wish to call your attention to the condition of the well and tank used for fire protection. It is a source of danger to officers and police, the water is in a very unhealthy condition, the wooden curbs are decayed and there is an opening between the two tanks. I would advise the removal of said wells before the warm weather of next year.

The drug supplies are very satisfactory. Inclosed please find detailed statement of cases treated during the year.

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

E. C. KITCHEN,
Acting Asst. Surgeon.

Commissioner Herchimer,
Regina.

ANNUAL Report of the Sick in Barracks at Prince Albert, year ending Nov. 30th, 1898.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Cold	37	37	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sore throat	7			Medicine and duty.
Blistered face	1			"
Neuralgia	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Rheumatism	1	2	2	"
Hernia	2			Medicine and duty.
Carbuncle	1	11	11	Returned to duty.
Congestion, kidneys	1	7	7	Recovered and returned to duty.
Colic	5			Medicine and duty.
Biliousness	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Frost bite	1			Medicine and duty.
Headache	3			"
Indigestion	12	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Blood disorder	3			Medicine and duty.
Toothache	1			"
Enlarged gland	2			"
Bruised foot	3			"
Iritis	1			"
Nucritis	2			"
Torpid liver	2			"
Sprained shoulder	1			"
Constipation	2			"
Cystitis	2	12	6	Recovered and returned to duty.
Barbers itch	2			Medicine and duty.
Dysentery	2			"
Abscess	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Diarrhoea	1			Medicine and duty.
Herpes Zoetic	1			"

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOSPITAL STAFF SERGEANT WATSON.

MAPLE CREEK, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, the annual medical report of "A" Division, Maple Creek, for the year ended 30th November, 1898.

I took temporary charge of the medical department of this post on 16th November. Asst. Surgeon Paré having left previous to my arrival on special duty in the Yukon. I can, therefore, not make any extensive report, and can only speak as to the health of the division since my arrival, which has indeed been good. The barrack generally gave evidence of careful medical supervision as to the cleanliness of the rooms, latrines, etc., disposal of garbage, and use of disinfectants.

According to the daily sick report, I find there has been treated during the year 130 cases, 30 of these being of a surgical and 100 of a medical nature. Four patients were admitted into hospital during the year and averaged seven days each. A list of these cases is attached hereto.

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

L. WATSON,
M.D.C.M.,

The Officer Commanding
"A" Division, N.W.M.P.,
Maple Creek.

ANNUAL Medical report of "A" Division, Maple Creek, Medical Cases.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Biliousness.....	4	7	2	Recovered. Returned to duty.
Cramps.....	5	5	1	" " "
Conjunctivitis.....	13	41	3	" " "
Cephalalgia.....	3	4	1	" " "
Constipation.....	3	3	1	" " "
Cold, feverish.....	18	41	2	" " "
Diarrhoea.....	19	28	1	" " "
Debility.....	1			Negro prisoner under treatment during most of his term, discharged.
Dysentery.....	1	7	7	Recovered. Returned to duty. Civilian prisoner.
Delirium tremens.....	1	4	4	" " "
Eczema.....	3	15	5	" " "
Gastric disturbance.....	9	10	1	" " "
Gonorrhoea.....	1	7	7	" " "
Influenza.....	1	8	8	" " "
Lumbago.....	3	17	3	" " "
Measles.....	1	19	19	" " "
Neuralgia.....	2	2	1	" " "
Rheumatic pains.....	1	1	1	" " "
Sciatic pains.....	6	18	3	" " "
Sore throat.....	1	1	1	" " "
Sore lips.....	1	1	1	" " "
Tonsilitis.....	1	4	4	" " "
Tonsilitis follicular.....	1	9	9	" " "
Toothache.....	1	1	1	" " "
Total number of cases.....	100			

L. WATSON, M.D., C. M., *Staff Sgt.*

ANNUAL Medical Report of "A" Division, Maple Creek, Surgical Cases.

Disease.	No. of Cases	No. of Days	Average Duration	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abrasions.....	1	1	1	Recovered. Returned to duty.
Bruises.....	6	16	2	" " "
Carbuncle.....	1	2	2	" " "
Contusions.....	1	8	8	" " "
Cuts.....	5	42	8	" " "
Hernia.....	1	10	10	Prisoner injured previous to his confinement. Returned to duty. From old wound.
Inflamed foot.....	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Otitis.....	1	3	3	Recovered. Returned to duty.
Orchitis.....	1	4	4	" " "
Punctured wound.....	1	3	3	" " "
Sprains and strains.....	8	19	2	" " "
Stricture.....	1	7	7	" " "
Ulcers.....	1	1	1	" " "
Varicocele.....	1	6	6	Invalided.
Total number of cases.....	30			

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M., *Staff Sgt.*

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON T. A. WROUGHTON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACLEOD BARRACKS, 30th November, 1898.

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 disease amongst our horses during the year, and the general health throughout the district has been of the best amongst all classes of cattle and horses.

My report on quarantine operations in this district will give a detailed account of work performed outside of the ordinary police veterinary work.

One outbreak of glanders occurred at Lethbridge during the latter part of May and the beginning of June:—A four horse team belonging to W.D. Whitney was stopped by the police near the "K" Division, St. Mary's detachment, owing to a complaint that one of the horses in the team, which was conveying a party to Cardston, was suffering from "glanders." The suspected animal was taken out of the team and isolated and word sent to me. On arrival I found the animal badly affected and in consequence ordered it to be destroyed and the body carefully buried. Unfortunately the rest of the team had gone on to Cardston, a Mormon settlement, about 40 odd miles from Lethbridge. I telephoned the police to be on the lookout for the team and to warn the community not to admit them into any stables; finally we managed to get hold of all the horses, one died before I could see it, the remaining two which showed no clinical symptoms I quarantined and tested with the Mallein test, one reacted the other did not. I also quarantined Whitney's stable and tested all the horses that had been subjected to the contagion, outside of the team one other reacted. All animals found by the test to be "glandered" were destroyed. This outbreak occasioned some alarm and any horses that showed any suspicious symptom at all, were either reported by the owner, or more often by an interested neighbour so that for a time I had my hands pretty full. Some of these had to be tested and amongst other a horse that had been borrowed to make up the team after the police removed the first suspected horse and before it was known to be "glandered." Mr. Whitney who is a livery stable keeper, lost not only the horses that were destroyed, but his business suffered to a serious extent as the stable had to be closed down and thoroughly renovated, he did not take kindly to the measures I adopted and was somewhat obstructive, so much so that I found it necessary to proceed against him under the Animal Contagious Disease Act, with the result that a fine of \$50 and costs was inflicted which had a very salutary effect, as I had no further trouble. I am glad to say that owing to the vigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Act, in which I was well supported by Staff-Sergeant Fraser, and Corporal Lewis I have every reason to believe that the disease has been checked. No fresh cases having occurred.

I made one trip through the mountains during the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway and my attention was drawn to a peculiar disease very prevalent which was known in the locality as "Foot disease." Some of our own horses doing

duty on the line contracted it, but these animals were put under a course of surgical and medicinal treatment with a result that all recovered, on the other hand a large number of the horses belonging to contractors and others perished owing to a lack of proper care and treatment.

The disease in my opinion, was due to the local toxic action of the soil which naturally contained deleterious constituents in large quantities, the product of decomposing vegetable matter, the disease usually resulted from an injury to the skin and sub-intaneous tissues in the region of the coronet, such as calks, etc. At first these would not cause much apprehension, but inflammation followed by supuration would inevitably result, and unless proper surgical means were adopted which was seldom done, the whole foot would become under run, separating the horny from the sensitive laminae, causing the animal excruciating agony, loss of appetite and condition, and finally, unless relieved, death. In some cases the whole hoof would slough off; wounds also of other parts of the body than the foot seemed to take on a very unhealthy condition.

Of the horses mentioned in my last report upon which I performed the operation of "Neurotomy," viz.: Reg. Nos. 1772 and 1758 of "D" Division and 1599 of "K" Division, have fully justified the operation. Two of them, Reg. Nos. 1772 and 1599, were sold last June and fetched better prices than I could have expected, the other horse, No. 1758 is still at work in the force and doing good service.

On the 1st June, ten horses belonging to "K" Division, and nine belonging to "D," were cast and sold. Many of these horses had been running on herd for a long time owing to the fact that there had been up to that time, literally no sale for cast horses. These animals were put up at public action and owing to the fact that a number of railroad contractors were present who were anxious to buy any kind of broken horses, the prices realized were very good indeed.

During the year fifteen remounts were purchased, eight horses from the Quorn Rancho, six from J. Franklin of Macleod, and one from W. G. Arnold of Macleod. These horses have all done well, one of the Quorn horses was transferred to Depot Division. Two team horses were received from Calgary, Reg. Nos. 1957 and 2114. Twenty-two ponies were purchased during the early part of the year for the Yukon service, of these a car load of eighteen were shipped to Calgary, the remaining four were kept in this district. One of these was subsequently sent with another consignment of horses to the Yukon.

On the 4th June, some ten horses were taken from this district and shipped to Vancouver for duty in the Yukon district, viz: Horses, Reg. Nos. 1166, 1690, 1755, 1761, 2212, and pony No. 156, all of "D" Division, and Nos. 1464, 1534, 1874 and 1931 of "K" Division. These animals were all picked as horses suitable for mountain work, mostly oldish horses as their regimental numbers indicate, but well trained and broken, and horses that had been tried successfully on almost every kind of ground.

Seven casualties have occurred in the two divisions during the year, four in "D" and three in "K." Horse Reg. No. 1454 died in the post from pleurisy. Reg. Nos. 1442 and 1942 died from natural causes when on detachment, and Reg. No. 1689 had to be shot on account of his having fallen from a cliff when on duty in the mountains and fatally injured his spine. Reg. No. 1082 of "K" Division also had to be shot as he was suffering from an incurable diseased condition of the pedal bone, rendering the animal utterly worthless. Reg. Nos. 1083 and 728, both old horses died from natural causes.

There are quite a number of very old horses still at work in both divisions and some of these should be disposed of in the spring or when opportunity offers; as in the ordinary course of events we cannot expect them to survive much longer. I refer particularly to horses Reg. Nos. 521, 576, 513, 850, 706, in addition to these there are several animals unsuitable in other ways which it would be more economical to dispose of than to keep.

Authority has been received, I am very glad to state, to convert the north end of No. 2 stable into an infirmary stable, the one now in use besides being unsafe, is utterly unfit and inadequate for our requirements.

All horses not required for duty during the winter months have as usual been sent on herd, where they are under the care of a detachment whose duty it is to look after them. These horses are constantly visited by myself.

Before closing I would like to draw attention to the manner in which Constable W. G. Harrison has performed his duties. He has given me every satisfaction, and is a thoroughly reliable man.

I inclose an appendix of diseases from 30th November, 1897, to 30th November, 1898.

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

T. A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.
Inspector and Veterinary Surgeon

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Average duration.	Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks.
		Days.	
Incised wound.....	6	13	Returned to duty.
Collar gall.....	4	13	"
Debility.....	3	8	"
Lacerated wound.....	2	9	"
Spd. fetlock.....	8	8	"
" tendon.....	7	13	"
Calked.....	9	17	"
Scratches.....	3	13	"
Bruised foot.....	7	6	"
Shoulder lameness.....	3	23	"
Laryngitis.....	1	6	"
Paraphymosis.....	1	46	"
Influenza.....	3	26	"
Laminitis.....	2	47	"
Gravel in foot.....	5	10	"
Splint.....	1	16	"
Contusion.....	8	10	"
Punctured wound.....	4	5	"
Saddle gall.....	2	5	"
Supp. corn.....	6	6	"
Girth gall.....	1	5	"
Anasarca.....	1	5	"
Ringbone.....	2	16	"
Abscess.....	2	8	"
Pleurisy.....	1	10	Died.
Rope burn.....	1	8	Returned to duty.
Conjunctivitis.....	1	9	"
Curb.....	1	13	"

T. A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.
Inspector and Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX T.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT J. PRINGLE.

BATTLEFORD, 1st December, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1898.

The general health of the horses of the division is good.

An epidemic of strangles broke out among our horses last winter, but with great care and nursing they all recovered. I cannot speak too highly of the able assistance Constable Lindsay rendered me during that time.

The sick stable in course of erection will, I can assure you, be a great aid to me in making our sick animals more comfortable.

The hay, which was an abundant crop this year, was delivered well cured.

The oats were of first-class marketable quality.

One death occurred in the division during the year, which took place at herd, cause of death being peritonitis.

Our detachment horses have been subject to incessant duty during the year, but notwithstanding that they are in excellent health and condition.

The reserve that has been fenced in during the year has been of incalculable benefit to our horses, it being a grand range for them when turned out. It is also a great saving in forage.

We have at present sixteen horses at winter herd. They came in last spring looking as well as when they went out. It has proved beneficial to them, as it in a measure renews them for the following summer's work—prolonging their usefulness in the force.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. PRINGLE,

Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding
"C" Division.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Strangles..	3	66	22	
Typhoid	1	28	28	
Sprains	4	48	12	
Cystitis	1	35	35	
Debility	1	30	30	
Synovitis	1	35	35	
Sore shoulder	3	30	10	
Bruises	4	28	7	
Wounds	3	30	10	
Paralysis	1	40	40	
Thoroughpin	1	45	45	
Gastritis	1	20	20	
Laminitis	2	46	23	
Colic	3	3	1	

J. PRINGLE,
Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

To the Officer Commanding
"K" Division, N.W.M. Police,
Lethbridge.

APPENDIX U.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT G. FRASER.

LETHBRIDGE, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to tender my report for the year ending this day.

The general health of the horses of this division has been excellent during the past year; four deaths occurred during the year, viz.: Reg. No. 1938 was drowned while crossing the St. Mary's River on the 2nd December, 1897; Reg. No. 1082 was destroyed on 31st May, 1898; Reg. No. 1083 died from "acute enterites" on the 15th August, 1898, and Reg. No. 728 from "rupture of the stomach;" these are the only deaths I have to report.

During the past year the following horses were cast and sent to Macleod for sale:—Reg. Nos. 553, 1459, 1529, 1538, 1595, 1599, 1647, 1705, 1777 and 2063.

The following horses were transferred to "Depot" Division for duty in the Yukon:—Reg. Nos. 1464, 1534, 1874, 1931; also Reg. No. 1775 to "E" Division.

Horse Reg. No. 1941 was lost from herd on 18th April, 1898, and Reg. No. 1703 on the 30th July, nothing has been heard of these so far.

Horse Reg. No. 2062 lost in 1894 has been struck off the strength of the division by general order.

At last inspection of the herd by me the horses were in good health and condition.

The forage delivered by the contractors is of good quality.

The supply of drugs is satisfactory.

I beg to attach herewith a list of the horses treated this year.

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

G. FRASER,
Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

LIST of horses Off Duty for the year ended 30th November, 1898.

Reg. No.	Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Number of Days.
1601	Lame.....	Sept. 15, 1897.	Nov. 4, 1897	51
1599	Ringbone.....	Oct. 22, 1897.	do 4, 1897.	14
1088	Sprained shoulder.....	Jan. 10, 1898.	Jan. 17, 1898.	8
538	Kick on shoulder.....	May 17, 1898.	May 29, 1898.	13
1940	Sore back.....	June 13, 1898.	June 28, 1898.	14
1560	Torn eyelid.....	July 17, 1898.	July 24, 1898.	8
2260	Sore back.....	Aug. 21, 1898.	Sept. 18, 1898.	29

G. FRASER,
Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

APPENDIX V.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT H. T. AYRE.

REGINA, 30th November, 1898.

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 the horses of this division has been remarkably good during the past year, there have been no cases of contagious disease in the post, and only one death, caused by accident. I, however, have to report three cases of glanders on detachment, no doubt contracted while on patrol, as quite a number of animals belonging to settlers were destroyed, affected with the disease, in the districts patrolled by them, their numbers are Reg. No. 1981 at Kutawa and Reg. Nos. 1920 and 1898 at the Qu'Appelle detachments, these horses were destroyed, their carcasses burned, the stables thoroughly disinfected, and every precaution taken, with the satisfactory result that no other cases occurred. Horse Reg. No. 2371 was accidentally killed by throwing himself violently while being caught up off herd, thereby rupturing the diaphragm.

On the 17th January I left Regina in charge of 36 horses, 1 mule and 40 dogs for use in the Yukon district. I sailed from Vancouver on the 25th arriving at Skagway on the 31st January, these animals stood the voyage well considering the very rough passage, we encountered quite a gale going up the Lynn Canal, with the result that on arriving at Skagway both horses and dogs were covered with ice, with the exception of one dog suffering from distemper, they were all in good health and condition, when I handed them over to Sergt.-Major Tucker on the evening of my arrival.

During the past year 71 remounts were purchased at Regina and posted to Depot Division, one was transferred from "D" to Depot making a total of 72, out of these 52 were transferred to the Yukon to "H" Division and 2 to "C" Division, 18 remaining in the post, 10 of these deserve special notice, being, in my opinion the best horses purchased for some years, they were bred by Mr. H. C. Lawson, in the Qu'Appelle valley, by a thoroughbred horse called Derwentwater. Forty-eight pack ponies and 1 mule were also purchased, 45 ponies and 1 mule were sent to the Yukon district, and have since been posted to "H" Division, three are kept in the post and are used for carrying the mail to and from town, these ponies were good useful animals, and suitable for either pack or jumper work. Only 14 horses were cast and sold since last November, they averaged \$25 each, a very fair price considering their age and the service they have performed while in the force.

This winter there are 21 team, 24 saddle horses and 3 ponies in use in the post, all in good health and condition, the stabling is good, great care being taken as to the ventilation. The electric light in the stables is also a great improvement.

The hay used during the past year was of good quality, most of it put up by the Indians; the stacks were well built. We also had the usual quantity of straw for bedding, thereby effecting a great saving of hay. The oats were only fairly good; they were well cleaned, but not so heavy as in former years. Owing to the failure of the oat crop in this district the prices were higher than usual, ranging from 30 to 40c per bushel.

On detachments there have been the usual amount of small ailments, nothing of a serious nature, with the exception of the cases of glanders heretofore mentioned. Reports show the shoeing to be fairly good; in my opinion there is room for improvement. All detachments are kept supplied with medicines of a simple nature; if anything serious occurs a veterinary surgeon is called in, that is if the cost is less than sending one from here.

All patrols leaving the post are supplied with medicines and directions as to use.

The winter herd has been (as in the last few years) sent out to O'Brien's, who has given every satisfaction; 15 head were sent out this year. These horses are taken by contract at \$15 per month for the above mentioned number or under, if any more than 15 be sent \$1 per head each per month is to be paid. He guarantees to feed them hay during stormy weather and stable any that may get run down or be taken sick.

During the winter months a course of veterinary lectures is given twice a week. The men are instructed how to take care of their horses so as to keep them in health and condition, also the symptoms of the different diseases, more particularly glanders and other contagious diseases, are thoroughly described to them. A course of shoeing is also given in the blacksmith's shop.

Great care has been taken with the shoeing in the post. Every horse is either re-shod or shoes removed every month, as far as practicable. It is by comparing the work done by our blacksmith, Sergt. Robinson, with those outside the service that I think there is room for great improvement amongst the civilian blacksmiths. A shoeing book is also kept, in which all shoeing is entered. This is inspected by the officer commanding every month.

I append herewith a summary of cases treated, and under treatment, the past year.

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

H. L. AYRE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

SUMMARY of Cases treated from 1st December, 1897, to 30th November, 1898.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess on nostril	1	5	5	Returned to duty.
" shoulder	1	8	8	"
Anæmia	6	108	18	"
Cold	1	8	8	"
Colic	4	12	3	"
Injury to eye	1	30	30	"
<i>Lameness.</i>				
Bruised foot	1	8	8	"
Corns	10	150	15	"
Injury to hock	1	35	35	"
" stifle	1	14	14	"
Hip joint lameness	1			Still off duty.
Kicked on knee	1	11	11	Returned to duty.
Laminitis	11	198	18	"
Scratches	4	36	9	3 returned to duty, 1 still off duty.
Sprained fetlock	1	20	20	Returned to duty.
" muscles of back	1	32	32	"
" shoulder	2	62	31	"
" tendons	18	284	16	16 returned to duty, 2 still off duty.
Glanders	3			These horses contracted the disease while on detachment Reg. No. 1981 at Kutawa, destroyed and struck off strength G. O. 13103. Reg. Nos. 1920 and 1898 at Qu'Appelle Station, both destroyed and struck off strength G. O. 13103 and 13221.
Phthiriasis	1	18	18	
Rheumatism	1	68	68	Returned to duty.
Ring worm	1	17	17	"
Rupture of diaphragm	1			Dead, struck off strength G.O. 13610.
Sore mouth	1	8	8	Returned to duty.
Synovitis	1	40	40	"
Tumor melanotic	1	20	20	"
<i>Wounds.</i>				
Contused	4	56	14	"
Lacerated	1	7	7	"
Punctured	5	80	16	"

H. T. AYRE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

APPENDIX W.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT W. MITCHELL.

St. MARY'S, 5th November, 1898.

The Officer Commanding,
Macleod District.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions I have the honour to forward the following veterinary and quarantine report for the St. Mary's district for the past year.

Including horses brought into this country from the United States as settlers' effects or for purpose of sale, the total number entered at this Customs Port for the season just closed was 3,144, while of cattle, brought in as settlers' effects or imported for breeding purposes, a total of 312 animals were entered.

Of the horses referred to about 1,200 were the property of in-coming settlers, chiefly from Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, and destined, with scarcely an exception, for the Mormon settlement in the vicinity. The remainder, with the exception of about 500 including discarded cowboys horses and pack ponies, imported from Montana for the Klondike trade, were a useful class of work horses, brought in by Canadians for speculative purposes.

It might be here mentioned that a careful supervision was invariably exercised with reference to the healthfulness of the larger importations, and the same is true, with scarcely an exception, so far as the smaller lots were concerned, but nevertheless, a rumour having become prevalent towards the close of April, to the effect that mange existed amongst a large importation of 643 (brought in during March) at their ranges in the vicinity of Macleod and Mosquito Creek, the writer, acting under instructions from the officer commanding Macleod district, visited the animals in question, with the result that no foundation was found to exist for the origin of this rumour. Evidently their ragged appearance, in many instances, due to the desultory shedding of their coats, gave rise to the suspicions referred to.

With reference to the cattle it might be stated that, with the exception of 49 thoroughbred bulls, including Galloways and Herefords, imported from Utah and Iowa for breeding purposes, they were ordinary grade animals, but in good condition, considering their long over land journey, and, after inspection only, were allowed to proceed to their destination in the vicinity. In the case of the bulls, however, the non-compliance on the part of their owner with the regulations prior to their arrival on the Canadian frontier, necessitated the administration of the tuberculin test subsequently. Accordingly arrangements were made for administering the test at their owner's ranche, about 25 miles distant, and, as a result, one yearling Galloway bull was pronounced tuberculous, and, by order of the O. C. was driven across the Canadian frontier to the country from whence he came.

A cutaneous affection, known locally as "buffalo itch" and affecting range stock in the winter season, is said to have been more prevalent hereabout last season than formerly. Assuming, however, the existence of this condition, its nature and courses are already known to the authorities, because its presence here,

to a greater or less extent, is said to have characterized each successive season, almost back to buffalo days.

A few victims of black leg were encountered here and there on the prairie, and two or three came under the writer's own observation, but, considering the number of susceptible subjects in the ranging centre, the loss from this cause was very slight.

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

W. MITCHELL,
Vety. Staff Sergt.

APPENDIX X.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT C. H. SWEET-APPLE.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 30th November, 1898.

SIR.—I have the honour to forward the following annual veterinary report for the year ending this date.

The general health of the horses of this division during the past year has been good. Besides the slight injuries and incidental complaints I have to report that owing to the roughness of the trails, and obstructions met with in the Peace River district, horse Reg. No. 1876, which was cast as unfit for further service, and five pack ponies have died there. Two of these received injuries which proved immediately fatal, and the remainder ultimately died of their injuries. Some of these might have recovered if proper care and accommodation were accessible. Five cart ponies were purchased for service in the north and they have proved most useful animals.

There are about 10 old horses on hand which will be unfit for service after another summer's work and it will be necessary to have them replaced by some remounts in the coming spring.

A standing herd has been kept up and horses requiring a rest are given a run at grass, and when necessary or advisable they are kept out during the winter months. Weekly visits have been made to the herd during the year.

I frequently visited the different detachments and have found the horses in good health and well taken care of. The stable accommodation is all that could be desired.

Most of the saddle horses have gone without shoes, but it has been found necessary to keep the team horses shod except when the snow is very deep.

The condition of all classes of stock in the district has been good, and there is a marked decrease in the number of cases of glanders and "lumpy jaw," actinomycosis, black leg, symptomatic charbon, has been most prevalent in all parts of the district and with considerable loss in some localities. It will be advisable at an early date to adopt preventive inoculation to all young cattle.

The different detachments and all patrol parties have been supplied with veterinary medicines and instructions as to their use. I have examined all forage delivered at the post and have found it of good quality.

There has been on hand at all times what drugs and appliances were necessary.

I attach herewith table of cases under treatment and work performed for Department of Agriculture during the year.

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

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, V.S.,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding,
N. W. Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

CASES under treatment during year.

Number of Cases.	Disease.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
		Days.	
3	Laminitis	17	Recovered.
2	Rheumatism	14	"
1	Sore shoulder	10	"
1	Injury to leg, "contusion"	6	"
3	Strangles	17	"
2	Sprained foreleg	12	"
1	Catarrh	11	"
1	Influenza	17	"
1	Low condition	30	"
1	Abcess in nostril	4	"
1	Injury to mouth	10	"
1	Burnt heel	17	"
5	Lame	10	"

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, V.S.,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

SERVICES performed for the Department of Agriculture since November, 1897.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Animals examined and Number.	Disease.	Remarks.
1897.					
Dec. 5.	A. R. Moody, McAlister, Clarke	Beaver Lake.	50 cattle	3 cows lumpy jaw, actinomycosis	1 destroyed and carcase burned, 2 isolated.
" 5.	Mr. Logan	"	200 "	1 lumpy jaw	Destroyed and carcase burned.
" 10.	McBizneau	LeDuc.	6 "	"	Non-contagious.
" 14.	J. Shea	Ponoka	10 horses	Typhoid fever.	"
1898.					
Jan. 22.	Mr. Grey	Red Deer	1 "	Nasal gleet	"
Feb. 10.	F. Hamilton	Battle River	20 "	3 Epezzatic pneumonia.	Destroyed and carcase burned.
Mar. 17.	E. Anderson	Stony Plains	1 "	Glandered.	"
" 18.	J. Halverston	Burnt Lake	1 cow	Lumpy jaw	"
May 17.	Henderson & Stewart	Penhold	20 cattle	2 lumpy jaw	"
" 18.	J. Hartz	Red Deer	1 horse	Nasal gleet	"
" 23.	Mr. Gaugh	Fort Sask.	1 heifer	Symptomatic charbon black leg.	Carcase burnt.
" 27.	Mr. Smith	"	2 steers	"	"
" 27.	Mr. Nolin	"	1 horse	Nasal gleet	"
June 11.	M. Royal	Sturgeon River.	4 calves	Symptomatic charbon, black leg.	"
" 16.	Wm. Brandon & Lynnac.	Victoria.	4 "	"	"
Aug. 9.	Maloney Lavasseur & O'Donnell	St. Albert.	6 "	"	"
" 10.	Gartz	"	15 cattle	Lumpy jaw	Isolated.
" 13.	P. Kelly	"	18 "	"	"
Sept. 15.	Wm. Vold & Ravensburg	Battle Lake.	27 "	3 symptomatic charbon.	Carcases burned.
Aug. 30.	A. Arcand	St. Albert.	25 "	8 calves	"
Aug. 30.	Dr. Brasitwaite.	Edmonton	1 horse	Glanders	Destroyed and carcase burned.
Sept. 22.	Mr. Good	South Edmonton.	120 cattle	2 lumpy jaw	Isolated
Sept. 23.	Chamberlin & Connell	"	7 calves	Symptomatic charbon.	Carcases burned.
Oct. 4.	O. Mickelson	Edmonton.	1 horse	Nasal gleet	"
" 6.	Bonson & Montgomery	Fort Sask.	7 calves	Symptomatic charbon	"
" 27.	Peters, Raikes, Evans & Wilson	Pine Lake	10 "	"	"
" 28.	Gunston	"	1 bull	Lumpy jaw	Isolated.
" 28.	Krame	Innisfail	1 cow	"	"
" 29.	Botiez	"	1 steer	"	"
" 30.	Jos. Bengoeis.	St. Albert.	100 cattle	4 asymptomatic charbon.	Carcases burned.

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, V.S.,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

APPENDIX Y.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT J. J. MOUNTFORD.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual veterinary report of "F" Division of the North-west Mounted Police for the year ending this date.

The general health and condition of the horses in this division for the past year has been good, though quite a number of them have suffered from influenza during the last two months. Two of the horses are still under treatment but are doing well, though it will be some time before they will be returned to duty.

Horse Reg. No. 1676 which, had been exposed to glanders, was isolated and tested with the mallein test as soon as it came to barracks. The horse yielded to the test and was shot, the carcass burned and the stable disinfected.

I have examined all the forage delivered by the different contractors and found it to be satisfactory.

There has been on hand at all times what drugs and appliances were necessary. I attach hereto a list of cases treated during the year.

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.

Number of Cases.	Disease.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
16	Influenza	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ days.	14 returned to duty, 2 off duty.
1	Elephantiasis	30 days	Returned to duty.
5	Wounds	13 "	"
2	Caulk	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
1	Cracked heels	6 "	"
1	Glanders		Tested with mallein and shot ; carcass burned, stable disinfected.
1	Sprained muscle	7 days	Returned to duty.
1	Azatuna	32 "	"
1	Sore neck	12 "	"
3	Sprained tendons	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"
1	Saddle gall	5 "	"
1	Sore feet	8 "	"
1	Fever	19 "	"
1	Rheumatism	60 "	"
1	Colic	1 "	"
1	Indigestion	3 "	"
1	Debility	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"

APPENDIX Z

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT G. STEVENSON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, 12th December, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following annual report for "E" Division, for the year ended 30th November, 1898.

The general health of the horses at this post for the last year has been very good, there has been no disease of an infectious or contagious type.

During the past summer nearly all the horses were turned out on herd for a few weeks. At the present time the horses are in very good condition, and fit for hard work; they have been shod regularly and satisfactorily.

The hay and oats delivered at this post are of good quality.

All parties leaving the post were supplied with the veterinary medicines necessary, also instructed as to the method of administering the same.

The detachments have been kept supplied with medicines for immediate use, with directions on all for what they were for, and how to apply and administer them.

All detachment horses have been shod at the Post when in on duty, as it is difficult to get the detachment horses shod very satisfactory, but on the whole there has been very little poor shoeing done on detachments, and this was overcome by instructing the blacksmiths how the horses were to be shod. In winter when the horses are sharp shod the caulks are very small, but as long as they answer the purpose for which they are intended the smaller they are the better.

During the winter months the horses that were on herd, were visited once a week, and the feed and the condition of the horses thoroughly examined and reported upon.

The following horses were cast and sold:—

Reg. Nos. 1289, 1262, 1293, 1500, 1692, 1902, 1924, 1960, 1961, 2026, 1432, 1511, 1638, 1947 and 2289.

The following horses were transferred:—

Reg. Nos. 1957, 2114, from E. to D.; Pony, Reg. Nos. 160, 162, from E. to Dp.; Reg. No. 1775, from K. to E.

The following horses were purchased:—

Reg. Nos. 2375, 2386, 2387 and 2388, also three pack ponies, Reg. Nos. 160, 161, and 162.

The remounts are doing their work very well, except Reg. No. 2386, which in my opinion was injured prior to purchase by the police, which I reported on the 13th October, 1898.

The stock in this district is in very good condition, there has been during the past year several cases of black-leg, anthrax and actinomycosis, and a few deaths due to lack of care and feeding, the latter was amongst heifers that had either calved early or were heavy in calf.

All cases reported were attended to immediately, and if it was an infectious or contagious disease the animals were isolated from all other healthy animals, and all carcasses properly buried.

I recommend that the following horses be cast and sold:—
 Reg. Nos. 1791, 1498, worn out; Reg. No. 1970, worn out and knee sprung;
 Reg. No. 2097, weak tendons (Flexor pedis); Reg. No. 2241, splint (lame); Reg.
 No. 2246, enlarged hock; Reg. No. 2274, fistula; Reg. No. 2290, cut (lame).
 I inclose list of cases treated during the year.

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

GEO. T. STEVENSON, D.V.S.,
Vet. Staff-Sergeant.

Veterinary cases in " E " Division from 30th November, 1897, to 30th
 November, 1898.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess (single).....	2	16	8	Recovered.
" in foot.....	1	74	74	"
Bruised withers.....	1	12	6	"
" knee.....	1	7	7	"
Barbaric cut.....	4	74	18.5	One useless.
Bruised heel and foot.....	2	14	7	Recovered.
Colic (spasmodic).....	1	2	2	"
Chill.....	1	1	1	"
Conjunctivitis.....	2	17	8.5	"
Contusion.....	3	20	6.66	"
Corns.....	1	3	3	"
Collar galls.....	3	27	9	"
Dermatitis.....	1	13	13	"
Enlarged bursa.....	1	12	12	"
Favus.....	1	7	7	"
Lymphangitis.....	1	5	5	"
Luxation patella.....	1	4	4	"
Lacerated wounds.....	3	13	4.33	"
Open joint.....	1	30	30	"
Pneumonia.....	1	45	45	"
Run down.....	3	23	7.66	"
Scratches.....	1	4	4	"
Sprained tendons.....	1	4	4	Useless.
Splint.....	1	5	5	Lame.
Saddle galls.....	3	28	9.33	Recovered.
Worms.....	1	4	4	"

GEO. T. STEVENSON, D.V.S.,
Vet. Staff-Sergeant.

APPENDIX AA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT W. MITCHELL.

MAPLE CREEK, 6th December, 1898.

The Officer Commanding,
"A" Division.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to forward the following veterinary report for this division for the year just closed.

During the interval, since assuming the veterinary duties of this post (a little less than a month ago) the health of the horses has been exceptionally good, only two cases having occurred, and these of a trivial character, necessitated the placing them on the sick list.

Obviously, coming here as I did, so near the close of the year, limits me in the use of material for this report to such data as may have been left by my predecessor; and I find, on referring to the medical history of the horses of this division, that the following cases having been recorded:—

Reg. No.	Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remarks.
1492	Nail in foot.....	31, 3, '98	11, 4, '98	Returned to duty.
	Lame.....	9, 8, '98	12, 8, '98	"
	".....	29, 10, '98	2, 11, '98	"
1072	Caulked.....	26, 3, '98	15, 4, '98	Transferred to depot, 30, 5, '98.
2060	Cracked hoof.....	18, 6, '98	27, 6, '98	Returned to duty.
2367	Sprained hock.....	12, 9, '98	21, 9, '98	"
2385	" tendon.....	12, 9, '98	29, 9, '98	"
2317	Sore shoulders.....	20, 9, '98	4, 10, '98	"
2031	Incised wound.....	18, 6, '98	30, 6, '98	"
	Sprained shoulder.....	3, 7, '98	2, 8, '98	Turned on herd.
1484	Incised wound.....	22, 7, '98	2, 8, '98	Returned to duty.
2017	Sprained tendon.....	30, 8, '98	12, 9, '98	"
2057	Anasoreas.....	19, 7, '98	16, 8, '98	Turned on herd.
1833	Sore shoulders.....	22, 10, '98	4, 11, '98	Returned to duty.
2056	Quarter crack.....	27, 6, '98	24, 7, '98	"
1735	Pneumonia.....	22, 8, '98	29, 9, '98	"
1627	Colic.....	31, 3, '98	1, 4, '98	"
2023	Sore neck.....	3, 3, '98	15, 8, '98	On herd.
	Diarrhœa.....	1, 12, '98	3, 12, '98	Returned to duty.
2055	Broken hoof.....	3, 10, '98	14, 11, '98	On herd.
2160	Contused wound.....	2, 6, '98	20, 6, '98	Returned to duty.
	Sore shoulders.....	17, 8, '98	20, 9, '98	"
	".....	13, 2, '98	1, 3, '98	"
1522	".....	24, 3, '98	13, 4, '98	"
	Debility.....	4, 10, '98	28, 10, '98	"
2159	Sprained tendon.....	11, 8, '98	16, 8, '98	On herd.
1734	Saddle galls.....	29, 9, '98	4, 10, '98	Returned to duty.
2151	Lame.....	12, 10, '98	24, 10, '98	"
2007	Colic.....	5, 12, '98	7, 12, '98	"

In conclusion, I might say that the horses of this division, to the extent that I have seen them, present a healthy appearance, and, generally speaking, are in good working condition, while the spare horses, twenty-one in number, are kept on herd a few miles distant from this Post.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

W. MITCHELL, V.S.,

Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

APPENDIX BB.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories from 1st December, 1897, to 30th November, 1898.

15-10

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.	Tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1897.							1897.		No.	Dismissed.
Dec.	J. C. Couplan.	J. Hamplin.	Assault.	Dec. 1	C. Troyer, J. P.	Oxbow.	Dec. 1	C. Couplan.	"	"
"	Queen.	Thos. N. Morris.	Theft by agent.	Dec. 24	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	Yorkton.	"	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	"	"
"	7	Stuart Mundell.	Selling liquor illegally.	"	"	Walseley.	"	J. Benson & O. Tourquay, J. P's.	"	"
"	10	Queen.	Horse stealing.	"	J. A. McGibbon, J. P.	"	"	"	"	Prosecutor with-drew charge.
"	10	"	Assault.	Dec. 13	W. H. Neilson, J. P.	Yorkton.	Dec. 15	Judge Wetmore.	"	Dismissed.
"	13	"	Horse stealing.	"	"	Moosomin.	Dec. 15	"	"	3 months h. l.
"	13	"	Theft.	Dec. 14	A. E. Hart & G. F. Dunn, J. P's.	"	Jan. 12	"	"	Discharged.
"	14	John Palmer.	Vagrancy.	"	"	Walseley.	Dec. 14	J. Benson, J. P.	"	1 month h. l.
"	15	E. Enlinton.	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	Moosomin.	Dec. 20	G. F. Dunn, J. P.	"	Fined \$29.65.
"	15	Queen.	Theft.	"	"	"	"	Judge Wetmore.	"	Dismissed.
"	20	Steven Toye.	Refusing to obey summons.	Dec. 20	"	Yorkton.	"	W. F. Hopkins, J. P.	"	Fined \$1 and costs.
"	20	J. L. Lamont.	Theft.	"	W. A. Lamont, J. P.	Whitewood.	"	"	"	Brought to Moosomin to await trial
"	21	N. W. M. P.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	Yorkton.	Dec. 21	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	"	Fined \$3 and costs.
"	21	J. W. Jenzen.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" \$2 and costs
"	21	C. M. Abbott.	Deserting employment.	"	"	"	"	"	"	costs of court
"	23	Queen.	Horse stealing.	"	J. Saddler, J. P.	Gainsboro.	"	J. Saddler & N. Henderson, J. P's.	"	" \$10 & costs.
"	24	Percy W. Durant.	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	Whitewood.	"	W. A. Mann & W. A. Lamont, J. P's.	"	" \$21.25 & costs
"	24	J. E. Jenkinson.	Theft.	"	"	Balgonie.	"	Messrs. Barber & Hawks, J. P's.	"	4 months h. l.
"	25	Queen.	Pointing firearms.	Jan. 12	J. A. McGibbon & E. Bolton, J. P's.	Saltcoats.	1898.	"	"	Dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1897.										
Dec. 28	Queen	Alfred Stevenson	Assault	Jan. 6 1898.	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	Yorkton	Jan. 6 1898.	W. P. Hopkins	No.	Dismissed
" 29	"	E. Ellermun	Stealing hay			Wolesey	Dec. 28 1897.	J. Benson & O. Tourguay, J.P's.	"	Fined costs.
" 17	Mary Whitlock	J. Peronelly	Theft			(Grenfell	" 17	E. Fitzgerald & W. H. Ball, J.P's.	"	To pay half costs.
" 17	J. Taylor	J. W. Rollinson	Mischief			"	" 17	"	"	Dismissed.
1898.										
Jan. 3	Queen	R. Shupe	Drunk and disorderly			Moosemin	Jan. 4 1898.	G. F. Dunn, J. P.	"	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days h. l.
" 4	"	A. Elliott	Assault			Wolesey	" 7	J. Benson & O. Tourguay, J.P's.	"	Fined \$10 & costs.
" 4	"	J. Elliott	"			"	" 7	"	"	" \$5
" 5	"	J. Bailey	"			"	" 7	"	"	" \$10
" 5	"	J. Wood	"			"	" 7	"	"	" \$5
" 6	N. W. M. P.	John Foster	Insanity			Regina	" 6	W. Trant, J.P.	"	Sent to asylum.
" 7	Rose Pritchard	Joseph Pritchard	Assault			Fort Qu'Appelle	" 8	G. Burnsey & North, J. P's.	"	Fined \$5 & costs.
" 7	"	Chas. Allary	Supplying liquor to Indians			"	" 8	"	"	" \$5
" 8	N. W. M. P.	J. T. Shaw	"			"	" 8	"	"	" \$50
" 8	"	Thos. Robillard	"			"	" 12	"	"	" \$50
" 8	"	Wm. Flavel	Infraction of liquor license ordinance.			"	" 12	"	"	" \$1
" 9	Queen	Pete Tardy de Montrevel	Destroying account books to defraud creditors.			Saltcoats	" 13	J. A. McGibbon & T. McNutt, J.P's.	"	Dismissed.
" 10	"	John Eli	Fraud			"	" 11	J. A. McGibbon & E. Bolton, J.P's.	"	"
" 11	"	"	Theft			"	" 14	J. A. McGibbon & T. McNutt, J.P's.	"	"
" 12	Thos. Good	Thos. E. Good	Assault			Qu'Appelle	" 11	Brown & Hanley, J. P's.	"	Suspend'd sentence.
" 12	Queen	T. Fobart	Theft	Jan. 12 1898.	E. Scott, J. P.	Estevan	" 12	E. Scott, J. P.	"	2 months h. l.
" 12	"	D. Markle	Concealment of birth		A. C. Macdonell, J. P.	Moosemin	" 12	Judge Wetmore	"	Dismissed.
" 12	"	"	Perjury		"	"	" 12	"	"	"

12	N. W. M. P.	D. Matheson	Appeal from conviction for breach of Prairie P. O.				19	"	"	"	Fined \$2 & costs.
13	E. Scowan	H. Mulford	Assault	Jan. 13	E. Scott, J. P.	Estevan	"	13	E. Scott, J. P.	"	" \$50
14	N. W. M. P.	Chas. Folster	Supplying liquor to Indians.			Qu'Appelle	"	15	Brown & Hanley, J. P's.	"	"
18	Henry Mabb	A. Shuster	Peddling			Whitewood	"	18	W. A. Lamont, J. P.	"	\$5
19	Henry Mabb	Mrs. L. V. Marlett	Insanity			Moosejaw	"	19	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	"	Committed to Regina jail.
20	Agnes Purvis	John Cadden	Assault			Saltcoats	"		J. A. McGibbon, J. P.	"	Withdrawn.
21	Jos. Chalbot	F. Martin	"			Moosejaw	Jan.	21	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	"	Fined \$10 and \$12 costs.
22	N. W. M. P.	T. C. McQuarrie	Peddling			Saltcoats	"	25	J. A. McGibbon, J. P.	"	Fined \$10 & costs.
25	Dorothy Maple	John Cadden	Assault			"	"	26	"	"	Withdrawn.
25	Guy Mapleton	"	"			"	"	26	"	"	Fined \$15 & costs.
25	John Cadden	Guy Mapleton	Assault			Saltcoats	Jan.	26	"	"	Appealed.
25	"	Dorothy Maple	"			"	"	26	"	"	"
28	Henry Anthony	Duncan Fumer	Malicious destruction.			Yorkton	Feb.	1	N. W. Neilson, J. P.	"	"
28	N. W. M. P.	James McCoy	Drunk and disorderly			Regina	Jan.	29	W. Trant, J. P.	"	Fined \$5 and costs.
29	"	Abe Tebbitts	Larceny and obtaining money under false pretences from Boston.			"	"		"	"	Extradited Mar. 7, 1898.
29	"	Emma Tebbitts	"			"	"		"	"	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days h. l.
29	N. W. M. P.	Victor Waller	Vagrancy.	Mar. 7	Judge Richardson	"	"		"	"	2 months h. l.
1	"	Francis Dumont	Supply'g liquor to Indians			Moosejaw	Jan.	29	S. Green, J. P.	No.	"
1	"	John Belgard	"			Fort Qu'Appelle	Feb.	1	W. M. Graham, J. P.	"	"
2	"	J. D. Gale	Peddling			Whitewood	"	12	A. B. Potter, J. P.	"	30 days imprisonment.
3	"	Chas. Allary	Supply'g liquor to Indians			Fort Qu'Appelle	"	3	Gurnsey & North, J. P's.	"	6 months h. l.
4	J. B. Patterson	Thos. Blackwell	Infrac'n of liquor ordinance			Qu'Appelle Stn.	"	12	Hanley and Brown, J. P's.	"	Fined \$50 and costs
10	N. W. M. P.	Wm. Powley	Supply'g liquor to Indians			"	"	12	"	"	Dismissed.
10	"	Wm. Gibson	"			"	"	12	"	"	"
10	"	James Bungor	"			"	"	12	"	"	Fined \$60 and costs
10	Queen	Jos. Tait (Ind'n)	Drunk			"	"	12	"	"	Suspended sentence
11	Chas. Stevenson	W. Pickup	Drunk and disorderly			Moosomin	"	11	G. F. Dunn, J. P.	"	Dismissed.
14	A. Ogier	Alfred Downen	Larceny.	Feb. 12	W. C. Sanders.	Moosejaw	"	14	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	"	" with costs \$3
14	"	Leon Downen	Mischief			Wolseley	"	19	J. Benson and O. Tourguay, J. P's	"	Fined \$10 and costs
14	Queen	John R.ENDER knight.	Pointing firearms.			Yorkton	"	19	W. P. Hopkins, N. W. Neilson, J. P's	"	Dismissed; to pay costs
22	"	Geo. H. Meikle.	Theft.	Feb. 23	E. Bolton, J. P.	Saltcoats	Mar.	28	Judge Wetmore.	"	Dismissed.
22	"	P. de Tardig. de Montrevel.	Fraud	" 23	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.						
Feb. 22	N. W. M. P.	Wm. Kennedy	Supply liquor to Indians	Feb. 9	Saddler and Henderson, J.P.'s.	Fort Qu'Appelle.	1898.	Gurnsey & North, J.P.'s.	No.	Fined \$50 and costs
" "	"	J. B. Hosteller	Horse stealing			Gainsboro'	"	Saddler and Henderson, J.P.'s	"	Fined costs of court
" 23	"	S. Lutdon	Vagrancy			Regina.	"	W. Trant, J.P.	"	1 month h. l.
" 28	Queen	W. Finagon	"			Woleley	"	28 J. Benson, J.P.	"	20 days h. l.
Mar. 1	"	R. N. Woods	Stealing ride on C.P.R.			"	Mar. 1	"	"	10 days imprisonment.
" 1	N. W. M. P.	L. Scott	Creating disturbance			Regina.	"	C. E. Phipps, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 2	"	Pukutch (Indian)	Drunk			Fort Qu'Appelle.	"	2 Gurnsey & North, J.P.'s.	"	2 months h. l.
" 2	"	Golden Bird	"			"	"	"	"	1 month h. l.
" 2	"	Rustis Brabon	Selling liquor to Indian			"	"	"	"	Fined \$50 and costs
" 2	"	Paul Bruno	"			"	"	"	"	"
" 4	L. King	{ Adam Bull { Thos. White { W. McBride.	{ Committing wilful injury to property.			Moosejaw.	"	4 W. C. Sanders, J.P.	"	To repair damage and pay costs.
" 7	N. W. M. P.	E. Harrocks	Vagrancy			Regina.	"	7 C. E. Phipps, J.P.	"	1 month h. l.
" 7	Kate Moke	Frank Moke	Assault			Yorkton.	"	8 " "	"	Case dismissed.
" 10	G. Van der Ven.	R. Hamilton	Refusing to pay wages.			"	"	11 W. P. Hopkins, J.P.	"	To pay wages and half costs.
" 16	Arthur Moore	N. W. Watts	Corruption and disobedience.	Mar. 21	E. Salisbury, J.P.	Crescent Lake.		"	"	Thrown out by Crown Prosecutor
" 18	N. W. M. P.	Edward Cane	Vagrancy			Regina.	"	18 C. E. Phipps, J.P.	"	1 month h. l.
" 18	"	Alex. Laroque	(Giving liquor to Indians			Fort Qu'Appelle.	"	30 Gurnsey & North, J.P.'s	"	Fined \$50 and costs
" 21	"	J. Morton	Setting out poison.			Moosemin	"	"	"	Fined \$1 and costs.
" 26	Queen	Francis A. Coventry.	Neglecting to provide, &c.	Mar. 26	W. C. Sanders & H. Donell, J.P.'s	Moosejaw.		21 A. E. Hart, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 28	C. C. Bird	John Moore	Theft of wheat			Indian Head	April 15	W. P. Hopkins, N. W. Neilson, J.P.'s	"	Not yet heard.
" 30	Kirkland Ross	W. T. Smith	Assault	"	G. Thompson, J.P.	Yorkton	"	N. W. Neilson, J.P.	"	Each to pay half costs.
" 31	W. T. Smith	Kirkland Ross	Mischief.			"	"	"	"	Dismissed.
" 31	"	{ Kirkland Ross, { Almont Ross, { Almont Leroy { Ross.	{ Creating disturbance.			"	"	"	"	"
" 31	"	Leroy Ross	Mischief.			"	"	"	"	"

CRIMINAL RETURN.

No.	Name	Charge	Judge	Regina	Apr. 14	Apr. 22	Penalty
2	Neil McCannell	Horse stealing	W. Trant, J.P.	Regina	Apr. 14	Judge Richardson	1 year hard labour.
4	Jno. Cadden	Non-payment of wages	W. Trant, J.P.	Saltcoats	Apr. 14	E. Bolton, J.P.	To pay wages and costs of court.
5	Emil Seibert	Assault	W. Trant, J.P.	Regina	"	W. Trant, J.P.	Fined \$3 and costs.
5	W. Weightman	Theft	W. Trant, J.P.	Regina	"	W. Trant & Phipps, J.P.'s	Dismissed.
7	Queen	Drunk and disorderly		Moosomin	"	A. C. Macdonell, J.P.	7 days hard labour.
7	N. W. M. P.	Vagrancy		Regina	"	W. Trant, J.P.	1 mo.
7	Eliza Hornyak	Assault		Whitewood	"	W. A. Mann & J. Robertson, J.P.'s	Fined \$10 and costs
7	"	Shooting and wounding dog		"	"	"	Fined \$5
11	B. Fletcher	Larceny	W. C. Sanders, J.P.	Moosojaw	Mar. 14	"	Not yet heard.
11	Queen	Vagrancy		Moosomin	"	A. C. Macdonell, J.P.	21 days h. labour.
11	N. W. M. P.	Nuisance	E. H. Scott, J.P.	Estevan	Apr. 11	E. H. Scott, J.P.	Fined \$1 and costs
12	P. Barnblatt	Assault with intent to steal	Judge Wetmore	"	"	Judge Wetmore	L. Rosenblate fined \$10
13	N. W. M. P.	Drunk and disorderly		Regina	May 13	W. Trant, J.P.	1 mo. hard labour.
14	Queen	Housebreaking and theft		Grenfell	Apr. 16	E. Fitzgerald & W. H. Ball, J.P.'s	Dismissed.
15	D. A. Lindsay	Theft		Fort Qu'Appelle	"	Guernsey & North, J.P.'s	"
20	Entin Kaiser	Assault		Regina	"	W. Trant, J.P.	Fined \$2 and costs
21	K. T. Stenshom	Using abusive language		Barracks, Regina	"	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	Dismissed.
24	N. W. M. P.	Vagrancy		"	"	"	1 mo. hard labour.
25	"	Stealing ride on C.P.R.		"	"	"	10 d. imprisonment
25	"	Theft		"	"	"	Fined \$10 and costs
27	"	Refusing to go to prairie fire		Estevan	"	E. H. Scott, J.P.	Fined \$1
27	Thomas Klyne	Setting out prairie fire		Qu'Appelle	"	"	Dismissed.
27	Joseph Warta	Drunk and disorderly		Barracks, Regina	"	Brown & Hanley	30 days h. labour.
30	N. W. M. P.	"		Gainsboro	"	J. A. McGibbon	Fined \$10 and costs
30	W. Boats	Setting prairie fire		Oxbow	"	J. A. Saddler, J.P.	Fined \$50
3	A. Preston	Obtaining money by false pretences		"	May 3	Cope & Disney, J.P.'s	Case withdrawn with costs.
3	N. W. M. P.	Stealing ride on C.P.R.		Barracks, Regina	"	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	10 d. imprisonment
3	"	"		"	"	"	"
3	"	"		"	"	"	"
4	Fannie McCaw	Insane		Whitewood	"	Supt. Howe	"
7	N. W. M. P.	Stealing ride on train		Estevan	"	W. A. Mann, J.P.	Sent to Regina.
7	"	Breach of Prairie F. O.		Moosomin	"	E. H. Scott, J.P.	Fined \$10.
8	Queen	Vagrancy		Barracks, Regina	"	18 G. F. Dunn, J.P.	Fined \$20 and costs or 1 mo. h. l.
8	"	"		"	"	9 Supt. Howe	1 mo. hard labour.
8	"	"		"	"	"	15 d.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
May 9	F. C. Mercer...	G. Spring Rice...	Shooting on Sunday			Regina.....	May 12	W. Trant, J.P.	No.	Dismissed; prosecutor to pay costs Fined \$3 and costs.
" 9	Queen.....	William Croft...	Drunk			Barracks, Regina	"	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 10	J. Hildebrand.	Alex. Larocque.	Forgery			Fort Qu'Appelle	"	Cuernsey & North, J.P.'s.	"	Fined \$1 and costs. To pay wages, \$10. Fined \$1.40 & costs
" 10	Alex. Goyer.	J. Hildebrand.	Theft of tree.			"	Mar. 19	"	"	Allowed bail.
" 10	T. Robillard	F. Sheppard.	Non-payment of wages.			"	"	"	"	
" 14	N. W. M. P.	Weightman.	Stealing ride on C. P. R.			Moosejaw	Apr. 14	S. Green, J.P.	"	
" 14	Queen.....	John Armstrong.	Stealing and killing cattle	May 18	W. A. Mann & A. P. Potter, J.P.'s	Whitewood				
" 14	N. W. M. P.	W. Wains.....	Breach of Prairie F. O.			Moosomin.....	May 16	G. T. Dunn, J.P. No.		Fined \$5 and costs or 1 week h. l.
" 16	Katherine Legg	Thos. Hiscocke.	Indecent assault.	May 18	W. Trant, J.P.	Regina.....	June 21	Judge Richardson.	"	Acquitted.
" 13	Queen.....	Kenneth McDonald.	Vagrancy			Barracks, Regina	May 14	Supt. Howe.	"	20 d. hard labour.
" 16	"	C. H. Gilvay, jr.	Kindling fire without guard.			"	"	"	"	
" 17	N. W. M. P.	A. Hewgill.....	Breach of Prairie F. O.			Moosomin.....	"	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	"	Fined \$5 and \$2 costs.
" 17	"	G. W. Downie.	Setting prairie fire.			Grenfell.....	"	30 G. F. Dunn, J.P. "	"	Fined \$25 and costs or 1 m. h. l.
" 19	"	J. B. Laroque	Forgery			"	"	R. S. Lake & S. Fleming, J.P.'s	"	Fined \$2 and costs.
" 20	"	Do-choo-oo-sen.	Breach of Prairie F. O.			Fort Qu'Appelle.	May 20	Jos. Hollies, J.P. No.	"	Not yet heard.
" 20	"	Ka-he-se-kow-paw-wist-to-way's-son.	"			Touchwood	"	"	"	Dismissed.
" 21	S. Sanderson.	T. N. Morris....	Obtaining money by false pretenses.			Yorkton.....	"	N. W. Neilson....	"	"
" 20	N. W. M. P.	Wm. Boyd	Setting prairie fire			Montgomery...	"	A. B. Potter, J.P. "	"	Fined \$10 & costs.
" 20	"	Wm. Johnston.	"			Wapella.....	"	13 W. Logan, J.P. "	"	\$10
" 13	L. D. Keown.	J. Fudge.....	Breach of license ordinance.			"	"	13 W. Logan & W. Blyth, J.P.'s	"	\$50
" 23	J. S. Crearor.	Gafetzi Paulek.	Insane.			Yorkton.....	"	W. F. Hopkins, J.P. "	"	(Committed to Regina jail.

"	23	J. Hammel	L. Hammel	"	May	23	J. A. McKenzie, J. P.	North Portal	"	23	A. McKenzie	"	"
"	24	David Scott	John Oxnerd	Deserting employment	"	"	"	Wapella	"	25	W. Logan, J. P.	"	30 days imprisonment with hard labour. Committed to Regina jail.
"	26	N. W. M. P.	S. Hagward	Insane	May	26	J. J. Heaslip, J. P.	Alameda	"	26	J. Heaslip, J. P.	"	Dismissed.
"	26	"	W. Wolf	Branch of Prairie F. O	"	"	"	Moosomin	"	28	G. F. Dunn, J. P.	"	Fined \$25.
"	29	"	H. Petrie	"	"	"	"	Wolesey	"	29	J. Benson, J. P.	"	1 month hard labour.
"	29	"	E. Kinlock	Vagrancy	May	29	E. H. Scott, J. P.	Estevan	"	29	E. H. Scott, J. P.	"	Fined \$25.
"	30	"	J. Long	Setting prairie fire	"	29	"	Wolesey	"	30	I. Benson, J. P.	"	Fined \$25.
"	30	John Stewart	Peter Jacob	Stealing stone	"	"	"	Regina	"	30	W. Tarrant & C. Phipps, J. P.'s	"	To pay costs.
"	31	N. W. M. P.	Samuel Hazell	Vagrancy	"	"	"	Moosojaw	"	31	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	"	1 m. with h. labour.
June	1	Queen	Jos. Brand	Horse stealing	"	"	"	Moosomin	June	24	Judge Wetmore	"	2 years penitentiary 2 mos.
"	1	"	"	Forgery	"	"	"	Wolesey	"	24	"	"	Fined \$3 & costs.
"	2	"	P. Martineau	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	Sunnymead	"	3	O. Tourguay, J. P.	"	" \$2
"	1	Joseph Turner	Ray Hatch	Deserting employment	"	"	"	Whitewood	"	1	W. A. Mann, J. P.	"	" \$10
"	1	N. W. M. P.	J. L. Lamont	Drunk	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"
"	1	"	Peter Rimet	Killing game in close season	"	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	" \$1
"	2	"	Peace Hans	Theft	June	3	W. Cope, J. P.	Moosojaw	"	2	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	"	1 m. hard labour.
"	3	"	J. Jones	Vagrancy	"	"	"	Oxbow	"	3	W. Cope, J. P.	"	Ordered to leave the town.
"	4	"	Charles Allen	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	Moosojaw	"	4	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	"	Fined \$10 and costs or 30 days h. l.
"	4	"	Jas. Summers	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	Fined \$15 and costs or 30 days h. l.
"	4	Queen	J. Pooler	Stealing ride on railway	"	"	"	Moosomin	"	5	A. C. Macdonell, J. P.	"	Dismissed.
"	5	T. Powell	Annie Powell	Insane	June	5	G. Thompson, J. P.	Indian Head	"	5	G. Thompson, J. P.	"	Committed to Regina jail.
"	6	N. W. M. P.	Thomas T. Terry	Drunk	"	"	"	Whitewood	"	7	Colin Bird, J. P.	"	Fined \$2 & costs.
"	11	"	Stanley Bond	" and disorderly	"	"	"	Moosojaw	"	11	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	"	Fined \$5 & costs or 30 days h. l.
"	13	Peter Hourie	The Young Saulteaux (Indian)	" on reserve	"	"	"	Crooked Lake	"	13	J. P. Wright, J. P., Indian agent	"	30 days hard labour
"	13	Queen	J. McGeary	Stealing ride on C. P. R.	"	"	"	Wolesey	"	13	J. Benson, J. P.	"	10 d. imprisonment
"	13	"	A. S. Pendleton	" and vagrancy	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	"	10 d. imprisonment with hard labour
"	15	"	Harry Joeselvit	Theft	"	"	"	Barracks, Regina	"	16	Lusp. McGibbon & Supt. Howe	"	1 month h. l.
"	6	Rose Pritchard	Joseph Pritchard	Desertion	"	"	"	Regina	June	15	W. Trant, J. P.	"	Defendant left country.
"	14	N. W. M. P.	James McCoy	Drunk and disorderly	June	9	E. H. Scott, J. P.	Estevan	"	9	E. H. Scott, J. P.	"	1 month h. l.
"	9	"	D. Dreaper	Vagrancy	"	11	E. H. Scott, J. P.	"	"	9	E. H. Scott, J. P.	"	30 days h. l.
"	11	"	C. Hanson	Theft	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	16	Robt. Burnett	Neil McMillan	"	"	16	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	Moosojaw	"	16	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	"	Not yet heard.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	Trials by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
June 17	D. McLeod.	Mundy (Indian).	Assault.			Moosejaw	June 17	W.C. Sanders, J.P.	No.	Dismissed with costs.
"	N. W. M. P.	W. Slattery.	Drunk and disorderly.	June 18	F. Cope, J.P.	Regina.	"	W. Trant, J.P.	"	Fined \$10 & costs.
"	"	M. Pierce.	Common nuisance.	"	E. Scott & J. Stockwell, J.P's	Oxbow	"	J. Pope, J.P.	"	To pay costs, \$1.25.
"	"	B. Cope.	Stealing ride on train.	"	E. Scott, J.P.	Parksvan	"	W. Trant, J.P.	"	Given 10 hours to leave town.
"	"	M. Burmar.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	E. Scott, J.P., McTaggart & J. Stockwell, J.P's	"	"	E. Scott, J.P., McTaggart & J. Stockwell, J.P's	"	Fined \$2 & costs.
"	"	Jas. Moore.	Prairie fire.	"	"	Cannington	"	J. G. Hardy, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
"	"	Thos. Howe.	"	"	"	Manor.	"	"	"	"
"	Queen	T. Williams.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	Wolseley.	"	J. Benson, J.P.	"	Fined \$2 & costs.
"	N. W. M. P.	W. Gorman.	Stealing ride on C.P.R.	"	"	Regina.	"	W. Trant, J.P.	"	15 d. imprisonment.
"	"	B. Stevens.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	J. Stevenson.	"	"	"	Yorkton	"	"	"	"
"	"	J. Rinderknecht.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	"	"	W.P. Hopkins, J.P.	"	Fined \$2 & costs.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	C. Hachn.	A. Brucks.	Statute Labour Ordinance.	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dismissed.
"	N. W. M. P.	L. Scott.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	Regina.	"	W. Trant, J.P.	"	2 months h. labour.
"	"	J. Williamson.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Fined \$5 and costs.
"	"	J. Hickey.	Vagrancy.	"	"	Barracks, Regina	"	J.A. McGibbon, J.P.	"	10 days h. labour.
"	"	W. Slattery.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	Regina.	"	W. Trant, J.P.	"	1 month h. labour.
"	"	J. Henderson.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dismissed.
"	"	S. Lyons.	Vagrancy.	"	"	Barracks, Regina	"	J.A. McGibbon, J.P.	"	10 days h. labour.
"	John Cadden	P. de Tardy de Montvil.	Insulting language.	"	"	Saltcoats	"	E. Bolton, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
"	R. G. Hall.	J. Jackson.	Deserting employment.	"	"	Wolseley.	"	J. Benson, J.P.	"	To pay costs.
"	N. W. M. P.	T. Hiscox.	Interfering with constable in execution of duty.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Committing a nuisance.	June 25	J. Cope, J.P.	Regina	July	W. Trant and C. Phillips, J.P's.	"	Fined \$5 and costs.
"	"	M. Pierce.	"	"	"	Oxbow	June 25	J. Cope, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
"	"	J. Larocque.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Fined \$1.25.
"	Frank Bray.	John Ardern.	Horse-stealing.	"	Jos. Hollis, J.P.	Touchwood	"	Jos. Hollis, J.P.	"	Awaiting trial.
"	Queen	J. McLennan.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	Moosemin.	"	A.C. Macdonnell, J.P.	"	Dismissed.

"	25	Joseph Pash.	Charles Larson.	Cruelty to animals.	Whitewood.	"	28	W. A. Mann and Colin Bird, J.P.'s	Fined \$2 and costs.
"	28	S. V. Kingsey.	Donald McKillop Chas. Ritchie.	Non-payment of wages	Saltcoats.	July	5	E. Bolton, J.P.	McKillop to pay \$40 wages and costs; appealed; decision reserved
"	30	Jacob Daum.	Paul Ulrich.	Assault.	"	"	7	"	Fined \$10; appeal- ed; heard before Judge Wetmore, Oct. 7, 1898; de- cision reserved.
"	30	Eliza Airdnas.	Walter Weir.	Theft.	"	June	7	Judge Wetmore.	Committed for trial July 2.
"	29	A. Kelly.	E. Scowan.	"	"	"	29	E. Fitzgerald & Dr. Pushe, J.P.'s	"
"	30	L. Gobel.	F. Schneider.	Assault	Grentell	"	30	E. Fitzgerald & W.P. Hopkins, J.P.	Fined \$5 and costs.
July	1	N.W.M.P.	And. McGindley	Drunk and disorderly.	Yorkton	July	2	W.P. Hopkins, J.P.	" \$1
"	1	"	Mirvin Carson.	"	"	"	6	W. Trant, J.P.	" \$1
"	2	Peter Besaw	A. Blackman	Cohabiting with E. Besaw	Regina.	"	18	E. Bolton & Thos. McNutt, J.P.'s.	Dismissed. His father was bound for his good behaviour for 1 year.
"	3	D. J. O'Keefe.	Wm. H. Major, jr	Theft of dog chain	Saltcoats	"	18	"	Dismissed.
"	3	John Allan.	Fred'k. R. Major	"	"	"	5	J. Lavrell and W. Mothswell, J.P.	"
"	4	Queen	G. Endicott.	Deserting employment.	Pleasant Forks.	"	5	Colin Bird, J.P.	Fined \$10 and c'ts.
"	5	N.W.M.P.	J. L. Lamont	Theft	Whitewood	"	7	W. A. Mann and Colin Bird, J.P.'s	" \$1
"	5	"	Dan. Hunter, jr.	Drunk	"	"	9	J. Heaslip, J.P.	30 days h. labour.
"	7	"	C. Semineau.	Vagrancy	Alameda.	"	9	A. C. Macdonell & G. F. Dunn, J.P.'s	1 month h. labour.
"	7	Queen	B. Walton	Theft	Moosomin	"	7	J. Benson & Tour- guay, J.P.'s.	20 days h. labour.
"	7	"	J. Crewe	"	Wolesey	"	9	Brown & Hanley, J.P.'s.	Fined \$5.
"	7	Romuld Mutere.	Joseph Guyer.	Theft of C.P.R. ticket.	Qu'Appelle.	"	9	Gurnsey & North, J.P.'s.	"
"	7	"	Garfon. Guyer.	Theft	Fort Qu'Appelle.	"	19	Judge Wetmore.	3 months h. labour.
"	7	Mrs. P. Favel.	P. Favel.	Neglecting family.	"	"	19	W. Logan & W. Lowe, J.P.'s.	1 month h. labour.
"	8	Queen	E. Rawlinson	Found in dwelling-house with intent to steal	Moosomin	"	16	R. J. Phin, J.P.	Fined \$10 costs or 10 days h. l.
"	8	"	"	Having dirk illegally	Wapella	"	12	E. Bolton, J.P.	Dismissed. Defendant to pay costs.
"	8	N.W.M.P.	F. Talbot.	Breach of P.F. Ordinance	Moosomin	"	"	"	Settled out of court.
"	8	D. L. McDonald	Ewen McKay.	Abusive language.	Saltcoats	"	"	"	"
"	8	Annie Bobbick.	Emma Eli.	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	"	"	"

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.						
July 9	S.N.W.M.P.	George Davis.	Drunk and disorderly.			Regina	1898.	W. Trant, J.P.	No.	Fined \$1 and costs.
" 9	"	C. H. Fielder.	Theft			Moosajaw.	July	W. C. Sanders, J.P.	"	" \$15 and c'sts or 30 days h.l.
" 9	Queen	A. Townhill.	Pointing firearms			Wapella.	"	W. Logan & W. Lowe, J.P.'s.	"	Fined \$30 and c'sts or 30 days h.l.
" 9	W.T. Girdlestone	"	Master and Servant				"	"	"	Allowed to settle by J.P.
" 13	N.W.M.P.	Williams.	Furions driving.	July	J. Cope & Disney, J.P.'s.	Oxbow	"	J. Cope & Disney, J.P.'s.	"	Fined \$1.25.
" 13	"	R. Croft.	Insane	"	E. Scott, J.P.	"	"	E. Scott, J.P.	"	Committed to Regina jail.
" 14	"	J. Stirling.	"	"	"	Indian Head	"	Hanley & Brown, J.P.'s.	"	"
" 16	Queen	A. Henderson.	Theft			Wolsely	"	A. Kindred & J. Benson, J.P.'s.	"	30 d. imprisonm't.
" 16	"	D. Campbell.	Drunk and disorderly.			"	"	"	"	Fined \$3 and costs.
" 16	W. Handley	J. Fitz.	Demanding fees illegally.			"	"	"	"	" \$1
" 16	Queen	G. Biden.	Assault			"	"	"	"	Fined costs of court and bound over to keep the peace.
" 19	Betzey Daniel.	William Daniel.	Assault on wife and threatening her with further violence.			Touchwood.	"	Ios Hollis, J.P.	"	2 mos. hard labour
" 21	Queen	David J. O'Keefe	False pretences.	Aug.	E. Bolton, J.P.	Saltcoats.	Aug.	E. Bolton, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 21	"	"	Breaking into granary	"	"	"	"	"	"	Thrown out by Crown Prosecutor.
" 21	"	J. Hardy	Stealing ride on C.P.R.			Greenfell.	July	E. Fitzgerald, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 21	Miss Smith.	Goodier.	Theft.			"	"	"	"	3 m. s. hard labour
" 22	J. Oppenheimer	O. Krenke	Assault			Hyde.	"	Hyde, J.P.	"	Fined \$2 and costs
" 25	J. Johnston.	Fred Diamond.	Damaging hay			Moosonin.	"	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	"	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days.
" 25	J. Johnston.	Chas Diamond.	Theft			Regina.	"	W. Trant & C. Phillips, J.P.'s.	"	Dismissed.
" 25	Algery Jarvis.	Clara Jacobs.	"			"	"	"	"	1 month hard lab.
" 25	David J. O'Keefe	J. P. Campbell.	Assault			Saltcoats.	Aug.	E. Bolton, J.P.	"	Possession to pay costs (appealed).

27	Jacob Wurtz.	Christian Mundt	Theft of hay.																Settled out of court
"	N.W.M.P.	Ernest Gagnon.	Drunk and disorderly.																Fined \$10 and costs
26	John Hawkes	John Street, jun.	Selling liquor without license.																" \$100 "
"	Miles McArthur	Erie Bloom.	Deserting employment.																" \$1 "
27	Andrew Grege.	Caspa Susanna Grege.	Insane.																Sent to Brandon Asylum.
"	Queen	R. Kowasni.	Theft																1 mo. hard labour
28	"	Esaile Krebega.	Stealing hay	Aug. 4	W. S. Anderson, J.P.	Yorkton.													" Yes 1 "
28	M. H. King.	W. Weir.	Theft and burglary	July 28	Judge Wetmore.	Moosomin.													" 6 "
28	A. Kelly.	E. Scowan	"	Aug. 1	W. S. Anderson, J.P.	Yorkton.													" 6 "
30	Queen	Nicolaï Russniak	Assault.	Aug. 1	W. S. Anderson, J.P.	Yorkton.													" 3 "
"	N.W.M.P.	K w e e - K a w Hawk.	Drunk.	July 30		Fort Qu'Appelle													" No. 30 days "
30	"	William Debow.	"			"													Fined \$25 and costs
30	"	J. P. Jones.	Liquor to Indians.			"													" \$50 "
30	"	P. Pelier.	"			"													" \$50 "
Aug. 1	J. Johnston.	Harry Campbell.	House-breaking	Aug. 1	R. Chappell, J.P.	Fleming.													Withdrawn on payments guaranteeing conduct.
"	"	Jas. Clark.	"	"	"	"													" "
"	"	M. Shillingford.	"	"	"	"													" "
"	"	W. Shillingford.	"	"	"	"													" "
"	"	C. Shillingford.	"	"	"	"													" "
"	"	J. Gagné	Stealing ride on Rly.																" "
1	Ferdinand Jamec.	John Martin.	Assault.			Moosomin.													Dismissed.
"	N.W.M.P.	James.	Insane.	Aug. 3	J. Stockwell, J.P.	Estevan.													Fined \$5 and costs
2	S. Wagner	Frank Hest.	Stealing hay.			Regina.													Committed to Regina Jail.
"	"	John Hest.	"			"													John Hest to pay for hay.
"	"	Fred Besair.	"			"													J. Hest to pay for hay (and costs).
2	John Steed	John Lond.	Assault.			"													" To pay costs. 2 years hard labour
2	Co-Co Kwatoway	Joseph Pritchard	Theft of horse.	Aug.	G. F. Gurney.	Fort Qu'Appelle													2 Judge Richardson.
2	N.W.M.P.	A. Nartar.	Liquor to Indian.			Moosomin													Fined \$50 and costs
4	J. Johnston.	H. Decanor.	Stealing ride on Rly.																Dismissed.
"	"	C. Coussess.	"																" "
4	"	B. McEwen.	Vagrancy																1 month hard lab.
4	N.W.M.P.	Sarah Bourns.	Peddling			Whitewood													Fined \$5 and costs (appealed).
4	Queen	James Pinke.	Forgery																Dismissed.
"	"	Wm. Clark.	Stealing hay			Wolseley.													Fined \$10 and costs
"	"	J. Gibson.	"			"													" \$10 "
4	"	J. Manns.	Drunk and disorderly.			"													15 days hard labour

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	Tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.							1898.			
Aug. 7	N. W. M. P.	Spokan (Indian).	Drunk and disorderly.	1898.		Whitewood	Aug.	J. P. Wright, agt. & Colin Bird, J. P.'s	No.	1 month hard labour
" 7	"	" (woman)	"	"	"	"	"	8 Colin Bird, J. P.'s	"	"
" 8	"	A. G. Playfair.	Supplying liquor to Indians.	"	"	"	"	8	"	Fined \$50 and costs
" 8	Queen	John Fisher	"	Aug.	10 J. Benson, J. P.	Wolsley	"	8	"	" \$50
" 8	"	F. Adams	Horse stealing	" 10	"	"	"	"	"	Not yet heard.
" 8	"	"	Theft	" 10	"	"	"	"	"	"
" 9	N. W. M. P.	Jim Black.	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	Regina.	"	10 C. Phipps, J. P.	"	To pay costs.
" 10	M. Pachal	E. Hoffman.	Stealing hay	"	"	Whitesand.	"	13 A. Hutchinson, J. P.	"	Dismissed.
" 10	"	O. Foudri	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	"
" 10	"	E. Much	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	"
" 10	"	A. Much	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	"
" 11	W. Sider	Jas. Ramsey	"	"	"	Qu'Appelle.	"	13 Hanley & Brown, J. P.'s.	"	Fined \$5 and costs.
" 11	"	David Ramsey	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	"
" 12	Queen	E. Souchetti.	Assault and threatening to stab.	"	"	Wolsley	"	12 J. Benson and O. Touriquay, J. P.'s.	"	6 mos. hard labour.
" 13	"	C. Simoni	Vagrancy	"	"	"	"	13 J. Benson, J. P.	"	10 days
" 13	"	C. H. Hales	Assault	Aug.	13 W. A. Mann and Colin Bird, J. P.'s	(Sunnymead) Mooseomin.	Oct.	14 Judge Wetmore.	"	Suspend'd sentence
" 13	"	"	Having pistol on his person when arrested.	" 8	"	Sunnymead	Aug.	13 W. A. Mann and Colin Bird, J. P.'s	"	2 mos. hard labour.
" 13	N. W. M. P.	M. Muir.	Insanity	"	"	Mooseomin	"	13 A. C. Macdonell, J. P.	"	Con. to asylum.
" 17	L. Klyne	Joseph Guiris.	Impounding cattle	"	"	Qu'Appelle	"	19 Brown and Hanley, J. P.'s.	"	Dismissed.
" 18	A. Clancy	W. Clancy, jr.	Rape	Aug.	27 W. Trant, J. P.	Yorkton	Aug.	18 W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	"	Not heard yet.
" 18	J. A. Salter	L. H. Salter.	Insane.	"	"	Moosejaw	"	18 W. C. Sanders, J. P.	"	Con. to Regina jail
" 18	Henry Hoster.	Jas. McLennan	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	"	"	18	"	To pay wages & costs
" 18	Thos. Howarth	Wellington White	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dismiss'd with costs against plaintiff.
" 19	Alex. Jeannot	Gabrl. Anderson	Deserting employment.	"	"	Sunnymead	"	22 W. A. Mann, J. P.	"	Fined \$3 and costs.
" 20	M. Hyde	Julie Essner	Quitting	"	"	Hyde.	" 27	Dr. Busche and Sager, J. P.'s.	"	Hyde to pay costs of court.
" 20	"	A. Rugaski.	"	"	"	"	" 27	"	"	Dismissed.

"	22	Queen	M. Pivier	Drunk and disorderly	Aug. 20	R. Chappell, J. P.	Moosomin	"	23	A. E. Hart, J. P.	Suspend'd sentence
"	20	"	Thos. Gay	Attempting suicide	"	"	Fleming	Sept. 6	6	"	Diach. without trial
"	23	N. W. M. P.	W. Waddell	Vagrancy	"	"	Moosejaw	Aug. 24	23	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	6 mos. hard labour.
"	22	J. Bettridge	John Smith	Assault	"	"	Regina	"	23	W. Trant, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs.
"	22	N. W. M. P.	Victor Stubbing	Committing mischief	"	"	"	"	23	"	Dismissed.
"	22	"	Arthur Smith	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	Fined 50c. & costs.
"	22	"	Toby Greig	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	"
"	22	"	Richard Arnold	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	"
"	22	"	Westley Arnold	"	"	"	"	"	23	"	"
"	19	Queen	John Cadden	Unlawful seizure	"	"	Salcoats	"	22	E. Bolton, J. P.	Dismissed.
"	19	"	E. W. Boake	Receiving stolen goods	"	"	"	"	25	"	"
"	23	O. Tourigny	B. Lavie	Illegally impounding	"	"	Walseley	"	25	J. Benson, J. P.	Dismiss'd with costs
"	23	C. G. Buistron	Joseph Yeager	Deserting employment	"	"	Qu'Appelle	"	23	Brown and Hanley, J. P's.	Returned to work.
"	25	A. Fotheringham	J. Dolfin	Stealing hay	"	"	Grenfell	"	25	Dr. Busche and E. Fitzgerald, J. P's.	Judgm't suspend- ed for 6 months; Dolfin to return to hay.
"	26	Wm. Evans	W. C. Skinner	Deserting employment	"	"	Can'ngt'n Manor	"	26	J. G. Hardy, J. P.	Boy allowed to re- turn to his present employment.
"	27	N. W. M. P.	Richard Street	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	Whitewood	"	28	Colin Bird, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs.
"	26	"	Thos. T. Terry	"	"	"	"	"	29	"	" \$5
"	29	"	B. Mott	Insane	Aug. 27	J. R. Gibson, J. P.	Oxbow	"	27	J. R. Gibson, J. P.	Com. to Regina jail
"	29	"	J. Williamson	Burglary	Sept. 1	W. Trant, J. P.	Regina	Sept. 13	13	Judge Richardson.	Yes Verdict not guilty.
"	30	"	J. Dowling	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	"
"	31	"	J. Johnson	Stealing ride on train	Aug. 31	E. H. Scott, J. P.	Estevan	Aug. 31	31	E. H. Scott, J. P.	No. Fined costs of court
"	1	Queen	John Woolborin	Allowing a nuisance	"	"	Regina	Sept. 2	3	C. Phipps, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs.
"	1	"	G. Parker	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	Moosomin	Sept. 2	2	G. F. Dunn, J. P.	Fined \$1 & costs or 7 d. hard labour.
"	4	"	F. Hoydon	Stealing hay	"	"	Rocanville	"	6	A. H. R. Rastrand & W. Moran, J. P's.	Dismissed.
"	6	Annie Shank	Rudolph Paetral	Assault	"	"	Yorkton	"	13	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	"
"	5	Wm. Graham	Simon Crow	Theft of horse	Sept. 5	G. F. Gurney, J. P.	Regina	Sept. 8	8	Judge Richardson.	1 year hard labour.
"	6	A. J. Brabazon	F. W. Ross	Deserting employment	"	"	Yorkton	"	10	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	Dismissed, costs against defend't.
"	6	"	Horace Jackson	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"
"	6	"	Peter McNicol	"	"	"	"	"	10	"	"
"	7	N. W. M. P.	J. N. Sharman	Dentistry without license	"	"	"	"	8	"	"
"	7	Queen	W. Donovan	Stealing ride on C. P. R.	"	"	Barracks, Regina	"	8	J. A. McGibbon, J. P.	Fined \$5 and costs.
"	7	Queen	B. McHwan	Vagrancy	"	"	Moosomin	"	8	F. Dunn, J. P.	10 d. imprisonment
"	8	Mrs. Westly	Walcom	Drunk and disorderly	Sept. 9	E. Scott, and J. Stockwell, J. P's.	Estevan	Sept. 9	9	E. Scott and J. Stockwell, J. P's.	3 months h. l.
"	9	Queen	Michael Kelly	Stealing ride on C. P. R.	"	"	Regina	"	9	J. A. McGibbon, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs.
"	12	N. W. M. P.	A. Auger	Profanat'n of Lord's Day	Sept. 12	H. Disney, J. P.	Oxbow	"	12	H. Disney, J. P.	\$10 or 10 d. imprisonment.
"	13	"	J. Sair	"	"	"	"	"	12	"	Fined \$1.50 & costs
"	13	"	Geo. Barber	Theft	"	"	Moosejaw	"	17	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month h. l.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Places of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Sept. 14	N. W. M. P.	M. Grover.	Assault.			Regina.	Sept. 17	C. Phipps, J.P.	No.	Fined \$10 and costs
" 15	D. McIntosh.	J. Bartlett.	Deserting employment.			"	" 15	"	"	" 25c.
" 15	N. W. M. P.	W. Courney.	"	Sept. 15	W. Coade, J.P.	Oxbow.	" 15	W. Coade, J.P.	"	" 25c.
" 15	"	H. Huges.	Smuggling.			"	" 15	"	"	Fined \$2 per ton and costs.
" 15	"	J. Buske.	"	" 15	"	"	" 15	"	"	"
" 15	"	W. Harris.	"	" 15	"	"	" 15	"	"	"
" 15	"	B. Kimerly.	"	" 15	"	"	" 15	"	"	"
" 15	Queen.	N. McLeod.	Fraud.	" 26	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	Moosomin.	"	"	"	Dismissed at preliminary trial.
" 15	Felixean Bangot.	Lucien Morange.	Deserting employment.			Sunnymead.	Sept. 16	W. A. Mann, J.P.	"	Fined the costs of court.
" 16	Charles Larsen.	Black Smith.	Unlawfully claiming damages for horses.			"	" 16	"	"	Fined the costs of court and to refund \$15 claimed.
" 17	N. W. M. P.	Samuel Prior.	Insane.		Hanley & Brown.	Regina.	Sept. 24	C. Phipps, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 17	John Linkham.	L. Munson.	Fraud.			Grenfell.	" 21	Dr. Busche and E. Fitzgerald, J.P.'s	"	"
" 19	L. Lafontaine.	N. Sparvier.	Theft.			"	"	"	"	"
" 19	N. W. M. P.	Slyman Hasan.	Peddling.			Whitewood.	" 19	Colin Bird, J.P.	"	Fined \$10 and costs
" 19	"	J. H. Langstaff.	Creating disturbance.			Yorkton.	" 20	W. P. Hopkins, J.P.	"	" \$1
" 19	"	Wm. Fiddler (an Indian).	Drunk.			"	Nov. 10	N. W. Neilson, J.P.	"	" \$10
" 20	W. Pettingell.	C. P. Dermody.	Working an estray horse.			Whitewood.	Sept. 21	Colin Bird, J.P.	"	" \$1
" 20	M. Abbott.	R. Lavin.	Theft.	Sept. 28	C. Phipps, J.P.	Regina.	" 24	Judge Richardson.	"	2 years h. l.
" 22	Queen.	Mrs. G. Newton.	Stealing cow.	" 27	W. P. Hopkins, J.P.	Yorkton.	"	"	"	Not yet heard.
" 22	Queen.	Donald Simpson.	Perjury.	" 26	L. Robertson and Colin Bird, J.P.'s	Whitewood.	"	"	"	Allowed bail.
" 22	Frank Sloggatt.	John Busby.	Assault.			Wapella.	Sept. 24	W. T. Blythe, J.P.	"	Fined \$10 and costs
" 24	N. W. M. P.	William Kinel.	Drunk and disorderly.			Whitewood.	" 24	Colin Bird, J.P.	"	" \$5 and costs or 10 days h. l.
" 24	Queen.	G. Parker.	"			Moosomin.	" 26	G. F. Dunn.	"	Prison'r shot whilst resisting arrest.
" 26	J. Caldwell.	Robert Moore.	Shooting a bull.			Yorkton.	"	"	"	Dismissed.
" 26	Mary Stoolbaek.	E. Letner.	Assault.			Qui Appelle.	Sept. 26	Brown & Hanley, J.P.'s.	"	"

"	26	N. W. M. P.	W. W. Stoddart.	Drunk and disorderly.			Whitewood.	"	27	Colin Bird, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs.
"	27	Ernest Wilmers.	A. B. Potter.	Unlawfully collecting pound fees for horses.			Sunnymead.	"	30	W. A. Mann and Colin Bird, J.P's	" \$1 and \$1.50 compensation.
"	27	"	"	"			"	"	30	"	Fined \$1 & \$14.10 compensation.
"	27	J. Fregentt.	R. Boez.	Assault.		Oct. 1	Regina.	Oct.	1	C. Phipps, J.P.	Dismissed.
"	27	M. Boez.	M. Boez.	Master and servant.							
"	29	N. W. M. P.	F. Pollard	Drunk and disorderly.		Sept. 29	Oxbow.	Sept.	29	W. Coode, J.P.	Fined \$5.
"	29	"	J. Ayer.	"		" 30	Estevan.	"	30	E. H. Scott and J. Stockwell, J.P's.	Costs of court.
"	30	"	G. Muna.	Stealing rids on C.P. R.			Barracks, Regina	"	30	J. A. McGibbon, J.P	10 d. imprisonment
"	30	"	C. J. Farrow.	"			"	"	30	J. A. McGibbon, J.P., and Supt. Howe.	" 10
"	30	"	"	Whilst committing an offence had in his possession a revolver.			"	"	30	J. A. McGibbon, J.P., and Supt. Howe.	" 10
"	28	"	Donald Simpson.	Having an estray animal on his premises and not advertising same.			Sunnymead.	"	30	Colin Bird, J.P.	to run concurrently.
"	28	Charles Larson.	P. H. Curry	Theft			"	"	30	W. A. Mann and A. B. Potter, J.P's.	Fined \$5 and costs.
"	30	N. W. M. P.	B. McEwau	Lunacy			Regina.	"	30	W. A. Mann and A. B. Potter, J.P's.	Dismissed.
Oct.	2	Mrs. Kelly.	A. Kelly	Drunk and disorderly		Oct. 3	Estevan	Oct.	3	J. Stockwell, J.P.	Committed to town jail.
"	4	N. W. M. P.	Monson John.	Theft		Oct. 4	Moosejaw	"	4	W. C. Sanders, J.P	Dismissed.
"	7	T. Toth	J. Anderson.	Peddling without license.		" 8	Estevan	Oct.	8	J. Stockwell and J. McTaggart, J.P's	Fined \$15 and costs
"	8	N. W. M. P.	J. Williamson	Shooting with intent.		" 8	"	"	8	J. Stockwell and J. McTaggart, J.P's	Case dismissed.
"	10	"	T. Steain	Drunk and disorderly		" 10	Regina.	"	10	W. Trant, J.P	1 month h. l.
"	10	"	J. McLanaghan.	"		" 10	Grenfell	"	10	E. Fitzgerald, J.P.	Fined \$1.
"	11	McArs.	C. Melneznick.	Horse stealing.		" 10	Whitewood	"	10	Colin Bird, J. P.	Fined \$10 and costs
"	12	N. W. M. P.	John Cadden.	Drunk and disorderly		Oct. 15	Regina.	Oct.	13	E. Bolton, J.P.	Case not heard.
"	12	Alfred Eifick	Robt. Green.	Fighting on public street		" 13	Saltcoats	"	12	W. C. Sanders, J.P	Fined \$1 and costs.
"	13	C. Mackloney.	F. Engle	Theft		" 13	Moosejaw	"	13	Donley and Thompson, J.P's.	" \$5.
"	14	N. W. M. P.	J. McCoy	Drunk and disorderly		" 14	Indian Head	"	14	C. Phipps, J.P.	" \$10 and costs
"	14	"	"	Obtaining liquor when interdicted.		" 14	Regina.	"	14	"	" costs of court
"	17	"	G. W. L. McLeod	Insanity		" 18	Moosemin	"	18	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	" \$20 and costs
"	17	"	L. Coy	Refusing to destroy carcase of glandered horse		" 19	Grenfell	"	19	S. Rillerter and E. Fitzgerald, J.P's	Committed to Regina jail.
"	17	"	T. Williams	Drunk and disorderly		" 17	Regina.	"	17	C. Phipps, J.P.	Dismissed.
"	17	"	T. Colson	"		" 17	"	"	17	"	Fined \$1 and costs
"	18	"	E. Sheridan	Stealing ride on C.P. R.		" 19	"	"	19	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	" \$1
"	18	"	"	"		" 19	"	"	19	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	5 days' impris'mn't

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Com-mittal.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Oct. 21	Frank Appertley.	Alex. McKenzie.	Shop-breaking			Whitewood	Oct. 22	W. A. Mann and Colin Bird, J.P's	No.	Dismissed.
" 22	N. W. M. P.	Jos. Murphy	Drunk and disorderly.			Moosejaw	" 22	W. C. Sanders, J.P.	"	Fined \$10 and costs
" 24	"	L. Freeman	Profanation of Lord's day	Oct. 24	A. Cope, J.P.	Exbow	" 24	A. Cops, J.P.	"	" 50c.
" 24	Queen	Jos. Sharpe	Disorderly conduct			Moosomin	" 25	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	"	" \$2 or 7 d. impris'm't
" 24	"	G. W. Campbell	"			"	Nov. 16	Judge Wetmore	"	" 6 mos. impris'm't.
" 26	N. W. M. P.	Jithia Hiesinger	Robbery	Oct. 27	Colin Bird, J.P.	Whitewood	Nov. 16	Judge Wetmore	"	Not yet tried.
" 28	Queen	David J. O'Keefe	Obtaining money by false pretences.	" 29	E. Bolton, J.P.	Saltcoats				
" 28	J. Oppenheimer.	Kronke	Assault			Hyde	Nov. 1	Hyde, J.P.	No.	Oppenheimer to pay costs.
" 28	Town of Regina.	L. Munson	Breach of by-laws.			Regina	Oct. 28	W. Trant, J.P.	"	Fined \$10 and costs
" 29	N. W. M. P.	(Geo. Hiesinger	Theft			Whitewood	" 31	W. A. Mann and Colin Bird, J.P's	"	2 months' h. l.
" 29	"	"	Having a pistol on his person.			"	" 31	"	"	Fined \$5 and costs
" 29	"	Ed. Sherwin	Theft.			Moosomin	Nov. 1	A. E. Hart and G. F. Dunn, J.P's.	"	1 month's h. l.
" 29	"	"	Vagrancy.			"	"	1 G. F. Dunn, J.P.	"	2
" 31	"	Fred. Hawkins.	Cruelty to animals.			Moosejaw	"	3 F. Lewis, J.P.	"	Fined \$1 and costs.
Nov. 1	"	Elliott Gordon.	Shipping cattle out of Territories without having brand inspected.			"	"	12 W. C. Sanders, J.P.	"	" \$20 "
" 2	Rudolph Patral.	W. Hoffman	Stealing hay	Nov. 4	W. P. Hopkins, J.P.	Yorkton				Awaiting trial.
" 2	"	E. Much	"	" 4	"	Regina	Nov. 9	W. Trant, J.P.	No.	Dismissed.
" 3	C. Seibel	John Krapp	Stealing wood.			Moosomin	" 4	A. C. Macdonell, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 3	Queen	J. McLeod	Drunk and disorderly			"	"	"	"	
" 3	"	Henry James	"			Whitewood	" 5	Colin Bird, J.P.	"	Fined \$1 and costs.
" 4	"	A. Thorne	"			Moosomin	" 5	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	"	Fined \$2 and costs or 7 days h. l.
" 5	"	G. F. England	"			"	" 7	"	"	Fined \$2 and costs or 10 days h. l.

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

"	5 R. Sampli	Joseph Daniels.	"	Nov. 9	W. Logan, J.P.	Indian Head	"	5 Donnelly, J.P.	"	Fined \$2 and costs.
"	8 Queen	J. D. Joist.	Fraud			Wapella.	Nov. 11	Skillicier & Ball,	No	Discharged.
"	8 J. Dofin	W. Taylor	Assault			Grenfell.	"	J.P.'s	"	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month h. l.
"	9 W. Taylor	J. Dofin	Ill-treating a colt the prop- erty of W. Taylor.			"	"	"	"	Dismissed.
"	9 N. W. M. P.	Archibald Cowan	Working an estray team of horses.			White wood	"	W. A. Mann & Colin Bird, J.P.'s	"	Fined \$5 and costs.
"	12 T. Lawes	J. Holnoka.	Theft.			Yorkton.	"	12 W. E. Hopkins, J.P.	"	" \$1
"	14 Queen	Adam Riez.	Putting iron in grain to break a threshing machine.			Churchbridge.	"	21 W. Robert & W. Rowland, J.P.'s.	"	Case remanded.
"	10 Hilda Taube	J. H. Kern.	Non-payment of wages.			Moosejaw.	"	11 W. C. Sanders, J.P.	"	Dismissed
"	16 R. Crispin	J. Glenn	Indecent assault on his wife.			Indian Head	"	25 T. Donnelly & G. Thompson, J.P.'s	"	Bound over to stand trial in two sure- ties of \$400 at the sittings of Su- preme Court.
"	16 F. Shepherd	Peter Dedepps	Assault.			Moosejaw.	"	16 W. C. Sanders, J.P.	"	Fined \$5 and costs.
"	17 Queen	Jno. Blyon	Theft.			Wolseley.	"	17 Benson & Tourigy, J.P.'s	"	Dismissed.
"	23 "	Edgar Dell	Stealing ride on C.P.R.			Regina	"	23 Insp. McGibbon, J.P.	"	"
"	25 N. W. M. P.	W. Engle.	Theft.			Indian Head	"	25 Geo. Thompson & T. E. Donnelly, J.P.'s.	"	2 months h. l.
"	26 J. Glenn	R. Crispin.	Intent to extort.			"	"	28 "	"	Bound over to stand trial in two sure- ties of \$400 at sit- tings of Supreme Court.
"	28 N. W. M. P.	John Paterson	Stealing ride on C.P.R.			Moosejaw.	"	28 W. C. Sanders, J.P.	"	10 days imprisonment
"	28 "	Arthur Hates	"			"	"	28 "	"	10 "
"	28 "	James Black	Theft	Nov. 28	W. Trant, J.P.	Regina.	"	29 Judge Richardson.	"	3 years "
"	28 "	John Smith.	"	" 28	"	"	"	29 "	"	Remanded.
"	28 "	Edward Sprague	"	" 28	"	"	"	30 Judge Richardson.	"	1 m. imprisonment
"	25 "	R. A. McDonald	Neglecting to provide for family.			"	"	25 W. Trant, J.P.	"	1 "
"	30 "	James Boyle	Drunk			Moosomin	"	30 J. F. Dunn, J.P.	"	10 days h. l.
"	30 "	"	Vagrancy.			"	"	30 "	"	1 month h. l.
"	12 J. A. Healy	Jno. Farrel.	Theft.			Moosejaw.	"	14 W. C. Sanders, J.P.	"	Dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of Submons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Com. or Mitle.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1897.				1897.			1897.			
Medicine Hat.	Dec. 6	N. W. M. P.	John Cooper.	Selling diseased meat.			Medicine Hat.	Dec. 17	Ins. Wilson & F. J. Reynolds, J.P.'s	No.	Fined \$40.
Swift Current.	" 11	"	Wm. Chamberlain.	Vagrancy.			Maple Creek.	" 11	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	"	2 mos. imp. h. l.
Piegan Creek.	" 13	"	George Larson	Theft.			"	" 16	"	"	1 month imp. h. l.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Maple Creek.	Jan. 1	"	Jos. Tobin	Stealing a ride.			"	Jan. 1	"	"	F'd \$5 & costs or 10 days h. l.
"	" 1	"	Ang. Gamache	"			"	" 1	"	"	"
"	" 1	"	James White	"			"	" 1	"	"	"
"	" 4	"	H. H. Keys.	Neglecting to proceed to prairie fire after being warned.			"	" 4	"	"	Fined \$2 and costs
"	" 4	"	Chas. Harris	Stealing a ride.			"	" 4	"	"	"
"	" 13	"	John McKay.	"			"	" 14	"	"	F'd \$5 & costs or 10 days imp. h. l.
"	" 13	"	Arthur Walker	"			"	" 14	"	"	"
"	" 13	"	William Milne	"			"	" 14	"	"	"
Medicine Hat.	" 21	C. Rogers.	W. Gillepie.	Threatening			Medicine Hat.	" 21	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	"	Bound over to keep peace 1 year.
"	" 21	"	W. Kyle.	"			"	" 21	"	"	"
"	Feb. 2	C. Sherman.	Mary Odell.	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	Dec. 29	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	"	Feb. 2	Judge Scott	No.	Dismissed.
"	" 2	"	G. Holder	Conducting a lottery.	" 29	"	"	" 2	"	"	Convicted, released on susp. sentence
Maple Creek.	" 2	N. W. M. P.	Wm. Simpson.	Creating disturbance and drunk.			Maple Creek.	" 2	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	"	Fined \$5 and costs
"	" 2	"	White Thund'r (Cree).	Drunk (Indian Act).			"	" 2	"	"	1 month imp. h. l.
"	" 3	Jean Claustre	Paul Leviellie.	Assault			"	" 3	John Dixon, J.P.	"	F'd \$5 and costs or 30 days imp.
"	" 13	N. W. M. P.	A. Guardipui.	Breach Game Ordinances.			"	" 13	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	"	Convicted, released on susp. sentence
"	" 13	"	F. Gandré.	"			"	" 13	"	"	"
"	" 13	"	J. B. Laframboise.	"			"	" 13	"	"	"

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.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Medicine Hat.	May 13	W. H. Winterburne.	A. Mort.	Cattle stealing			Medicine Hat.	May 16	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	No.	Case dismissed.
Maple Creek.	" 14	N. W. M. P.	Wm. Lobban (juvenile).	Setting prairie fire.			Maple Creek.	" 14	"		Dismissed with caution.
"	" 19	"	M. Hadd.	Peddling without license.			"	" 19	"		Fined \$2 and costs.
Medicine Hat.	" 23	F. G. McLaughlin.	Chas. Cooper.	Cattle stealing.	May 23	Supt. Moffatt, J.P.	Medicine Hat.	June 17	Judge Scott	No.	Acquitted.
"	" 23	Betsy O'Neill.	H. Flack.	Creating disturbance			"	May 23	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.		Case dismissed.
Maple Creek.	June 4	N. W. M. P.	Frank David-son.	Stealing a ride			Maple Creek.	June 4	John Dixon, J.P.		5 dys. imp. h. l.
Medicine Hat.	" 6	F. G. McLaughlin.	W. Choese-man	Lunacy	June 16	Supt. Moffatt, J.P.	Medicine Hat.	" 6	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	No.	Dismissed.
"	" 15	F. G. McLaughlin.	J. Cooper, sr.	Cattle stealing			"	" 17	Judge Scott.	No.	Acquitted.
Maple Creek.	" 13	N. W. M. P.	F. J. Kenny.	Stealing a ride.			Maple Creek.	" 13	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.		10 dys. imp. h. l.
"	" 18	"	Ed. Johnson.	"			"	" 18	"		Ord'r paym't \$22.20
Swift Current.	" 20	C. Seymour.	J. C. Auger.	Non-payment wages.			"	" 20	"		1 month imp. h. l.
Medicine Hat.	" 21	N. W. M. P.	John Tone.	Vagrancy.			"	" 21	"		Fined \$10 and costs.
"	" 25	"	Ketiwayho.	Breach Game Ordinance.			"	" 25	"		"
Maple Creek.	" 29	"	John Hickey.	Stealing a ride			"	" 29	"		10 dys. imp. h. l.
"	" 16	"	Upton Breck-enridge.	Defrauding revenue.			"	" 30	Sup. Moffatt and John Dixon.		Fined \$60 and costs.
"	" 16	"	A. W. T. Martin.	"			"	" 30	"		"
Medicine Hat.	July 2	Jas. Johnson.	Chas. Jenkins.	Malignous wounding.			Medicine Hat.	July 4	Sup. Moffatt and Ins. McGibbon		1 month imp. h. l.
"	" 5	N. W. M. P.	Dan Miller.	Creating disturbance and drunk.			Maple Creek.	" 6	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.		10 dys. imp. h. l.
Maple Creek.	" 12	I. D. Willett.	J. F. Hestie.	Non-payment wages.			"	" 12	"		Ord'r paym't \$31.25
Swift Current.	" 23	N. W. M. P.	Fred Brown.	Stealing a ride.			"	" 23	"		10 dys. imp. h. l.
Morse.	" 26	"	James Brown.	"			"	" 26	"		"
"	" 28	"	"	Vagrancy.			"	" 28	"		1 month imp. h. l. (concurrent).

Lethbridge...	"	"	"	Oliver Worth.	Theft.	"	"	"	"	29	Sup. Moffatt and L. Paré, J.P.'s.	2 months imp. h. l.
Medicine Hat...	Aug.	1 R. Louden	G. Hudson...	Assault	Selling liquor without license.	Medicine Hat	Aug.	1 J. Wilkinson, J.P.	Case dismissed.	"	"	Case dismissed.
"	"	9 A. O'Neil...	G. Lee	Assault	"	"	"	10 Reynolds & Wilkinson, J.P.'s.	Fined \$50 and costs.	"	"	"
Maple Creek...	"	10 S. Sgt. Farr, Quar. Insp.	J. Bohnet	Breach of Contagious Diseases Act.	"	Maple Creek	"	10 J. Wilkinson, J.P.	"	"	"	"
Medicine Hat...	"	10 N. W. M. P.	G. Coope...	Drunk and disorderly	"	Medicine Hat	"	10 Sup. Moffatt and L. Paré, J.P.'s.	"	"	"	\$75
Medicine Hat...	"	12 " "	W. McEwan.	"	"	"	"	11 J. Wilkinson, J.P.	"	"	"	\$5
"	"	22 " "	G. Coope.	Creating disturbance	"	"	"	13 " "	"	"	"	\$3
"	"	22 N. W. M. P. and J. E. Grey.	W. Tom	Assault	"	"	"	23 " "	"	"	"	\$5
"	"	24 N. W. M. P.	N. Ryan.	Drunk.	"	"	"	23 " "	"	"	"	\$10
Maple Creek...	"	25 " "	E. Ryan.	Stealing a ride.	"	Maple Creek	"	25 Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	"	"	"	\$2
"	"	25 " "	Saml. Hadfield	"	"	"	"	25 " "	10 dys. imp. h. l.	"	"	"
"	"	25 J. A. Ross	Don'd Macleod	Assault	"	"	"	25 " "	Fined \$1 and costs.	"	"	"
"	Sept.	1 N. W. M. P.	J. J. English.	Drunk.	"	"	Sept.	3 " "	14 dys. imp. h. l.	"	"	"
"	"	1 " "	Stone-breather (Cree).	"	"	"	"	3 " "	"	"	"	"
Medicine Hat...	"	3 " "	J. D. Kelly...	Peddling without a license.	"	Medicine Hat	"	3 J. Wilkinson, J.P.	Fined \$10 & costs or 14 d. imp. Fine not paid.	"	"	"
"	"	3 " "	J. M. Murray	"	"	"	"	3 " "	"	"	"	"
"	"	3 " "	J. Young	"	"	"	"	3 " "	Fined \$10 and costs. Fine paid.	"	"	"
Maple Creek...	"	4 " "	J. Claustre	Selling intoxicants to Indians.	"	Maple Creek	"	6 Sup. Moffatt and L. Paré, J.P.'s.	Case dismissed.	"	"	"
"	"	10 " "	R. M. Bebes	Stealing a ride.	"	"	"	10 Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	Fined \$2 and costs.	"	"	"
Medicine Hat...	"	9 " "	H. Chapman.	Drunk and creating disturbance.	"	Medicine Hat	"	10 J. Wilkinson, J.P.	"	"	"	\$3
Maple Creek...	"	12 " "	G. Donnelly	Vagrancy.	"	Maple Creek	"	13 Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	1 month imp. h. l.	"	"	"
Medicine Hat...	"	11 " "	H. Heron.	Horse stealing.	"	Medicine Hat	"	13 F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	Case dismissed.	"	"	"
"	"	26 C. A. Adstitt	G. Larson	Assault	"	"	"	26 " "	"	"	"	\$5
Maple Creek...	"	26 M. Elliott	J. Rae	Stealing cattle.	"	Maple Creek	"	28 L. Paré, J.P.	Rel'd on susp. sent.	"	"	"
Medicine Hat...	"	29 T. Baker	A. Hefter	Assault	"	Maple Creek	Oct.	1 J. Wilkinson, J.P.	Fined \$10 and costs.	"	"	"
Maple Creek...	Oct.	1 N. W. M. P.	L. Bruce	Creating disturbance and drunk.	"	"	"	1 Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	"	"	"	"
Swift Current...	"	3 C. P. R.	John Bertram	Deserting employment.	"	Swift Current	"	3 " "	"	"	"	\$5
"	"	3 " "	J. J. Donegan	Drunk and creating disturbance.	"	Maple Creek	"	3 " "	"	"	"	\$5
Maple Creek...	"	1 N. W. M. P.	John Gardpui	"	"	"	"	4 " "	"	"	"	\$5
"	"	1 " "	Wm. Sinclair	"	"	"	"	4 " "	"	"	"	\$25
"	"	1 " "	Thos. Sinclair	"	"	"	"	4 " "	"	"	"	\$10
"	"	2 " "	Colin Felter	Creating disturbance.	"	"	"	4 L. Paré, J.P.	Case dismissed.	"	"	"
"	"	2 " "	Ivy Wilson...	"	"	"	"	4 " "	"	"	"	"

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.
Maple Creek.	1898. Oct. 2	N. W. M. P.	Burns Burling.	Creating disturbance	1898.		Maple Creek.	Oct. 4	L. Paré, J.P.	No.	Case dismissed.
"	" 3	"	Frank Lafram.	Drunk and committing nuisance.			"	"	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.		30 dys. imp. h. l.
"	"	A. Heffer.	Moses Elliott.	Non-payment wages.			"	"	L. Paré, J.P.		Order for payment.
Swift Current.	" 17	N. W. M. P.	N. F. Wachter.	Stealing a ride.			"	"	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.		10 dys. imp. h. l.
"	" 17	"	Joseph Yerton.	"			"	"	"		"
"	" 17	"	Henry Spencer.	"			"	"	"		"
Medicine Hat.	" 19	License Inspector.	J. Bassett.	Breach License Ordinance.			Medicine Hat.	" 19	L. Paré & Wilkinson, J.P.s.		Case dismissed.
"	" 19	"	H. Parkin.	"			"	" 19	"		"
Maple Creek.	" 24	Fred. Fisher.	Wm. Stothers.	Non-payment wages.			Maple Creek.	" 24	D. M. Howard.		Order for payment by defend't \$3.50
"	" 24	Wm. Stothers.	Fred Fisher.	Assault			"	" 24	"		Case dismissed.
"	" 24	"	"	Maliciously ill-treating horses.			"	" 24	"		Released on suspended sentence.
Medicine Hat.	Nov. 6	N. W. M. P.	T. Reilly.	Drunk			Medicine Hat.	Nov. 7	J. Wilkinson, J.P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
"	" 18	"	D. Cavan.	Assault			"	" 19	"		Sent to Terr. jail, Regina.
"	" 19	"	D. Calder.	Insanity	May 19	J. Wilkinson, J.P.	"	"	"		Dismissed.
Maple Creek.	" 28	Jas. Martin.	Jules Quesnelle.	Horse stealing.			Maple Creek.	Nov. 23	J. D. Moodie and D. M. Howard, J.P.s.		60 dys. imp. h. l.
Medicine Hat.	" 24	N. W. M. P.	J. Lechappelle.	Breaking prison.			Medicine Hat.	" 25	F. J. Reynolds and Wilkinson, J.P.s.		

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.
Lethbridge	1897. Dec. 8	Queen	Chas. Robinson	Drunk and disorderly	1897.		Lethbridge	1897. Dec. 9	F. Champness		Prisoner sent to Macleod to appear on warrant issued at Fincher Creek for assault. 6 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 26	"	Wm. McElroy	Vagrancy			"	" 31	Sup. Deane		"
"	" 28	"	"	Theft.	Dec. 29	Sup. Deane	"	Apr. 2	Judge Scott		3 m. penitentiary.
"	" 28	"	"	Burglary	" 29	"	"	" 2	"		3 years "
	1898.				1898.						
"	Jan. 6	"	S. Walitzko	Theft.	Jan. 7	"	"	" 1	"		1 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 17	"	J. Campbell	Burglary	"	"	"	Jan. 17	Sup. Deane		Case dismissed.
"	" 17	"	"	Vagrancy	"	"	"	Jan. 19	"		Case adj. <i>sine die</i> .
Counties	Feb. 2	"	S. Macdonald	Theft.	Feb. 5	F. Champness	Lethbridge	Apr. 1	Judge Scott		Prisoner discharged
Lethbridge	" 17	"	F. Millions	Assault	"	"	"	Feb. 17	F. Champness		Fd \$2 costs or 14 d. h. l.
"	Mar. 2	"	Jas. McQuire	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	Lethbridge	Mar. 3	"		1 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 6	"	Ch. Northwest	Cattle killing.	"	"	"	" 7	"		Case dismissed.
"	" 6	"	Pat. Oulette	"	Mar. 7	F. Champness	"	Apr. 2	Judge Scott		1 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 19	"	Thos. Farrar	Wilfully removing posters for quarantine	"	"	"	Mar. 19	F. Champness		Fined \$10 & costs.
"	" 23	"	Wm. McEwen	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	" 24	"		1 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 23	"	C. Elwyn	Theft	Mar. 24	F. Champness	Lethbridge	Apr. 2	Judge Scott		Prisoner released on susp. sentence.
"	" 29	"	Thos. Bayer	"	" 30	"	"	" 2	"		3 years peniten ry.
"	" 29	"	Y. Seaman	"	" 30	"	"	" 2	"		1 m. imp. h. l.
"	Apr. 7	"	J. H. Vere	Assault	"	"	"	7	F. Champness		Fined \$10 & costs.
"	" 7	"	Wm. Barton	"	"	"	"	7	"		"
"	" 7	"	S. Vere	"	"	"	"	7	"		Case dismissed.
"	" 7	"	J. Davenport	"	"	"	"	7	"		"
"	" 11	"	Jas. Peirce	"	"	"	"	" 11	"		Fined \$20 & costs.
"	" 15	"	Chas. Bulger	"	"	"	"	" 16	"		2 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 18	"	W. D. Hill	Theft.	April 19	F. Champness	"	July 19	Judge Rouleau		Case 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.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Lethbridge...	Apr. 18	Queen	G. Macdonald.	Theft.	April 19	F. Champness.	Lethbridge...	July 19	Judge Rouleau.	No.	Case dismissed.
"	" 21	"	John Vere	Neglecting to provide for his family.	"	"	"	Apr. 21	F. Champness.	"	Fined \$20 & costs or 3 m. imp. h. l.
"	May 2	"	J. Zimony	Assault	"	"	"	May 2	Sup. Deane.	"	Fined \$10 & costs.
"	" 4	"	A. Knowl	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	"	4 F. Champness.	"	" " or 1 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 13	"	Wm. Gay	Assault	"	"	"	Oct. 17	Sup. Deane	"	2 m. imp. h. l.; released 14.6.98 by order of Gov. Gen.
"	" 10	"	Robt. Laidlaw	"	"	"	Lethbridge...	1898.	May 10	F. Champness	Fined \$20 & costor 2 m. h. l.
"	" 11	"	Chas. Younger	Lunacy	"	"	"	"	"	"	Retained for observation; committed suicide on May 13 by hanging himself to cell door.
"	June 5	"	Geo. Fargo	Assault	"	"	Lethbridge...	June 13	F. Champness	"	Case dismissed.
"	" 5	"	Frank Rutki	"	"	"	"	" 13	"	"	"
"	" 5	"	Joe Bodie	"	"	"	"	" 13	"	"	2 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 5	"	John Fuzie	"	"	"	"	" 13	"	"	"
"	" 13	"	Frank Rutka.	Unlawfully having firearms on person.	"	"	"	" 20	Sup. Deane & F. Champness.	"	Fined \$10 & costs or 1 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 11	"	A. E. Hilsden	Lunacy	June 30	F. Champness.	Sent to Regina jail.	July 4	"	"	Adjudged insane.
"	" 17	"	E. Campbell	Wilfully damaging property.	"	"	Lethbridge...	June 17	F. Champness.	"	Ordered to pay \$10 damage & costs or 1 m. h. l.
"	" 23	"	W. D. Whitney	Allowing a horse to be moved from quar'e.	"	"	"	"	27	Sup. Deane & F. Champness.	Fined \$50 & costs or 6 w. imp.
"	July 6	"	Thos. Elliott	Theft.	July 6	F. Champness.	"	July 18	Judge Rouleau.	"	Case adjourned.
"	" 12	"	J. Beach	Burglary and theft.	"	"	Sent to Macleod for trial.	"	"	"	"
"	" 12	"	J. McDade	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	" 12	"	Wm. Ryan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	" 18	"	Thos. Latham	Se-duction under pro mise of marriage.	July 20	F. Champness.	"	"	"	"	"

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.			1898.			
Calgary	Dec. 2	Queen	J. Cooper	Selling steer affected with actinomycosis	1897.		Medicine Hat.	Jan. 16	J. O. Wilson and F. J. Reynolds		\$40 and costs.
"	"	"	N. Griffen	Vagrancy.				Dec. 9	W. R. Winter, P. M.		14 days h. l.
Gleichen	"	"	H. Bell	Stealing ride.				"	V. J. Beauré, J. P.		10 " Gleichen.
"	"	"	H. Britton	"				"	"		10 " "
Calgary	Nov. 27	"	W. Pebbles	Cattle stealing		W. R. Winter, P. M.	Calgary	"	11 Judge Rouleau		Dismissed.
"	Dec. 11	"	J. Maynard	Vagrancy			"	"	13 J. O. Wilson, J. P.		1 month h. l.
"	"	"	H. George	"			"	"	16 A. B. Perry, J. P.		Dismissed.
"	"	"	S. Johnson	Furious driving			"	"	28 W. R. Winter, P. M.		10 days h. l.
"	"	"	D. Samples	Theft		W. R. Winter, P. M.	"	"	30 Judge Rouleau		Dismissed.
					1898.			1898.			
"	Jan. 2	"	J. Leclair	"	Jan. 3	"		Jan. 11	W. R. Winter, P. M.		6 months h. l.
"	"	"	N. Griffin	Vagrancy				"	"		30 days h. l.
"	"	"	G. Dawson	Drunk and obstruct'g				"	10 A. C. Macdonell		\$10 and costs or 14 d. h. l. (did imp't)
"	"	"	C. H. Stroud	"				"	10 "		"
"	"	"	D. Campbell	Stealing ride on rally				"	16 "		"
"	"	"	C. Jackson	Theft of oats.				"	21 W. R. Winter, P. M.		Dismissed.
"	"	"	H. Clarke	"	Jan. 22	J. O. Wilson, J. P.		"	"		"
"	"	"	E. Everett	Lunacy				"	"		Comd'd to Regina to await pleasure of Lieut.-Gov.
"	"	"	Blood Indian Jack Crow.	Pointing a loaded gun				"	22 W. D. Shahtuck & A. Hamuster, J. P.'s.		30 days 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.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
Calgary	1898.				1897.			1898.			
	April 13	Queen	Bending Man (Black't Ind)	Skimming cattle				April 13	Insp. Wilson	No.	Dismissed with caution.
"	" 13	"	Mouse (Black-foot Indian)	"				" 13	"	"	"
"	" 13	"	Black Bull (Black't Ind)	"				" 13	"	"	"
"	" 13	"	Both Relations	Vagrancy.				" 13	"	"	Dismissed; ordered back to reserve (Onion Lake).
"	" 13	"	"	"				" 14	"	"	"
"	" 18	"	J. Reid	"				" 19	W. R. Winter, P.M.	" 14	"
"	" 20	"	A. Waller	Causing disturbance and vagrancy.				" 22	"	" 14	"
"	" 24	"	K.F. Stevenson	"				" 25	V. J. Beauré, J.P.	" 14	"
"	" 28	"	T. Maloney	Stealing ride, C.P.R.				" 25	J.P.	" 14	Dismissed with caution.
"	" 28	"	G. McNichol	"				" 28	Insp. Wilson, J.P.	" 14	\$5 and costs or 5 d. imprisonment.
"	" 28	"	W. O. Neal	"				" 28	"	" 14	\$2 and costs or 14 days h. l.
"	May 2	"	J. McKay	Drunk and vagrancy.				May	W. R. Winter, P.M.	" 14	"
"	" 2	"	W. White	"				" 3	"	" 14	"
"	" 2	"	Geo. Graham	"				" 3	"	" 14	"
"	" 2	"	Geo. Wright	Vagrancy.				" 3	Insp. Wilson, J.P.	" 14	Dismissed.
"	" 2	"	W. B. Conklin	Stealing ride.				" 3	"	" 14	10 days imp't.
"	" 2	"	D. McCurdy	Theft.	May 3	Insp. Wilson.		" 9	Hon. Justice Rouleau.	" 14	Dismissed (com-plaintant did not appear).
"	" 2	"	M. Ichi	Vagrancy.				" 4	Insp. Wilson.	" 14	6 days imp't.
"	" 27	"	W. Bready	Letting prairie fire escape.				May 5	"	" 14	Fined \$10.
"	May 5	"	Thos. Shaw	Stealing ride, C.P.R.				" 6	V.J. Beauré, J.P.	" 14	10 days h. l.
"	" 6	"	Owen Jones	"				" 7	J.O. Wilson, J.P.	" 14	5 days imprisonment at Banff.
"	" 6	"	R. McDonald	"				" 7	"	" 14	"
"	" 6	"	John White	Drunk and creating a disturbance.				" 7	"	" 14	14 days h. l.

"	"	Geo. Wright.	Stealing ride, C.P.R.	"	9 V. J. Beauré, J.P.	10 days h. l.
"	"	I. Sullivan	Vagrancy.	"	11 W. R. Winter, P.M.	21 days h. l.
"	"	Isaac Koase.	"	"	11 J. O. Wilson, J.P.	Dismissed.
"	"	Tim Makasta.	Stealing ride, C.P.R.	"	12 D.F. Knight, J.P.	\$1 and costs or 10 days imprisonment (fine paid).
"	"	Black Jack (Saree Indian).	Drunk, &c	"	23 J. O. Wilson, J.P.	10 days h. l. and 7 days h. l. for not telling where he got the liquor.
"	"	J. Dennie & J. Stevenson.	Stealing ride, C.P.R.	"	25 "	\$1 and costs or 2 days imprisonment (the former paid fine).
"	"	C. Fox	"	"	25 "	\$5 and costs or 10 days imprisonment (fine paid).
"	"	T. Pentecost.	"	"	28 "	8 days imprisonment.
"	"	F. Nairn	"	"	28 "	10 d.
June	1	H. Cochran.	"	"	1 "	7 days.
"	3	J. Maki	Drunk, &c	"	3 "	Fined \$10 and costs.
"	13	A. Baker	Vagrancy.	"	13 V. J. Beauré, J.P.	10 days h. l.
"	13	C. Vuicine.	"	"	13 "	"
"	13	Rgina Wavenbach.	Theft.	"	13 J. O. Wilson, J.P.	Dismissed.
"	13	A. Dugnease.	"	"	13 "	"
"	13	Queen	Stealing ride, C.P.R.	"	13 V. J. Beauré, J.P.	Fined \$3 and costs or 10 days imp.
"	17	J. Keeler	Fraud	"	18 D.F. Knight, J.P.	(fine paid).
"	11	J. W. Colpitts	"	July 2	Hon. Justice Rouleau.	Dismissed, caution.
"	17	L. Tadasure.	Vagrancy.	June 18	J. O. Wilson, J.P.	Dismissed.
"	17	{ M. Carter.	} Fighting	"	18 "	1 month h. l.
"	24	T. Murray	} Assault.	"	24 "	Dismissed, caution.
"	"	{ R. Capi- thome	} Assault.	"	24 "	The former fined \$5 and cost, the latter dismissed with costs against prosecutor.
"	"	{ R. Capi- thome	} Assault.	"	24 "	5 days imprisonment.
"	24	Queen	Stealing ride, C.P.R.	"	25 "	5 days.
"	24	J. Pelletier	"	"	25 W. R. Winter, P.M.	3 months h. l.
"	24	J. Edmonds.	Theft.	"	26 J. O. Wilson, J.P.	14 days imprisonment.
"	24	P. Sherridan.	"	"	"	"
"	25	Bad Young Man, Balck-foot Indian.	Drunk	"	"	"

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.
Calgary	1898. June 25	Queen	C. Godin	Liquor to Indians	1898.			June 26	W. R. Winter, P.M.		6 months hard labour.
"	" 27	"	"Cut Lip" (Sarcee)	Drunk	"			" 28	J. O. Wilson, J.P.		20 days imprisonment.
"	" 25	"	"Annelia"(Cree)	"	"			" 26	"		14 days imprisonment.
"	" 23	"	W. R. Wallace	Liquor to Indians	"			" 29	W. R. Winter, P.M.		\$50 and costs or 3 mos. imprisonment
"	" 23	"	M. Gaudin	Theft.	"			" 30	"		3 months h. l.
"	" 30	"	Chen T Su	Arson	June 30	W. R. Winter, P.M.		July 21	Hon. Justice Rouleau.		3 years Stony Mountain.
"	July 1	"	G. Turner	Assault on Indian.	"			"	"		Case settled out of court.
"	" 1	"	Thos. Behan	Theft.	July 6	W. R. Winter, P.M.		July 19	Hon. Justice Rouleau.		Dismissed.
"	" 1	"	Jos. Patton	"	" 6	"		" 21	"		Suspend'd sentence \$5 and costs or 14 days imprisonment
"	" 4	"	Janet Grumble	Drunk, &c	"	"		" 5	Insp. Wilson, J.P.		(fine paid)
"	" 6	"	Jas. Sullivan	Vagrancy	"	"		" 7	W. R. Winter, P.M.		3 months h. l.
"	" 6	"	Jas. Southin	"	"	"		" 7	D.F. Knight, J.P.		10 days h. l.
"	" 8	A. Francis	G. Cuff	Assault	"	"		" 8	J. O. Wilson, J.P.		Dismissed with costs against prosecutor.
"	" 11	Queen	J. L. Jackson	Vagrancy	"	"		" 12	"		14 days h. l.
"	" 13	"	J. Campbell	Drunk, &c	"	"		" 14	"		\$5 and costs or 14 days hard labour (fine paid)
"	" 19	"	Jas. Patterson	Cattle stealing	"	"		" 19	"		Dismissed.
"	" 20	"	The Writer (Blackfoot)	Drunk, &c	"	"		" 20	G. H. Wheatley, Z. Quinn.		14 days h. l.
"	" 20	"	Orane Chief	"	"	"		" 20	"		30 days h. l.
"	" 20	"	"	Liquor to "The Writer"	"	"		" 20	"		"
"	" 20	"	W. Gilmore	Theft	"	"		" 21	W. R. Winter, P.M.		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.	Offence.	Date of Committal.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	Found by Jury.	Sentence.
Calgary	1897.				1897.			1897.			
"	Sept. 12	Queen.	G. Lewis.	Stealing ride				Sept. 13	D.F. Knight, J.P.	No.	Dismissed.
"	" 18	"	A. Rodgers.	"				" 19	T. Lunn, J.P.	"	"
"	" 23	"	J. Derouin.	"				" 24	V.J. Beaupré, J.P.	"	Fined \$1.
"	" 24	"	R. Pectinan.	Vagrancy				" 29	J.R. Richards, J.P.	"	30 days' imp. h. l.
"	" 26	"	S. Roberts	Setting prairie fire				" 29	A. McRae, J.P.	"	\$10 and costs.
"	Oct. 1	"	R. Gilmore.	Assault				Oct. 7	W. R. Winter, P.M.	"	4 months' h. l.
"	" 5	"	W. Williamson	Vagrancy				" 6	J. Lunn, J.P.	"	15 days' h. l.
"	" 5	"	J. Campbell	"				" 6	W. R. Winter, P.M.	"	Fined \$2 and costs.
"	" 8	Jessie Reid.	John Lee.	Rape.				Nv. 8-11	T. Lunn, V. J. Beaupré & D.F. Knight, J.P.'s.	"	Dismissed.
"	" 8	Queen.	S. Brown.	Letting out prairie fire				Oct. 9	A.B. Walsh, J.P.	"	Fined \$10 and costs
"	" 14	J. Brayden.	J. Daley.	House breaking.				" 10	J.R. Richards, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
"	" 18	"	W. Stewart.	Selling liquor without license.				" 14	J.O. Wilson, J.P.	"	Fined \$50 and costs
"	" 25	M. McNeil.	M. McLean.	Theft.				" 26	F. White.	"	Decision held till 4th Nov., 1898.
"	" 27	Queen.	The Louise.	Obtaining a cow under false pretences.				"	A. McRae, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
"	Nov 1	"	C. London.	House breaking.	Nov. 5	W. R. Winter.		Nov. 16	Hon. Justice Rouleau.	"	"
"	" 4	"	G. D. Milburn.	Theft.				" 5	W. R. Winter, P.M.	"	2 months' h. l.
"	" 4	"	D. Dalmon.	Vagrancy.				" 5	"	"	3
"	" 7	"	R. Fay.	"				" 7	V.J. Beaupré, J.P.	"	10 days' h. l.
"	" 7	"	F. Wheeler.	"				" 7	"	"	"
"	" 7	"	C. McGuire.	"				" 7	"	"	"
"	" 8	"	J. W. Grafton.	Driving faster than a walk.				" 8	G.E. Sanders, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
"	" 9	"	C. Young alias N. West.	Horse stealing.				"	"	"	"
"	" 12	"	P.B. Campbell.	Setting prairie fire.				Nov. 14	G.E. Sanders, J.P.	"	"
"	" 13	"	Sun. Calf (B. C. Indian).	Drunk, &c.				" 14	G.H. Wheatley, J.P.	"	30 days' h. l.

"	"	13	Emily T wo Guns.	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	Fined \$50 and costs or 3 mos. h. l.
"	"	13	D. Brown	Liquor to Indians	"	"	"	14	"	"	Fined \$10 and costs
"	"	17	Big Hair (Sar see)	Leaving camp fire	"	"	"	17	A. McRae, J.P.	"	To Regina jail to await pleasure of Lt. Gov.
"	"	17	E.D. Holgood	Lunacy	Nov. 17 D. F. Knight, J.P.	"	"	"	"	"	30 days' h. l.
"	"	24	J. Low	Vagrancy	"	"	"	25	J. R. Pennefather	"	10 days' imprisonment.
"	"	29	Tom-owning a horse(Sarcee)	Drunk	"	"	"	29	J. O. Wilson, J.P.	"	"
Macleod	"	Dec. 1	H. Derg	Caused a disturbance on street.	H. S. Casey	"	"	2	H. S. Casey	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	"	1	A. Lebard	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"
"	"	3	J. Miller	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"
"	"	3	T. Magot	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"
"	"	4	T. Manobey	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"
"	"	4	Chas. Olson	In fear of personal injury.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	6	Alex. Telford	Caused a disturbance on street.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	6	D. Sanderson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	6	J. Lynch	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Stand Off	"	12	A. Chrichton	Drunk on reserve	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Macleod	"	15	M. Burns	Swearing on street	Stand Off	"	"	13	H. J. A. Davidson	"	3 m. imprison't h. l.
"	"	8	W. Berry	Drunk	Macleod	"	"	16	H. S. Casey	"	\$1 and costs.
"	"	8	J. Ellison	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	"	8	"	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	"	8	A. Roleau	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"
"	"	8	Chas. Cox	Drunk	"	"	"	9	"	"	To pay \$12.25 and costs each to pay own costs.
"	"	9	Chas. Coté	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	"	9	Alex. Hebe	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"
Pincher Creek	"	10	Mike Granville	"	"	"	"	10	"	"	"
"	"	10	T. Murphy	"	Pincher Creek	"	"	11	A. R. Cuthbert	"	8 days h. l.
"	"	10	H. Kennell	Assault	Macleod	"	"	11	"	"	"
"	"	10	J. Mahoney	"	"	"	"	11	H. S. Casey and A. Jarvis.	"	42 days h. l.
"	"	10	T. Prouert	Drunk	"	"	"	11	"	"	30 days h. l.
"	"	10	W. Vaughan	"	"	"	"	11	H. S. Casey	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
Pincher Creek	"	17	C. Robinson	Assault	"	"	"	11	"	"	"
"	"	18	Girard	Theft	Pincher Creek	"	"	18	A. R. Cuthbert	"	2 months h. l.
"	"	20	O'Neil	Drunk	Macleod	"	"	18	H. S. Casey	"	Dismissed.
"	"	20	Savoie	"	"	"	"	21	"	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	"	20	McGuire	"	"	"	"	21	"	"	"
"	"	20	"	"	"	"	"	21	"	"	"

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.			1897.			
Macleod	Dec. 20	Regina	T. Hanley	Theft.			Macleod	Dec. 21	H. S. Casey and A. Jarvis.		Dismissed.
"	" 20	"	" "Chickey"	"			" Pincher Creek	" 21	"		"
Pincher Creek	" 23	"	" "Chickey"	"			"	" 24	Cuthbert and Morden.		6 months h. l.
"	" 23	Regina	" "Chickey"	"			"	" 24	"		4 months h. l.
"	" 23	"	" "Jack"	"			"	" 24	"		1 month h. l.
Macleod	" 23	Macleod	J. Robertson	Drunk.			Macleod	" 24	H. S. Casey		\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	" 26	Regina	W. McKevan	Theft.			"	" 27	H. S. Casey and A. Jarvis.		Dismissed.
Crow's Nest L.	" 14	"	N. Louse	Selling liquor without license.			Crow's Nest	" 15	Sanders and Cuthbert.		\$200 and costs or 3 m. imprisonment
	1898.							1898.			
Macleod	Jan. 2	"	McIntee	Theft.			Macleod	Jan. 3	H. S. Casey and A. Jarvis.		1 month h. l.
"	" 2	Macleod	Ward	Drunk.			"	" 3	H. S. Casey		\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
Pincher Creek	" 8	Regina	Eva Moser	"			Pincher Creek	" 8	A. R. Cuthbert.		\$5 and costs
Macleod	" 18	Shelton	J. B. Smith	Wages.			Macleod	" 18	H. S. Casey		Plaintiff awarded \$10.85 and costs.
"	" 7	Regina	Proctor	Not sending child to school.			"	" 7	"		Suspend'd sentence
"	" 10	W. Dowling	R. Evans	Non-payment of wages.			"	" 10	A. M. Jarvis		No record by J. P.
"	" 12	Regina	V. V. Kennelly	Theft.			"	" 10	"		Search warrant issued.
"	" 31	G. Hanson	G. Cody	Non-payment of wages.			"	" 31	Casey and Wroughton.		Dismissed.
"	Feb. 3	Macleod	Alex Anderson	Drunk.			"	Feb. 4	H. S. Casey		\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	" 4	Regina	Sadie Smith & George Bartley	Theft.			"	" 4	Casey and Wroughton.		Dismissed.
"	" 6	Macleod	Daisy Walker	Keeper of house of ill-fame.			"	" 6	H. S. Casey		\$15 and costs or 15 days 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.	Offence.	Date of Com-mittal.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.						
Crow's Nest Lake.	Jan.	Queen	F. Carson	Theft less than \$10.			Crow's Nest Lake.	Jan. 13	A. R. Cuthbert & A. M. Morden.		Dismissed.
"	"	"	A. Holloway	"			"	"	"		1 m. h. l.
"	"	"	H. Mix	"			"	"	"		Dismissed.
"	"	14 E. Hilliam.	J. Harrington	Having liquor for purpose of sale.			"	"	"		\$50 or in default 2 m. h. l.
"	"	14 Queen	"Trixy"	Prostitution.			"	"	"		\$10 or in default 14 d. h. l.
Pincher Creek	"	15 J. J. McHugh	J. Shedd	Refusing to work.			Pincher Creek	"	A. R. Cuthbert.		Dismissed.
"	"	18 J. Lewis	J. J. McHugh	Non-payment wages.			"	"	"		Order for \$31.68.
"	"	20 Queen	J. Carmichael	Theft less than \$10.			"	"	"		No prosecution.
Crow's Nest Lake.	"	20 D. Cartleton	N. Keith	Non-payment wages.			Crow's Nest Lake.	Jan. 28	A. R. Cuthbert.		Order for \$50.30.
Pincher Creek	Feb. 11	20 J. J. Shannon.	W. S. Reid	"			Pincher Creek	"	"		Order for \$33.30.
"	"	"	P. Beaulieu	Causing disturbance.			"	Feb. 12	"		\$10 or in default 2 m. h. l.
"	"	"	A. Rouleau	Drunk.			"	"	"		\$2 or in default 8 d. h. l.
"	"	"	"YellowWings"	Supplying liquor to Indians.			"	"	"		\$50 or in default 4 m. h. l.
MacLeod	"	24 Town of Macleod.	John Willis.	Inmate of house of ill-fame.			Macleod.	"	H. S. Casey.		\$10 or 15 d. h. l.
"	"	24 "	Win. McGarry	"			"	"	"		\$10 or 20 d. h. l.
"	"	25 "	O'Keefe	Loitering on street.			"	"	T. A. Wroughton		Dismissed with caution.
"	Mar. 1	Regina.	Dennis	Vagrant.			"	Mar. 1	"		"
"	"	"	Barnard	"			"	"	"		"
"	"	"	Decamurt	"			"	"	"		"
"	"	"	D. Killmartin.	Drunk.			"	"	"		\$3 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
"	"	"	Eve Moser.	Prostitute			"	"	A. M. Jarvis		14 d. imp.
"	"	"	J. McEhanray	Drunk			"	"	H. S. Casey		\$3 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
"	"	"	Carl Swanson.	Insane.			"	"	T. A. Wroughton		Dismissed.
"	"	"	Chas. Spence	Drunk.			"	"	"		\$3 or 10 d. h. l.

26	P. Munns	"	"	"	"	27	"	"	"	"
26	J. Blais	"	"	"	"	27	"	"	"	"
29	W. Dallas	"	"	"	"	30	"	"	"	"
April 1	Geo. Sternes	"	"	"	"	3	H. S. Casey	"	"	\$9 or 15 d. h. l.
2	Jos. McElroy	Indecent exposure.	"	"	"	3	R. B. Deane & H. J. A. Davidson	"	"	7 d. h. l.
4	"	Carrying firearms.	"	"	"	3	"	"	"	"
4	H. B. DeWolf	Non-payment wages.	"	"	"	4	H. J. A. Davidson	"	"	Settled out of court.
5	John Mahoney	Drunk.	"	"	"	6	T. A. Wroughton	"	"	7 d. h. l.
5	E. Clancy	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	\$3 or 7 d. h. l.
6	Maggie Mulvanev	"	"	"	"	7	H. S. Casey	"	"	\$20 and costs or 1 m. h. l.
6	Joseph Lyons	Theft.	"	"	"	7	"	Yes	"	Dismissed.
6	Maggie Mulvanev	Receiving stolen property.	"	"	"	7	H. S. Casey	No.	"	"
12	David Proudfoot	Sending threatening letter.	"	"	"	13	H. J. A. Davidson	"	"	Charge withdrawn.
13	" Pet. White Hat."	Liquor in possession.	"	"	"	13	"	"	"	1 m. imp.
15	James Jones	Drunk.	"	"	"	16	H. S. Casey	"	"	\$3 or 10 d. h. l.
15	Harris-Forbes	House-breaking.	"	"	"	16	H. S. Casey & H. J. A. Davidson	"	"	Dismissed.
15	Findlay Anderson.	Assault.	"	"	"	16	G. E. Sanders	"	"	\$20 or 6 w. h. l.
15	Edward Welsh	Drunk.	"	"	"	16	H. S. Casey	"	"	\$3 or 10 d. h. l.
19	Wm. McLean	"	"	"	"	16	T. A. Wroughton	"	"	\$3 or 7 d. h. l.
20	L. Casola	"	"	"	"	21	T. A. Wroughton	"	"	\$3 or 3 days h. l.
20	M. Boland	Vagrant.	"	"	"	21	"	"	"	24 hours to leave town.
22	D. Killmartin	Drunk.	"	"	"	23	"	"	"	7 days h. l.
30	Geo. Scouten	Assault.	"	"	"	30	H. S. Casey	"	"	\$10 or 30 days h. l.
May 2	D. St. Eloy	Drunk.	"	"	May 3	3	"	"	"	\$3 10 "
4	Geo. How	"	"	"	5	5	H. J. A. Davidson	"	"	\$4 4 "
4	R. Honeyman	"	"	"	5	5	"	"	"	\$1 3 "
4	Jos. Bebea	"	"	"	5	5	"	"	"	Dismissed with a caution.
9	Louis Langray	"	"	"	5	5	"	"	"	"
13	Jno. Chegman	"	"	"	"	5	Wroughton	"	"	"
13	John Reno	"	"	"	"	5	H. J. A. Davidson	"	"	\$1 or 3 days h. l.
13	" Looking Cross"	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	\$1 or 2 "
12	" Big Cal "	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	7 dys. imprisonm't.
14	" Single Bear "	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	1 mo.
17	Jas. Berland	"	"	"	"	18	"	"	"	7 dys.
18	D. Mahoney	"	"	"	"	19	"	"	"	\$2 or 4 days h. l.
19	Strong Buffalo	"	"	"	"	19	"	"	"	\$1 or 3 "
19	Ernest Gagnon	"	"	"	"	20	A. R. Cathbert.	"	"	8 days h. l.
26	James Miller	"	"	"	"	20	H. J. A. Davidson	"	"	\$1 or 3 days h. l.
26	F. Appicotts	"	"	"	"	27	H. S. Casey	"	"	\$3 or 10 days h. l.
28	W. Faucard	"	"	"	"	27	"	"	"	"
28	J. McAllister	"	"	"	"	29	"	"	"	"
28	"	"	"	"	"	29	"	"	"	"

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.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Macleod	May 28	Regina	A. Hout	Drunk			Macleod	May 28	H. S. Cassey	No.	\$3 or 10 days h. l.
	" 27	"	R. Gair	"			"	" 29	"	"	"
	" 27	"	J. Burke	Horse-stealing			"	" 28	CURRY-Davidson	"	1 month h. l.
	" 27	"	F. Anderson	Assault			"	" 23	T. A. Wroughton	"	Withdrawn.
	" 31	Watts	Winter	Non-payment wages.			"	June 3	H. S. Cassey	"	\$5 or 7 days h. l.
	June 2	Regina	F. Appicots	Drunk			"	June 5	T. A. Wroughton	"	\$3
	" 4	"	J. Nelson	Indecent exposure.			"	" 5	"	"	10 days h. l.
	" 6	"	J. Prior	Drunk			"	" 9	H. J. A. Davidson	"	7
	" 10	"	J. Herbert	"			"	" 11	"	"	Dismissed with a caution.
	" 10	"	M. Grairne	"			"	" 11	"	"	\$3 or 7 days h. l.
	" 10	"	P. Munday	"			"	" 11	"	"	\$3 or 5 "
	May 16	"	J. Marks	"			"	May 17	"	"	\$3 or 4 "
	" 19	"	F. J. M. Iredell	Indecent assault			"	" 17	H. S. Cassey	"	Dismissed.
	" 21	"	C. Spence	Vagrant			"	" 22	H. J. A. Davidson	"	"
	" 30	"	T. Tuttle	Intent to defraud			"	" 30	H. J. Cassey	"	Defen. released on bail until June 3; he failed to appear; papers sent to Supreme Court.
	June 1	"	J. McGarry	Drunk			"	June 2	"	"	\$3 & costs or 10 d. h. l.
	" 1	"	M. Power	"			"	" 2	"	"	"
	" 1	"	J. Ryan	"			"	" 2	"	"	"
	" 3	"	J. Elliott	Theft			"	" 3	A. R. Cuthbert	"	Dismissed.
	" 7	"	C. Brulette	Vagrant			"	" 8	"	"	\$5 or 14 days h. l.
	" 9	"	J. Elliott	"			"	" 10	"	"	"
	" 10	"	N. O'Brien	Drunk			"	" 11	H. J. A. Davidson	"	Dismissed.
	" 13	"	R. Gladstone	"			"	" 14	A. R. Cuthbert	"	\$5 or 14 days h. l.
	" 13	"	C. Smith	"			"	" 14	"	"	"
	" 17	"	J. B. Lalond	Disorderly house			"	" 17	T. A. Wroughton	"	Dismissed
	" 18	"	T. Lanek	Drunk			"	" 19	H. S. Cassey	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
	" 20	"	J. Comtois	Theft			"	" 21	A. R. Cuthbert	"	Dismissed.
	" 20	Duncan	" Mary "	Assault			"	" 23	"	"	"

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.
	1898.				1898.						
Pincher Creek	June 29	Regina.....	A. Young.....	Drunk.....	Mar.	A. M. Morden	Pincher Creek.	June 30	A. R. Cuthbert..	No.	Costs of court, suspended sentence.
"	" 29	"	W. Garden.....	"	"	"	"	" 30	"	"	1 month h. l.
Macleod.....	July 4	"	J. E. Hayes.....	Inmate of house of ill-fame.	"	"	Macleod.....	July 4	H. S. Casey....	"	Appealed to Supreme Court.
"	" 6	"	C. Wats.....	Theft.....	"	"	"	" 5	"	"	14 days h. l.
"	" 2	"	Eva Wilson.....	Keeper of house of ill-fame.	"	"	"	" 4	"	"	\$15 and costs or 20 days h. l.
"	" 4	"	K. Macleod.....	Drunk.....	"	"	"	" 5	"	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	" 4	"	J. H. Tompson.....	Inmate of house of ill-fame.	"	"	"	" 4	"	"	1 month h. l.
"	" 4	"	Annie Stewart.....	"	"	"	"	" 4	"	"	\$10 and costs br 15 days h. l.
"	" 4	"	Frankie Forest.....	Keeper of house of ill-fame.	"	"	"	" 4	"	"	"
"	" 4	"	Madge Hart.....	Keeper of house of ill-fame.	"	"	"	" 4	"	"	\$15 and costs or 20 days h. l.
"	" 4	"	John Cook.....	Drunk.....	"	"	"	" 6	"	"	\$2 and \$2.75 cost of serge destroyed and \$2.75 costs or 10 days h. l.
"	Mar. 11	"	Geo. Robertson.....	Housebreaking.....	Mar.	2 A. M. Morden	"	" 11	Judge Ronleau..	"	3 months h. l.
"	July 12	"	W. Compton.....	Drunk.....	"	"	"	" 13	T. A. Wroughton	"	\$3 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	" 13	"	W. Ryan.....	Housebreaking.....	"	"	"	" 13	"	"	Dismissed.
"	" 14	Montgomery.	Mollison.....	Wages.....	"	"	"	" 14	H. S. Casey.....	"	To pay \$17 wages and \$1 costs.
"	" 14	Regina.....	J. Henderson.....	Drunk.....	"	"	"	" 14	"	"	\$1 and costs or 5 d. h. l.
Pincher Creek	" 19	"	Joe Ele.....	Theft.....	"	"	Pincher Creek.	" 19	Cuthbert and Morden.	"	3 months h. l.
Macleod.....	" 19	"	W. Lenfaesty.....	Drunk.....	"	"	Macleod.....	" 20	H. S. Casey.....	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	" 21	"	John Beach.....	Housebreaking.....	July 21	T. A. Wroughton.	"	Nov. 11	Judge Scott.....	"	Acquitted.

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.	Trials by Jury.	Sentence.
Macleod	1898.	Sept. 5	Regina.	L. Ross.	Drunk.	1898.	Macleod.	Sept.	T. A. Wroughton	No.	\$3 and costs or 3 days h. l.
"	"	5	"	G. Bourget.	"	"	"	6	"	"	"
"	"	5	"	J. Williamson.	"	"	"	6	"	"	"
"	"	5	"	Thos. Jennings.	"	"	"	6	"	"	10 days h. l.
"	"	8	"	J. Moseway.	Indecent exposure.	"	"	8	"	"	\$3 and costs or 3 days h. l.
"	"	8	"	"	Drunk.	"	"	8	"	"	\$3 and costs or 3 days h. l.
"	"	12	"	C. W. Wellman	Creating disturbance.	"	"	"	A. R. Cuthbert.	"	\$3 and costs or 14 days h. l.
"	"	12	"	W. Dawson.	Drunk.	"	"	12	"	"	\$5 and costs or 14 days h. l.
"	"	12	"	W. McDonald	"	"	"	12	"	"	1 month h. l.
"	"	15	"	Big Rib.	"	"	"	15	H. J. A. Davidson	"	\$10 or 14 days imprisonment.
"	"	15	"	Crow Shield	"	"	"	15	"	"	20 days h. l.
"	"	19	"	Jas. Norton.	"	"	"	19	T. A. Wroughton	"	10 "
"	"	19	"	Rich. Farrell.	"	"	"	19	"	"	\$3 and costs or 3 days h. l.
"	"	20	"	Alex. Gould.	"	"	"	19	"	"	\$5 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	"	22	"	S. McCullough	"	"	"	19	"	"	\$1 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	"	26	"	L. Gregoire.	"	"	"	27	D. H. Howard.	"	"
"	"	27	"	L. Mitchell	"	"	"	28	"	"	"
"	"	28	"	Jos. Taylor.	"	"	"	29	"	"	14 days imp. h. l.
"	"	29	"	One Spot.	"	"	"	30	"	"	"
"	"	29	"	Susie	"	"	"	30	"	"	Withdrawn.
"	"	29	H. Winter	Alex. St. Ely.	Assault.	"	"	30	"	"	\$10 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	Oct.	7	Regina.	J. Clancy	Drunk.	"	"	Oct.	T. A. Wroughton	"	1 month h. l.
"	"	10	"	Jas. Norton.	"	"	"	11	"	"	\$3 and costs or 3 days h. l.
"	"	10	"	Chas. Johnson	"	"	"	11	"	"	Judgment for plaintiff with costs.
"	"	11	L. Cramer	Chas. Swingle.	Non-paym't of wages	"	"	11	"	"	"

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.
Macleod	1898.	Regina.	J. Berry	Theft.	1898.		Macleod.	1898.	Cuthbert and Irwin.	"	6 months h. l.
"	" 17	"	C. Kingston.	Drunk.	"		"	"	18 A. R. Cuthbert.	"	\$2 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	" 9	"	A. Sutherland.	Breaking windows.	"		"	"	W. H. Irwin.	"	Dismissed.
"	" 12	V. Hart	"	Assault.	Nov. 12	W. H. Irwin.	"	"	"	"	Awaiting trial.
"	" 12	Regina.	John Berry.	Drunk.	"		Macleod.	Nov. 12	W. H. Irwin.	No.	\$2 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	" 12	"	J. Fitzgerald.	"	"		"	" 12	"	"	"
"	" 12	"	N. Eitersgaard	"	"		"	" 12	"	"	\$5 and costs or 14 days h. l.
"	" 12	"	Dan. Campbell	Insane	"		"	" 12	"	"	Withdrawn.
"	" 11	"	Jos. Gagner.	Drunk	"		"	" 12	"	"	\$2 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	" 24	"	J. Gillis	"	"		"	" 25	J. V. Begin.	"	\$3 and costs or 7 days h. l.
Fincher Creek.	Mar. 16	"	E. London.	Obtaining goods by false pretence.	Mar. 19	A. R. Cuthbert	Pincher Creek.	Mar.	"	"	Dismissed.
"	" 18	"	F. Côté.	Vagrant.	"		"	" 19	A. R. Cuthbert.	No.	"
"	" 19	J. Dodd.	J. M. Buchanan	Non-paym't of wages	"		"	" 21	"	"	Order for \$8.75.
"	" 25	Regina.	V. Bowles	Entering infected house	"		"	April 25	"	"	\$2.
"	" 25	"	M. Lagrandeur	Permitting entry to infected house.	"		"	" 25	"	"	\$10.
"	" 25	"	"	"	"		"	" 25	"	"	Dismissed.
"	" 25	"	J. Nesbitt.	Entering infected house.	"		"	" 25	"	"	Suspend'd sentence.
"	" 25	"	E. Lagrandeur	Entering infected house.	"		"	Mar. 29	"	"	Dismissed.
"	" 25	"	J. Armstrong.	Entering infected house.	"		"	April 25	"	"	Suspend'd sentence.
"	April 6	"	"	"	"		"	" 22	"	"	"
"	" 12	(E. Gilmore	G. B. Jones.	Breach of trust.	"		"	" 29	"	"	Dismissed.
"	" 14	S. L. Robson.	J. A. Sutherland	False pretence.	"		"	" 23	"	"	"
"	" 22	Regina.	C. Smith.	Drunk.	"		"	" 23	"	"	\$2.
"	" 24	"	J. Lea.	"	"		"	" 25	"	"	\$1.
Macleod.	Nov. 18	"	Ed. Clark	"	"		Macleod.	Nov. 19	"	"	\$2 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	" 29	"	Mich. Deerly.	Theft.	"		"	Dec. 2	Wroughton and Irwin.	"	Dismissed.

Nov. 25	L. Moret	W. G. Ross	Creating a disturbance.		Fort Saskatchewan	Nov. 27	P. C. H. Primrose	\$10 and costs.
"	27	J. W. Whiting	Assault		Edmonton	"	"	Susp. sent. def. to pay costs.
"	27	G. W. Byrne	Shooting with intent		"	Dec. 20	"	Committed for trial
"	23	Regina	Supplying liquor to Indians.		"	Nov. 24	G. W. Gairdner, W. Edmiston.	6 mos. h. l.
"	23	"	"		"	"	"	1 m. h. l.
"	23	"	"		"	"	"	15 days h. l.
"	24	"	Giving liquor to Indians.		"	"	A. H. Griesbach, W. Edmiston.	\$50 and costs.
Oct. 30	Scrgt. Byrne	F. Belton	Manslaughter		"	1898.		
						Mar. 11	Judge Rouleau	Yes 5 years penitentiary.
Nov. 18	A. McDougall	Gso. Banks	Fraud		Wetaskiwin	Nov. 19	A. S. Rosenroll, A. Andreson.	1 month h. l.
"	17	F. Poitras	Assault		"	"	19	\$10 and costs.
Dec. 4	W. H. White	T. Brinkman	Theft		Fort Saskatchewan	Dec. 1	A. S. Rosenroll.	Dismissed.
"	18	Regina	Shooting with intent		Fort Saskatchewan	Dec. 10	A. H. Griesbach, P. C. H. Primrose.	Sus. sentence, costs against defnt.
"	8	"	Murder		Edmonton	1898.		
"	8	"	"		Edmonton	Mar. 8	Judge Rouleau	Yes Acquitted.
"	8	"	Giving liquor to Indians.		"	"	10	3 months h. l. for assault.
"	2	"	Vagrancy		"	1897.		
"	8	"	Giving liquor to Indians.		"	Dec. 8	W. S. Edmiston, G. W. Gairdner	3 mos. h. l.
"	10	"	Improper use of firearms.		"	"	3 G. W. Gairdner.	\$1.50 and costs.
"	28	"	Obstructing a peace officer.		"	"	G. W. Gairdner, W. S. Edmiston	6 mos. h. l.
1898.	28	"	"		"	"	G. W. Gairdner, J. A. McDougall.	30 days h. l.
Jan. 14	"	"	Vagrancy		"	1898.		
"	15	"	"		"	Mar. 1	Judge Rouleau	Yes Acquitted.
"	20	"	"		"	"	2	"
"	1	M. Launst	Non-payment of wages.		Fort Saskatchewan	Jan. 15	A. H. Griesbach	\$5 & costs or 14 days h. l.
"	8	G. W. Green	Assault		"	"	17 P. C. H. Primrose	"
"					"	"	31 A. H. Griesbach	"
"					Red Deer	"	7 W. Springbitt	Def.ord. to pay \$62 and costs.
"					"	"	10	\$5 and costs.

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.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Lacombe Edmonton	Jan. 24 5	Régina J. J. Donovan	A. Lafontaine, M. McLeod	Mutilating cattle. Theft	Jan. 7	G. W. Gairdner	Wetaskiwin Edmonton	Jan. 26 11	A. S. Rosenroll (G. W. Gairdner, J. A. McJoug, all)		3 mos. h. l. Settle out of court
Stony Plain. Edmonton	" 4 17	D. B. Close W. Edwards	J. McDermott J. Greenwaitte	Horse stealing Non-payment of wages.	Jan. 19	G. W. Gairdner	" "	Mar. 7 18	Judge Rouleau W. Edmiston	No.	Acquitted. Def't order'd to pay 25c. and costs. Sentence suspend'd \$1 and costs.
St. Albert	" 18 4	C. Werner Régina	A. Hoffman J. Berlin	Abduction Vagrancy.	Jan. 19	G. W. Gairdner	St. Albert	July 3 5	Judge Rouleau G. W. Gairdner	No.	Sentence suspend'd \$1 and costs.
"	" 15	"	T. C. Alexander	Improper use of fire-arms.			"	" 17	"		\$5 "
"	" 15	"	"	Assault.			"	" 17	"		\$5 "
"	" 19	"	S. Couso	Vagrancy.			"	" 26	"		\$5 "
"	" 19	"	E. Groat	"			"	" 26	"		\$6 "
Wetaskiwin. Edmonton	Feb. 7 8	(Geo. Chaggs H. Hewitt	L. Benz Martin	Theft	Feb. 8	J. Talbot	Wetaskiwin Edmonton	Feb. 4 8	" "		Dismissed.
"	" 5	D. Shaw	F. H. Day	"			"	" 7	G. W. Gairdner, W. Edmiston		"
"	" 4	Régina	J. Sewell	Vagrancy			"	" 7	G. W. Gairdner		2 mos. h. l. Dismissed.
"	" 7	M. S. Van Roughtuit	W. H. Hoag	False pretences...			"	" 10	"		"
S. Edmonton	" 7	U. S. Authorities	— Johnson	Embezzlement.			S. Edmonton.				Sent to Calgary, Oct. 2, 1898.
St. Albert Bowden	" 17 12	C. J. Campbell J. Davies	P. McNeil J. Howard	Assault Non-pay'm't of wages			St. Albert	Feb. 18 19	H. W. McKerney R. Gibbings		Dismissed. Dismissed.
Bittern Lake	" 3	E. Lenore	J. Stron	Theft.			Wetaskiwin.	"	A. S. Rosenroll		3 mos. h. l.
Fort Saskatchewan. Wetaskiwin.	Mar. 2 3	E. J. Collins E. Lenore	T. Brigham P. Patenaude	Vagrancy Theft.			Fort Saskatchewan. Wetaskiwin.	" "	A. H. Griesbach A. S. Rosenroll		\$1 and costs. Dismissed.
"	" 23	Régina	P. Brummeau	Vagrancy			"	" 24	A. S. Rosenroll		\$5 and costs.
"	" 31	"	R. Wyld	"			"	April 2	A. S. Rosenroll, A. Andreson		"
Edmonton.	" 2	W. F. Grierson	N. Patterson	Theft.			Edmonton.	Mar. 3	A. E. Snyder		Dismissed.
"	" 5	Régina.	T. Coghlan	"			"	" 7	G. W. Gairdner		"
"	" 5	"	T. Mearns	"			"	" 7	"		"

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

Stony Plain. Edmonton. St. Albert.	14 C. Ries 24 J. Spencer 21 Regina.	J. Schell T. Bell W. Lakimer	Assault. Improper use of fire- arms.	" " "	" " "	" " "	17 25 26	" A. E. Snyder G. W. Gairdner, ney. A. W. McKer- ney. R. Ritchie.	" " "	\$1 and costs. Sentence suspend'd Dismissed. Dismissed.
S. Edmonton.	25 E. Bice	M. Shanley	Refusing to pay wages	"	S. Edmonton.	"	26	R. Ritchie.	"	Def'nt to pay wages and costs.
Edmonton Fort Saskatchewan.	20 G. Blake April 12 Regina.	A. Coghlan L. Lepage	Horse stealing Vagrancy	" "	Edmonton Fort Saskatchewan.	" "	30 April 13	A. E. Snyder A. H. Griesbach	" "	Adj'd. to 4th April \$3 and costs.
"	15 J. W. Shera	M. Pische	Theft	"	"	"	16	W. H. Routledge, L. Adamson.	"	Dismissed.
Wabasca Lacombe W. Whale Lake	Mar. 28 Regina April 20 V. H. Mott. 1 C. de Cozes	S. Ansey J. W. Tice " "Dedymus" " "Mister John" F. Hamelin	Lunacy Assault Killing Govt. cattle. Vagrancy	" " "	Lacombe Edmonton	" "	19 20 5	W. H. Routledge. P. T. Tabor W. Edmiston.	" " "	Sent to Regina. \$10 and costs. Charge withdrawn. Dismissed.
Edmonton	6 Regina	F. Hamelin	Driving off a horse.	"	"	"	6	G. W. Gairdner.	"	3 months h. l.
A t h a b a s c a	25 "	"	Breaking gaol.	"	"	"	May 12	Judge Scott	"	"
Landing. Edmonton	8 " 22 " 22 "	Robert Black R. Hall R. Misworth.	Insanity Vagrancy	" "	" "	" "	April 23 23 23	Tre'd by friends in Gen. Hos. G. W. Gairdner.	" " "	\$5 and costs. " "
"	11 "	"	Carrying concealed weapons.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
S. Edmonton.	11 Win. Halliday	C. Smith.	Vagrancy	"	S. Edmonton.	"	"	R. Ritchie	"	\$1 and costs.
St. Albert	23 Regina	T. Rivers J. Pelletier.	Assault	"	St. Albert.	"	"	A. E. Snyder.	"	Charge withdrawn.
Edmonton	26 "	C. Hamelin.	"	"	"	"	23	G. W. Gairdner.	"	\$20 and costs.
Wetaskiwin.	16 "	E. Brederson	Insanity	"	Wetaskiwin.	"	April 16	Judge Scott	"	Dismissed.
Edmonton	28 R. Reed	Wm. Belling- ham	Obtaining money un- der false pretences	"	Edmonton.	"	"	A. S. Rosenroll.	"	Sent to Brandon.
"	30 Regina	-- Binkart.	Having articles not belonging to him concealed on wagon	"	"	"	"	G. W. Gairdner.	"	Adj'd; on bail.
"	"	"	Starting and allowing prairie fire to escape	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dismissed.
S. Edmonton.	30 "	C. Powell.	Drunk and disorderly Using profane lang- uage.	"	S. Edmonton.	"	"	R. Ritchie.	"	\$10 and costs.
"	30 "	F. Sullivan.	"	"	"	"	30	"	"	2 months h. l.
"	27 "	J. Mallett.	"	"	"	"	27	"	"	\$5 and costs.
"	May 7 J. Bennett.	F. Gorouski	Obtaining money un- der false pretences.	"	"	"	May 7	"	"	Dismissed.
"	26 Regina	D. McFadden	Raye	"	"	"	April 26	"	"	Case withdrawn.
Wetaskiwin.	2 J. Medhurst.	R. C. Wylie	Vagrancy	"	Wetaskiwin.	"	"	A. S. Rosenroll.	"	\$5 and costs.
"	20 Regina	F. Whitford	Theft	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	23 "	J. Saskatchewan Indian.	Drunk	"	"	"	"	A. S. Rosenroll, C. Schantz.	"	\$25 "
"	23 "	J. Skeestocks	Supplying liquor to Indians.	"	"	"	"	"	"	\$50 & costs or 3 m. h.l. (Went down)

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.
Wetaskewin...	1898. April 26	Regina	F. Lutyens...	Setting out prairie fire.	1898.	.....	Wetaskewin...	April 26	A. S. Rosenroll, A. Andreson.	.....	\$10 and costs.
" "	" 29	"	W. Ambler	"	"	"	"	" 30	"	.....	"
Clover Bar	May 11	"	M. Moyer	"	"	"	Fort Saskatchewan	May 14	W.H. Routledge	.....	Sen. sump'n'd costs against defnt.
" "	" 11	"	R. Ferguson	"	"	"	"	" 14	"	.....	"
Fort Saskatchewan	" 19	"	M. Tieskoroski	Leaving camp fire burning.	"	"	"	" 19	"	.....	\$5 and costs.
" "	" 19	"	D. Weynowicz	"	"	"	"	" 19	"	.....	\$3
" "	" 18	T. O'Krojnice	J. Whiting	Assault	"	"	"	" 20	"	.....	Dismissed.
Fort Saskatchewan	May 20	Regina	P. Pheiffer	Setting fire to straw stack and not watching it during whole time of burning.	"	"	Fort Saskatchewan	May 27	W.H. Routledge	.....	Suspen'd sentence, costs against defendant.
Edmonton	" 2	Macdonald	R. Ochmer	Having a purse on his person not belonging to him.	"	"	Edmonton	"	2 G. W. Gairdner.	.....	Dismissed.
" "	" 9	Regina	James Gullion	Theft	"	"	"	" 10	Judge Scott.	.....	8 mos. hard labour.
" "	" 16	"	H. Roughtledge	Perjury.	May	9 G. W. Gairdner	"	"	16 G. W. Gairdner.	.....	Adjournd to 30th.
" "	" 20	"	Geo. and Dan. Noyes.	Unlawful assembly	"	"	"	"	20 A. E. Snyder.	.....	Dismissed.
" "	" 11	Marie Bourgeois.	Antoine Bourgeois.	Neglecting to support	"	"	"	" 11	"	.....	Suspen'd sentence.
" "	" 12	L. J. Turnbull.	J. Naletto Sheppard.	Breach of Liquor License Ordinance.	"	"	"	" 12	G. W. Gairdner.	.....	Adjournd to 17th.
" "	" 2	Lake Kelly.	F. Delorane.	Assault	May	12 G. W. Gairdner	"	" 2	"	.....	15 d. hard labour.
" "	" 7	D. Chevigny.	F. Lebarie.	Breaking a gate.	"	"	"	" 7	"	.....	Settled out of court
" "	" 7	"	F. Morin	Breaking gate and fence.	"	"	"	" 7	"	.....	Withdrawn.
" "	" 9	Regina	A. Tarangan.	Drunk and using profane language.	May 10	A. E. Snyder	"	" 10	A. E. Snyder.	.....	\$2 and costs.
" "	" 23	"	J. Hostyn.	Unlawful assembly.	"	"	"	" 23	"	.....	Dismissed.
Innisfail	" 21	H. Green.	G. T. Lundy.	Assault	"	"	Innisfail	" 21	R. Hibbins	.....	\$1 and costs.
Wetaskewin...	" 2	Regina	M. Nepising.	Cattle stealing	May 4	A. S. Rosenroll, A. Andreson	Wetaskewin	" 4	A. S. Rosenroll, A. Andreson.	.....	1 year 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.	Offences.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	Penalty by Jury.	Sentence.
Wetaskiwin...	1898.	4 Regina.	C. Whitford	Vagrancy	1898.		Wetaskiwin...	July 5	C. Schautz		\$1 and cost or 2 m. h. l.; went down \$5 and costs.
"	"	4 "	T. Spence	"	"	"	"	"	A. S. Rosenroll.		\$5
Edmonton...	"	6 A. G. Randall	P. McPhee	Cruelty to animals.	"	"	Edmonton	"	15 G. W. Gairdner.		Prosecutor did not appear.
"	"	8 Regina.	A. Cardinal.	Abduction	"	"	"	"	9 J. F. Forbes		Dismissed.
"	"	10 R. Bailey	R. Kelly	Cruelty to animals.	"	"	"	"	14 J. F. Forbes and W. S. Edmiston		"
Rivière Qui Barré.	"	19 —	C. Hamelin	Assault.	"	"	"	"	23 G. W. Gairdner.		2 mos. hard labour.
"	"	28 Regina.	A. Testoritch	in rank on reserve.	"	"	St. Albert.	"	26 A. E. Snyder and F. S. Mitchell.		1 mo. hard labour.
St. Albert	"	25 "	A. Hamelin	"	"	"	Edmonton	"	25 G. W. Gairdner.		1 "
"	"	18 "	X. Faquette	Vagrancy	"	"	Edmonton	"	18 G. W. Gairdner.		\$1 and costs.
"	"	14 "	A. Pianté	"	"	"	"	"	20 H. W. McKenny		\$1
"	"	19 J. J. Milton	M. Villecal	Theft.	"	"	St. Albert	"	26 A. E. Snyder		Sentence suspended
"	"	20 Regina.	J. O'Donnell	Vagrancy	"	"	"	"	9 R. Ritchie		Dismissed.
S. Edmonton.	June 30	"	L. Vellet	Breach of license ord	"	"	S. Edmonton.	"	"		\$5 and costs.
"	July 2	"	A. Longmoor.	Vagrancy.	"	"	"	"	"		Dismissed.
"	July 5	J. Vellet.	W. Haliday	House breaking.	July 8	G. W. Gairdner.	"	"	Judge Routleau.		"
Sturgeon River	"	25 C. Lepage	N. Lepage	Assault	"	ner.	Fort Saskatchewan	Aug. 1	A. H. Griesbach		" with costs.
Fort Saskatchewan.	"	28 Regina.	Florida Godbout.	Disobeying summons	"	"	"	"	"		"
"	"	29 "	N. Lepage	"	"	"	"	"	"		"
Edmonton	"	27 "	M. Plant	Cattle stealing	"	"	Edmonton	"	2 W. H. Routledge		Committed for trial
"	Aug. 2	J. Marlet.	A. Assuria	Destroying property.	"	"	"	"	2 J. F. Forbes		Dismissed.
"	"	4 —	Hillman.	Sending obscene letters.	"	"	"	"	4 A. E. Snyder		24 hours to leave town.
"	"	6 Regina.	Wm. Lennie	Horse stealing	Aug. 8	J. F. Forbes and G. W. Gairdner.	"	"	8 J. F. Forbes and G. W. Gairdner.		6 mos. hard labour.
"	"	8 "	Mrs. Bruchal.	Theft.	"	"	"	"	"		Charge withdrawn.
"	"	12 "	Joseph Henry.	Pointing firearms	"	"	"	"	15 G. W. Gairdner.		Committed for trial

St. Albert...	"	1	Mrs. J. Villen-	Keeping disorderly	St. Albert.	"	2 F. S. Mitchell.	\$2 and costs.
Wetaskiwin...	July	30	B. Munro.	House.	Wetaskiwin...	"	1 A. S. Rosenroll.	Dismissed.
"	Aug.	8	D. Norman.	Horse stealing	"	"	"	Sent to Brandon.
"	"	11	G. Larose.	Insanity	"	"	13 A. S. Rosenroll	Dismissed.
Red Deer...	"	29	W. Schreeder.	Rape	Red Deer	"	30 J. Carswell.	Fined costs, and bound over 1 year.
Innisfail	"	12	S. Brameau.	Threatening to shoot	Innisfail	"	12 F. M. Rogers	50c. and costs.
Edmonton...	Sept. 3	"	J. Crawford	Drunk and disorderly	Edmonton	Sept. 3	F. M. Rogers and J. Speakman	Dismissed.
"	Aug. 29	"	Bush.	Theft	"	Aug. 29	G. W. Gairner	Committed for trial
"	25	"	A. Cardinal.	Cattle stealing	"	"	25 J. Forbes and A. E. Snyder.	"
"	29	"	F. Sloan	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	"	"	29	Dismissed
"	Sept. 5	"	J. Adams	Theft	"	Sept. 5	"	Committed to Brandon.
"	5	5	D. Rachal.	Insanity	"	"	5	Committed for trial
"	8	8	M. LeBrenn	Theft.	"	"	8	Dismissed.
"	8	8	J. J. Grove.	Assault.	"	"	8	Interdicted.
"	10	10	W. McMahon.	Excessive drinking.	"	"	10	Charge withdrawn.
"	"	"	C. Madoc.	Assault.	"	"	"	"
Edmonton	"	13	B. F. Decker.	Fraud	"	Sept. 13	A. F. Snyder.	Charge withdrawn.
"	"	16	R. P. Ejer.	Fraud.	Edmonton	Sept. 19	A. F. Snyder.	Dismissed.
"	"	17	A. Revair	Allowing camp fire to escape.	"	"	19 J. F. Forbes.	"
"	"	20	A. Fostier.	Unlawful possession.	"	"	20 A. E. Snyder.	7 days hard labour.
"	"	22	A. J. M. Rouley.	Assault	"	"	24	"
"	"	23	Regina.	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	23 F. S. Mitchell	\$1 and costs.
"	"	25	W. Reed.	Attempted seduction	"	"	25 A. E. Snyder.	Remanded.
Wetaskiwin.	Aug. 27	"	J. McLead	Drunk and disorderly	"	Aug. 31	W. H. Routledge	\$1 and costs.
Fort Saskatchewan.	Sept. 3	"	St. P. Macinaw	Insanity	Wetaskiwin.	Sept. 3	"	Sent to Brandon.
ewan.	Oct. 3	"	Michel Stesek.	Kindling prairie fire.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Oct. 7	A. H. Griesbach	1 mo. hard labour.
Beaver Lake.	"	29	P. Henderson.	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	31 W. H. Routledge	\$1 and costs.
Red Deer.	"	18	F. Lafortune.	Obtaining money under false pretences.	Beaver Lake.	"	21 F. W. Fanc.	Committed for trial
"	"	3	C. McLeod	Non-payment of wages.	Red Deer	"	5 J. A. Carswell.	To pay wages and costs.
"	"	11	P. Elcombe.	Setting out prairie fire	"	"	14 A. D. Greegson.	\$25 and costs.
"	"	17	J. Stewart.	"	"	"	21	"
"	"	24	S. Robinson	Threatening to shoot	"	"	24 G. Fletcher and P. Talbot.	\$25
Innisfail	Oct. 1	Regina	J. Lynes	Assault.	Innisfail	Oct.	1 F. M. Rogers	Bound over for 1 year at \$100.
Edmonton	Sept. 9	M. Roberge.	J. A. Rebec.	Theft.	Edmonton	"	3 W. Edmiston	\$15 and costs.
"	5	Regina.	G. Hutton	Insanity	"	"	11 A. E. Snyder.	Remanded.
"	9	"	M. Plante	Theft.	"	"	10	Sent to Brandon.
"	"	14	"	Cattle stealing.	"	"	14	Dismissed.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Judge Rouleau.	12 mos. 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.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Edmonton	Oct. 15	M. Moszezan-ski.	E. Stelki	Man-slaughter				"	A. E. Snyder		Charge withdrawn.
"	Aug. 25	Regina	A. Cardinal	Obtaining money under false pretences.	Aug. 25	J. Forks	"	"	Judge Rouleau		3 mos. hard labour.
"	"	"	J. Henri	Pointing fire arms.	"	G. W. Gairdner.	"	"	"		Suspend'd sentence
"	Sept. 25	"	W. Reid	Attempted seduction	"	"	"	"	"		Dismissed.
"	Oct. 6	"	M. Belcourt	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	"	J. S. Mitchell		\$5 and costs.
"	"	"	"	Assaulting officer in discharge of his duties.	"	"	"	"	"		Costs of court.
"	"	"	S. Rowland	"	"	"	"	"	"		Suspend'd sentence
"	"	"	J. Velette	Selling liquor to an interdicted man.	"	"	"	"	R. Ritchie		\$100 and costs.
"	"	"	B. Munro	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	"	M. McIntyre		\$1 and costs.
"	"	"	H. Fulton	"	"	"	"	"	"		\$1 "
"	"	"	G. Fulton	"	"	"	"	"	"		\$1 "
"	"	"	C. Robinson	"	"	"	"	"	"		\$1 "
Fort Saskatchewan.	Nov. 23	"	E. Lilge	Theft.	"	"	Fort Saskatchewan.	"	L. Adamson and W. H. Routledge.		\$5 "
"	"	"	F. Lilge	"	"	"	"	"	A. H. Giesbush and W. H. Routledge.		3 mos. hard labour.
Red Deer	"	"	C. Whitsell	"	"	"	Red Deer	"	A. J. Gregson.		Committed for trial
"	"	"	J. T. Bond	"	"	"	"	"	W. Postell.		"
Beaver Lake	"	"	John Dean	Threatening bodily harm.	"	"	Beaver Lake	"	F. W. W. Fane.		Bound over to keep peace.
Wetaskiwin	"	"	McWeiler	Tampering with chawking machine with intent to do bodily harm.	"	"	Wetaskiwin	"	W. H. Routledge		Committed for trial
"	"	"	P. Whittaker	"	"	"	"	"	"		"
"	"	"	Dr. R. Zimmerman	Creating disturbance	"	"	"	"	A. S. Rosenroll		30 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 Conviction.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If Tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Prince Albert.	10 Mar.	Maggie Bayer.	T. Leclerc.	Seduction.	.....		Prince Albert.	Mar. 14	D. M. Howard.	.....	Dismissed.
"	"	15 A. Pelletier.	D. Nelson	Damaging property.	.....		"	" 16	"	.....	Fined \$2 and costs and \$1.50 damages
Duck Lake.	2	C. P. Railway	Aaron Zaccane,	Trespass.	.....		Duck Lake.	Apr. 13	R. S. McKenzie,	.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
"	"	"	sr.	"	.....		"	" 13	"	.....	"
"	"	"	Aaron Zaccane,	"	.....		"	" 20	"	.....	"
"	"	"	jr.	"	.....		"	" 13	"	.....	"
"	Apr. 7	Regina.	Bernard Duck.	Breach of game ordinance.	.....		"	" 13	"	.....	Fined \$1 and costs.
"	"	"	Nap. Chartier.	"	.....		"	" 13	"	.....	"
"	May 9	"	Philip Garnot.	Forgery.	.....		"	May 16	D. M. Howard,	.....	Dismissed.
Prince Albert.	"	30 W. Inkster.	Robt. Sander.	Theft.	.....		Prince Albert.	June 1	S. Gagnon, D. M.	.....	6 mos. hard labour.
"	"	"	son.	"	.....		"	June 1	S. Gagnon, D. M.	.....	"
"	June 17	Regina.	Mike Clutilla.	Indecent assault.	.....		"	July 25	Judge Richard-	.....	Dismissed.
"	"	"	son.	"	.....		"	June 27	S. Gagnon, J. P.	.....	Dismissed, prosecu-
"	"	21 Ellen Flett.	Edward Nel-	Assault.	.....		"	" 27	S. Gagnon, J. P.	.....	tion not appear-
"	"	"	son.	"	.....		"	" 27	S. Gagnon, J. P.	.....	ing.
"	"	22 Sarah Steven-	"	Rape.	.....		"	July 28	Judge Richard-	.....	5 years Stony
"	"	son.	"	"	.....		"	" 28	Judge Richard-	.....	Mountain.
"	July 4	Hannah Bart-	Wm. Gilmore.	Assault.	.....		"	" 28	"	.....	Fined \$20 and costs
"	"	let.	"	"	.....		"	" 28	"	.....	"
"	"	12 Regina.	Thomas Ren-	Breach of the Animal	.....		"	" 18	Wm. Knox, S.	.....	Fined \$50 and costs
"	"	"	nie.	Act	.....		"	" 18	Wm. Knox, S.	.....	"
"	"	"	Helen Linkla	Breach of Master and	.....		"	" 18	Wm. Knox, S.	.....	"
"	"	"	ter.	Servant's Ordin-	.....		"	" 28	"	.....	Case dismissed.
Duck Lake.	"	28 D. Lucier.	Patrice Pru-	Larceny.	.....		Duck Lake.	" 28	H. Grant, R.	.....	4 months.
"	"	"	neau.	"	.....		"	" 28	H. Grant, R.	.....	"
"	"	"	August Four-	Poisoning horses.	.....		Prince Albert.	Mar. 26	S. McKenzie,	.....	"
"	"	"	mier.	"	.....		"	" 26	Judge McGuire.	.....	Yes
"	"	"	"	"	.....		"	" 26	Judge McGuire.	.....	Acquitted.

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	1898. June 19	Regina.	Hope, W.	Aggravated assault.	1898.		Battleford.	1898. " 20	Supt. Cotton and Insp. Begin.		2 months' imprisonment with hard labour.
"	" 12	"	Flamond, R.	Breaking into shop.	Oct. 14	Supt. Cotton.					Awaiting trial.
"	" 18	"	Kennedy, L.	Accessory after fact.	" 19	"					"
"	Nov. 21	"	Stapleford, W.	Creating a disturbance.			Battleford.	Nov. 22	Supt. Cotton and T. Macfarlane, J.P's.		Released on suspended sentence.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in British

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commital.
	1897.				1897.
The Loop, Michel Ck	Dec. 15	Regina	P. J. McNamara.	Selling liquor without license.	
" "	" 30	J. Smythe.	A. Rheauime	Assault	
	1898.				1898.
Coal Creek	Jan. 8	Regina	O. Olsen	Drunk and disorderly	
"	" 10	"	J. Evans	Selling liquor without license.	
"	" 10	"	Atkinson	"	
"	" 20	"	Jas. McCormack	Assault	
"	" 20	"	O. Olsen	Obtaining money under false pretences.	
Wardner	" 24	"	G. Arnold	Selling liquor without license.	
"	" 24	"	J. Crabbe.	"	
		Angus	W. Tierney.	Wages.	
Wardner	" 29	Regina	W. D. Bohart.	Selling liquor without license.	
		McLean.	W. Tierney	Wages.	
Hardy's Camp	Feb. 1	E. Simard	B. H. Sweezy.	Assault	
"	" 1	"	M. Farle	"	
"	" 1	"	J. Donohue.	"	
Coal Creek	" 1	Regina	John MacPhee.	Drunk	
Michel Prairie	" 2	"	J. Burgess	Selling liquor without license.	
Wardner	" 4	"	O. Carlson	Drunk	
C. P. R. Hdqrs., Elk River.	" 7	"	H. Peltier	Selling liquor without license.	
"	" 7	"	Sedgewick	Drunk	
"	" 7	"	Kearns	"	
"	" 7	"	Duncan	"	
Elk River Crossing.	" 14	"	Fred Smith.	Assault	
Wardner	" 15	"	M. Sullivan.	Drunk	
"	" 15	"	John O'Brien.	"	
"	" 19	"	W. Eschwig, Indian	Trading in game out of season	
"	" 21	"	A. Mynick	Selling game out of season	
"	" 26	"	Thos. McGill	Assault	
"	" 26	"	John McAndliss.	"	
Goat River Crossing.	" 26	"	Doyle <i>alias</i> Davis <i>alias</i> Sullivan.	Murder	Feb. 28
Michel Prairie	Mar. 1	"	H. Underhill	Selling liquor without license.	
Coal Creek	" 1	"	Prarault	Drunk	
"	" 1	"	Wm. Wilson	"	
"	" 1	"	A. Tromley.	"	
"	" 1	"	J. Phillips	"	
"	" 1	"	O. Proulx.	"	
"	" 1	"	C. Duschene	"	
"	" 1	"	J. Blondeau	"	
The Loop	" 3	J. Fitzgerald	A. Marmont	Assault	
"	" 3	Regina	Mrs. Wenwind	Disorderly house	
"	" 3	C. Bowman.	J. Fitzgerald	Assault	
"	" 5	Regina	J. Bidgood	Selling liquor without license.	
Bull's Head Prairie.	" 5	"	M. Lauder.	"	
Coal Creek	" 5	"	J. Kennedy	Drunk	
"	" 7	"	A. Curry	"	
Sand Point.	" 10	"	Knowison	Horse stealing.	
Elk River Crossing.	" 16	"	John Purdy	Drunk.	
The Loop.	" 17	"	Alex. Boyd	Selling liquor without license.	
Wardner	" 19	"	M. Sullivan	Assault	
The Loop.	" 21	"	Geo. Johnston	Selling liquor without license.	
Coal Creek	" 29	"	J. Macnamara.	Abusive language.	

Columbia from 1st December, 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
		1897.			
	The Loop, Michel Ck.	Dec. 16	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$50 and costs.
		1898.			
	C P.R. Headquarters, Elk River.	Jan. 28	" "		\$10 and compensation to Smythe, \$16.50.
	Coal Creek	" 8	J. F. Armstrong, S.M.		\$2 and costs.
	"	" 10	" "		3 mos. imprisonment.
	"	" 10	" "		1 " "
	"	" 20	" "		\$5 and costs.
	"	" 20	" "		\$10 or 30 days h. l.
	Wardner	" 24	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		Case dismissed.
	"	" 24	" "		\$130 and costs or 6 weeks. (Did imprisonment.)
	C P.R. Headquarters, Elk River.	" 29	" "		Order for payment of wages.
	Wardner	" 29	J. F. Armstrong, S.M.		\$150 and costs or 2 mos. (Did imprisonment.)
	Michel Prairie	" 28	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		Dismissed.
	Hardy's Camp	Feb. 1	" "		\$1 and costs.
	"	" 1	" "		\$1 "
	"	" 1	" "		\$10 "
	Coal Creek	" 1	" "		\$2 "
	C. P. R. Headquarters, Elk River.	" 2	" "		\$150 "
	Wardner	" 4	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		\$5 "
	C. P. R. Headquarters, Elk River.	" 7	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$180 and costs or 2 mos. (Did imprisonment.)
	"	" 7	" "		50c. and costs.
	"	" 7	" "		50c. "
	"	" 7	" "		50c. "
	Wardner	" 15	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		\$10 "
	"	" 19	" "		\$5 "
	"	" 15	" "		\$5 "
	"	" 15	" "		\$1 "
	"	" 21	J. F. Armstrong, S.M.		Dismissed with caution.
	"	" 26	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		10 days h. l.
O. G. Dennis, S.M.	Nelson	Mar. 22	Judge Irvine.		\$1 and costs. Death.
	C. P. R. Headquarters, Elk River.	" 1	A. M. Jarvis, S.M.		\$50 and costs or 1 mo. (Did imprisonment.)
	Coal Creek	" 1	" "		\$10 and costs.
	"	" 1	" "		\$10 "
	"	" 1	" "		\$10 and costs or 30 days. (Did imprisonment.)
	"	" 1	" "		\$10 and costs.
	"	" 1	" "		\$10 "
	"	" 1	" "		\$10 "
	"	" 1	" "		\$10 "
	The Loop	" 3	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$25 "
	"	" 3	" "		Dismissed.
	"	" 3	" "		Fined 50c.
	Bull's Head Prairie	" 5	" "		\$280 and costs.
	"	" 5	" "		\$280 "
	Reid's Camp	" 26	" "		\$3 "
	Coal Creek	" 7	" "		\$5 "
	Fort Steele	" 12	J. F. Armstrong, S.M.		6 mos. imprisonment h. l.
	Wardner	" 17	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		10 days h. l.
	The Loop	" 17	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$280 and costs.
	Wardner	" 19	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		Dismissed.
	The Loop	" 21	G. E. Sanders, J.P.		"
	Coal Creek	" 29	H.W. D. Armstrong, J.P.		\$10 and costs.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Com-mittal.
	1898.				1898.
Wardner	April 5	"	Martin Carson	Drunk and disorderly	
"	" 6	"	Jas. Campbell	"	
Goat River Landing.	" 10	"	G. Braden	Drunk and refusing to pay fare	
Elk River Crossing..	" 11	J. Redman	Costa Bruno	Assault	
"	" 11	Costa Bruno	J. Redman	"	
Wardner	" 14	Regina	Hugh Whan	Drunk and disorderly	
Bull's Head Prairie..	" 14	A. J. McLean	T. Anderson	Assault	
Elk River Crossing..	" 17	Regina	Parker	"	
"	" 17	"	Pegnem	"	
Wardner	" 17	"	Wm. Johnson	Theft	
Elk River Crossing..	" 18	"	— Conley	Drunk and disorderly	
Goat River Landing.	" 19	"	D. Itoff.	Drunk and refusing to pay fare	
Elk River Crossing..	" 20	"	H. Bernard	Unlawful wounding	
"	" 20	"	— Hood	Assault	
"	" 20	"	— Tagney	"	
"	" 24	"	Le Channeur.	Illicit still	
"	" 24	"	F. Gagnon	"	
Coal Creek	" 28	"	J. Strong	Drunk	
Bull Head Prairie..	" 14	"	T. Reilly	Selling liquor without license	
Michel Creek	" 26	"	N. Suse	"	
"	" 26	"	"	Keeping a gaming house	
Wardner	May 6	"	A. Lighthouse	Drunk	
"	" 9	"	E. C. McDermott.	"	
Elk River Crossing..	" 11	"	O. Brien	Vagrancy	
"	" 11	"	— Mulligan.	Drunk	
Coal Creek	" 12	"	W. McDonald.	"	
"	" 16	"	"	"	
"	" 17	"	"	Fighting on streets	
"	" 16	"	John Lacey	Drunk	
"	" 16	"	Wm. Turnbull	Fighting on streets	
"	" 17	"	E. Kingard	Selling whisky without license	
"	" 17	"	J. Bond	"	
"	" 17	"	Ring & Boulay	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 17	"	J. Strong	Drunk	
"	" 17	"	A. Blackburn	"	
Goat River Crossing.	" 20	"	May Harris	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 20	"	"	Keeping bawdy house	
Coal Creek	" 20	"	W. Gilroy	Drunk	
Wardner	" 21	"	E. Steve	Disturbance	
"	" 24	"	A. Lighthouse	Drunk	
Coal Creek	" 29	"	J. Martineau	Theft	
Michel Creek	" 3	"	P. J. Macnamara.	Selling liquor on Sunday	
Coal Creek	" 24	"	B. Malone	Drunk	
"	" 24	"	J. McKinnon	"	
"	" 24	"	Alex. Boyd	Vagrancy	
"	" 24	"	A. C. Ramsay	"	
"	" 24	"	C. Irish	"	
"	" 24	"	G. Ellsworth	Theft	
"	" 24	"	R. Bevans	Aiding theft	
Headquarters Camp, Elk River.	" 25	"	G. Reenan	Theft	
Coal Creek	" 13	"	W. McDonald	Drunk	
Moynes City	June 1	"	S. S. Swanberg	"	
"	" 1	"	John Hay	"	
Bull's Head	" 6	A. Label	C. W. Brown	Assault	
Coal Creek	" 6	Regina	— McGregor	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 6	"	Wm. Barber	Drunk	
Moynes City	" 6	"	A. C. Ramsay	Theft	

in British Columbia, &c.—Continued.

By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
		1898.			
	Wardner	April 6	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		\$20 and costs.
	"	" 7	"		\$1
	Nelson	" 11	O. G. Dennis, S.M.		\$2 "
	Elk River Crossing	" 11	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		2 weeks h. l.
	"	" 11	"		Dismissed.
	Wardner	" 15	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		"
	Bull's Head Prairie	" 14	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		"
	Elk River Crossing	" 18	J. F. Armstrong, S.M.		"
	"	" 18	"		"
	Wardner	April 18	M. H. White Fraser, J.P.		\$20 and costs.
	Elk River Crossing	" 19	J. F. Armstrong, S.M.		\$1 and costs.
	Nelson	" 20	O. G. Dennis, S.M.		2 weeks hard labour.
	Elk River Crossing	" 20	J. F. Armstrong, S.M.		Dismissed.
	"	" 20	"		\$5 and costs.
	"	" 20	"		\$5 "
	Nelson	" 20	O. G. Dennis, S.M.		\$100 and costs or 1 mos. h. l. (Did imprisonm't.)
	"	" 26	"		"
	"	" 29	H. W. D. Armstrong, J.P.		\$2 and costs.
	Bull Head Prairie	" 14	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$50 "
	Michel Creek	" 26	"		\$280 "
	"	" 26	"		Dismissed.
	Wardner	May 7	C. E. Denny, J.P.		\$5 and costs or 10 days h. l. (Did imprisonm't.)
	"	" 10	"		\$2 and costs.
	Elk River Crossing	" 12	M. H. White Fraser, J.P.		Dismissed.
	"	" 12	"		\$1 and costs.
	Coal Creek	" 13	H. W. D. Armstrong, J.P.		Suspended sentence.
	"	" 17	"		\$1 and costs.
	"	" 17	W. Fernie, J. P.		\$2
	"	" 17	H. W. D. Armstrong, J.P.		\$1 "
	"	" 17	W. Fernie, J. P.		\$2.50 "
	"	" 17	Fernie & Armstrong, J.P.s.		\$50 and costs or 2 mos. h. l. (Did imprisonm't.)
	"	" 17	"		"
	"	" 17	"		2 mos. imprisonment and expenses \$22.50.
	"	" 18	H. W. D. Armstrong, J.P.		\$5 and costs.
	"	" 18	W. Fernie, J. P.		\$1
	Goat River Crossing	" 20	A. F. Proctor, J.P.		Dismissed.
	"	" 20	"		\$15 and costs.
	Coal Creek	" 20	G. E. Sanders, S. M.		\$3 "
	Wardner	" 21	C. E. Denny, J.P.		Dismissed.
	"	" 25	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		6 weeks hard labour.
	Coal Creek	" 29	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		Dismissed.
	Michel Creek	" 3	"		\$20 and costs.
	Coal Creek	" 25	"		\$3 "
	"	" 25	"		\$3 "
	"	" 25	"		24 hours to leave district.
	"	" 25	"		Dismissed.
	"	" 25	"		"
	"	" 25	"		2 months hard labour.
	"	" 25	"		Dismissed.
	Headquarters Camp, Elk River	" 25	"		1 month hard labour.
	Coal Creek	" 13	W. W. Armstrong		Suspended sentence.
	Moynes City	June 2	G. E. Sanders, S. M.		\$3 and costs.
	"	" 2	Sanders & Cranston		\$1
	Bull's Head	" 6	Blakemore		\$10 "
	Coal Creek	" 6	Fernie & McVittie		Remanded.
	"	" 6	F. W. Armstrong		\$1 and costs.
	"	" 6	G. E. Sanders & W. F. Cranston.		6 months hard labour.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Committal.
1898.					
Coal Creek	June 9	Regina.	Jas. Ruffley	Theft.	
"	" 9	"	F. Rulnel	"	
Michel Prairie	" 14	"	W. Fanning	"	
Bull's Head	" 15	"	Joe Morris	Vagrancy	
Coal Creek	" 28	"	M. McDonald	Refusing to assist constable in making an arrest.	
"	" 28	"	W. J. Wellan	Creating a disturbance	
"	" 28	"	Sam Keith	"	
"	" 28	"	Fred Brown	"	
"	" 28	"	Gains & Roy	Selling liquor in prohibited hours.	
"	" 28	"	Jim Dolways	Drunk and fighting.	
"	" 28	Constable Cree.	John Fitzgerald	Assault.	
"	" 28	Regina	S. Anudley	Keeping a disorderly house.	
"	" 28	"	M. Brouettes	Stealing.	
Moyne City	" 20	"	Jas. O'Rielly	Drunk and disorderly.	
"	" 23	"	Beaubien & Haute.	Selling liquor contrary to the form of Liquors Traffic Reg. Act.	
Coal Creek	" 30	"	A. Joyce	Selling liquor without license	
Fernie, B.C.	July 1	"	H. D'Acoust.	Theft.	
"	" 1	J. W. Chiene	W. C. McDonald	Assault.	
"	" 1	Regina.	John Martineau	Theft.	
"	" 2	"	W. McGarry	Vagrant.	
Moyne City	" 2	"	M. Patman	Selling liquor contrary to the form of Liquors Traffic Reg. Act.	
"	" 2	"	H. Pollard	Assault.	
Wardner	" 4	"	M. Eagan	Drunk and disorderly.	
"	" 4	"	Wal. McDonald	"	
"	" 4	"	"	Resisting arrest.	
"	" 4	"	P. Perrine	Attempted assault.	
"	" 6	"	Peter Allen	Drunk and disorderly.	
"	" 6	Peter Malone	"	Assault.	
"	" 7	Regina.	Peter Sullivan	Contravention of Forest Fire Ordinance.	
Fernie, B.C.	" 7	"	Geo. Couchcough	Drunk and disorderly.	
"	" 11	"	W. Quigley	"	
"	" 11	"	F. Maraschi	Theft.	
"	" 11	"	A. Olivers	"	
"	" 11	"	R. Joyce	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 13	"	Pat. Wallay	Drunk	
"	" 13	"	Pat. McOrmac	"	
"	" 15	"	Wm. Marshall	Selling beer without license.	
"	" 15	"	"	Buying stolen property.	
"	" 15	"	F. Cannon	Drunk and creating a disturbance.	
"	" 15	"	J. Ryan	Drunk and incapable, lying on track.	
"	" 15	"	A. Hellest	Keeping a disorderly house.	
Wardner	" 20	"	C. A. Sjodin	Drunk.	
"	" 23	"	J. Molloy	"	
"	" 23	"	A. Scummell	"	
Fernie, B.C.	" 23	"	J. F. Bedard	Selling liquor without license	

in British Columbia, &c.—Continued.

By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
		1898.			
	Coal Creek	June 9	McVittie & Armstrong		\$9.50. First offence.
	"	" 9	" "		Dismissed. Informant to pay costs.
	Michel Prairie	" 14	G. E. Sanders, S. M.		Dismissed.
	Bull's Head	" 15	" "		Given 2 days to find work or leave Bull's Head.
	Coal Creek	" 28	Fernie & McVittie		\$4.25.
	"	" 28	" "		\$6.25.
	"	" 28	" "		\$6.25.
	"	" 28	" "		Dismissed with a caution.
	"	" 28	" "		\$7.25.
	"	" 28	" "		2 mos. imprisonment, h. l.
	"	" 28	" "		Dismissed with a caution.
	"	" 28	Fernie and McVittie		2 mos. imprisonment h. l.
	Moyne City	" 20	Cranston, J.P.		\$1 and costs.
	"	" 23	J. F. Armstrong, J.P.		\$25 "
	Coal Creek	" 30	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$200 "
	Fernie	July 1	" "		2 mos. imprisonment h. l.
	"	" 1	" "		\$5 and costs.
	"	" 1	" "		2 mos. imprisonment h. l.
	"	" 2	" "		24 hours to leave town and get work.
	Coal Creek	" 2	Armstrong, J.P.		Dismissed with costs.
	"	" 2	" "		" "
	Wardner	" 4	C. E. Denny		\$8 and costs or 2 w. h. l.
	"	" 4	" "		6 weeks hard labour.
	"	" 4	Galbraith and Morbury		2 "
	"	" 4	White Fraser		\$10 and costs or 2 w. h. l.
	"	" 6	" "		\$5 "
	"	" 6	" "		Dismissed with costs.
	"	" 7	" "		" "
	"	" 7	" "		\$5 and costs.
	Fernie	" 11	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$1 "
	"	" 11	" "		2 mos. imprisonment h. l.
	"	" 11	" "		2 "
	"	" 11	" "		\$250 and costs. "
	"	" 13	" "		\$1 "
	"	" 13	" "		\$1 "
	"	" 15	Fernie and Blakemore		\$20 "
	"	" 15	" "		Remanded on own recognisance.
	"	" 15	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		Dismissed (24 hours to leave town.)
	"	" 15	" "		" "
	"	" 16	Fernie and Blakemore		Costs \$8 in 24 hours; appear for sentence in 3 days; fined \$25, July 19, 1898.
	Wardner	" 20	Capt. White Fraser		\$1 and costs.
	"	" 23	C. E. Denny		\$3 "
	"	" 23	" "		\$5 "
	Fernie	" 23	Blakemore & Armstrong		\$250 together with costs of license—\$100 and costs.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Committal.
	1898.				1898.
Wardner...	July 25	Regina	A. Rowland	Drunk	
Moyno City.....	" 26	"	R. Robson	Vagrancy	
"	" 26	"	Blanche Ludic.....	Keeping a common bawdy house.	
Wardner	" 27	"	Thos. Powers.....	Drunk	
"	" 27	"	D. Stewart	"	
"	" 27	"	J. Nicholson	"	
"	" 27	"	A. Morrin	Using obscene language.....	
"	" 28	"	— Therry	Exposing his person	
"	" 28	"	Herman Mann	Drunk	
"	" 28	"	Reuben Binney	"	
Robinson's Camp.....	" 27	"	Chas. Foran	Stealing	
Wardner	" 29	"	Edward Kelly	Drunk	
Robinson's Camp.....	" 29	"	— Northcote.....	Drawing knife	
Fernie, B.C.	" 30	"	F. Cigarette	Threatening	
"	" 27	"	Harry May	Abusive language..	
"	" 30	"	Harry Wood	Stealing watch.....	
"	" 30	"	Moses Bandrey.....	"	
The Loop.....	" 25	"	John Brown.....	Abusive language to Italians in his employ.	
Wardner	Aug. 2	"	G. Lyons	Drunk	
"	" 3	"	J. Dempsey	"	
Goat River.....	" 3	"	S. Mastren	Concealed weapons	
Cranbrook.....	" 4	"	— Hannall	Vagrancy.....	
Wardner	" 6	"	P. Nolan.....	Drunk	
Cranbrook.....	" 8	"	J. Norris	Robbery.....	
"	" 8	"	W. Carve	"	
"	" 8	"	A. Carve	"	
"	" 8	"	J. Hurteaux	"	
Wardner	" 15	"	T. Powers	Drunk	
"	" 8	"	A. Olsen	" and fighting	
"	" 12	"	W. Madden	Fighting in town	
Cranbrook	" 15	"	— Whitehead	Drunk	
Wardner	" 17	"	Chas. Noble	"	
Moyno City.....	" 17	"	A. Bruno	Murder	
Wardner	" 17	"	Hugh Burns	Drunk and resisting arrest	
Cranbrook	" 17	"	C. S. Germain	Indecent act	
"	" 19	"	G. Brennan	Drunk	
Fernie.....	" 20	"	W. Connors	Assault	
Moyno City.....	" 23	"	Peter Barry	Stealing from the person	
"	" 23	"	Joe State	Carrying loaded revolver	
Cranbrook	" 23	"	— Oldman	Drunk	
"	" 23	"	F. Dowd	"	
"	" 23	"	— Sullivan	Committing a nuisance	
"	" 23	"	— McBride	"	
"	" 23	"	— Sullivan	Contempt of court.....	
Fernie.....	" 24	"	R. E. Savage.....	Endangering public safety	
"	" 25	"	"	Theft	
"	" 25	"	N. Meyer	Nuisance.....	
Cranbrook.....	" 26	"	F. Recordo.....	Pollution of running streams.	
"	" 26	"	— Caill	"	
"	" 27	"	F. Leonard	Drunk	
"	" 27	"	J. O'Neil	"	
"	" 27	"	— McGowan	"	
Police Car.....	" 29	"	Louis Martin	Selling liquor to drunken men	
Cranbrook.....	" 30	"	J. W. Wilson.....	Drunk	
"	" 30	"	T. Maroney.....	Abusing police	

in British Columbia, &c.—Continued.

By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
		1898.			
Wardner		July 25	C. E. Denny		\$5 and costs.
Moynes City		" 26	Cranston, J. P.		2 hours to leave town. ;
"		" 26	"		30 days in jail.
Wardner		" 27	C. E. Denny		\$3 and costs.
"		" 27	"		\$3 "
"		" 27	"		\$2 "
"		" 27	"		Released on suspended sentence.
"		" 28	"		Discharged.
"		" 28	"		\$3 and costs.
"		" 28	"		\$3 "
Robinson's Camp		" 27	Armstrong		2 weeks hard labour.
Wardner		" 29	C. E. Denny		\$3 and costs.
Robinson's Camp		" 29	Hutchison		\$5 "
Fernie, B.C.		" 30	Armstrong		\$2 "
"		" 27	"		25c.
"		" 30	"		Discharged.
"		" 30	"		Remanded to August 3 ; convicted; owing to good character to pay \$31 and costs and come up for sentence when called upon.
The Loop		" 25	— Armstrong		Remanded to 8th Aug.
Wardner		Aug. 2	C. E. Denny		2 m. ; suspended sentence
"		" 3	"		\$3 and costs.
Goat River		" 3	— Belcher		\$25 "
Cranbrook		" 4	— Hutchison		\$1 "
Wardner		" 6	C. E. Denny		\$5 "
Cranbrook		" 8	G. E. Sanders		Dismissed.
"		" 8	"		"
"		" 8	"		"
"		" 8	"		"
Wardner		" 15	C. E. Denny		Released on suspended sentence.
"		" 8	"		\$3 and costs.
"		" 12	"		\$5 "
Cranbrook		" 15	J. Hutchison		12 hours imprisonment.
Wardner		" 17	C. E. Denny		\$5 & costs or 14 days h. l.
Moynes City		" 17	— Armstrong		Committed for trial.
Wardner		" 17	C. E. Denny		\$25 & costs or 2 mos. h.l.
Cranbrook		" 17	G. E. Sanders, S. M.		Dismissed.
"		" 19	J. Hutchison		Warned to leave town.
Fernie		" 20	G. E. Sanders, S. M.		Dismissed.
Moynes City		" 23	Hutchison & Cranston		6 mos. imprisonment h.l.
"		" 23	— Cranston		\$5 and costs.
Cranbrook		" 23	J. Hutchison		\$1 "
"		" 23	"		\$2 "
"		" 23	"		\$2 "
"		" 23	"		\$2 "
"		" 23	"		\$2 "
Fernie		" 24	H. W. Armstrong		\$2 "
"		" 25	"		Dismissed with costs.
"		" 25	"		To remove nuisance.
Cranbrook		" 26	J. Hutchison		\$1 and costs.
"		" 26	"		\$1 "
"		" 27	"		\$1 "
"		" 27	"		\$1 "
"		" 27	"		\$1 "
Police Car		" 29	Gold Commissioner		Case dismissed with costs
Cranbrook		" 30	W. Hutchison		1 month hard labour.
"		" 30	"		1 "

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Committal.
	1897.				
Cranbrook	Sept. 31	Regina	W. Kaabe	Keeping gambling house.	
"	" 31	"	— Geddes	" "	
"	" 31	"	— Wentworth	" "	
"	" 31	"	— Wisdom	" "	
"	" 31	"	— Stack	Fighting.	
"	" 31	"	J. Brant	"	
"	" 31	Le Joyce	W. Fulman	Assault	
"	" 31	Regina	— Harteau	Theft	
Police Car, B.C.	Sept. 1	"	— Deschamp	Assault and robbery.	
Fernie	" 5	"	P. Beaudon	Drunk	
Moyno City	" 7	"	Chas. Diamond	" and disorderly	
Cranbrook	" 8	"	J. Hurteau	Drunk	
"	" 9	"	D. McNaughton	Theft.	
Moyno City	" 10	"	H. McKay	Arson	
Fernie	" 10	"	J. Fitzgerald	Vagrancy	
"	" 12	"	L. Lamart	Selling liquor without license.	
"	" 12	"	A. Herbert	"	
"	" 12	"	— McGeorge	Money under false pretences.	
Police Car	" 14	"	— Blake	Drunk	
Fernie	" 15	Wm. Davies	Wm. Benedict	Assault	
"	" 16	"	C. Cota	Drunk and disorderly	
"	" 16	"	K. King	"	
"	" 16	"	R. Rheau	Assault	
"	" 19	"	Joe Smith	Drunk	
Police Car	" 19	"	— Dickie	Repacking tobacco.	
Cranbrook	" 21	"	Joe Howson	Selling liquor without license	
Fernie	" 21	"	J. Fitzgerald	Vagrancy	
Police Car	" 23	"	— McAnnany	Committing an assault on Maggie Dubois.	
"	" 27	"	C. Ratcliffe	Desertion	
Fernie	Oct. 5	"	J. Arrowsmith	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 5	"	— Johnson	Plaintiff claims \$9.50 balance on account.	
Police Car	" 6	"	— Woodward	Theft	
Cranbrook	" 15	"	J. H. McDowell	Theft, obtaining money under false pretences.	
Police Car	" 22	"	A. Labelle	Selling liquor without license	
Crow's Nest Lake	Nov. 30	"	R. Clark	Vagrancy	
"	Dec. 3	"	S. Carley	Disorderly house.	
"	" 3	"	Dot. Merrill	" "	
"	" 3	"	H. Ronaldson	Theft	
"	" 3	"	Norman Luse	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 5	A. Boyd	E. Mansfield	Assault	
"	" 6	Regina	Hugh Talbot	Drunk and disorderly.	
"	" 8	"	— Sanche	"	
"	" 8	"	— Lagore	"	
"	" 13	"	O Olsen	Obtaining money under false pretences.	No evidence to commit
"	" 13	"	J. Manseau	Theft.	
"	" 14	"	Norman Luce	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 15	"	L. Johnson	"	
"	" 13	"	"	Theft.	

in British Columbia, &c—*Continued.*

By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	Cranbrook	Sept. 31	Laidlaw & Hutchison		Case dismissed.
	"	" 31	" "		\$10 and costs.
	"	" 31	" "		\$10 "
	"	" 31	Hutchison		\$10 " or 10 days.
	"	" 31	" "		\$10 " "
	"	" 31	Denny & Hutchison		Case dismissed.
	"	" 31	" "		" "
	Police Car, B.C.	Sept. 1	" "		2 months hard labour.
	Fernie	" 5	Wm. Blackmore		\$5 and costs.
	Moynie City	" 7	Cranston, J.P.		To take pledge for 6 mos. or 1 month hard labour.
	Cranbrook	" 8	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$2 & costs or 10 days h.l.
	"	" 9	" "		Dismissed.
	Moynie City	" 10	Cranston, J.P.		"
	Fernie	" 10	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		Let out on suspended sentence.
	"	" 12	" "		Dismissed.
	"	" 12	" "		"
	"	" 12	" "		"
	Police Car	" 14	" "		\$1 and costs.
	Fernie	" 15	Blackmore		\$20 and costs or 2 months hard labour (fine paid).
	"	" 16	Armstrong		\$5 and costs.
	"	" 16	" "		\$5 "
	"	" 16	" "		\$10 "
	"	" 19	" "		Dismissed.
	Police Car	" 19	Gold Commissioner		\$10 and costs.
	Cranbrook	" 21	Proctor		\$100 and costs, liquor destroyed.
	Fernie	" 21	Armstrong		2 mos. hard labour.
	Police Car	" 23	Insp. Sanders, S.M.		6 wks. "
	"	" 27	" "		Dismissed.
	Fernie	Oct. 5	Proctor		\$20 and costs.
	"	" 5	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		Judgment for plaintiff for \$6.75 with costs.
	Police Car	" 6	" "		6 mos. hard l.; appealed.
	Cranbrook	" 15	Laidlaw & Hutchison		Remanded to Oct. 17; 6 wks. h.l., Oct. 17.
	Police Car	" 23	Hutchison & Norbury		\$100, \$30 license and costs.
	Crow's Nest Lake	Nov. 30	G. E. Sanders, J.P.		Dismissed.
	"	Dec. 4	A. M. Jarvis		\$10 and costs or 1m. hard labour. (Fine paid.)
	"	" 4	" "		\$20 and costs.
	"	" 4	A. R. Cuthbert & A. M. Jarvis		2 weeks hard labour.
	"	" 4	" "		\$50 and costs.
	"	" 6	A. M. Jarvis		\$5 "
	"	" 7	" "		\$5 "
	"	" 8	" "		Dismissed.
	"	" 8	" "		\$5 and costs.
G. E. Sanders	"	" 13	G. E. Sanders		Dismissed.
	"	" 13	G. E. Sanders & Cuthbert		"
	"	" 15	" "		\$200 and costs.
	"	" 15	" "		Charge withdrawn by license inspector; informant disappeared.
	"	" 14	" "		Dismissed.

in British Columbia, &c.—*Concluded.*

By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
		1898.			
	Crow's Nest Lake.....	Jan. 8	A. R. Cuthbert, J.P.		\$5 and costs or 1 m. hard labour. (Fine paid.)
	" "	13	Cuthbert & Morden, J.P.		1 mo. hard labour.
	" "	13	" "		Charge withdrawn.
	" "	14	" "		Dismissed.
	" "	14	" "		\$50 and costs.
	" "	14	" "		\$10 "
	" "	26	A. R. Cuthbert.....		Dismissed.
	" "	26	"		Order for payment of wages.
	" "	Feb. 4	G. E. Sanders		" "
	" "	21	Sanders & Cuthbert.		14 days hard labour.
	" "	21	" "		14 "
	" "	21	" "		Dismissed. "
	" "	Mar. 1	G. E. Sanders, J.P.		Charge withdrawn.
	" "	3	"		4 days hard labour.
	" "	3	"		4 "
	" "	14	Deane & Sanders.....		Dismissed. "

PART II.
REPORTS OF NORTHERN PATROLS

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PART II

PATROL REPORTS

INSTRUCTIONS TO, AND DIARY OF, INSPECTOR J. D. MOODIE IN
CHARGE OF PATROL FROM EDMONTON 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 Sylvester 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 Sylvester'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 would 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 Klondyke.

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 the Klondyke during the winter. Remember that you have a reserve of provisions at St. John, on which you can give orders, and take every chance of sending back letters reporting your progress. The Hudson's Bay Company at St. John's or other posts will forward them, and you have a letter from their commissioner to all Hudson's Bay officials. It may be necessary at Sylvester'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.

OTTAWA, ONT., 14th January, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I left Edmonton on the 4th September, 1897, with constable F. J. Fitzgerald, Richard Hardisty, son of the late Senator Hardisty, Frank Lafferty and H. S. Tobin, graduates of the Royal Military College, Baptiste Pepin a half-breed, and an Indian guide, 24 pack and 6 saddle horses; another saddle horse was procured at St. Albert in accordance with instructions. The Indian who was to be our guide knew nothing of the country and was perfectly useless. I hired other guides at different points as required.

In accordance with verbal instructions from the commissioner, and those contained in letters of 27th August and 2nd September, I proceeded to Fort St. John on the Peace River, by way of Lac St. Anne, crossing the Athabasca at its junction with the McLeod River, thence via Sturgeon Lake to the old Hudson's Bay Co.'s ranche 15 miles south of Dunvegan, and keeping the south side of the Peace, arrived at Fort St. John on the 1st November.

The old Hudson's Bay ranche, 15 miles south of Dunvegan was reached on the 6th October and next day I went to the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Dunvegan to see Mr. Tate, the officer in charge, and get all the information possible regarding the country ahead. I had instructions from the commissioner to get at least one or two trains of dogs at Fort St. John. Mr. Tate assured me that it would be perfectly impossible to go through the mountains with horses at that time of year, and the breeds and Indians whom I saw corroborated his statement. As dogs could not be obtained either here or at Fort St. John, I sent back to Lesser Slave Lake asking the Hudson's Bay Company to purchase for me seven or eight trains of 4 dogs each, and if possible to hire an expert driver, and forward the outfit to St. John with as little delay as possible. I sent Hardisty by boat to the Peace River crossing with instructions to hire a team from there to Slave Lake and return with the dogs.

After giving the horses a few days rest I left for Fort St. John hiring a guide, Edward Wilson, to go with us. This man missed the trail amongst burnt and down timber and I regret to say lost himself when out from the camp next day looking for the trail to the north. We hunted for him for four days, but, although his last

fire was found, no trace of him could be got. I am of opinion that he went crazy as his trails led in every direction from the camp, returning to it after he had gone a short distance. If he had kept his wits he could have returned on back trail to camp. He has not been heard of since.

On arriving at St. John I sent a runner out to find the camp of the chief of the Indians in this locality, he came in, and after considerable difficulty and several interviews, I succeeded in getting an Indian named Dick who knew of a pass through the mountains to Fort Graham on the Finlay River. I also, according to instructions, hired an Indian hunter. It was not until the 19th November, that these arrangements were completed, as Indians are very unwilling to leave their own district, more especially in the winter. In the meantime I had set Indians and squaws to work making flat sleighs, snow shoes, moccasins and other articles necessary for a winter trip in that region, and had engaged men as dog drivers, etc. These were completed by 30th November, and the following day the dog trains left with half our supplies to make a cache about 13 miles up the river, returning the same day. I picked out the 13 best horses, and shafts having been made for the 10 sleighs, and harness made from pack outfits, started the outfit on 2nd December, intending to take the horses as far as possible, and so save the dogs for the hard work in the mountains. This would also save carrying so much dog feed, as I could kill horses and dry the meat when I took to the dogs. No tents were carried being too heavy for the dogs.

I remained another day at Fort St. John, settling up accounts, etc., and left with Constable Fitzgerald and 2 dog trains on the 3rd of December, overtaking the main party that night about 20 miles up the river. I sent Hardisty back from St. John for reasons reported at the time.

All went well until the 22nd December, when the guide announced his intention of returning, saying he was sick. The Indians here are useless and quite unreliable, but this man was, without exception, the worst I came across. Owing to this desertion we went considerably out of the direct course, but it is doubtful whether we could have made better time going direct through the bush than we did by following the rivers.

On the 26th December I had to give up using the horses, but got them on loose to next camp (21). Here 7 were killed and the meat dried for the dogs. This work occupied 4 men until the 31st December, and in the meantime the supplies were taken on and cached about 12 miles ahead, as the dogs could not haul them all at once. From here we made several trips to camp 23, where we finally cached supplies which could not be carried.

We arrived at Fort Graham on the 18th January and were then entirely out of supplies both for men and dogs. There was no dog feed to be procured here, and very limited supplies in the company's store. Hearing that fish could be procured from some lakes about 25 miles S.W. I next day sent out some of the men with the dogs to fish with nets through the ice, whilst others tried their luck after moose. Neither, however, were successful, and bannocks had to be made for the dogs. I sent out in different directions to find Indian camps which were supposed to be somewhere within 50 miles of the post. These, however, could not be located. The dogs were almost starving, the snow from 4 to 5 feet deep in the bush, and no guides to be had. I had, therefore, reluctantly to give up all idea of going further until spring.

It was not until the beginning of March that sufficient food could be got together to enable me to send for the supplies in cache. Even then the dogs were so weak that several trips had to be made between the cache and the Ospica. Here another cache was made, and Fort Graham was reached for the second time on the 26th of March. By this time the Indians had killed several moose and dried the meat which had to be sent for. It arrived on the 29th March.

On the 1st April I left for Stuart Lake with Lafferty, Tobin, Baptiste Pepin and Thomas (a Hudson's Bay Co. employee) as guide, and 4 dog sleighs. Constable Fitzgerald was laid up with a very bad hand which required continual poulticing, and had, to my regret, to be left behind. After several narrow escapes on the Finlay and Parsnip, we arrived safely at Stuart Lake on the 19th April.

Failing to procure there the supplies required, I went on by canoe to Quesnelle, on the Fraser River, purchased what was needed and returned to Stuart Lake, arriving on the 11th May. The supplies arrived on the 19th. I was delayed there until the 30th owing to the difficulty in procuring horses, the Indians holding them at \$60.00 to \$75.00 each, and also to want of feed along the trail and over the mountains. The horses had to be shod.

I left Stuart Lake on the 30th May, arriving at Manson Creek on the 8th June; trail was very bad and rocky; some of the horses required to be shod here.

Before leaving Fort Graham I had engaged two Indians to go to Manson Creek and cut out and blaze the trail. These, as usual, failed me. They made two trips, but neither cleared nor blazed a trail. In consequence it took until the 7th of July to make Fort Graham.

The country from Manson Creek to Fort Graham was the worst since leaving Edmonton, in fact, the Indians told Mr. Fox that I would never get through, as the country was impassable for horses.

Next day I sent party, under Const. Fitzgerald, with 11 pack horses to bring in cache from the "Ompica" River. He returned on the 13th, reporting that cache had been opened and a large quantity (more than half) of supplies stolen. I received information later which led me to believe that this was the work of Indians, who were almost starving at the time.

The final start was made from Graham on the 15th July, a guide having been obtained to Sylvester's Landing, also a boy to return with guide. Both of these worked well. Sylvester's was reached on the 19th August. The Hudson's Bay Co. here were out of almost all supplies, but I was able to procure flour and some bacon from outsiders. The pass, in the mountains, between the headwaters of the Finlay and Turnagain rivers, I named "the Sifton" pass.

All the parties which left Fort Graham ahead of me, some nearly six weeks ahead, were passed, and but few arrived at Sylvester's before I left that place on the 24th August.

In order to save the horses as much as possible, I purchased a boat here for \$25.00, and sent all the supplies in charge of Lafferty, to the Liard Post by water, allowing most of the horses to run loose. This boat was also used at two crossings of the Dease River, thus saving us two days in making rafts and also enabling us to travel much faster than with loaded horses.

The Liard was reached on the 29th August and crossed same day.

Here I found a Pelly Indian and engaged him as guide to the banks, also a lad as interpreter. The former, however, cleared out during the night and we never saw him again. I fancy he was afraid of the horses, never having seen any before. I made arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Co. to look after the horses during the winter, and engaged a whiteman to go to the Pelly banks and bring them back assisted by the Indian lad. I am afraid some of them will not stand the return trip, even returning without packs.

At the Liard I obtained a few things to complete my stores and left on the 31st August, arriving at upper end of Frances Lake on the 23rd September. Several large parties of prospectors who had gone in by the Stikine route were met here. Some intended wintering here and some were returning to Wrangel and the south for the winter.

On the Frances River I met the chief of the Liard Indians and engaged his son to go through to the Pelly Banks, he stating that he knew the route. This statement proved incorrect as he had been to Pelly Lakes but not to the "Banks" by route I was taking. He, however, was very useful in assisting to cut out the trail.

From one of the parties at Frances Lake I purchased a portable canvas canoe, as I was afraid that if we had to build a boat on the Pelly the river would be frozen before we could get through. Next day, 24th September, I left for the Pelly, arriving on the 1st October. Here I made a cache of aparajos, saddles and such articles as could not be taken in the canoe, and sent the horses back in charge of the three men returning.

On the 4th October we started down the river, with difficulty forcing the canoe through the thick ice running.

From the "Pelly Banks" to Fort Selkirk the river was very shallow, with frequent riffles and small rapids, and in many places we had to get out and wade through the former, there not being sufficient water to float the canoes. This, with the ice running thick was cold work, as we had no rubber boots, only moccasins. We were from Tuesday morning until Friday night making 43 miles. I had intended to build a boat at the Pelly, but the ice was running so thick in the river and the weather getting so cold, that I deemed it unwise to delay our start and therefore left with the canvas canoe only. It was fortunate that I did so, as we could not have portaged a boat over some of the ice jams, or over Hoole's Canyon. When we reached the latter, I found it would be impossible to get out with our one canoe before the river froze up. I tried to lighten our canoe by rafts, but the two made both came to grief in the ice and rapids. We were short of provisions, had no snowshoes and only two pairs of moccasins each in addition to those we were wearing.

Here we found three prospectors wintering, one of whom had a twenty foot Peterboro' canoe. After great difficulty I was able to purchase it for \$450, he asked \$500, and did not wish to sell even at that. Considering the cost and difficulty of taking it there, it was not really so dear as it appears at first, in any case it was a matter of absolute necessity, and without it some of us at any rate would most likely have left our bones up there. As it was, with the party divided up, we had several close calls in running rapids and certainly would not have got through safely with the canvas canoe only. After several portages and many times having to drift for some miles jammed in ice floes, we eventually had to abandon canoes, bedding, kits and everything but provisions, a ground hog robe each and some actual necessaries, on account of an eight mile jam, and pack down about 30 miles to Fort Selkirk. This took us from noon of Saturday until about 4 p.m., Monday. There were still some open places in the river, but it was virtually blocked for the last thirty miles or so, and I had to press on fearing that the Yukon would be impassable for boats and we only had sufficient rations, on short allowance for 4 days, when we left the canoes. We arrived opposite Fort Selkirk about 2 p.m. and crossed at 4 p.m., when we were met by Col. Evans, commanding the militia there, and most hospitably received by him and his officers.

The same evening an extra steamer arrived from Dawson, and I took passage on her, arriving at Skagway on the 7th November, where we got passage to Victoria on the steamer "Dirigo," arriving about 9 p.m. on the 17th, and taking the steamer to Vancouver at 2 a.m. I arrived at Maple Creek on the morning of the 20th November. Tobin went on to Dawson from Fort Selkirk, at his own request. Constable Fitzgerald returned with me to Maple Creek, Special Constable Pepin went to Edmonton and Lafferty stopped at Calgary.

My diary gives full details of daily travel, description of country, &c., and it is unnecessary to mention these in this report.

ROUTE.

Regarding the route from Edmonton to St. John, my opinion, as previously reported, is that the best to follow would be via Lesser Slave Lake to the Peace River Crossing, thence by wagon road via Dunvegan to the old Hudson's Bay Co.'s ranche, 15 miles south of the river, or better still direct to the ranche from the crossing, following the line of an old Hudson's Bay Co. trail which, from all accounts, passes through a fine country, with good feed and hay, and where but little chopping would be required. From the ranche a cart trail would follow our route on south side of the river to the mouth of the South Pine, where the Peace would be crossed, and then on north side of latter to St. John.

All whom I have seen are pleased with the route from St. John to Graham, but say that they can now understand the difficulties we had in the winter.

From St. John to the Halfway I followed the Peace River instead of going by land as, although good for pack horses, the trail would have been very difficult for

flat sleighs. A good route over this portion could be surveyed in the summer in a round trip from St. John of six days. I did not consider it worth the delay to me to go over this and cut out the fallen timber. Should a road be made through this country I would suggest that the Hudson's Bay Co. be interviewed as to putting supplies at some point between Edmonton and St. John, and at St. John, Graham, Sylvester and about the mouth of the Pelly River. Should they do this and sell at reasonable prices, parties coming through could do with fewer pack horses or carts and thereby save both expense and time, as they would be able to replace their stock every 300 miles or so.

At Manson Creek, between Stuart Lake and Graham, mines are being worked and a considerable amount of capital invested. A large number of bench and river claims were staked out during April, 1898, on the Finlay and Parsnip Rivers. From one bar, about eight miles up the Finlay, a large amount of gold has already been washed. "Horn" Creek, shown on accompanying map of route, is also said to yield good prospects; it flows into the Peace River, a short distance below the Parsnip. The "Ingenica," "Ospica" and "Omenica" rivers give good colours in many places. In fact, as I have said, almost every creek and river will give "colours" in more or less paying quantities. No man should, until the Hudson's Bay Co., or others make preparations, trust to replenish his supplies at any time of the year at any post west of Slave Lake.

About sixty miles up the "Peace" from St. John, is a dangerous cañon quite impassable for boats or rafts, and between that and the "Parsonip" are the "Parle Pas" (commonly called "Paw-Paw") rapids. There is a portage of twelve miles around the former, and the latter can generally be navigated. With the exception of the cañon there is nothing to prevent a small steamer going from Peace River Crossing to thirty-five miles above Graham. Here is another cañon. With two small steamers, one above and one below the former cañon, freight could be run very cheaply to Graham and intermediate posts.

The route by junction of Athabasca and McLeod Rivers, is through heavy timber, with numerous bad muskegs, and feed is scarce until Sturgeon Lake is reached. From there to Dunvegan Rancho is almost without exception, fine open country with fine feed and plenty of water. Reports say that the country from Peace River crossing to the rancho is similar to this. As I previously reported, I am of opinion that a small steamer from the Crossing to the Canyon, a tramway (about 12 miles) around this (there is already a fair road), and another small steamer on the Finlay would be the best way to take in supplies to posts on these rivers, and would be a paying speculation.

From St. John to Fort Graham the route taken, I am confident, is the only practicable one. The pass through which our route lay was not known previously even by the Indians. The guide Dick was the only man amongst them who had ever been through it. About 30 miles from the junction of the Peace and Halfway Rivers, are the "forks" of the latter. One branch (the only one previously known and shown on the maps) runs from the north, the other from north-west. The former rises between the headwaters of the Nelson and North Pine Rivers. We followed the west branch which also heads near the Nelson, running at first nearly south and then south-east. The Cypress Creek coming from the west joins the west branch about 63 miles above the "forks." This creek heads near the summit of pass and we followed it up. The valley from the Peace to the summit is level and thickly timbered with fair sized pine, &c. There is a gentle and gradual slope up the valley or rather valleys to the summit 4,500 feet above Fort St. John or about 6,900 feet above sea level. From the summit of this pass (which I named the "Laurier") through the Rockies, west through the "Herchmer" pass, in the Wolverine mountains, the country is rougher and grades steeper, but most of these could be got around. The heaviest grade for any distance was $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There would be comparatively little cutting or trestle work required in running a railroad through here. From the Wolverines to Fort Graham would, I think, be a fairly easy country through which to build, by following the valleys. Certainly at no part would there be the slightest difficulty in making a good wagon trail. The Halfway River and

Cypress Creek would, I think, be fordable at most times, possibly the first crossing of the former would have to be rafted. There is a pass through the Rockies where the Nelson rises, but Indians on both sides of the mountains report this as full of heavy down timber, and heavy chopping would be required to clear a trail. Moreover, after getting through the first range, the trail west is blocked by mountains and would have to turn south between the two ranges and strike the "O-peca" near to where my trail crossed it. A trail could be got from this point to about 30 miles above Fort Graham, but there would be no advantage in it as there would then be no place at which to procure supplies until the "Dease" was reached. Should a cart trail be opened to the Pelly, the route could be considerably shortened by continuing down east bank of east branch of the "Black" River, called on some maps the "Turnagain" River, to the Forks where "Sylvester's Outpost" formerly was, and thence direct to the Liard Post. My guide knew nothing of this country and I could not persuade him to go with me, as the "Finlay" Indians are afraid of those on the "Liard."

From the Liard Post, if going over the route again, and I had sufficient time, I would go up the Liard and Frances Rivers, cross the latter at the mouth of Simpson Creek and continue up the valley past lake of same name and endeavour to get a direct route from there to the Pelly. I am confident a good country would be found west of the mountains, bordering on Frances River and Lake. In fact from the foot of Frances Lake a cart trail would have to keep to the west until the Finlayson was struck near lake of that name.

FEED.

From Edmonton to St. Anne none, thence to Sturgeon Lake is fairly good, but very few open places. Thence to Dunvegan Rancho is splendid, through fine open country, and from thence to St. John it is generally good.

From St. John to Fort Graham I can say but little regarding feed, although from what I could see, the ground being covered with snow, I should judge that it was plentiful, and this opinion is borne out by the reports I have had from parties who crossed the mountains in the spring, following my route. A few miles below Fort Graham there is good hay to be got and in considerable quantities, also ample feed for horses of a detachment. Anywhere west of the Rockies, as far as I have seen, until the Dease River is reached, horses would have to be stabled and fed during the winter. About half way between Sylvester's Landing (McDames Creek) and the Liard is a fair winter range, but, even here, horses would have to be looked after when the crust forms in the spring.

Many of the parties we passed intended to try and make Frances Lake, and winter their stock in that vicinity, believing the lake to be surrounded with flat hay marshes. This is an erroneous idea, as there is no hay and very little feed there. The lake is surrounded with high mountains thickly wooded and the ground is mostly covered with thick moss into which horses sink nearly to their knees, making travel very heavy. Indian reports say "Simpson" Lake is surrounded with hay meadows and fine feed.

HAY.

A considerable quantity could be put up at several places on our trail, but none beyond Sylvester and only a small quantity there. These places are noted in diary.

ROAD MAKING.

This as a rule would not be difficult. The timber west of the mountains is smaller than on this side, although there is fine timber in places, and I think as a

rule, roads could be made through muskegs by ditching and grading up, with sometimes a foundation of poles and brush, easier and cheaper than by corduroying. The muskegs are not as bad as east of the mountains. Where corduroying is necessary, there is usually an abundance of timber handy; many of these places also could be got around, if cart trail was to be located. Grading almost without exception, would be easy, owing to the nature of the soil. There is also an abundance of timber suitable for the class of bridges which would be required.

When I mention in my diary that timber is open, I mean to imply, that trees stand some distance apart and that there would be but little chopping to be done. Some of the grades might be rather steep, but at such places it would be easy to double, or if lariat harness was kept on some loose horses, or on saddle horses, it would save time.

One peculiarity of the country is that muskegs are as frequently found on high land and hill sides as in valleys.

HORSES.

On arriving at Fort Graham I found horses Nos. 10 and 12, which I had left in the mountains last winter, had been seen and brought to that place by one of the parties following our trail. They were in good condition.

I left instructions with the Hudson's Bay Company at Sylvester to keep a look out for the three horses lost there, and if found to keep them and notify their head office in Victoria. I hired a man at the Liard Post to accompany me to the Pelly Banks and take the horses back to the Hudson's Bay Company who will take charge of them. They will be sent to the range above mentioned and looked after at a cost of about \$50 for the bunch. The Indian lads will assist in bringing them back to the Laird. I had to shoot two horses between Laird Post and the Pelly as they were unable to follow over without packs, and I doubt if some of the others will reach the Liard.

WEIGHT OF PACKS.

The experience of this trip has shown me that 150 pounds is as heavy a pack as a horse should start with on such a long journey. Packs of 300 pounds are often carried, but only for short trips over good roads and the return journey is made "light." Those horses are fed when not on the trail and also when packing late in the fall. Our horses had nothing but what they could pick up, and in the northern country there is but little nourishment in feed after the middle of September and even a month earlier in places, when one gets to the Frances River and north.

INDIANS.

Those in the Finlay district are a miserable lot, half-starved most of the winter, and utterly unreliable. From the middle of November until beginning of March they have to depend almost entirely on the dried meat they have cached, or on what the Hudson's Bay Company will give them on credit, as the snow is so deep and light that they can seldom get a moose. Should the Indian Department decide to assist the Indians, I would suggest that arrangements be made with the Hudson's Bay Company to issue a certain quantity of rations through their representative here and thus save all unnecessary expenses. \$1,000 would, I think, be ample for the purpose. This would satisfy the Indians and go far to prevent any trouble arising. Some of the head men have asked for this assistance and I told them that I could not make any promise, except that I would represent their case to the proper authority, and I, at the same time, impressed upon them the fact that the white men had the right to go anywhere through the country and hunt, trap, fish or dig for gold, also that their only chance of obtaining help was to behave well.

One bad feature of these Indians is their proneness to fire the bush, this they often do from sheer mischief, without giving a thought as to the destruction of

game caused by it. Their morals are of the lowest, their anger is easily aroused and they are very vindictive. I have been assured, on good authority, that the murder of the aged and helpless and any supposed to be bewitched is no uncommon occurrence. This is also the case among the Liard Indians.

TRAIL FROM MANSON.

When at Manson Creek, I spoke to Capt. Black, Manager of the Omenica Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Co., who told me that he had spoken to Messrs. John Irving and Rogers, M.P.P. for Cassiar and Cariboo, and to Col. The Hon. James Baker, Minister of Mines, also to Mr. Gore, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works and Gold Commissioner for British Columbia, regarding the opening of a trail to head of Finlay, and that they expressed themselves as quite willing to give assistance. As this patrol is making a trail to the northern part of the province, he (Capt. Black) states that there will be no difficulty in getting a grant from British Columbia of \$500 or possibly \$1,000 towards our expenses if application is made. \$3,000 was granted last year on Capt. Black's representation to open a trail from Hazelton to Manson Creek and this was not sufficient.

When possible, on account of feed, I remained in camp on Sundays to give both men and horses a much needed rest. As far as possible I tried to make eight hours a day actual travel. During the summer we were up at 4 a.m. and sometimes earlier. It was generally 10 p.m. or later before everything necessary was done in camp. Baking bannocks was quite a heavy piece of work, and the cleaning of saddle blankets, &c., and keeping the aparajos in order entailed a lot of work.

GAME.

All through the mountains to the Pelly, game, judging from the tracks, must be very plentiful, but when travelling with pack train it is impossible to get any. Tracks of moose, black and brown and grizzly bear, and in some places sheep are very thick. The only moose seen between these points was a magnificent bull which I shot on the Finlayson. It weighed in solid meat without bone over 600 pounds. It was great good fortune, as without it we would have been without meat, and had nothing but flour and beans long before reaching Fort Solkirk. Partridges are plentiful, also in some places porcupine, which are good eating.

Fish are plentiful in most of the lakes and rivers, and we got one now and then at night. They cannot be caught through the ice in the winter in the lakes. I saw some fine fish caught on one occasion through the ice on the Halfway River, but this is the only case I know of personally.

TRAIL.

With regard to the usefulness of this trail as a route to the Yukon, I should say it would never be used in the face of the quick and easy one via Skagway and the White Pass; but on the other hand, I have not the slightest doubt that if the country were opened up and thoroughly prospected it would be found immensely rich. Almost every stream yields colours, and it only requires that these streams be followed up and properly prospected. Some of those going through this summer professed to have prospected and exclaimed against the country, but I never heard of one who had gone to bed-rock. I believe from what I have seen, and experienced miners have told me, that there is a great future for quartz mining west of the Mountains, and in the Mountains themselves.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of those of the original party who remained with me after leaving Fort St. John was all that could be desired. They were cheerful and always willing, and even when things looked very "blue" not a murmur or word which would

add to my anxiety was to be heard. Had it not been that I knew I could depend upon Const. Fitzgerald, Lafferty and Tobin standing by me, I would most probably have had to abandon the trip when the half-breeds and Indians wanted to return to Fort St. John from the Mountains. I have already reported on this to you and would again respectfully recommend Constable Fitzgerald to your favourable notice, feeling sure that he would make a fine non-commissioned officer.

HEALTH.

We were most fortunate in having throughout good health. With exception of an accident to Tobin, from a dry tree striking him in the face, and an injury to Constable Fitzgerald's right hand which laid him up for some time, we had no cases requiring treatment for more than a day. Tobin was struck in the face when riding through very bad down timber just as we were going to camp. The socket of the right eye was fractured about the centre below the eye, but the eye is not injured. The whole side of the face was much swollen when we got to camp about 15 minutes later. I applied arnica bandages night and next day until the pain was nearly gone and all the swelling—he is all right now. An American doctor saw him at Graham and said there was no danger now. Constable Fitzgerald was unable to use his hand for nearly a month and even now the finger is somewhat stiff.

Wet feet with frozen moccasins, duffles and socks, from early morning to night camp has been the rule and not the exception, and yet there has not been a case of freezing.

DOGS.

I left the 16 dogs which I took from Fort Graham in charge of the Hudson's Bay Co. at Stuart Lake, eight of them, however, followed Mr. Rathbone, a mining expert, to Manson Creek. I shut them in an old shack there leaving about 60 lbs. of bacon to feed them on their way back with one of the men returning in a few days. One of the dogs got out at night and followed us and I had to take him on, so that there are only 15 dogs with the Co. at Stuart Lake Post. In consequence of having to leave this bacon we ran short ourselves, and for the last four days had only beans and muskeg tea.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS RE JACK OR "CAYUSE" GRAHAM.

From what Graham told Mr. Fox in June, and from statements made to others, by the men who were with him last summer, they reached eventually some river which they took to be either the Nelson or the Liard. On the way Graham found very bad country and was thirty days in crossing a muskeg which, when returning, took him four days to cross; it was frozen then. I heard from several sources that the party who went towards the Nelson, intending, or thinking, to cross north of the Laurier Pass, turned back and made for the latter. On his next trip Graham followed our trail.

POLICE PROTECTION.—ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

One of a party of prospectors going through this district shot two stallions belonging to Chief Montaigne, because they were, he said, chasing his horses. On hearing of this the chief sent two parties in different directions to intercept the white men, declaring that if he was not paid for his stallions he would shoot all the prospectors' horses and then the man who killed his. I believe the matter was settled. Another man stole an Indian pony, and the owner followed him to Fort Graham and recovered it. As the man said he was poor and had no money, the Indian did not press his claim for payment for use of horse or his own time coming after it. A white man told me that he had been robbed in a wholesale way between Dunvogan and Fort St. John by a hired man, who then decamped down the River.

FORT GRAHAM.

Mr. Fox informs me that the Indians here at first refused to allow the white men to come through their country without paying toll, and it was only after much talking that they agreed to keep quiet this summer in the hope that the Government would do something to help them. They threatened to burn the feed and kill the horses; in fact, several times fires were started, but the head men were persuaded by Mr. Fox to send out and stop them. A large number of horses have been lost, but whether these have merely strayed or have been driven off it is impossible to say. A guide engaged by several parties (who joined in the expense) deserted a few miles up the river on hearing of a party of St. John Indians having come over to intercept the horse killer as above mentioned, at least this is the reason given.

Even amongst the whites there have been several rows, with threats of shooting, and Constable Fitzgerald was appealed to and quieted things, by threatening to arrest and hold until my arrival any one making a disturbance.

There is no doubt that the influx of whites will materially increase the difficulties of hunting by the Indians, and these people, who, even before the rush, were often starving from their inability to procure game, will in future be in a much worse condition; and unless some assistance is given to them by the Indian Department, they are very likely to take what they consider a just revenge on the white men who have come, contrary to their wishes, and scattered themselves over their country. When told that if they started fighting as they threatened, it could only end in their extermination, the reply was, "We may as well die by the white men's bullets as of starvation." A considerable number of prospectors have expressed their intention of wintering in this neighbourhood and I think it would be advisable to have a detachment of police stationed here, as their presence would go far to prevent trouble. The number of Indians, men, women and children in this District is about 300.

CACHE ROBBED.

When cache on the Ospica was robbed, all the ammunition with exception of a few rounds 45-75 was taken. In consequence I purchased two rifles here. 45-75 cartridges cannot be obtained in that country. This cache was the means of saving the life of one man in the spring. Two men tried to go through from Fort St. John on our trail in May and got to within six miles of Fort Graham, when they branched off on a fresh track. Some Indians found them and took them in. They then started to go back to summit of the Mountains and in some way one man got astray, and coming to the cache, stayed there until found. He repaid all he took.

COUNTRY.

The route I followed may be roughly said to be through heavy timber almost all the way, with the exception of from Sturgeon Lake to a short distance west of Dunvegan Ranche. Owing to this thick timber, horses cannot be picketed at night and frequently, in consequence of down timber, cannot even be hopped but have to be turned loose. The time spent in collecting in the morning twenty or thirty horses thus turned loose in the bush at night and wandering about to find good feed can easily be imagined. From the Rockies (about fifty miles east of Graham) to the Dease, the country is simply one mass of mountains. There is no such thing as making a "bee" line between any two places. From the Dease to Frances Lake is rather better, but from there to the Pelly is again very mountainous and covered with about two feet of moss, making travel very hard on both men and horses.

TIME OF YEAR WHEN PARTIES SHOULD LEAVE EDMONTON.

Any parties proceeding from Edmonton should start early enough to arrive at Fort St. John by the 10th of May, they could then give horses a week's rest and proceed as soon as the snow is sufficiently cleared in the mountains and before the

rivers rise, arriving at Graham about the middle of June or earlier. The delays at Fort St. John and Fort Graham arose from our leaving in the fall instead of the spring.

When I arrived at Fort St. John on the 1st November it was perfectly impossible to go through the mountains with horses, mine were tired and weak as all the feed was frozen and had no nourishment in it on which to work horses hard. Even had I got through, the horses, without hay and with snow four to five feet deep, would have died, and then, without dogs, I must have waited until the rivers opened and gone to McLeod Lake by canoe and thence ninety miles overland to Stuart Lake as best I could. Moreover had I been able to go on west of Graham with dogs during the winter, I could have given no account of the country, covered as it was with snow. Then again, the ice had not taken on the rivers at St. John and west, and yet it was running too thick to ford or swim horses.

One of the 'Frisco party which left Edmonton before I did, told me that of about 350 horses they had lost more than half on the trail, and only about twenty were alive at St. Johns in the spring.

The two men sent out by the town of Edmonton got as far as Dunvegan and turned back saying it was too late in the year to go further. Mr. Tate of the Hudson's Bay Co. told me this.

CROPS.

I saw some splendid vegetables at Dunvegan and Fort St. John and fine wheat grown at the latter place. At Fort Graham good root crops can be raised, and I saw some good samples of wild timothy seed.

MINERALS.

Copper was found near Deadwood Lake about 40 miles east of McDame Creek, and a good seam of coal near camp 50, north of the Divide between the Finlay and Turnagain river.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S STORES.

I arranged with Mr. Camsell in charge of New Caledonia District, that the M. B. skin which is there valued at 75 cents, should be charged to the police at 50 cents, this will effect a large saving on purchases made at Stewart Lake, Fort Graham and McLeod Lake.

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

J. D. MOODIE,
Inspector

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

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 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 Hudson's Bay 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 the 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 to-day, 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 space 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 1½ 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. 1½ 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, 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 swamp, large trees, both standing and fallen, all burned. This was about ¾ 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. (Camp No. 4.)

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," $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles 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 McLeod River. The Hudson's Bay Co. put up about 20 tons of hay here this year, and more could be got. The California party which left Edmonton 22 days ago are camped on north side. General direction for to-day's march, about west by north. (Camp No. 5.)

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. This trail runs W. up river; another, 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. (Camp No. 6.)

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. 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 hobbles and returned to old camp on S. side of Athabasca. Fine night. (Camp No. 7.)

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. 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 the timber for bridging creeks, corduroying, &c., is alongside. The McLeod 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. (Camp No. 8.)

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. Fine night. Course W. N. W. (Camp No. 9.)

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. (Camp No. 10.)

Sunday, 19th September.—Did not leave until 9.30 owing to a horse getting away. 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. (Camp No. 11.)

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. (Camp No. 12.)

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. (Camp No. 13.)

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 on 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. (Camp No. 14.)

Friday, 24th September.—Travelled five hours. Very hard trail, even after work done on it yesterday. Camped on Moose 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. (Camp No. 15.)

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 further 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. (Camp No. 16.)

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. (Camp No. 17.)

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 heavy 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 four 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. (Camp No. 18.)

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, 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. (Camp No. 19.)

Wednesday, 29th September.—Went to the Narrows, about six miles around the lake, and hired Half-breed 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. (Camp No. 20.)

Thursday, 30th September.—Went to Narrows and crossed outfit in canoe, swimming horses. Will start for St. John in morning. (Camp No. 21.)

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 Hudson's Bay 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 at 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. (Camp No. 22.)

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, 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. 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 led along rather high plateau, on W. side, a creek ran through good feed for



DEAD HORSE CANYON.
SUMMIT OF LAURIER PASS. ROCKY MOUNTAINS. LOOKING WEST.

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. (Camp No. 23.)

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. (Camp No. 24.)

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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles through fine open spaces with some times burnt timber. Splendid feed all through with vetches and wild peas. 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 peas 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. (Camp No. 25.)

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 the pack trail. The only apparent way would be to grade a trail zigzag 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. (Camp No. 26.)

Wednesday, 6th October.—Rain last night and until about 7 o'clock this morning. Left camp at 10.30 and made one march to old Hudson's Bay Rancho 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 a 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 Hudson's Bay Rancho 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 Hudson's Bay 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. (Camp No. 27.)

Thursday, 7th October.—Hired horse and went to Dunvegan to inquire about dogs, &c., from St. John. 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. John, and have decided to send Hardisty to Slave Lake with letter to Hudson's Bay 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. 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.—Last night another turn out to prairie fire; took out two rawhides and stopped fire from coming back on ranche 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. Brimner 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. 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 coulée, main branch running north and south. We crossed it opposite mouth of branch running east and west, creek in main coulée. We descended on regular hog-back, 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 coulée 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 coulée, 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. (Camp No. 28.)

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 coulée with high steep banks, but easy to get fair grade down to, and up from creek in coulée, 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. (Camp No. 29.)

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 further 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 the 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 a 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. (Camp No. 30.)

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 further on we again sight the valley with east fork of Bear River (same we camped on last night). A mile further again touch same; a mile further across dry coulée 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 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 the bank to bank, with stony bed. It is known as Bear River throughout the country, but maps call it Mud River. (Camp No. 31.)

Monday, 18th October.—Heavy rain and hard frost last night, and as it is an easy drive to-day I did not pull up 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 coulée 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. (Camp No. 32.)

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, again 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. (Camp No. 33.)

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. Decided 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 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 ranche. We found trail about five 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 across down timber. (Camp No. 34.)

Sunday, 24th October.—Sent Pepin and Indian back to look for Wilson following his blaze and went on ourselves. No trail after first half 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. (Camp No. 35.)

Monday, 25th October.—Const. Fitzgerald, ill, cramps and diarrhoea. To ill to move. Tobin and I crossed river and rode about six 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 five 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 bush. 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's hand nearly well. 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. (Camp No. 36.)

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 carcase 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 coulée 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. (Camp No. 37.)

Sunday, 31st October.—Tried to ford river but found it too deep. Sometimes it is fordable. At 9 a.m. started to built 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. 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. (Camp No. 38.)

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 been drowned had it not been hauled along side and its 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.

Wednesday, 3rd November.—Started squaws making mocassins, &c. Got balance of horses across the river; another one nearly drowned. Cloudy, and looks like snow. Attending to horses' backs, &c.

NOTE.—Referring to diary of 31st October; I learn from Mr. Gunn that old Fort St. John 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. 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, the crossing of the "Pine" would be avoided. From the "Peace" a trail could be easily graded to first bench up coulée, and from there the hills rise gradually to the top, and thence is good open country to Fort St John.

Thursday, 4th November.—Fine weather. Indians came in to see me. I could not get a guide 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 the last 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.

Friday, 5th November.—Traded a mare 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.

Saturday, 6th November.—Hardisty arrived this a.m. with boat. Brought 33 dogs with harness, five sleighs, some more stores, &c. 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 hours' 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. "Montaigne," 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.

Tuesday, 9th November.—Hired Tom Sinclair to go through as dog driver, &c. Gunn reports him as an A1 man. He worked for the government at Lake of the Woods and for the company as boatman, &c. 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 as 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 teepees. 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 Eggs 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. 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 today.

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.

Saturday, 20th November.—Snowing in morning. Afternoon fine. We hauled 17 loads of 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.—Usual work. Mild. Lafferty got nasty bite on left wrist from a dog. I cauterized 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. Lafferty'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 dried meat. Very sharp to-day. Hauled two loads of wood. Lafferty'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.

Sunday, 28th November, 1897.—Went ten miles up Peace River (from St. John to see if it was safe and good travelling for horses; found it all right. Fine but cold.

Monday, 29th.—Cold and dull. Sent out for horses; hauled hay and wood.

Tuesday, 30th.—Fine; sent dog trains with half our supplies to Dog Island to cache; trains returned same evening.

Wednesday, 1st December.—Clearing up and finishing everything. Very cold.

Camps are indicated in black figures and correspond with numbers on accompanying map.

Thursday, 2nd.—(1) Cold; ten sleighs with horses, and three spare horses with six trains of dogs left to-day to camp at Dog Island; I stay over with Constable Fitzgerald to settle accounts; we will overtake the men at C ache Creek twenty miles up river. Hardisty turns back from here.

Friday, 3rd.—Settled all accounts and certified to Hudson's Bay Company's accounts, gathered up miscellaneous things and balance of dried meat and left with Fitzgerald at 2.30 p.m. Made camp (2) at C ache Creek (20 miles) at 8.30 p.m.—a good deal of water on the ice. It has been thawing all day—a long day for dogs and men for a start and no stop en route, but it had to be done. Found main party camped here.

Saturday, 4th.—Got some extra loads on my sleigh and Fitzgerald's. The horses had strayed some distance and we only started at 11 a.m., when we travelled up the "Peace" to mouth of "Halfway" River and camped (3) at 4 p.m. on the north side of the "Peace." This river was open in many places and hard to get around—distance twelve to thirteen miles—fine feed on the flat where pack trail runs.

Sunday, 5th.—Remained in camp. Weather turning colder; made up and equalized loads.

Monday, 6th.—Breakfast before daylight, but 10.30 a.m. before horses were all found and we started. On leaving camp we crossed a flat to the "Halfway" River, about a mile. A hame broke and another had to be made. Left again at 11.30 a.m. and proceeded up river on the ice; river very winding. Camped (4) at 4 p.m. on west side of river about ten miles up. Travelling good; feed fair. Weather fine; banks of the river from 200 to 300 feet high. Pack trail follows level ground on top of, and a short distance from, the east bank; good travelling.

Tuesday, 7th.—Left camp at 10.30 a.m. by my time; I think I am about one hour fast as it is not daylight until about 9 a.m. Travelled until 3.30 p.m. in heavy snow storm (5). Travelling on the river fairly good, but river very winding and a good deal of open water and glare ice. The latter had to be "roughed" to get horses over; distance 12 to 13 miles; fine towards midnight; feed good.

Wednesday, 8th.—Left camp at 10 a.m., but delayed until half-past by one of the horses "balking." He threw himself and rolled on the shafts, breaking one of them, which had to be repaired; only two of the horses had been driven previous to this trip, and we had a circus with some of them, but all are doing well now. Camped (6) at the Forks of the river at 12.45 p.m. as we had travelled fast and Napoleon said it was a good place for fishing (trout); travelled about eight miles this morning; snow deep; all well and hopes high. Banks of river getting lower.

Thursday, 9th.—Left at 9.40 a.m. (our time). Camped (7) for the day about 3.45 p.m.; banks getting lower and valley widening; pack trail crosses East Fork near the mouth, and runs up east bank of West Fork close to the river. This West Fork is not shown on the maps. The river is full of islands from 100 yards to half mile long; river open in many places; snow fairly deep, but ice good; fair feed along pack trail and on the banks; course west south-west. Distance 14 miles.

Friday, 10th.—Napoleon and Joe went ahead at 9.45 a.m. We waited for some missing horses and left at 10.15 a.m. Banks of river continue to get lower, and valley widens, trail runs along bottom, and benches through small poplar and pine, feed fair, but nothing extra. Camped (8) at 3.30 p.m.; horses tired, having travelled fast, course nearly west. Saw the Rockies, which appear to be comparatively low, with not much snow. The west branch, it is said, flows from the mountains nearly east and then south-east, and the guide says we are at the mountains when we leave the river. Distance, about 14 miles.

Saturday, 11th.—Four horses missing. Sent Napoleon and Joe on ahead with two sleighs. Left with the rest at 9.50 a.m. (our time), made fast time until 1 p.m. when we camped for tea; started again at 1.40 and camped (9) at 3.45 p.m. There is good feed for horses on open ground about 200 yards back from the river on south or west side. Course about west by north, taking general direction, and distance

about 15 miles. The hills are getting much lower. South side is almost level country. At about eight miles from last night's camp we passed mouth of Saskatchewan Creek, coming in from the north-west; it is quite narrow. Here is the first crossing of the pack trail from St. John to the mountains (after having crossed the East Fork). The branch of river which we follow leads nearly west, from forks of river, about 25 miles north-west of the Peuce. What I call the east fork appears to be that shown on maps as the Half-way River. The west or south fork is not shown. Dick had cache at or near to-night's camp, and I got 78 lbs. dried meat for dogs at 3 lbs. for a skin.

Sunday, 12th.—Lay over; fixed up sleighs; good feed for horses.

Monday, 13th.—Napoleon and Tom went ahead; marched until 1.30 p.m., and again for one hour and 20 minutes in afternoon (10). Made good time. Hills on south side gradually receding from river from first crossing, until the flat is about one and a half miles wide. Hills on north side approach river, and from last night's camp are right up to water's edge. They are high and steep, and thickly covered with timber. Hills on south side appear to run up to about 300 feet. The whole flat is timbered, with occasional comparatively open spaces back 200 yards or so from river. There is fair feed on these, and generally back to the foot of the hills. The trail runs along this flat almost parallel to the river and distant about 200 or 300 yards. The trail crosses the river again (2nd crossing) to north side, about two miles above, or west of to-night's camp. Timber is chiefly pine with a little poplar, and is of fair size. The river for the last twenty miles is fairly straight, with numerous islands and bars; the former covered with small scrub and scanty feed. Course this morning about west by north, and this afternoon north-west. Distance about 12 miles. Hills on north side are a succession of "beehives," with frequent deep coulees, with steep sides running back from river, and quite impracticable for any trail even "pack." Last night a heavy snow storm for a short time, and all day to-day we travelled in slight snow storm. Cloudy with cold wind. We have splendid weather so far.

Tuesday, 14th.—Sent two sleighs ahead at 9.30 a.m., and followed with remainder at 10 a.m. Morning cold. Good travelling until 11.30 a.m., when we found Napoleon getting tea ready for lunch; left again at 12.30 p.m. At 1.30 we left the river and travelled on trail, which here crosses the river for the second time, taking the north side of river (11). Made to-day about eight miles. Not much feed around camp, but good feed on an island opposite, here we put the horses. At the second crossing some "Hudson's Hope" Indians were camped; I tried to get some dried meat but they would not sell. Napoleon was very anxious to camp here, and Dick had sneaked off ahead under pretense of getting a cache he had, but as I found in reality to visit these Indians. As I am in their hands entirely, I cannot afford to offend them at present, and so had to make a virtue of necessity, and camp. The dogs got three fine trout cached alongside a hole in the ice, and we confiscated them; two weighed about ten pounds each, the other about four and a half. I sent a piece of bacon to the Indians to repay them for these. The valley widened out considerably to-day, the hills on both sides being about a half to one mile from the river. River very winding to-day with several small creeks coming in on both sides. Hills are from two to four or 500 feet high and broken by rough coulees; general direction of valley, north-west.

Wednesday, 15th.—Left camp at 10.30 a.m. as usual lately, half an hour after Napoleon and Tom, and travelled two and three-quarter hours and camped for lunch. About six miles from last night's camp we came to where the trail makes third crossing of river, and from this on it follows the south side. At the crossing, the hills on north side close in to edge of river and are steep, high and rugged. Before coming to the crossing, the hills are more lightly wooded. On the south side the hills also close in slightly on river, and back 200 or 300 yards there is comparatively open country, with fair feed. Our course in the morning was about north-west, river fairly straight. In afternoon we travelled about one and a half hours, making about five miles or 13 miles in all. We camped at 3.15 p.m., (12) at some good feed; this afternoon our course was nearly west by north. At 2.30 we came to a creek running from the west and followed this to our camp. The trail runs close

to south bank through small pine and brush, country level. The "Halfway River" runs north-west from this creek, and the mountains appear to be about 25 miles distant. We leave a range of mountains behind us, apparently running from north-west to south-east. The Indians we met said there was not much snow in the mountains. Indians have a large number of steel traps and deadfalls along trail, so we put harness on all the dogs to keep them together. Ice was good and I took it all along, as trail runs close to it and I could see the country well. The country from East Fork of "Half way" is easy for cart trail and feed fairly good.

Thursday, 16th.—Left camp at usual time and travelled west partly on creek and partly on trail on north side. There is a trail on both sides, the one on the north is a new one and through lighter bush than on south side, the country is also more level. We were delayed for about an hour in all, bridging some small creeks where the ice was not safe; we only made about three and a half hours in the morning and three in the afternoon. I camped (13) early, as there was some fine feed, and I expected to get a moose from Indians who were coming after us. We are getting close up to the mountains; Dick and Napoleon are trying to dissuade me from taking horses further, saying, "no feed," but as there is good feed in summer, and Indians say very little snow in mountains, I shall take them on as long as they will last. Weather fine but cold. Last night was very cold. The Cypress (creek we are following) is small, very winding, with lots of bars and small islands, and cannot be deep at any time. All well so far, but Indians are lazy and not to be trusted. If we get over the mountains I shall not care so much, but I have to humour them at present.

Friday, 17th.—Lost one of the horses and did not leave camp till 11.30 a.m., Tom, Napoleon and Dick went on ahead. Met Indians with some moose meat at 1.30 p.m., and camped for lunch. Traded 60 pounds of flour for 125 pounds meat. At 2 p.m., we left again and travelled one and a half hours, travelling good. We followed the creek, sometimes on the ice and sometimes on trail. A trail could be made on either side, but I think the north would be the best. The flat is level and timber is not heavy, but there is a good deal of scrub underbrush. This afternoon the hills closed in on south side. From the signs I should say that this creek is fordable almost anywhere, except when ice is breaking up, and in June rise. This would be only for a short time. At these times the Halfway River would also be unfordable. Our course to-day was a little north of west, but very little, and to-night we are close to entrance to pass (14). Feed all along has been very fair, and in summer I should judge it would be good, but there are no hay swamps to speak of. Indians insist that there is no feed for horses further on. Time will show. Distance to-day about nine miles.

Saturday, 18th.—Left at 9.50 a.m., and travelled two and three-quarter hours before lunch. About one mile west of camp the Cypress Creek forks. South fork going nearly west, and north fork north-west. The north fork would have to be crossed by trail, but crossing easy. About two and a half miles further on, the hills on north side close on river for about 200 yards, and cart trail would have to be graded to top of lowest bench which is about 40 feet high, and down again at west end which is lower. Another creek runs in from north-west, but it is narrow. The river valley on the north side is the best for a trail all the way up Cypress Creek, and is level, but the trees are thick, though small with considerable underbrush, especially close to the creek. About 150 yards back it is usually slightly more open. After lunch we continued for one and three-quarter hours partly on the creek and partly on Indian trail, and camped (15) on the north side of main Creek at 3.30 p.m. A small branch of this creek runs north north-west about two miles east of this camp. Feed is only middling, but in summer I should judge it to be good for a pack train, although not much for a bunch of cattle. Horses are doing well so far, but travelling is heavy, and with the feed they are getting they cannot make longer marches than they are doing. When a patch of good feed is struck I camp, even though short of the five hours which I laid down as the time of actual travelling each day. About 11 a.m. a warm chinook wind struck us and it continued mild all day. Napoleon went off hunting this morning. All well. Course about west by south.

Sunday, 19th.—Lay over; repaired sleighs. Napoleon returned empty handed, fired at a moose, but missed. Lafferty and Tobin made noon, and I found my watch was from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour fast. Their watches are all out, don't know what has happened to them. Last night it blew a regular chinook gale, and to-day everything is wet. The creek is here about 35 yards wide with banks six to eight feet high.

Monday, 20th.—Left camp at 11.40, several horses missing. Four sleighs went on ahead and I waited until balance of horses were found. We ran along river for about 300 yards as hill on north side comes down to river for that distance and is too sloping for sleighs. We then took the land, and for the first five miles the travel was very bad over fallen timber, but a pack train could get through all right and a good cart trail could be cut out. We then took the creek for about a mile, when ice gave out and we had to take the bottom, travelling for about two miles across burnt muskeg, with fine feed to-night's camp (16). Course about south-west by west and distance eight miles; good feed all the way, but no hay.

Tuesday, 21st.—Sent guide with two men ahead to cut trail in bad places as the sleighs will not stand a repetition of yesterday. Baptiste took the lead and kept near pack trail on north side. It was over level ground and good travelling. The snow is going down fast as strong chinook continues. The creek (17) in many places is open. We crossed it twice and for about half a mile where it was frozen took advantage of it to cut off a bend. Easy country for trail, cart or pack, all along north bank which is to-day what Indians here call "prairie"—in reality burnt timber in a few places the trees are standing, but mostly fallen and almost rotted. There is splendid feed to-day, but no hay to speak of. About five or six tons might be put up from small patches of swampy grass. About four miles west of last camp would be a fine place for a detachment. The mountains are high and lightly timbered nearly to the top, with fine grass on the sides. We had to double up two short hills, the snow being so wet and slippery that horses could get no footing. Distance a good nine miles. Course S. W. Mountains closing in. Valley here is about three-quarters of a mile wide.

Wednesday, 22nd.—Sent Napoleon to hunt yesterday. He returned late at night, having killed a cariboo south of Sunday's camp. Sent Joe with dog train for it this morning. Dick refused to go further to-day, saying he was sick and was going back. We went on about an hour when Napoleon said he saw cariboo and I sent him after them. Had a cup of tea and, a heavy snow storm coming on, we camped (18) to wait for Joe and Napoleon. We had travelled on north side of creek on good level country through small pines with large spaces of thick willow, and some quite open. These are where fires have been over, but fallen trees have almost rotted away. The feed was excellent all the way, and to-night is the best we have struck yet. About five tons hay could be put up by taking a load or two here and there, but there are no hay meadows of any size. Course was south-west and mountains drawing closer together. Height varies from, I should judge, 1,500 to 2,500 feet. Weather very mild, too much so, distance six to seven miles, all on land.

Thursday, 23rd.—Sent Baptiste and Napoleon on ahead. Travelled up north side of creek through small green pines, burnt timber and open spaces, the latter thickly covered with willow scrub. The snow was considerably deeper to-day and walking heavy. Valley is from half to three-quarters of a mile wide and trail was, with exception of two hills, over level ground, with a gradual rise, according to the aneroid, of 300 feet from last night's camp. At 1.30 we camped (19) as horses and men were tired out. Cariboo and sheep seen on mountains. Tom and Napoleon went after them. Tom not yet returned. Napoleon had no luck. I am afraid I may have trouble with some of the men at Graham. Distance travelled about six miles and I think we are getting close to the summit. Feed is excellent with small patches where a ton or so could be cut. So far this would be an easy pass for a railroad. Aneroid barometer gives a height above St. John of 4,300 feet. Joe overtook us to-day with cariboo meat. Course about south-west by west. Tom says he wounded a sheep but did not get it.

Friday, 24th.—By mistake the camp cooks were called at 5.30 instead of 6.30 this morning, and Joe, who was cook for the men, was very sulky, finally asking if

this was to go on all winter, explaining that he meant were Tobin and Lafferty not to take their turns in lighting the fire. Baptiste, I think is at the bottom of it, at any rate he does nothing to allay it. When I asked who were the kickers he said they were all in it. I told them that there certainly would be no change made—that they were paid, and well paid, to do the work and the others were not paid for such work. The fact is I have treated them all too well and if they do not alter very considerably will dismiss them at Graham as I can now do perfectly well without them. To-day Baptiste and Napoleon went ahead and at noon camp (20) we sighted sheep close to us. The horses were tired and I camped for the day about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further on. Travelling was very slow. We left camp at 9.45 a.m. and nooned at 1 p.m. making about six miles. Snow deeper, and one hill to double up. We are camped on north side of valley on plateau on summit. There is fine feed on large meadow to the east, but ground is too rough to cut hay. Horses are doing much better than I expected, but are getting played out now. To-morrow is X'mas day and I will remain here the 25th and 26th, the two days rest on this good feed will do the horses good. Weather slightly colder to-day with about one inch snow fall last night. Valley about three-quarters of a mile wide.

Saturday, 25th.—X'mas day—remained in camp, horses feeding in bottom—fine camp (20) good feed. Went on about two miles to get a view up pass. It appears to narrow considerably with a bend to the south. Some of the men hunting, others fixing their sleighs.

Sunday, 26th.—Fine day. As I wanted to see pass ahead I went on with six dog sleighs loaded light for about eight miles and cached the loads at a good camp over summit plateau. The snow was deep and continues to deepen. Horses must be given up but I shall endeavour to drive some through over this march and kill for dog feed. All along the plateau of summit extending about 12 miles is fine feed; a good place for a post. About two miles from this cache a small creek comes out of a coulée on the north, and runs down south-west. Before returning to camp I went on about three-quarters of a mile to view the valley ahead, and found a cañon through which the creek flows. The sides at entrance are perpendicular rock and about five to six feet apart. The actual entrance is only five or six yards long; it then widens from 20 to 30 yards for about 50 yards, when it again narrows to from 10 to 15 yards, and the creek falls into a deep circular basin, which, I should think, was 30 to 40 feet deep, and about 60 feet in diameter; but as the snow was deep it was impossible to ascertain exact depth. On each side this cañon the hills rise abruptly, and are rough and covered with burnt pines. The pack train follows south side here, but is too sidling for sleighs. We returned to our Saturday camp in afternoon. Baptiste spoke to me, assuring me that if any one had told me he was dissatisfied not to believe it; that he would go with me anywhere I went and stay with me as long as I wanted him. He said he thought Napoleon wanted to turn back from here. I am glad he has spoken so, as he is a good man. He suggested that he, Napoleon and another should go on ahead to Graham with one train to break the trail and get Napoleon away. I decided this was a good scheme, and, on giving the necessary orders, things were brought to a climax. Napoleon told me he wanted to go back, as he was afraid if he went further that he would not be able to return, and he did not mean to go beyond Graham in any case. I told him that Arnold was going back, and I was leaving some of the horses and some sleighs and they could use them to return. After a lot of talk he agreed to go on. I left a cache of 50 pounds each bacon and flour here for the return journey.

Monday, 27th.—Moved camp to cache made yesterday, having advantage of good trail. Left Arnold to bring on seven horses loose, but he could not get them through deep snow of a long flat, and had to leave them. I left six horses behind at this camp (21), and I think some of these took the back trail to St. Johns; I also left four sleighs (nearly worn out) and the harness, after taking off straps and buckles from all but those required for the men's return, as they may be useful in repairing dog harness. Most of the sleighs are badly cut up with rough ice and stones, and will not last beyond Graham. This evening, after making camp, etc., I had Baptiste's sleigh loaded up and 10 days' dog feed and rations packed, and wrote letter to Hudson's Bay Company, Graham, asking them to get all the dried

meat or fish possible ready for me, and keep any Indians who may be around there until my arrival. My plan is, if possible, to hire Indians to take on part of our loads to Sylvester. This will give us a trail, and we can travel quicker and easier; the cost will not be much more than hiring a guide. In order to give Baptiste's party a help I am going on with them a day's march to-morrow. Course to-day, S.S.W.; distance 8 miles.

Tuesday, 28th.—(21) Baptiste's party left this morning, and I went with them with Tobin, Tom and Joe, taking about 250 pounds each. Fitzgerald and Lafferty went back for horses, and brought seven through. Snow was very deep, and we had to help the dogs at every hill. We took the north side over the hill at the cañon. This hill I should estimate to be about 150 feet high where we crossed it. From the top is a long steep drop into the valley. At the foot we crossed the creek and passed across a point of bush, taking the creek again for 7 or 8 miles, where it flows into another creek coming along a fine valley (not very wide) from N.N.W. Here we had lunch and then after following the second creek up for about one mile, we struck west across a high hill and cached our loads at the night camp of advance party. This hill could be got round by following a coulée to the north with creek in it, but cutting a road would have taken too long. The trail runs along the south side of the first creek from cañon to valley. We reached here at 4.30 p.m., had a cup of tea and started back at 5 p.m., arriving in camp at 7.30 p.m. after a long and hard day. Fitzgerald and Lafferty had returned at 4 p.m. and killed and cut up a horse. The dogs had a good feed to-night. In going over this trail again I can give a better account of it as it took all one's time attending to sleigh.

Wednesday, 29th.—Lay over in camp (21) and killed three horses, sliced up the meat and hung up to dry. Warm with light snow.

Thursday, 30th.—Killed remaining three horses and dried meat.

Friday, 31st.—Tobin's sleigh was badly broken on the 27th, so sent him back to last camp to change for best of those left behind, also to bring up all pack blankets except two pairs. He returned about 4 p.m. I left Inkster in camp to keep up fire for drying meat, as he was complaining of heavy cold on his chest, and loaded 300 to 350 pounds on remaining sleighs and went on to cache made on 28th. We had fine day and good trail from former travel. The trail leads on south side of creek to within about 2 miles of its junction with creek from N.N.W. The mountain on this (south) side of creek rises at a steep angle (I should say 25° or thereabouts) and considerable grading would have to be done from the cañon to near the mouth of creek (about 8 miles) if Indian trail was used, but I think by keeping near base of hill and taking advantage of flat, which in some places runs for a considerable distance along south side of creek, a fairly easy road could be got at considerably less expense. The trail crosses the creek to north side about 2 miles from its junction with creek in valley, but this is not necessary and by continuing on south side it would save one crossing. These creeks might have to be roughly bridged with trees. The drop from Friday's camp to mouth of creek is 1,100 feet. The valley through which the creek from N.N.W. flows is about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide with mountains on west side, but at this point the hills are comparatively low and covered with burnt and fallen timber on east side. Good feed should be abundant here in the summer. Where we leave this creek and strike S.S.W. over the mountain would be an easy road. There is a gulch on our north here with small creek emptying into second creek. This mountain forms a divide between east and west and is covered right over with standing and fallen burnt timber, with patches of green pine. The snow is waist deep in some places. Napoleon killed two doe moose near here to-day and we met him with Baptiste and dog train coming for some of the meat. Their camp was about 8 miles from here. We got back from camp about 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, 1st January, 1898.—Left camp this a.m., taking everything, and camped about one mile west of our cache. Sent Tom and Joe with two sleighs for moose meat. Lafferty and I with two sleighs brought up the provisions, about 1,000 lbs., from cache. The weather is splendid, in fact hardly cold enough for travelling. Slight falls of fine snow every 24 hours. The rise from

Second Creek (in valley) to this is 300 feet, course nearly south, south-west, and distance from last camp about twelve miles.

Sunday, 2nd.—Lay over as usual. Here I cached (22) 10 bags flour and 675 lbs. of bacon as dogs could not take them and make trail, in fact, could not carry them at all and carry their own feed. I have moose meat and 750 lbs. dried horse meat besides the fresh horse meat which kept them five days. Baptiste has moose meat and about 60 lbs. pemican.

Monday, 3rd.—Went on to next camp of Baptiste's party and found them still there, (23) so decided to go on myself with Tom and Napoleon. Sent the others back for balance of supplies. Here our final cache was made. The course to-day was about west and followed a creek for greater part of the way, fair travelling. The camp is in a basin, with a creek running in from north north-west, and is distant about 10 miles from last camp. Napoleon, when I am away, does as he likes. If it had not been for his going off hunting, this party would have been at least four days ahead of us, this is a serious delay and upsets all my plans. Baptiste is A1, when away from the other breeds, but appears to be afraid of offending them, this is why I am going on ahead in his place. I will try to keep a day ahead.

Tuesday, 4th.—Left camp with Tom, Arnold and Napoleon and two sleighs and kept south-west course for about three miles, up steep hill, through small green pines until 1.30 when we had tea. Snow very deep all the way giving no footing to the dogs. From here, kept same course through good country, rising gently and covered sparsely with green pines for about two miles, then down gentle slope for a mile or two to a lake lying north north-west; and south, and south-east, through nice open country which should have fine feed. The lake is about one mile long by half a mile wide (fine place for detachment in summer, but no hay as far as could be seen). About half a mile west of this we struck a rocky valley which dropped very steeply for about a mile, then crossing creek, running at bottom, three times, we camped at 7.30 p.m. (24), in a valley, thickly wooded, running nearly east and west. Distance travelled eight to nine miles, but snow was so deep that even after being over the trail with eight pairs of snow-shoes the dogs sank to their bellies and it was a case of helping them all the time, general course west, south-west.

Wednesday, 5th.—Left camp at 10 a.m., and travelled about three-fourths of a mile when we had to make trail down slight incline to creek running about west, south-west (here another creek comes in from north or north-west). We crossed creek and followed blazed trail for about four miles. Mountains are getting much lower, most of them being wooded to summit. Snow from two to four feet deep and travelling very heavy. Lunch at 1.15 p.m., and left again at 1.45 and followed creek down. It varies from 50 to 60 yards wide, and is only from one to two feet deep, with good stony—not rocky—bottom. Trail follows right or west bank. About four miles from noon camp, creek turns south to south-south-east. We camped at 5.40 on left bank (25); good timber. If we had kept trail it would have been much slower travelling. Good feed in summer from appearances; snowing more or less all day. Course for first eight miles west-south-west and for last four or five about south by east. Distance 12 to 13 miles.

Creek is rapid and country falling quickly; weather quite mild; camping without any shelter.

Thursday, 6th.—As creek was running south-south-east I sent Napoleon and Tom on ahead to see if it turned west again, and sent Arnold back to look at an old blaze on river bank a short distance back. This appeared, he reported, to be an old hunting trail. Main party arrived about 2 p.m. They travelled to-day in one and three-fourths hour on our trail, a distance which took us four hours yesterday, breaking a trail. Baptiste and Joe went on the trail of Tom and Napoleon, and returned with them about 3.30 p.m. Had lunch and started at 4.20 p.m. on a good trail, made about nine miles and camped for night (26). After about three miles the creek had turned round the hills to west-south-west, and continued on about this course. Snowclad mountains are visible back from the hills on each side of the creek. These hills are high, but covered to summit with pine. The trail runs chiefly on the left bank, but crosses sometimes. The banks of the creek

could in most cases be utilized for a trail by crossing and recrossing, which would save distance and could be easily done when water was low. Feed appears to be fairly good all along. A short time spent in surveying the last 20 miles would, no doubt, show an easier route for cart trail, but no other that I could find was practicable at this time of the year. Tom and Napoleon have gone on to break a trail for a few miles this evening. Mild night; distance to-day about nine miles; course south-east and then west-south-west.

Friday, 7th.—After proceeding about eight miles we came to cañon with steep rocky sides, very high and impassable. Went into camp (27) 200 yards above this and Napoleon went on over hill on east side to pick out trail for sleighs. I went back five miles to make trail better. Napoleon came back reporting that trail could be got and that creek came into a big river a short distance ahead, and two other creeks from north and north-west also came in. Tom and Joe arrived at camp. I had ordered them to come on to help to break trail as two of us could drive three trains on this route. The creek we are on runs south by west for about three miles from last camp, with flats same as yesterday on alternate sides, but in most places a trail could be got on left bank without much grading. From this on for last five miles a fairly easy trail could be got along same (left) bank. Snow about two feet deep on creek, but in bush much deeper. Last five miles, general direction, south-west and hills much lower and thickly timbered with fair sized pine; distance, eight miles.

Saturday, 8th.—Sent three men on to cut trail over hill and make camp on river and return in time to go on to-night. Fitzgerald and main party arrived at 12.30. After lunch we all walked over the hill to river and met Tom and Joe; they reported rapids preventing passage of river about one and one-half miles down; I went on to see these, remainder returning to camp (28). Tom, Joe and Baptiste brought on our sleighs. These rapids are about a mile long through narrow cañon with high rocky sides. We got trail over hill on left, or east side. A fork appears to come in from west or north-west a few miles above the junction of creek with this river, but it is not certain. I am sure now that this is not the summer trail, although a trail could be cut through, and expect to get another trail back from Graham to cache.

Sunday, 9th.—Made trail around rapids and returned to camp (28).

Monday, 10th.—Trail was cut over steep hill on east side of rapids and we struck a big river soon after getting on old creek; this runs north and south. Camped (29) about six miles from yesterday's camp; trail would be easy on east side.

Tuesday, 11th.—Arnold and Napoleon had gone on yesterday and broken trail about five miles. We left camp at daylight and travelled, with an interval of three-quarter hour for tea in middle of the day, until nearly dark, making between eighteen and twenty miles (30); snow heavy; general course of river nearly south; river varies from 100 to 200 yards wide and is full of islands, with big blocks of drift-wood in places. Flat bottom on both sides to hills which are getting much lower. We see the mountains away to the east; trail would be easy and I judge, feed good.

Wednesday, 12th.—Left at daylight and camped (31) an hour before dark; river widening, also valley, which is covered with dense forest of fair sized pines with here and there birch and poplar; distance travelled about sixteen miles; travelling heavy.

Thursday, 13th.—Left at daylight and about one mile down struck large river running in from north north-west. This is evidently main branch of the Finlay; doubtful whether "Graham" is up or down stream; think we are too far south, but going on information given by "Dick" we travelled down fourteen miles and camped (32).

Friday, 14th.—Napoleon thinks he recognizes the mountains near the mouth of the Parsnip River, in which case we are below Graham. I took the back trail, sending Joe ahead to stop Fitzgerald. We came up to him at noon at junction of creek with river, and travelled on up the Finlay until dark, making about 12 miles N.N.W. this afternoon (33).

Saturday, 15th.—Continued up stream 18 miles. Dog feed out to-night (34); very heavy travelling.

Sunday, 16th.—Continued up stream 16 miles, and fed dogs with bacon to-night (35). Nooned where there had been some buildings once (heard since that the company's post was here one winter).

Monday, 17th.—About one and a-half miles up river came to two old empty shacks and saw notice that G. W. Sibley's house was one mile further up. After a long search found this (a dug out) up a back water. No one there. He is evidently a trapper, and I left Tom to wait, if by chance he should return, and find out where Graham is. Travelled on until dark, making to-day about 12 miles (36). Same course as yesterday. Fed the last of the bacon to the dogs to-night.

Tuesday, 18th.—Travelled about four miles and struck an old trail filled in with snow, but hard bottom, and about two miles further on arrived at Graham, just around a bend of river. This post is very short of supplies; only has about 1,500 lbs. of flour and less than 200 lbs. bacon. No dog feed to be had. No Indians near. I learnt that I can get a much shorter cut to cache. The river we came down, and which runs into the Finlay, is the Ospica,—but there being no dog feed here I cannot send for it. Am told there are some lakes which have fish in them, about 20 miles south-west of here across the river, so determined to send men and dogs out to try fishing; borrowed some nets from Mr. Fox, the company's clerk here, and bought hooks and lines. Got what supplies I could here. On Monday (yesterday) I cached everything but provisions in order to lighten the loads, as dogs were getting weak.

Total distance actually travelled, Fort St. John to Fort Graham, 406 miles, deducting 28 miles travelled down and returning on Finlay River, 378 miles. Difference between route by river and that by land, direct between cache and Graham, about 79 miles, making distance St. John to Graham about 300 miles. For description of proper trail from camp 23 to Ospica, see diary 18th to 26th March, and from thence to Fort Graham see diary 13th July.

Wednesday, 19th.—Sent men and dogs, except one train, and Inkster to lake this morning, sending Thomas, a company's man, as guide. Tom returned this morning and I kept him also. Sent Napoleon and an Indian boy named Charlie to try and find a band of Indians supposed to be near the "Indionica" and get them to come in to see me. They are said to know the country between here and Sylvester.

Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st.—Nothing to note. Two dogs returned from lakes. Got barley and buckwheat flour to feed the six dogs here.

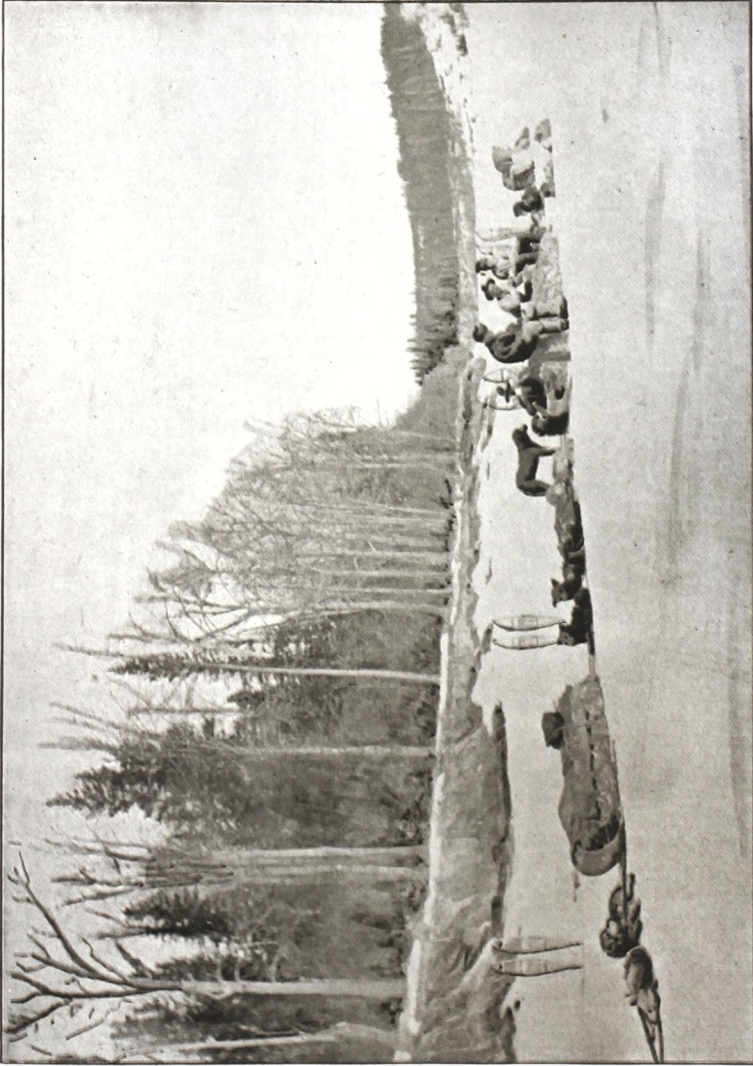
Saturday, 22nd.—Napoleon returned, having left the boy.

Monday, 24th.—Sent Napoleon out to hunt. Indian Charlie returned at noon. Had been without food for three days and had to turn back. Napoleon brought grub back with him, the boy only taking a bannock as he thought he was near Indian camp.

Tuesday, 25th.—Baptiste and Joe arrived for grub from camp. Fitzgerald reports only 17 fish caught so far, but it took them three days to get out to lakes, and they only got the fourth net down last night, so I hope for better luck yet.

Wednesday, 26th.—Sibley came to the post a few days since, and I hired him to-day to go with Charlie again to try and find Indians. Charlie thinks he can find them all right. Sent Tom and Joe with two trains to last cache, to bring up our things. Baptiste left for lake with provisions. It is impossible to get our cache down here until I can get a supply of dog feed, and dogs will have to be well fed up before they are fit for work. If I cannot get guide and dog-feed, the only plan I see is to go to McLeod Lake and thence to Stuart Lake, winter there and get pack horses and go on as soon as spring opens. Weather is all that can be desired, except that if it was cold the travelling would be much better. Monday, the 24th January, at noon it was 62° in the sun, and Saturday night 30° below zero. At daylight this morning when I was out, seeing the men away, it was like a spring morning.

Thursday, 27th.—Inkster and Napoleon making sleighs; fine day; 8° above zero last night; 40° above at noon to-day. Tom and Joe returned with cache left on "Finlay." I got eight dried salmon to-day from Sibley's shack.



GOING DOWN FINLAY RIVER EN ROUTE TO STEWART LAKE FROM FT. GRAHAM, APRIL 2ND, 1898.

Friday, 28th.—Sent Tom and Napoleon after moose to-day; Napoleon has just told me, he thinks he killed a moose he fired at last time he was out. Inkster working on sleighs; Joe repairing snowshoes; 2° below zero last night; 34° above to-day; slight snow storm to-day.

Saturday, 29th.—Working on sleighs and looking for suitable birch for snowshoes of which we require several new pairs; 2° below zero last night; 76° above to-day. Fox informs me that the average winter, really cold weather, only lasts about four to five days in November, and the same in January. The remainder of winter is mild and foggy; last November the coldest day was 44° below, and this month (January), 38° below zero. Fogs are prevalent; March is the best time for travelling, as there is then usually a heavy crust which carries like ice; horses he says would winter out here, but would have to be fed in the spring on account of this crust. This, I doubt, as snow is too deep. There are good open places to winter in along the foot of the mountains; about 50 tons of hay, could, he says, be put up within six miles of here, and he thinks that with a little work in clearing the heads of some of the small creeks rising in swamps, these could be drained and a large quantity of fine hay be procured; most of the hay would have to be cut with scythes. He also states that "timothy" does well here, and thinks if sowed on the swamps would yield well; he showed me sample of seed obtained here.

Sunday, 30th.—Fine day, with heavy fall of snow for about 15 minutes in middle of the day. Zero last night; 86° above to-day in the sun.

Monday, 31st.—Lafferty and Baptiste arrived from lake; average catch of fish so far about 18. Tom and Napoleon arrived at 1 a.m.; the former had killed three moose (a cow and two young ones). Am sending out another net by Lafferty, any more made will be large meshes. Thomas arrived from lake at 6 p.m. Last night zero; to-day 38° above.

Tuesday, 1st February.—Lafferty, Baptiste and Thomas returned to lake this a.m., taking out another net. Sent Tom, Joe and Napoleon with two trains of dogs to bring in moose and hunt for more. Joe to cut up and dry the meat as well as possible whilst the other two hunted. Fox and I started another net with 2½-inch mesh. Last night 2° below zero; to-day 65° above.

Wednesday, 2nd.—Working on net and snowshoes. Last night 26° below.

Thursday, 3rd.—Sibley and Charlie returned without finding Indians. Charlie wanted to go on, but Sibley took all the grub and reported he thought Charlie said he was sick, and that it was not safe to go on. Charlie says if Thomas will go with him he will go again, and is sure he can find the camp. Working on net, &c. Snowing to-night. Last night 18° below; to-day 60° above.

Friday, 4th.—Dull day; working on net. Sent note to Constable Fitzgerald to-day by Sibley (who was going out to lake) to send in Thomas. I will send the latter and Charlie out after Indians. 2° below zero last night; 20° above to-day.

Saturday, 5th.—Tom, Joe and Napoleon returned but got no more moose. They brought in 453 pounds of meat and three hides. Only a few pounds of the meat partially dried. Tobin, Thomas and Arnold arrived from lake. Finished net to-night. Heavy fall of snow with cold wind all day. 2° below last night; 20° above to-day.

Sunday, 6th.—Getting outfit ready for men to start after Indians to-morrow. Slight snow all day. 2° below last night; 18° above to-day. Am sending Joe and dog train with Thomas and Charlie as far up the river as Sibley and Charlie went last time. This will save them the fatigue of carrying rations, &c., at least three days. Arnold stays here in Thomas's place so that Inkster can go on with snowshoes and sleighs.

Monday, 7th.—Above party left this a.m.; also Tom and Napoleon hunting. Finished "backing" the net. All ready now for sinkers and floats. 2° below last night; 60° above to-day. Fox commenced another net.

Tuesday, 8th.—Tobin and I left with one train of dogs for lake, taking flour, &c. Travelled from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. without stopping, and camped in snow storm; hardly any trail; all snowed up. It took 50 minutes to haul the sleigh up one hill.

Wednesday, 9th.—Started at 9.30 a.m. and reached the fishing camp at 4 p.m. Only four fish caught to-day. These and bannocks were fed to the dogs. Snowed hard this p.m.

Thursday, 10th.—Snowed nearly all day, with high wind. Out of seven nets only seven fish were got to-day. Baptiste left for a lake to the west to get a trail over but broke through the ice and had to come back. Fine night.

Friday, 11th.—Returned to Graham to-day with Fitzgerald and brought in 16 dogs as there is no use hauling out flour to feed them. Dogs are very poor and useless for work until they have been well fed for a time. Met Sibley taking out letter to me from Fox saying an Indian had come in and he was keeping him until my return. As Indian (Pierre) speaks French, I sent Sibley on with message to Lafferty to send Baptiste in without delay. We arrived at 5.45 p.m. Very tired. Distance from camp is 25 miles.

Saturday, 12th.—Baptiste arrived at 9.15 a.m., having left during night. I made Pierre a present of tea, tobacco, pipes and ammunition, as he had none. Also sent some to two other men at his camp. Have arranged that they are to hunt for me and dry all the meat they kill. When they get four moose, word will be sent me and I will send for the meat and pay him one skin (75c.), for every four pounds dried meat; he tells me the fishing is better in the west lake, and camp will be moved there at once. Pierre will go to c ache with us when we get sufficient dog feed, and show us the direct trail. Sharp morning.

Sunday, 13th.—Heavy snow storm last night and up to 1 p.m. to-day, 17 (seventeen) inches of loose snow fell on the level, this of course will settle down. Baptiste and Fitzgerald left this morning for the lake with three dogs on light sleigh, taking out some rations, &c. Pierre and two Indian boys left the same time for their camp. 12° above zero last night; 76° above zero to-day. Sent out two pairs new snowshoes to Lafferty and Tobin in place of theirs which are broken and useless. Feeding dogs on the moose meat. I had a long talk with Fitzgerald and Fox to-night, and can see no other plan, than as soon as we get c ache down from the mountains (and this depends on our getting dog feed), to go to Stuart Lake. I can get fish there for the dogs, and either trade them for horses, of which there are a good many there, or leave them with the company for disposal and buy horses, get what supplies, if any are required, and start as early as the snow goes, picking up the rest of our supplies here en route. Pierre and two squaws who have been to Sylvester say the country is level and no mountains to cross and that from the pass we came through the nearest and in fact, only practical way is, via Graham.

Monday, 14th.—Sibley returned from lake. Joe, Tom and Napoleon returned, got nothing. Day fine. Working on snowshoes and sleighs, travelling in bush almost impossible, snow four feet deep. 16° below zero last night; 76° above zero to-day.

Tuesday, 15th.—Same work continued. Cloudy and cold; 12° above zero last night.

Wednesday, 16th.—Same work; made house for dogs. 26° below zero last night; 60° above to-day.

Thursday, 17th.—Same work. Fine, but cold; 36° below zero last night; 16° above to-day.

Friday, 18th.—Discharged Napoleon last night and paid him balance due him up to that date. As he had notified me in the mountains that he would not go beyond Graham, I refused to take him further, although he had changed his mind, and his pay ceases from yesterday. Also gave Tom and Joe their choice to go back from here and they elected to return. Discharged Inkster as I found out he intended to leave at Sylvester in any case. These four men went out hunting to-day and I will buy any meat they get. 16° below zero last night; 8° above to-day.

Saturday, 19th.—Thomas and Charlie returned to-night; 13 days out, did not find Indians. Report snow in bush over four feet deep in most places. Indians evidently short of food as they are constantly moving. 50° below zero last night; 10° above to-day.

I see nothing for it now but to go to Stuart Lake as it is impossible to go to Sylvester through such snow even if I got dog feed, as the dogs could not haul the loads.

Sunday, 20th.—Frank Lafferty and Baptiste arrived from lake with all the dogs. Too cold to fish; cloudy and snowing part of morning, three inches fell this a.m.; 16° below zero last night; 32° above to-day.

Monday, 21st.—Sibley and Inkster returned from hunting, got nothing and saw no tracks. Cold and cloudy, put some hooks in the river. 10° below zero last night; 66° above to-day.

Tuesday, 22nd.—Baptiste and Arnold left for lake this a.m., to bring in Tobin and Fitzgerald and some things cached there, as if weather gets milder and it is necessary, I will send out again. Heavy storm of fine, wet snow all day; 10° below zero last night; 32° above to-day.

Wednesday, 23rd.—Inkster and Sibley went off hunting. Baked bannocks for dogs. Thomas and Charlie returned from hunting, got nothing. Tom, Joe and Napoleon returned, got nothing, saw some tracks. Snow very soft and deep. Water again on the ice and travelling very heavy and unsafe. Cloudy, mild and damp; 8° above zero last night; 30° above to-day.

Thursday, 24th.—Men arrived from Lake Camp. 2° above zero last night; 38° above to-day.

Friday, 25th.—Pierre arrived this p.m., reported he had meat of four moose drying and one green carcase on trail. He returns in the morning with party going for meat and hunts for seven or eight days more after reaching his camp. If he kills more moose he will send in word and if not, will come in himself and go on to cache with us to guide us over direct route. 6° below zero last night; 66° above to-day.

Saturday, 26th.—Pierre left with following party this a.m. for meat:—Fitzgerald, Baptiste, Tom and Joe, four sleighs and all the dogs. More rain than snow to-day; regular sleet; 6° above last night, 66° above to-day.

Sunday, 27th.—Very mild, thawing nearly all day, but colder at night; 14° above zero last night, 100° above to-day.

Monday, 28th.—Cloudy. 16° below zero last night; 46° above to-day.

Tuesday, 1st March.—William and Poole (Indians), came in to-day for supplies. I had a long talk with them. They say trail to Manson Creek is fairly good, and not much cutting out required; few hills and no swamps. Poole has been more than once to Sylvester Landing. He will return here by 5th June and will go as guide. None of the rivers can be forded except in the fall when water is low. These Indians are to hunt for me for two weeks and dry any meat they get. 26° above zero last night; 50° above to-day. Lafferty and Tobin plotting maps of our route to here.

Wednesday, 2nd.—Repairing harness, &c. Zero last night; 67° above to-day. Cloudy.

Thursday, 3rd.—Went about three miles up river. Ice fairly good; fair crust on snow. Repairing harness. 6° below zero last night; 76° above to-day.

Friday, 4th.—Thomas and Charlie returned this a.m., having killed a moose about fourteen miles away in the mountains. Working on maps. Cool and cloudy. Fitzgerald and party returned from Pierre's camp with 296 pounds dried and 456 pounds green meat, five tongues and four noses. 6° below zero last night; 76° above to-day.

Saturday, 5th.—Dull and cloudy. Finishing new, and repairing old sleighs and sleigh covers. Fox, Lafferty and I walked out about three miles north to look at place where a detachment could be placed. There is a fairly open space of above 100 acres, which has been burnt over. Lots of good dry wood and according to Fox fair feed for five or six horses in summer. There is, he reports, good hay within five miles of this, and good country to it. A creek and good spring are on the 100 acres. To the east of this open space is a nice level bench which would make a good site for barracks if not too much exposed to the wind. This bench is about 30 feet above the level of open ground; behind this again the mountains rise

and to the west the valley goes down to the river. 4° below zero last night; 74° above to-day.

Sunday, 6th.—Fine day. Decided to send for c ache to-morrow and go myself with Constable Fitzgerald 35 miles up river to get a c ache of dried meat. Charlie and Thomas went out after a moose they wounded yesterday. They returned this p.m. Moose in attempting to cross river broke through the ice and went under. 6° below zero last night; 96° above to-day.

Monday, 7th.—Frank, Baptiste and Thomas, with three sleighs went to c ache to bring it down to Ospica. They have all the meat—16 days feed—Tom, Joe, and Napoleon, go with them to c ache and return to Ospica, where I meet them and pay off the two former, and they then return across mountains. About four miles up the river I met the owner of the c ache, who said they had been starving and had used the meat—(he had previous to our arrival, told Fox he could take the meat and I had agreed to buy it from the latter). I returned to Graham. The Indian was accompanied by four boys—he says his camp is starving, no moose to be got and three men left in camp hardly able to move. They came in for grub. Tobin working on map Edmonton to St. John, made from my notes and rough sketches taken en route. 6° below last night; 76° above to-day.

Tuesday, 8th.—Left this a.m. with my train, and Fitzgerald to bring in moose killed on 4th instant. Fox and an Indian boy went with us. Trail very bad—one succession of steep climbs, and dogs sinking to their bellies at every step. It took us hard work to make eight miles in seven and three-quarter hours steady travelling. Expecting to get to the meat that night, as Thomas told us it was only fourteen miles and a good trail, we took no dog feed. When the moon rose about 10.30 p.m. Constable Fitzgerald and the boy started to get some meat for the dogs and returned at 4.15 a.m. packing some back. The round trip was about twelve miles. Constable Fitzgerald volunteered for this, as he does for any hard work which is to be done.

Wednesday, 9th.—Left camp late (10 a.m.), leaving the boy behind and arrived at the Moose C ache at 1 p.m.—three hours with empty sleighs—got meat and fed intestines to the dogs. A wolverine had got into the c ache and taken some ribs, but had not spoilt any of the remainder. Slight fall of snow. After boiling a kettle of tea we left again at 3 p.m. and reached camp at 6 p.m. The trail was much better returning as we had only two bad hills to climb.

Thursday, 10th.—Left camp at 8.15 a.m. and arrived at Graham at 5 p.m.—trail very soft. The hills are very bad and some of them the dogs can hardly get up even without a sleigh—These we just have to haul up ourselves foot by foot, and with no footing, and sinking to the waist, even with snowshoes on, it is killing work. Snow is four feet deep and in many places between five and six feet. Trail is very winding and the driver has to be constantly on the watch to guide the sleigh around stumps and trees. About 7 p.m. there was a heavy shower of rain, but the night was clear and fine. Charlie Hunter and Pierre came in—they have killed three moose and the meat is being dried.

Friday, 11th.—Hired Pierre to go across to Ospica with me to meet party which had gone to c ache.

Saturday, 12th.—Left this a.m. with Fitzgerald, Tobin and Pierre and three sleighs—travelled about twenty-one miles down the river and struck across for the Ospica—camped on the top of the hill about one and a half miles from river. Distance twenty-two and a half or twenty-three miles.

Sunday, 13th.—Travelled through fairly good country to within three miles of Ospica at east end of a lake about two miles long. We crossed one deep creek with steep approaches—course south-south-east.

Monday, 14th.—Struck down very steep banks to Ospica, up which we travelled about twenty miles—sun and wind hard on the eyes—I got a touch of snow blindness.

Tuesday, 15th.—Left camp and travelled about eight miles passing the rapids and camping at creek about one-half mile below first ca on at old camp where we expected to meet first party returning with loads from c ache—I had to bandage my eyes and ride on one of the sleighs.

Wednesday, 16th.—As Pierre told me he could get a much better, and more direct, trail from above the cañon to Fort Graham, I sent him on with a note to Lafferty instructing him to camp where he was until my arrival. Shortly after Lafferty arrived in camp and told me his last night's camp was about five miles up the creek. We went on and camped with his party at their last night's camp. They had brought down about 300 pounds on each sleigh. Lafferty reported that Napoleon had killed two moose on trail to c ache. We c ached the three loads here.

Thursday, 17th.—Left this a.m. with six sleighs for c ache, following up creek in a north-east direction and moving where moose meat was, taking on one night's feed (meat) for the dogs and making c ache to-night.

Friday, 18th.—Left camp this a.m. with about 225 pounds on each sleigh, and took loads to top of very steep hill (divide) and returned to c ache for balance, taking on the whole as far as Moose C ache, where we camped for the night. Leaving the c ache (original) the trail goes nearly west about 300 yards, then turns sharp to the left and up a very steep pitch and through a sort of dry cañon (small), thence south-south-west over a fairly steep mountain (but easy going) for about one and one-half miles; thence through a widening valley about 50 yards wide and dotted with green pine; then about three-quarters mile easy descent on to a nice piece of clear land about one mile across; then a gradual descent through mountain pass with creek in it for about two and one-half miles, where the pass turns nearly west. The trail continues along the creek through burnt pines. From appearances feed should be good in summer and trail easy. The open space alluded to above and the sort of basin in which c ache was, should be good places for a summer detachment. We camped at 6 p.m.; distance from c ache about nine and one-half miles. About one mile before this camp was reached we passed a small cañon, through which a pack trail could, I think, be got, but a cart trail would have to be cut around over the hill, which, however, ought to be easy and only a short distance. It is an easy trail to follow as it is next to impossible to get out of the valley unless done purposely.

Saturday, 19th.—Heavy snowstorm with high wind until noon, when it cleared somewhat. Repaired harness and snowshoes in the morning. In the afternoon sent part of the supplies to our next camp, as we could not take all these and moose meat in one trip.

Sunday, 20th.—Left camp in snowstorm with very cold north-east wind at 8.30 a.m. Trail leads south south-west for about six miles through valley covered with burnt pine; valley about 200 yards wide; then one mile nearly south and one and one-half west south-west. We camped for noon at foot of hill, where we leave the valley for the Ospica and Graham. Good easy country to make cart trail through. Snow very deep. Sent Baptiste, Thomas and Pierre over to Ospica to break a trail and make a c ache, as it will be impossible to take all our supplies over to Graham with the dogs, and we shall have to come for them on our return from Stuart Lake. Baptiste returned to-night.

Monday, 21st.—Thomas and Pierre left the Ospica, the latter to go through with letter to Fox to send him with Arnold on with two sleighs and the best dogs, to bring in the dried meat from his camp, Thomas to return after first night's camp. Sent four sleighs with light loads to Ospica, the men to finish the c ache; remained in camp myself. Very cold last night. Men returned at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 22nd.—Not so cold last night. Sent four sleighs to Ospica, men to finish c ache not completed yesterday. Thomas arrived at camp at 10.15 a.m.; reports trail as far as he went good. Dogs got into temporary c ache and destroyed one bag of flour; fed remainder to them. Cloudy all day with high wind. Cooked sufficient bannocks to last us three days, so that we can make a late camp to-morrow night. A great deal of timber through the Herchmer Pass has been burnt.

Wednesday, 23rd.—Very high wind, with blinding snowstorm until noon; impossible to travel. Left at 1 p.m., and camped on the west side of the Ospica. Distance, about 8 miles; course, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W., then N.N.W. Easy pack trail, which crosses a creek with steep approaches, about three miles from camp; but quite practical for pack trail, and with a little grading would do for a cart trail. The

Ospica where we crossed is about 175 yards wide, and from the appearance of the banks would be shallow, except at high water (by report it is fordable except in June). After reaching the Ospica the land is fairly open (on west side of river), and is said to be a favourite haunt of grizzlies. The trail crosses the river at right angles, then follows up the west bank about 300 yards, and strikes out west for Graham (or *B.L.O.* as it is called on this side of the mountains).

Thursday, 24th.—Made about 12 miles, the first seven of which were up a steady quick rise, following the south side of creek; very heavy trail for dogs with five feet of snow actual measurement. Last five miles good, gentle descent; trail skirts north side of two small lakes. These five miles are through comparatively open country, with high mountains on each side, and there should be good feed. First two miles to-day ran nearly west, then five miles south south-west, then four miles south by west, and then one mile bending west to camp. The mountains through which we are now passing are known on the maps as the Wolverine Mountains.

Friday, 25th.—Left camp at 8.15 a.m., and continued down valley in a south-westerly direction, following the north side of creek; travelling rather rough, but would be easy for horses. Following the creek for about 10 miles, the trail rises on to a bench, along which we went for about four miles, then descended to the creek bottom, and a mile further on were confronted by a steep hill about 200 yards long, up which it took four hours of hard work to haul five sleighs. We camped at the top at 9.25 p.m. A cart trail could be got up here by keeping more off to the left and zigzagging up. Course, south-west for six miles, then west, then south-west.

Saturday, 26th.—Left camp at 8.30 a.m., and followed up the gully, climbing a fairly gentle rise, which brought us to the top of the creek bank. Our course now lay south of west, and we had several steepish descents to a flat which skirts the Finlay. This is wooded, but fairly easy for travelling, and would be good for a pack or cart trail. We continued on, descending from bench to bench, arriving at Davie's Creek at 5.25 p.m. Here we made tea, and then proceeded about one and a half miles down the creek to the Finlay, arriving at *B.L.O.* at 9.40 p.m. Coming down a very steep slope to above creek, the bow of one of the sleighs was broken—it had been split before—and it had to be left behind. The pack trail from here (Davie's Creek) to *B.L.O.* would lead up east bank of the Finlay. A fuller report of this trail and nature of the country can be given on our return from Stuart Lake with horses.

Sunday 27th.—Boy arrived from Pierre's camp with a note from Arnold, stating that he had sprained his leg, and asking for two more sleighs to be sent out for meat. Shot three dogs that were useless, and gave away three more, as we do not now require them, and cannot spare feed for them.

Monday, 28th.—Lafferty, Thomas and an Indian boy left for Pierre's camp with two sleighs for meat. Baptiste went down to river to creek, and returned at 3 p.m. with broken sleigh and load. Last night and to-day fed rice to the dogs; no meat left. 6° below last night; 80° above to-day.

Tuesday, 29th.—Arnold returned with sleigh and 80 pounds meat at 6.30 p.m. Pierre and Charlie Hunter arrived at 9 p.m. Lafferty and Thomas with two sleighs and 320 pounds meat, arrived at 11.30 p.m. Constable Fitzgerald's right hand began to swell badly on night of 23rd instant, and he has been unable to use it since. On arriving here on the 26th it was very painful and much swollen, the middle finger especially, swelling extended over the whole hand and wrist. It has been continually poulticed ever since and is drawing to a head. I think it was caused by heavy pulling on ropes, hauling sleighs up hills, as Fox had the same thing in a mild way on his return with us from bringing in the moose. Fitzgerald will not be able to go on to Stuart Lake as it would be impossible for him to travel or be attended to on the trail, and I cannot wait for him. He will, however, be of use here looking after things until my return. I have engaged Arnold to remain here until Fitzgerald is better, as I have got Thomas (Fox's man) to go as guide to Stuart Lake. I have lent four dogs to Indians and four to Fox, they to feed and

use them until they are required by the police when they will all be delivered at Fort Graham. Tobin cut his left hand badly on knuckle of first finger on 16th instant, and the strain of hauling the sleighs up the hills coming from Ospica caused it to inflame and swell. It has been poulticed since arrival here and is now healing rapidly. Zero last night; 86° above to-day.

Wednesday, 30th.—Fixing up things generally and getting ready to start for Stuart Lake on Friday morning. Used two of the moose sleeping bags in making mocassins and for snowshoes and repairing harness since arrival here, and sold the other two to the company for \$8 each. In place of sleeping bags I have purchased two ground hog robes at seven and eight skins. These do instead of waterproof sheets which cannot be procured. I leave our blankets behind taking only our rabbit robes.

Thursday, 31st.—Working on sleighs, stroud shoes for dogs, fixing up kits, &c., to start for Stuart Lake to-morrow. 24° above last night; 86° above to-day.

Friday, 1st April.—Left Graham soon after daylight with Lafferty, Tobin, Baptiste and Thomas and four dog teams. I have hired the latter at \$40 per month as guide to Stuart Lake as he knows the rivers well and they are dangerous to any one not familiar with them. We arrived at McLeod Lake on the tenth day about 3.30 p.m. The travelling was fairly good in early morning, and for the first three days started at daylight and made three marches of three hours each. Then I found that the dogs would not stand it, so made two marches from 5 to 9 a.m., and 11 to 1 p.m., when I camped. The Finlay, Parsnip and McLeod Rivers were open in many places, and frequent portages had to be made. My snow blindness came on again, and the 5th and 6th days I had to bandage my eyes and ride on a sleigh the most of the time. I had also sprained my left instep, and it was much swollen and very painful. The travelling then became bad and I took to walking again, and was almost all right on arriving at McLeod Lake. Tobin got a gathering on his right hand, which swelled considerably and had to be poulticed. This and the cut on his left hand are nearly well now (11th April).

Monday, 11th.—No dog feed at McLeod Lake, but we put nets in the lake and got a few fish, and also tried spearing by torchlight, but altogether only got enough for one good feed for the four teams. I fed them flour, grease and turnips boiled together. Lafferty's team was completely played out. As soon as the dogs are a little better, I will start for Stuart Lake, 90 miles; a bad trail, according to all accounts. Working on maps, &c.

Friday, 15th.—Left for Stuart Lake at 4 a.m., and arrived there at 8.30 a.m., on the 19th. We travelled from 4 to 9 a.m. and 11 to 1 p.m. each day. One sleigh was worn out and had to be left on the way; travelling good on the crust in the morning, but when the sun got strong it was very hard on the dogs; I got snow blind again but managed to get along; I found on arrival here it would be necessary to go to Quesnelle for various things required which cannot be procured here. Mr. Camsell, the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company here, is going down by canoe to-morrow and I go with him and will be back some time before it will be time to start on account of feed; I can buy horses here for about \$40 each, and will leave the dogs here until orders regarding them are received; in the meantime pack outfits which I can get from the company second hand, will be put in thorough repair, and everything got ready for our start as soon as feed is good enough. I leave Lafferty in charge here during my absence.

Wednesday, 20th.—Left with Mr. Camsell, Hudson's Bay Company, for Quesnelle, by canoe; arrived at Fort George on Fraser River, on Friday, 22nd. The cañon is blocked with ice; so lay over until Sunday the 24th, when we made fifteen miles to cañon.

Sunday, 24th.—Only made fifteen miles and found cañon still impassible.

Monday, 25th.—Portaged the cañon and proceeded, arriving at Quesnelle the same evening; distance from St. George is ninety miles; the Cottonwood cañon was not bad. Remained at Quesnelle until 30th April, awaiting instructions from the commissioner to whom I had telegraphed on my arrival. On receipt of these I left for Stuart Lake arriving there on 11th May. Supplies purchased at Quesnelle

arrived 19th May, but I was delayed until the 30th by difficulty in procuring horses and waiting for feed to improve on trail to Manson Creek.

May 30th.—Left Stewart Lake at 1.30 p.m. with six men, six saddle and nine pack horses, with ten aparajos, and camped on the big prairie, 18 miles. I could not get the full number of pack horses—they are very scarce, and very few to suit me.

May 31st.—Lay in camp to restuff aparajos and lengthen lash ropes which were found to be too short. Mosquitos very bad. Trail from Stuart Lake is one succession of bad mud holes.

June 1st.—Left for Manson Creek where we arrived on the 8th June at 1 p.m. On the afternoon of the 1st we reached "Poison Creek" and forded about 75 yards above the regular crossing, at which place it was not fordable.

June 4th.—We arrived at Nation River at 4.30 p.m. Water very high and regular crossing dangerous for swimming horses on account of bad cañon just below it. Fed horses some grain, crossed the packs in a very ricketty old dug-out, and then taking horses about 400 yards higher up the lake out of which river flows, crossed them safely to night. No feed to speak of on north side.

June 5th. Fed some grain and pulled on about two miles, where we struck some fair feed and camped for the day (Sunday). Horses tried to break back along the trail during the night, but I heard them and got them headed back.

June 8th.—On arriving at Manson Creek, camped at Col. Wright's claim (43rd Mining and Milling Co.), and sent the horses about two miles up Mill Creek, where there is good feed. The trail from Stuart Lake is almost one succession of climbing up and down hill and is very rocky and hard on horses feet and legs—no end of mud holes, which at one time have been bridged, but bridges have rotted away. Feed generally good, it will be especially so next month, and lots of good water. Snow still lying on the mountains. Mr. Cotton, brother of Supt. Cotton, is engineer of the 43rd, and showed me every hospitality. I decided to give horses a rest in good feed whilst we got aparajos fixed up and pads made for them, &c. Mr. Valteau, the Gold Commissioner and Stipendiary Magistrate, was absent at "Tom Creek" settling a dispute. Indians have been here twice from B. L. O., but have returned—stated that they had blazed a trail for me. The 43rd has what is expected to be a good claim. They have a compact saw-mill (water power), blacksmith's forge and all necessary outfit, and have about three miles of flume and ditch completed on west side of creek. On the east side Capt. Black is managing another good claim. There is great difficulty in getting in supplies. One of my best pack horses staked himself badly under the off fore leg and will be unfit for work for some time. I feared at first that I could not take him on. Purchased three pack horses and saddles, &c., from two miners here for \$120. Two are very good horses, the other not so good. I will get horses shod at the old village on Monday. I had to pay cash for these horses and borrowed it from Lafferty, giving him an order. Distance from Stuart Lake, 150 long miles.

June 13th.—Capt. Black, of the Omenica Consolidated Hydrant Mining Co., arrived on the 10th June. Came down this morning to old village and blacksmith started shoeing horses. Messrs. Rathbone and George arrived to inspect mine with a view to purchase by a syndicate for \$130,000. Purchased two good horses with saddles, blankets, ropes and hobbles for \$90 from Rathbone. Eight of our dogs followed them from Stuart Lake. Donald Prince, a half-breed who is with them, returns in a few days and will take them back.

June 14th.—Horses shod by noon to-day, and started camping on Wolverine Creek about nine miles distant. First $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Slate Creek good trail—then over mountain on new trail very steep—with muskegs and down timber to Wolverine Creek.

June 15th.—Left at 7 a.m. and travelled until 11.20 up and down mountains and lots of muskeg. Made $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the afternoon; same style of country, but heavy down timber; a great deal of chopping to clear trail. Distance about 16 miles. Heavy rain all afternoon and evening.

June 16th.—Left at 7 a.m. one man ahead to chop trail; very heavy down timber; sent two more men ahead to chop. Steep mountains with muskegs between; camped for the day on creek. Distance eight or nine miles. The latter part was one continual chopping; sent three men in afternoon to cut out trail up almost perpendicular mountain; returned at 6.30 p. m.

June 17th.—Sent two men to continue cutting trail for about three miles up same mountain. I had sent horses up about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile for feed last night. Horses brought in at 9.30; left at 11 a.m. After about three miles of the hardest climbing we reached fairly open country, high up, and travelled this for over a mile. High mountains with lots of snow just across the gorge through which the last creek runs. Nothing but snow-topped mountains and the roughest country in sight. On reaching the top of mountain we went down through easy open country—inclined to muskeg, owing to springs and small streams of melted snow, to a nice creek with fair feed—then up graduated rise to near the summit of another range about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from summit of high mountain and about $6\frac{1}{2}$ from last camp. Camped at 3.30 p.m. Though short, it was a very hard day on men and horses. The climb from last night's camp was, for three miles or more, the hardest work with pack horses since leaving Edmonton. Snow lies around us and the air is decidedly chilly. Distance about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

June 18th.—Left at 8 a.m. and travelled without stopping until 6.30 p.m. The first four or five miles fairly good going over the summit and down north side of mountain. We were far above timber limit and frequently crossed large patches of snow. Very little grass—chiefly moss—rather stoney and wet in places, then another rise of about one mile to heavy green timber with lots of down timber. Here blazes entirely ceased at the head of a precipitous gulch and as there had been a thick fog all morning we could see nothing of the lay of the country. At this point the fog turned into a drenching rain which lasted into the night. We cut trail down gulch to a large creek with heavy fall to the E. and N.E. and thence up the other side to an old Indian trail leading in right direction. Followed this over the mountain and finding no better feed camped in standing dry timber at 6.30 p.m. Down timber very thick and hardly any feed. The cutting to-day was very heavy. Distance about 13 miles.

June 19th.—Heavy rain in morning and heavy showers frequently during day. Lay over, although but little feed as horses were tired out; looked up horses three times during day.

June 20th.—Only 12 horses to be found, sent on 11 of these with three men to cut trail and followed myself with Lafferty with seven more at 2.30 p.m. Baptiste remained to look for missing horses. Travelled through thick timber with muskegs arriving at chain of lakes with good feed at 6.30 p.m. Advance party was just ahead of us, having taken ten hours to cut about seven miles of trail. Baptiste arrived with missing horse about half an hour later. Slight shower this p.m. No feed between camps; hard day on horses.

June 21st.—Sent three men and saddle horses to cut trail to Omenica, which I thought must be about eight miles. Fine day. Returned at 6.30 p.m., having cut about four miles; horses remained in camp; employed on restuffing apparatus, &c.

June 22nd.—Sent on two men to continue trail and left at 8.45 a.m. arriving at river at 1.35 p.m. Distance nine to ten miles. Omenica in flood. A great deal of to-day's march was through newly burned timber—saw two paddles on opposite bank about 500 yards up—sent horses to small swamp about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile back. Made raft, crossed just below the Black Cañon and found canoe on north bank. Very bad crossing for horses on account of swiftness of current and drift piles on opposite banks. Two other channels to cross horses before reaching main land. These could be avoided if we could get good landing, but this is impossible on account of the drift piles. Green timber on other side. Heavy rain this p.m.

June 23rd.—River down about six inches. Crossed supplies and pack outfit this a.m. The cañon mentioned is very bad having several sharp turns; at one place, as far up as I could see, it narrowed to about 30 yards—river at crossing about 120 yards wide. Nearly lost two horses, they were carried under four logs in succession

but came up all right. Got them all safely crossed after much difficulty by 7 p.m. Had to cut a trail for them across an island between river and sloughs or back waters. Kept camp on south side to-night. Rained nearly all day.

June 24th.—Moved camp to north side this a.m.; horses O. K. Sent canoe with two men to the Finlay to find the best crossing and leave the canoe then returning here to-morrow, as I did not know where to strike the Finlay for best crossing. It will only take about one and a half hour to go down the Omenica and I think the crossing is about eight miles above mouth of that river. Heavy rain all day.

June 25th.—Heavy rain all night and most of to-day; river down about eighteen inches since we arrived. Went in direction of Finlay crossing, about four miles, fairly good travelling (for this country). Men returned from Finlay at 5 p.m. report country very bad, much cutting to do and some bad muskegs, some good travelling.

June 26th.—Horses much scattered and did not get away until 8.10 a.m. although we were up at 4.30 a.m. First three-quarter mile heavy climbing after that good going nearly all the way through Jack pine—burned timber and some heavy green standing—very little cutting for about six miles; then we struck heavy green timber with down timber in it. Too much cutting to get through, so I skirted it to the east for a half mile and then went through good fair travelling on rise to east of muskeg. Camped for one and a half hour at noon and sent two men ahead in afternoon; they kept ahead to the river when we arrived at 5.35 p.m. Steep descent from beach to river flat which is soft. River high and current about three miles an hour. Banks soft mud and no bottom; laid brush to get horses through to water. They would not swim it, and we had to take them over with canoe two at a time. Crossed 13 and most of the supplies, &c., by 9.55 p.m. Day fine. Distance about 12 miles.

June 27th.—Reveillee 4 a.m. Baptiste went after one horse which was missing last night and returned with him at 10.30. Sent two men on to cut trail this a.m.; they returned at 10 a.m. Crossed remainder of horses and outfit, had dinner and left at 1.15 p.m. Morning fine but the bull dogs and black flies very bad. Horses nearly crazy; made remedies. When half through packing a heavy thunder storm came on and wet us through in about three minutes. After about two hours of fairly good going we struck a big muskeg covered with down timber lying in every direction and had to bear west, then south-west and finally camped in thick down burned timber at 5 p.m., about two miles from last night's camp, having travelled almost in a circle. Heavy rain. Fair feed along edge of muskeg but flies very bad.

June 28th.—Reveillee 4.30. Sent three men ahead at 7 a.m. to locate and cut trail and remained in camp. Rain commenced at 6.45 a.m. cleared about noon and turned hot. Flies worse than I ever saw them. Men returned at 8 p.m. having cut about seven miles of trail. It is not desirable to go on as I know nothing of the country, whether there is feed or water.

June 29th.—Flies so bad horses would hardly stand to be packed. Bad travelling with trail winding and muskegs for about 4 miles, then fairly good through fresh burned timber along first bench above river, then through small poplar and thick brush. I arrived at end of cutting with one man and four pack horses at 11.05 a.m., found a fair camping place with sufficient feed and water for horses. The rest of the train got in from 12.35 to 1.05 p.m., horses simply covered with bulldogs. These are different from any I have seen in the North-west Territories being about one inch long with yellow bodies. They are more like bees. Went into camp and sent two men on to blaze and cut trail this afternoon, it is slow work travelling in this way, but I can see no way of bettering things through such a country. We should strike a bench with good going very soon. Distance seven miles.

June 30th.—The two men returned at 7 p.m., last night, having cut about three miles. Sent two men ahead this a.m., and left with horses at 11 a.m. and overtook choppers at 1.30 p.m. bridging a small creek, bad hole unless filled in, as although only six or seven feet wide it has soft yielding banks at bottom of a coulée. Went into camp on north side and sent two men on as before after dinner. The horses

can travel in three or four hours or less, as much as the men cut in a day. Bull-dogs and other flies in myriads; horses will not feed in day time, only at night when the flies go down. Distance about seven miles, half of which was heavy down timber, the rest fairly easy going. Men returned at 8 p.m.

July 1st.—Thomas Hunter and family (Indians from B.L.O.) arrived at camp at 6 a.m., said it would take us three days to get to a place where there was a trail; tried to get him to go with us, but he would not. Sent on two men to cut trail and overlook them at 1.15 p.m. Went into camp and sent two men ahead with provisions for the night. Travelling bad. Some muskeg and three small creeks, but have to be bridged as bottom bad. Some heavy cutting. Trail cut along first bench above river; sometimes it has to make a detour to the E. away from river but usually going is worse further back than on this ridge.

July 2nd.—Caught up to choppers at 1.50 p.m. They went on after lunch as before and we camped. Made about seven miles through the roughest imaginable country. One mile only was fairly easy through poplar scrub with but little down timber. Just as we caught up to choppers we came through some very heavy down timber along a creek. Tobin got a bad blow in the face from a dry stick which caught on a saddle; think the socket of right eye is fractured; he is badly shaken up.

July 3rd.—Travelled between eight and nine miles through country similar to previous days and camped at 2 p.m. Overtook choppers at 1.40. Trail winding.

July 4th.—Heavy rain last night and up to about 11 a.m. when it cleared a little, and by 2 p.m. was a fine day, though some showers. Cool breeze and few flies. Lost one horse this a.m. and hunted until 1 p.m. for him without success, and went on, trail very bad, and horses badly scratched about legs from climbing over big logs. Overtook choppers at 3 p.m. Made about five miles. Sent Baptiste back to look for horse, and two men ahead to cut trail. Tobin better; cheek does not pain him much.

July 5th.—Baptiste returned with missing horse at 1 p.m. very tired and hungry; had hardly any sleep last night. He had dinner and a rest and we got horses in and packed and left at 4.30 p.m. Had some trouble to find all the horses although they were rounded up at noon. Two men went ahead at 6.30 a.m. Overtook them at creek at 7 p.m. Thus doing in 2½ hours, what it took 1½ days to cut through. Distance about six miles.

July 6th.—Sent three men on at 5 a.m., they returned at 7.15, having got our winter trail to c ache. Had breakfast, got horses in and packed and left at 9 a.m. and we went on until 5 p.m., as packs are light and horses have been doing so little. We crossed three creeks, bridging two of them roughly, and making a good 18 miles; fine travelling all day; camped on E. side of creek, no name, and after supper and dinner combined, cut approaches to it through very heavy fallen timber; travelled on winter trail about two hours.

July 7th.—Sent three men to cut trail at 5.30 a.m. They returned at 7.15 a.m. and reported having struck good going up towards pass through which our trail (from c ache) in March passed; got horses in and started at 9 a.m. Travelled north-east through small jackpine, then north along muskeg for about three miles when we struck our old trail at 8 from c ache, and the one followed by the pack trains which have come through. Passed one camp of pack oxen about six miles east of B. L. O. Found several parties waiting at B. L. O., where we arrived at 2 p.m. Others are on ahead up river.

July 8th.—Sent party with 11 pack horses to c ache for supplies and remained here to settle accounts, &c. Have engaged Poole (Indian) as guide to Sylvester, at 50 skins per month, with promise to make it 70 skins if he gives satisfaction, and to allow him time for returning. I had partly arranged with him before leaving for Stuart Lake, but he would not give a definite reply. Fine hay meadows about five or six miles down river from here. Three of the horses left behind got into a creek close to house this a.m., the banks and bottom are quicksand. If it had not been for the assistance of seven or eight men with ropes they would have been lost.

July 13th.—The men returned from *câche* at noon to-day, and Constable Fitzgerald reports that it has been plundered of more than half its contents.

I instructed Lafferty and Fitzgerald to give me report on the trail used by the pack trains from *câche* to Graham. It follows, except for a short distance, the trail made by us when returning in March last. The following is the report:—

“From *câche* the trail followed up west bank of Ospica for one mile through heavy bush, containing good feed. Here it meets another trail from another crossing of the river. The lower crossing at the *câche* is at present fordable about three feet; the upper crossing is about a foot deeper. The trail takes a course about south south-west, and half a mile from the river ascends a very steep hill, about 250 feet high. Continuing in the same direction for about seven miles up and down some very bad hills with a creek always on the left and a mountain rising to right. Five miles from the river there is a small patch of feed extending up the mountain. Seven miles from the river the summit is reached, and the trail passes through very soft and marshy country, which is a nest of mudholes. (I do not think there would be much work required to fill these in, a plough and scraper could be used and the work is not heavy). These mudholes and the hills passed would require a great deal of grading and corduroying before it could be made into a cart trail. This marshy country continues for three miles and then the trail passes to the right of two small lakes, each about one-quarter of a mile long and close together. The passing of these lakes is difficult because of the steep sides. The trail crosses to the left side of the valley and the mudholes continue. There is fair feed in all this valley, but much traffic would soon exhaust it. For three miles from the last the course remains the same, then turns about, slightly more west. About 12 miles from the lakes a creek comes in from the east, 200 yards up this from the trail there is excellent feed. The trail keeps occasionally on the side hills and occasionally in the bottom, but in the bottom there are numerous mudholes. Timber is handy and these could easily be bridged with poles and earth on top. After three miles from this feed, the trail turns sharply west north-west on to a bench and up another valley for three-quarters of a mile and then south for one-half mile and south-west for one mile and crosses a creek. The descent to this creek is by a series of three steps—the last two so steep that they would require a great deal of grading for a cart trail. These two steps are not high and a grade can easily be cut either in line or zigzag; the ground is loose gravel. From here the trail takes a course west south-west and west rising from the creek on the bench again and continuing for seven miles through small poplar and jack pines. One mile from the creek the trail passes on the north edge of a muskeg through a little feed. At this point, five miles from the last creek, the trail crosses a kind of swamp with some good feed and then continues for four miles through large burned timber to Davy's Creek. The descent from the bench to the creek could easily be graded. The creek flat has several mudholes and is full of heavy fallen timber. These mudholes do not amount to anything and the fallen timber can be cut through and cleared in a few hours. Davy's Creek would be fordable in the latter part of summer but earlier it is too deep. (This creek is fordable in end of July and in August there is usually hardly any water in it; the east bank, however, is bad and would require grading for about 15 or 20 yards to make approach good for carts). There is not much feed here. The trail continues on the bench again for six and one-half miles descending into one *coulée* and rising again to the bench. Here the trail descends into the flat and takes a south south-west direction for three miles to Fort Graham. From this point on the bench excellent meadow land may be seen in the flat below from which a good hay crop could be obtained.”

Davy's Creek would require to be bridged for June traffic, this could easily be done as many trees would reach from north to south bank, in one place where there is a large gravel bar on north side—or a boat capable of carrying a cart would be sufficient, good swimming for horses. A fair bridge for temporary traffic was thrown across it this summer in this way. Width to bar at this point is about 20 yards at present.

We leave to-morrow morning; good feed up the river but all within 30 miles of here is considerably eaten down.

July 14th.—Heavy rain all day.

July 15th. Camp 37.—Had some difficulty in getting all the horses in this morning, and did not start until 9.40 a.m. Mr. Fox rode out about three miles with me. He leaves in the morning for Stuart Lake by canoe, taking out mail and my report. For first $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles there would be a good deal of cutting, and soil is a sort of peat. We crossed three small creeks and camped for dinner on "Big Creek," about 14 miles out. This creek is fordable at present, the channel being about 30 yards wide, but we crossed about 75 yards gravel bars (covered in high water, but to no great depth). There is an island in centre, and channel between it and N. bank would be about 35 yards. I think channel is on S. side; dry at present. Could be forded at almost any time, and a small scow run with a cable would not cost much to construct. Judging from appearances, the current would be very rapid at high water and a scow would be necessary. For the first five miles from Fort Graham (or B.L.O.—"Bears Lake Output—as it is called locally) there is good feed a short distance to right of trail, and all along feed is plentiful. At "Big Creek" feed is good.

After crossing we go up steep incline to bench and have good travelling, mostly on edge of this, and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from foot of high mountains; patches of snow still on these. The river (Findlay River) valley is usually 100 to 150 feet below, and at foot of bench a swamp runs for some miles, necessitating the curves of the bench being followed. It runs in a general N.W. direction, parallel to river and in a series of curves. Several deepish dry coulées run down from mountains at intervals, and banks of these would require side hill grading. Grades suitable for carts would be on an average from 100 to 150 yards long. Soil is light and could be worked with plough and scraper. Pack trail is as good as could be desired to-day, with exception of small bridges being required at creeks. These would be usually about 30 feet long. The approaches to all these are steep, and about 200 yards of grading on each side would be required; easy work. Chopping along bench is light and fallen timber is small and need not be taken into consideration in estimating for cart trail. Camped at 7.30 p.m., two miles below "Ingenica" river. Distance to-day, 18 miles. We were delayed about one hour at last creek by a temporary bridge giving away, and nearly lost a horse, which broke away, and tried to cross before bridge was repaired. One horse was badly cut and slightly staked in belly. Several heavy showers to-day.

July 16th. Camp 38.—Left at 8.10 a.m. and half a mile further went down to valley and travelled through high willow brush and scattered trees. Descent to valley would require about 250 yards of grading—easy travelling, no cutting required. Three miles from camp is good feed and water, half a mile beyond is small piece of muskeg, about 20 yards. About two and a half miles on came to creek with steep hill on south side—north side not so steep; fair feed on north side. About 500 yards of grading would be required on each side, but work easy. Two miles beyond is good feed in bush by small creek. About three miles beyond is splendid feed on north side of small creek. Here the "Good Hope" party have been camped for some time, and will remain for 14 or 15 days waiting for return of men prospecting up the "Ingenica" and arrival of pack train from Fort St. John. The foreman of the "Good Hope" outfit has three private horses bought at Dunvegan from Tate of Hudson's Bay Company—two roan mares and one black gelding. He asked \$200 for the mares and \$80 for the gelding. I gave him the three worn out horses and \$165 for the three he had. The price was high, but the horses are well worth it. Left this camp at 3.20 p.m. and travelled until 8 p.m. Travelling was splendid for about eight miles when we crossed a small creek at its mouth below cañon on the "Finlay" and kept close along the "Finlay" for about two and a-half miles. These two and a half miles are bad with holes and muskeg patches. Then gradually worked up hill away from river, and after one and a-half miles struck small juck pine, good going; crossed

this and camped at far side above small creek in a coulée; ground burned over and new growth of small pine and poplar. Good feed. Distance to-day about 24 miles.

Sunday, 17th July.—Lay over as usual. Steady down pour of rain all last night and to-day. No chance to dry my kit which was soaked yesterday by horse falling into creek and lying with it under water.

Monday, 18th July. Camp 39.—Showery and threatening rain, but cleared and was fine day. On leaving camp descended into coulée which would require rough bridging as bottom is soft—on neither side is the hill very long—about half a mile is soft and bad and would require grading and ditching which would be better than corduroying. Two miles out came to another coulée which would require a short culvert; no chopping to speak of required. Shortly after we went down steepish hill and turned to our left to ford of "Posaca" river, about 60 ft. wide. This is an easy ford just now, but river is swift, banks are good and only short piece of grading required. On N. bank is excellent feed. About 200 yds. after crossing a trail runs off to the Finlay, whilst our trail goes to right and up to the bench about 150 yds. further on. From this rise is fine going through willow scrub, small poplar and jack pine for nearly nine miles, when we descend slight slope—good feed all the way. Then there is a steep grade to a boggy creek which would require a culvert; grading easy work. One-quarter mile further on we struck splendid going through almost an avenue for about one mile when we came to 1st channel or slough of "Ac-qui-ica" about 40 yds. wide, good bottom—crossed an island about 300 yds. to another and wider channel full of gravel bars, this at present is from 60 to 100 yds. wide and very swift, fully 6 miles an hour. A bar runs down centre of channel and is the ford which is about 150 yds. long. This slough, or channel, is full of drift piles. Camped on the island for dinner. Two horses were swept off bar in fording channel and had difficulty in making lower end by swimming. After dinner we crossed another narrow channel very swift and deep and bad at far side; this landed us on another sandy island, crossing which we came to main river and found it unfordable. There was no timber for rafting and we had to camp and wait for water to go down, which, if there is no more rain, will most likely be to-morrow. At the "Posaca" we passed Mansfield's full outfit which left "B. L. O." yesterday week. Put the horses back to near dinner camp for feed; repaired and cleaned outfit and dried blankets, ropes, &c., which were wet in fording. Distance about 13 miles. Cut and dried grass and restuffed some of the aparajos and pads. Main channel is so rough and swift that it would be dangerous to raft, and the piles of drift wood make swimming horses very risky work. Saw all horses at noon and again at night in good shape.

Tuesday, 19th July.—Still camped in same place. Sent out to see that horses were all right and found one lying dead on gravel bank at edge of a shallow channel, no sign of any wound and no blood. Had carcase opened and could find no trace of injury. I think he must have got hold of some poison weed.

Wednesday, 20th.—Baptiste tried to ford but got into deep water. I then tried, and by keeping down centre of river and gradually edging across got fair ford for saddle horses but too deep for packs. Found Garner and his wife on their way back; they are going to California, having given up the idea of trying to get through. With them are Housley and Boots. These all started from Edmonton about three weeks before me last September. Housley has scurvy and is going home. Jack or "Cayuse" Graham has it also and is going down river on a raft to Fort Graham. Other parties not far ahead of me. Had dinner with them and tried two other places. I then went up stream with Baptiste (as horses could not face the current in returning where I forded) and forded about three-quarters of way across, when we had to swim. River still going down slowly.

Thursday, 21st July. Camp 40.—Left camp at 7.15 a.m. and crossed safely, only one horse leaving the ford and having to swim a short distance. Bought a black mare with saddle and ropes from Garner for \$35 to replace the one dead. Left N. side of river at 8.10 a.m., course for 1½ miles S. W. through willow bush, small poplar and pine. Then N. W. and N. through open timber, chiefly poplar and jackpine, for ¾ miles, then through thick willow brush for ½ mile to opening of

about 150 acres—this was covered with willow bush and some down timber. Good feed. One mile further there is good feed extending some distance. About 8 miles from river is small creek requiring bridging, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond came to fine open going, scattered poplar and a little underbrush, but no feed. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile came to fine creek about 20 ft. wide with stony bed—no bridging or grading required—it runs S. or S. W. from mountains. Two miles beyond is fair sized lake with good feed all around it. Camped for dinner. Left again at 2.15 p.m. and ran alongside lake for 400 yds. or so and into the bush. Half mile on, a culvert would be required, and there is a muskeg and bad going, with many mudholes, for about 1 mile. Then a piece of good going for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along side hill of narrow valley, then up on to bench. Grading would be required for carts all along side hill. Two miles on we came to good creek, with ford about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep and 15 yds. wide, at bottom of a steep hill about 60 yds. long. Heavy side hill grade required for at least 200 yds. Then we followed the bottom, which has willow scrub and a little feed, for about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and ascended to bench with open timber and a good deal of down. A mile beyond, we crossed a dry coulée with very steep sides about 100 yds. Nearly 500 yds. grading on side hills would be required for cart trail. About 2 miles on came to another very deep dry coulée, about 75 yds. down on S. side (this is length of our trail with pack horses). N. side not bad. Boulders and down timber all the way from 1st coulée. A short distance on we turned N. along bench, over deep, narrow valley running up into mountains. Valley thickly wooded. Descended to valley and found parties ahead had gone up it. Camped for the night. Feed bad but no other water near. Distance to-day about $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Friday, 22nd July. Camp 41.—Left 7.45 a.m. and commenced cutting new trail. Had half mile of heavy down timber and a small muskeg. Then crossed small creek about five or six yards wide (same one we camped on) and up gentle slope to top of cut bank of a small cañon of good sized creek, which varies from 40 to 50 yards in width and is very winding, flowing S. W. from mountains and joining the first mentioned one a short distance below our crossing. There is good feed on top of hill above creek, amongst small poplar and jackpine. About one and a half miles from camp we passed the cañon. The banks on W. side of second creek are very steep and high. About one and a half miles on we cross this creek and finally leave it. After crossing we come to the Finlay and run along edge of bench which slopes to river bottom in almost a cut bank. This bench is covered with poplar and jackpine with a little feed, about one mile on there is good feed, some down timber but fair travelling and little cutting, only small stuff. We kept more or less along edge of high bench with only one steep hill which would require about 300 yards of side hill grading. Easy to work but would have to be wide on account of slope of hillside. Good feed, but no water, cutting light, chiefly poplar and small pine. The top of this hill or upper bench is about 300 feet above river. To top of grading distance six miles. A good pack trail can be got along edge of bench for about one mile, but cart trail further in would necessitate a good deal of cutting out of down timber. About one and a half miles further we came to about 300 yards of very heavy cutting through large down timber, then came to large standing pine, good easy going, but inclined to be soft. About another one and a half miles brought us to fairly deep valley, easy grade, about 60 to 70 yards grade required on hillside. Went about one-half mile across valley, and rose to the other side. Then bore to W. through thick small brush for a short distance and then N. W. and came into large open pine (fine feed but no water since crossing creek) for about two miles. Then down steep hill about 75 yards long, with a good deal of down timber on it, and through fair feed and good open going for one-half mile. Then up steep hill about 70 yards to open burned pine with fallen timber and new growth, fair feed. This hill requires 150 yards grading. Went about 200 yards and camped. Water in swamp below us. Time on trail to-day $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Distance about 12 miles.

Saturday, 23rd July. Camp 42.—Left at 8 a.m. For one mile there is good feed, then 250 yards of not bad muskeg, then about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of jackpine and small brush with bad, heavy down timber. Shortly after we came to dry coulée and turned N. along top of bank for about 200 yards when we gradually resumed our direction

N. W. and crossed the coulée which ran out to a head by gentle slope about one-quarter mile beyond. Here we found large open pine, with not so much down timber, for about two miles. Then struck good going in small poplar with no down timber for about two miles and camped at noon on top of high bench above Finlay.

The only water was about 120 feet below in flat. Left again at 3 p. m. and continued up the bench—north-west—which follows more or less the curves of the river. (I could have gone straight and saved in distance, but by keeping to edge of bench, good going was obtained, whereas, if straight course was made there would be a large amount of chopping to do). Through small poplar for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, then through spruce and poplar for about 2 miles, with some small down timber, chiefly dead willow brush. We then descended to a lower bench by rather steep descent, which could easily be made good for carts by a grade about 150 yards long, and crossed this diagonally to Finlay. Down timber on this bench for about one-quarter mile, then good going and feed. Arrived at the river (banks are here 50 feet high) and to my surprise the guide said we would have to cross and go up west side as trail on this side "no good." He had repeatedly told me at Graham that trail kept east side all the way to the Divide. He says I shall have to cross again higher up and points out a narrow pass about five miles higher up through which a very deep and swift creek comes from the mountains to the east. The sides of this pass are almost perpendicular. He also states that there is a bad river further up again and by crossing the Finlay here we avoid these. Camped after taking all but our bedding and camp outfit down to river at 5 p. m. Distance about $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles—six hours travel.

Sunday, 24th July.—Lay over. Looked out logs for raft. High rugged mountains back from the foothills on both sides of river—appear to be very rough.

About 2 p. m. two men, Anderson and Sloan, passed down river on raft—the latter going to his home. Several outfits are camped at the forks and a few are going on. Adsit and his partner left Edmonton 12th April and arrived at Fort St. John, 20th May over my trail—packed 150 pounds and under.

The Finlay at this crossing is about 250 yards wide and runs nearly north and south on this reach. High cut banks just above this on east side. Good landing on other side. A good sized scow to be rowed with long oars would do here for crossing carts and outfits, as it could be tracked up the west bank, which is level, to allow for drift in coming back—road down bank on this side could be graded very easily with shovels or plough and scraper. Good pine trees growing on both sides—flat on west side is covered with poplar except along river bank. Heavy rain to-day.

Monday, 25th July. Camp 42 (across river.)—Breakfast 4 a. m. All hands busy building raft 35 feet by 12 feet which was completed at 4 p. m. Horses were crossed this afternoon. All outfit crossed safely at 6 p. m., when we camped on what would be an island when river is in flood, but slough is dry in places just now. None of the other parties got across to-day but most of their horses crossed. Very heavy rain nearly all day until 5 p. m.

Tuesday, 26th July. Camp 43.—Sent two men ahead to cut trail this a. m. Started at 3 p. m. and camped at 5:50 p. m. On leaving the river we had $\frac{1}{2}$ mile rather bad, down timber, then $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles good travel through comparatively open timber and fine feed, through the flat in this bend of river. It is A1, especially on side farthest from river, and under the hill there is a small lake. Then rising gently to bench, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther on we came to the river again and travel was rather rougher for a short distance. Then $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of small spruce and muskeg, but not bad to get through. From this, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brought us to small creek which would require merely a culvert of about 10 feet. This is close to river bank—descent to creek is about 20 feet and requires slight grading. About $\frac{3}{4}$ mile beyond we ascend a very steep grade of nearly 200 yards, S. W. away from river. This would require a considerable amount of zig-zag grading—roughly about 800 yards—but work is easy. On getting up to bench, course is again resumed W. N. W. This rise is made as river banks here are alternately cut banks and flats according to the flow of current. River here fully 300 yards across, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further brings us to steep descent and ascent to and from dry coulée—grading required about 200 yards on each side, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on another similar coulée; fine feed



FT. GRAHAM—H. B. CO. POSTS—FINLAY RIVER, B. C.
JULY, 1898, N. W. M. P. PACK TRAIN PREPARING TO LEAVE FOR SYLVESTER'S LANDING ON DEASE RIVER.

in this coulée, and for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond. Then there is small thickset poplar with rather thick brush, chiefly high bush cranberry, for about one mile and then a slight descent brings us to a creek with three separate channels about six to ten yards each across, and bad bottom. These would require to be bridged. This creek flows out of a lake to the south and through another small one into the river, which is about two miles north of crossing. On N. or W. side of creek is the finest feed I have seen this year, amongst open poplar with slight willow scrub; no other water near. Distance about eight or nine miles and all good going; no difficulty in making trail; grades easy to work.

Wednesday, 27th July. Camp 44.—Left at 8.10 a.m.; good travelling; two men went ahead cutting trail; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out came to low bench with small thick pine, and ran along edge for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; not bad going; then over spur of hill which could be got around by a very short circuit, then up short steep pitch to upper bench; a little grading required, with fairly open going for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Here we skirted a small muskeg for about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, then into open pine poplar; good travelling.

This muskeg can be avoided by cutting trail in bush a little way in from it. Seven and a half miles out we came to N.W. end of good lake with open going for last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Where we strike lake there is no feed, and about 150 yards muskeg; 11 miles out we came to E. end of another good lake with high grass around it, but this is too wet either for feed or hay. Between these lakes is fine open country. No chopping to do, and down timber is mere "fishing poles," and there is very little standing timber. After leaving lake we crossed $\frac{3}{4}$ miles burned ground with some small dead timber. Mountains here close to about two miles and we can see the "divide" at head of Finlay Valley. Then there is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of good going, followed by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of bad burned muskeg. Then we cross three creeks, all of which would require bridging, but approaches are good. These bridges would be 18 to 30 feet long. Trail from first creek is chiefly through large green pine, with some brush and a little down timber for about one mile. There is nothing to prevent a good cart trail being made over to-day's trail with but little work. The worst part of above muskeg can be avoided by keeping around the edge on hill side. This would necessitate a side hill grade (very slight and easily worked) of about one mile; trail N.W. General direction of trail a little W. of N.W. Distance to-day 14 to 15 miles. Camped at 2nd crossing of Finlay just below the forks and above Beaver Creek at 3 p.m.; seven hours on the trail, but were delayed 50 minutes by horses getting down twice in muskeg. Three men went about five miles up river to look for dry logs for raft. They found none, but saw canoe on E. bank; made raft of two logs and brought it over and down to camp.

Thursday, 28th July. Camp 45 (across river).—Crossed all outfit in canoe by 9.30 a.m. Five horses missing; men out hunting for them. At 2 p.m. crossed remainder, and at 7 p.m. the missing horses were brought in and crossed. A man named Snyder, who had kept close to us from Graham, arrived and we crossed his outfit in canoe. Slight showers during the day; will send canoe back in the morning. This camp is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Forks, where west or main branch comes in and joins N. branch of Finlay, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Beaver Creek, which comes in from N.E.

Friday, 29th July. Camp 45—Left at 7.50 a.m. Trail went up east bank of Finlay; level country; good travelling through poplar scrub. Mountains very between half and one mile on our right. Heavy green pine on W. bank. Tobin and William (Indian boys) took canoe back up river. Day fine. Some of my horses are very tired. There was good feed last night, and this extends for two miles up river. About two miles up trail turns nearly S. to river and follows up the bank for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then runs N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along edge of a bench, then N. W. From river there is good open going through pine; hardly any cutting required for cart trail for three or four miles; feed generally good. The river flat to our left is thickly wooded. About seven miles out we came to a steep drop of about 60 feet to a bottom with good feed. This drop would require a side hill grade, but work is easy. From this bottom a gentle ascent

brought us to the bench about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we got a nice piece of open with A1 feed. (At bottom of last named grade is a kind of creek which would require a log bridge; easily made). Then good feed all the way, and fine travelling, except about one mile to river, which has down timber, Camped for noon at 1.05 p.m.

Left at 4.15 p.m. and rose to low bench by a coulée with easy grade. On this bench there is a good deal of small down timber in willow scrub for one and a half miles. There are two small creeks within three-quarters of a mile of noon camp, but neither would require bridges at any time of year. From camp we circled north north-west to south-west back to river to avoid bad going in bottom. About one and a half mile came to creek where a 20 foot bridge would be required—slight grade about 200 yards west of same. Then down easy slope to low bench; good open going and no chopping required for one mile, but rather stony. Ran along river on edge of this. Mountains rise about 150 yards to our right; half a mile green pine along river then three-quarters of a mile bad side hill with down timber and many mud holes; three bridges and three or four culverts required. Two of these bridges would need to be good ones, being over creeks which, I should judge, would be in high water from 60 to 75 feet wide. We then went along river edge through about 50 yards of not bad muskeg, then rose to slight bench with open timber where we got good going for one mile. Then again rose to higher bench, about 30 feet rise; no grading required. Same open going for 300 yards and another slight rise; some places slightly stony. After $\frac{1}{4}$ mile we came to slight dip where about 30 foot pole bridge would be required—50 yards further on is steep pitch about 40 feet high requiring about 100 yards side hill grading, then good going until within one mile of camp which last mile was down timber, thick but small, with muskeg. Camped at 6.45 p.m. at chain of small lakes; fine feed. Distance 18 miles.

Saturday, 30th July. Camp 46.—We left camp at 7.30 a.m. and for about one mile had bad down timber and muskeg along edge of lakes. This might, I think, be avoided to a great extent by keeping to the left on higher ground, then struck green pine; rough and stony ground for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. In fact the first four miles are bad with muskeg and down timber alternating. We then had $\frac{1}{2}$ mile fairly open through big green pine, then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on small creek (no bridge required); then thick small pine and brush to a creek requiring about a 30 foot bridge; the north approach would require short grade. At seven miles out came to steep hill leading to creek, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on another creek, both these have good bottom but would require bridging. At present they are 18 to 20 feet wide, but look as though they would be deep and bad in spring. Between these creeks is a bad hill side which would require a lot of grading. From second creek there is good going with some down timber; no feed since leaving muskeg, where there is a little in places but rather wet. At nine mile came to the river and should have crossed but too much drift wood requiring to be cut through. Trail we took here goes over a very high hill, a cut bank at the river, and is very rough and would be almost impossible for a cart trail without large outlay; came to the river again above this, crossing the face of a fairly steep gravel and clay bank and forded the Finlay $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above the regular Indian crossing. Nooned at 12.30.

By regular crossing, above bank would be avoided. River is easily forded at present, but in spring and June a ferry would be necessary; river is about 60 yds. across. Left again at 3.30 p.m. and travelled S.W. for 200 yds. and up steep ascent to hog back and along this for about 200 yds. and down a similar slope to a muskeg. Both hills would require about 150 yds. side hill grading. Muskeg is about 300 yds. across. Then up slightly to good going. Then resumed course to N.W. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles struck another river flowing from Divide (I named it "Non-tha-ha-ca" or "Fox" river as it had no name previously) and got fine open going for 200 yds., then up slight rise to bench and good going again for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile when a steep rise 100 yds. long took us to a higher bench; a long side hill grade would be required on this hill. Good going again through small jackpine, with good feed in bush at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles but not much of it. Then up very steep rise to another bench, then good open going for 2 miles or so, followed by thick down timber with about 250 yds. muskeg, then more down timber. Then down steep hill 75 yds. and along face of stony

bank (about 150 ft. high) of river for 150 yds., then up steep rise and along fair going to night camp. Some feed in willow scrub in bend of river but not much. No feed beyond for long distance. Distance about 17 miles.

Sunday, 31st July. Camp 47.—As feed was poor I decided to travel to-day. Left at 7.30 a.m. and got 290 yds. down timber and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile muskeg, then up to low bench on to about 200 acres open swamp, then $\frac{1}{4}$ mile down timber and 200 yds. muskeg. Then small poplar brush and down timber. Then muskeg and down timber for about 1 mile followed by small standing pine and willow brush. Then slight rise and through jackpine and some down timber. Then more muskeg. Then up rise to jackpine and down timber for 1 mile. Then up steep rise of 100 ft., and again, almost directly, another rise of 50 ft. to poplar and jackpine for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Here we passed nice lake with a little feed, but wet. Rose slightly and went through rolling sand hills sparsely clothed by open jackpine for about 3 miles, last $\frac{1}{2}$ mile was nearly S. to avoid big muskeg, end of which we cross here (not bad) into fairly good going with here and there patch of muskeg for 2 miles. Then open going through jackpine for about 1 mile. Then across patch of willows with several mud holes into green pine. From here we followed up course of "Fox" river, over high banks, but without any steep grades which could not be avoided, through fallen timber and rather stony going for about 3 miles. We passed some nice lakes lying below us, but although the grass is luxuriant around them and in some of the bends of the river the ground is all too swampy to put horses in. If dry a considerable quantity of hay could be cut. Camped at 1.15 p.m. on E. bank of "Fox" river, fording the horses to fine feed opposite in green timber. River is about 30 yds. wide and easily forded just now, only knee deep. Distance about 13 miles. Bull dogs bad. Mosquitos and black flies have been bad for the last few days.

Monday, 1st August. Camp 48.—Left at 7.40 a.m. and passed over high bank on E. side of river. This rise would require about 75 yds. grading. Then jackpine and poplar for 1 mile along on edge of bench above river with down timber. Grading most of the way. A great deal of this grading, and up and down hill, I afterwards found, could be avoided by keeping nearer to the river. Then followed some small down timber. Course was W. N. W., rough and rocky. No feed. Willow scrub chiefly, with down timber and going bad. After $\frac{1}{2}$ mile went S. for 400 yds. along bottom of hill to avoid very bad muskeg, then up to a kind of low hogback on east side of a small lake. Good for cart trail. Some small down timber and brush. Then down steep incline and crossed about 150 yds. muskeg. Then up to ridge and followed this up and down slight inclines, which are easy for cart trail with a little care, between chains of lakes which occupy the centre of valley. These have large quantities of grass around them, but it cannot be got at for swamp. At 4 miles from camp crossed narrows between two of these lakes. Bottom is good. About 50 yds. grading would be required on each side to make approaches good. Then over top of spur and down other side. Easy grades can be got. Half mile beyond come to poplar and pine with a little down timber for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to steep ascent, having a natural grade up a sort of coulée a little to left, and by following around spur a similar descent on N. side. This would make trail a little longer but save a lot of work. Travel is then through jackpine with down timber. From here 200 yds. brings us to steep, long descent to a muskeg, but greater part of this can be got around by keeping more to the left. From this we go over another hill for 500 yds. or so and across 200 yds. muskeg—not bad. Then into small poplar good going. The last muskeg could be avoided entirely by keeping to the right and going around it. Half mile beyond we come to the river and travel along bank above it. At this place it is merely a good sized creek, quite shallow; open going in jackpine with some down timber. Half mile on we rise to top of high cut bank, about 70 feet above river. This bank is on E. side of river, and there is good open going for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to deep coulée. Cart trail should go to left of our trail, descending into this, and would be easy. Creek at bottom of this has drop and rise in and out. Easiest way would be to throw a log bridge from top of banks about 30 feet across and so save grading approaches. At nine miles we come to S. end of large lake and travel on E. side, up and down, inclines for one mile. Then come to deep coulée and creek.

Then good going through brush and jackpine to edge of small swamp, where we got feed enough for noon. Camped 12.25 p.m. All these up and down grades can be, to a great extent, avoided by a cart trail if engineer has time to pick his ground. Pack trail takes shortest, and most direct route possible, as a rule.

Left again at 3.30 p.m. First $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles bad, with many mud holes and small creeks. Then three miles fairly good, but a good deal of grading required—about one mile of it is heavy work. Then good going through open pine. Some good feed in bush 200 yards. Water here. Then came a coulée about 40 feet deep with a creek (dry at present) in bottom. Both sides of this would require grading. Culvert required. We then travel on bench above river for a short distance. Good travelling. Half mile really good feed. From here is good going to night camp about five miles below summit of divide. Fine feed. Camped at 6.30 p.m. Distance to-day 18 miles. All this afternoon's travel has been along, or near to, chain of lakes connected by small creeks. There is abundance of grass all around these, which, if it could be got at, would yield thousands of tons of hay, but those places I tried were too wet. Very possibly dry places, where 100 tons or more could be got, might be found. Where I camped was similar in appearance but dry enough for cutting, and intercepted by natural ditches. The hay would not be worth much the first year as the old grass has formed regular bee-hive shaped structures and the new grass comes through the top like the leaves of a pine apple.

Tuesday, 2nd August. Camp 49.—As I only intended to make one drive to-day and then give the horses two entire days rest, if good feed was to be had, I did not start until 9.50 a.m., letting the horses have a good feed which has been rare with them lately. We passed on up valley through magnificent feed, well watered, and where abundance of hay could be cut with the scythe, through good open going, although a few places were soft. As the swampy lakes, as a rule, occupy the whole width of the valley, we had to keep to foot of the hills and consequently a good deal of grading would be required for cart trail for first three miles, but there would not be much chopping to do. About three and a half miles out is small muskeg, then splendid open hard going across a piece of prairie for a quarter of mile. This is the actual summit of divide. The pass between the head waters of the Finlay and Black Rivers, I named "the Sifton" pass. At five miles we cross a creek 20 to 25 yards wide, good gravel bed. From appearance of the banks this can be forded at any time. It runs to the W.N.W. From this is fine open going again with a little dead standing timber for quarter of a mile. Then through green pine and poplar. Good going and feed. Across the same creek again close to junction with another. 100 yards further and we cross a third creek and go up easy rise to bench. 100 yards beyond is coulée with very steep sides, but 150 yards higher up to right of trail is natural grade up and down. At seven and a half miles out is smaller lake with a little feed. Then one and a half miles of good going to steep descent to another small lake with, also, a little feed. At 10 miles is a small lake close to river, with fair feed, and just beyond is a very steep ascent which can be got around to the left. There a bad mud hole with creek, approach from south would require grading, and a bridge or culvert would be needed. Then good going again. At 12 miles we cross a large creek up to horses girths in present (main) channel, would be wide and swift in spring, from bank to bank would then be from 80 to 100 yards, but there are bars with small poplars about six feet or eight feet high dividing the actual river bed and these would be shallow. Creek now is only about 15 yards across. Banks low and thickly timbered. This creek joins the previous mentioned ones a little below our ford. Open going to fine piece of open feed, with some willow scrub, about 200 acres. As there is, according to Indians report, no good feed near ahead, I went back 200 yards to the creek and camped there, putting the horses on to the open ground. Distance 12 miles.

NOTE.—When I speak of "good open going" it is to be understood that the trees are larger than ordinary and do not stand so close together as to require chopping out to make a trail, and not that it is "open country." The description of courses of various creeks crossed by trail must not be taken as, in every case the

actual direction of stream. Sometimes the current at actual ford may be running north to south whereas the stream is actual flowing south to north. The three creeks mentioned 2nd August, take their rise from numerous springs north of the divide and run down the valley from south-east to north-west, joining and eventually forming the "Black" River, east branch, called on some maps the "Mud" River, flowing into the "Liard." There are also numerous tributary creeks starting in the mountains on either side, which may in some of their windings come from the north.

Wednesday and Thursday, 3rd and 4th August.—Lay over to give horses and men a good rest. Two of the men prospected up the creek but got no colours. They report what appears to be a good seam of coal a short distance up on east bank and brought in specimens. It is soft coal and judging from quality of sample, would be good further in. Seam faces 40 or 50 feet. Very hot and mosquitos bad.

Friday, 5th August. Camp 50.—Did not leave camp until 8.10 a.m. owing to five horses having strayed from "round up." This was again made later by stampede of three horses through the bush and before they could be headed and brought back to train, with which I had gone on for one and a half miles, it was nearly 10 a.m. I therefore decided to make only one drive and camped for the day at 3.15 p.m. From camp 49, we had good open going for one and a half miles through green pine with several open places with good feed, then a rough piece along bottom of hill. Trail on side hill. Beside a bad muskeg for a quarter mile. Then for 200 yards good going through willow brush. Then 150 yards side hill, alongside muskeg. These pieces of side hill are bad for a cart trail, necessitating considerable work for their distance in length in cutting out roots and grading up by hand (shovel and pick). Then for about one mile it was good open going through willow scrub with large burnt standing timber. At two and a half miles from camp we crossed a good sized creek with gravel beds—banks good, no grading required—width of stream at present about 15 feet but when in flood it would be about 150 feet. There is good feed amongst the burned timber and willow. Then for half a mile we got good going through open green pine, but no feed. Then about 300 yards of muskeg, not bad—then fair going again through mixed burned and green pine for about one mile. Then crossed a creek with good gravel bed. South side would require about 20 yards grading for approach. Width of stream about 15 feet; when in flood about 140 feet. Stream is about the same as previous one. From here is open, smooth going through standing burned pine, large, no brush, fair feed. Valley is here about one mile wide, hills low and unbroken, well timbered, especially on west side. Trail runs close to foot of hills on east side. No work in making road for one mile. Then half a mile along edge of muskeg, but not bad. Then quarter mile burned pine, brush, &c., on low bench, stony in places. From here for half a mile it is rather bad, then through small green pine, good going for half a mile when another creek about 20 feet wide in reached—gravel bottom—approaches good. This, I think, would always be fordable. It runs across valley from north north-east and joins main creek. Then small burned timber with some down timber for quarter mile and a quarter mile alongside and through muskeg. Then small burned timber with a few green pine and some feed for half a mile which brings us to small coulé, which would require grading, both sides, for about 50 yards—also a short culvert—then small green pine.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ mile on there is a creek with perpendicular banks about 10 feet high, gravel bed, but badly blocked in places with drift wood, in consequence of which it would be dangerous to swim horses in flood time, if drifts were still there. Stream is quite shallow and small at present. It is only about 50 yards wide, so that good sized boat or small scow would run on a cable even if horses had to swim across with assistance. Then comes $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heavy going where there would be considerable side-hill work, and a steep ascent of 150 yards or so requiring to be graded. Then green pine and shortly after a fairly steep descent with good going. I think if bench was taken to earlier, a good deal of grading would be avoided. Two miles on is big creek, present width is about 20 yards, but in flood it would vary from 50 to 75 yards, and be deep. Scow or large boat required, latter would be preferable as at low water fording is easy, only about 2 feet deep. After crossing river we go

W.N.W. along gravelly flat, sparsely timbered with pine and poplar and some brush for about 2 miles. Then rise gradually to edge of bench above deep coulée with creek, and on above main creek which is here, in width at least, a river varying as it does from 75 to 200 yards in width with numerous channels between gravel bars. It is fordable at present. At 3.15 p.m. I camped $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles out at junction of small creek with main one. Very steep banks to coulée of former (about 40 feet). The main river is called in Sikani "Ta-ta-chi-ca."

Distance 15 or 16 miles.

Big bush fire is visible about 10 miles ahead.

Saturday, 6th August. Camp 51.—Left camp at 7.30 a.m., and after rising out of coulée had $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of good going through small pine. Then about 300 yards along gravel flat through some scrub; then rose to low bench $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, then up steep short pitch to higher bench to get over and around cut bank. Then piece of rough hill side, gravelly and broken above river—a cart trail would have to continue upward on slight slope of bench to get around this. The river here is about 50 yards wide and about 60 feet below pack trail. We then passed along river flat with scrub and up steep rise to bench—there are natural grades up and down, and then down to lower bench, good going and but little cutting required for road. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 miles out crossed a creek about 15 yards wide; south approach requires slight grading (creek runs across valley to river). It is much blocked with drift wood, but is fordable except where water is very high; a good sized boat would be required. Open going continues, with good feed after crossing through small pine, for about three miles. At eight miles we rise over cut bank and take side hill trail for 300 yards. Then good open going for one mile. At nine miles a creek about 30 yards wide at high water, now about 10 feet—no grading required—boat required in spring, June and July. Then across gravelly flat with pine and willow; good open going and but little work for a road for one mile; camped for noon.

Left at 2.30 p.m. One mile of bad hillside, rough and broken. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles came to creek and found tremendous bush fire burning on opposite side. I decided to cross the river, so took down creek and crossed some distance below and struck for river which we crossed at 3.30 p.m. by fording. Fair going along river flat for about one mile, then crossed creek coming out of pass to the S.W. and and running N.E. to river—good crossing of about 40 yards. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile beyond, crossed another with rather soft bottom, width about 20 yards. Then proceeded over rocky hill and crossed small creek—soft going. Then up slight rise with good going for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and down steep incline to river flat again, and about 3 miles on crossed river again on account of cut bank and drift wood on W. bank. Then ran along river bottom with heavy down timber for about one mile, when we came out on a flat which, in high water, would be overflowed, and proceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ mile down, camped at 6.30 p.m. on the bank of river. Fair feed, goose grass, &c. A very bad bush fire lower down and the one passed to-day is blazing up in great style. Distance, 17 to 18 miles.

Sunday, 7th August. Camp 52.—Left at 7.30 a.m. and travelled along river flat and crossed slough, and at 8.10 a.m. struck trail up over cut bank and down other side where we crossed small creek and travelled through flat with willow scrub and small down timber for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, then for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile across open flat, then through open pine for 3 miles, then a short piece of bad going on side hill along edge of swamp. Then we had fairly good going until noon through small standing pine. Then crossed corner of burnt ground. All feed gone for about one mile and ground covered with hot ashes. Camped for dinner. Just as we commenced, fire was seen within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of us to the N.W. The wind was blowing towards the east away from our camp and I thought all was safe, but as soon as dinner was over I ordered in horses and commenced packing without delay and saddled riding horses. When about half the horses were packed the wind changed, bringing the fire right to us, and a large pine about 200 yards away caught. I ordered all packs still on the ground to be abandoned and men to make for the river with horses. Before getting 50 yards, I remembered that my small valise with my notes was with a pack on the ground, and ran back to save it. As I picked it up the wind suddenly again turned, and as I saw that the fire would pass on the other side of small slough

we were on, stopped horses, got remainder packed and started at 2 p.m. It was the closest thing I want to be in. I never expected to save the packs and thought we would be lucky to get ourselves and horses out. After leaving this camp we had $\frac{3}{4}$ mile fair going, and then crossed river and crossed a flat with scrub. At 3.30 p.m., about 3 miles out, we re-crossed river below the fire and went across flat, then up a steep rise of about 80 feet, with much down timber to bench, and resumed our course. From here we had good going with but little work required for cart trail. On coming down slight descent to sort of creek bottom with a little water, at 6.15 p.m., I left trail and cut through a half-dry muskeg to river, to avoid any risk of being caught by bush fire during the night. Camped at 6.30 p.m. in fair feed. Distance about 20 miles.

Monday, 8th August. Camp 53.—Left at 7.30 a.m. and went back through muskeg to trail for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Then had fairly good going, except for some down timber for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, when arrived at creek in deep coulée. This would require about 150 yards grading on south side and 50 yards on north side. Then came one mile green pine and poplar with open going, rising gradually to high bench, then up another rise of 50 yards to higher bench about 300 feet above the river. We went for about 100 yards along a sort of hogback formed by cut bank between river and pothole on land side. This would require a little work to widen it on top for carts. Then on through fair feed with good going in pine and poplar for 500 yards to small creek which could be bridged from top of bank, to top of bank, by 20 foot logs, so saving a good deal of grading. Then shortly crossed small creek—12 foot bridge required—and on through small pine and down lumber for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and crossed dry creek—15 foot to 18 foot bridge required, no grading. Then through large thick willow and small poplar with about 100 yards not bad muskeg—for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then better going through open pine with splendid feed for two miles, hardly any work required here. Then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile through small thick pine with no feed. Then more open travel—easy and fine feed for about 5 miles. Here the country, although remaining easy for travel, with fine feed—commences to be more rolling with sharp ascents and descents, but none that could not be negotiated by carts by taking advantage of natural grades, a little out of the course of pack trail. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on we rise sharply to high bench above river. Valley is about 300 feet below us. From this bench we descend again almost immediately by equally steep grade to a lower bench and so up and down several times, until about 2 miles on we strike a high level bench and run along edge of it following bend of it which is an arc of 8th of a circle for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Distance between 17 and 18 miles. The drawback to-day was want of water. There was none between the creek and the river about 15 or 16 miles—in fact through all the fine feed there was no water.

Tuesday, 9th August. Camp 54.—Along yesterday afternoon's and to-day's route the mountains are very high and rocky, their base being almost on edge of valley with only a bench of from 150 to 300 feet intervening. Valley is heavily wooded and banks of the "Ta-ta-chica" appear to be high and rocky. As far as can be seen down the valley is mountain after mountain broken into high rugged peaks with frequent patches of snow appearing. The whole country appears to be of the same character, as peak after peak is visible to the west and north. The view is magnificent and grand but the smoke of bush fires, previously referred to, was too great to allow of an extensive view. We left camp at 7.40 a.m. and left the top of hill above the river at 8.15 a.m. I morely went down the hill last night to camp at water, trail would not go down. There was the same good open going, chiefly along the edge of flat plateau or bench with splendid feed for about 4 miles in a W. S.W. direction. Timber, chiefly poplar and jack pine, and little or no work required for cart trail. We then changed directions to W. N.W. and proceeded along about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles when we bore sharp to our left to cross the river above the forks. On arriving at river, or rather a slough, from it about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on, I found nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ mile made up of slough and sandy islands covered at high water. As this would be useless for cart trail, I decided to return up stream and try for good crossing. Had dinner and proceeded up about one mile and camped on an island whilst we looked for crossing. Distance in right direction to-day about five miles. Actual travel $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Wednesday, 10th August. Camp 55.—Left at 7.30 a.m. and went about one mile up river on island on which we had camped and found good ford by keeping down stream on a bar running diagonally almost across river. There is a large island, about 200 yards across, on opposite side. By crossing to this in a boat I think the slough on other side of island could be forded excepting perhaps at exceptionally high water. This would be a good place to cross, though a better might be found if time to look up and down river. Width of main channel in spring about 150 yards, slough about 60 yards; there is also another narrow slough on east side. River has many gravel bars carrying a good deal of drift wood. This crossing is about three miles almost W. from main trail. After crossing we had good going and fine feed for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile through open pine. Then came to a dry lake of about 15 acres with good feed. If this was cut there should be good hay the following year. At present it is almost useless on account of mass of old grass. Then came about 150 yards dry mus-keg with thick small pines. Then fine open going through scattered small pines with fine feed for two miles, course W. by S., when we changed to W.N.W. through small jackpine for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond we crossed creek, wide but shallow, fordable at any time, good bottom and banks. Then through small jackpine and scrub for one mile to slight rise of 30 feet or so to bench where we had fine level open going through jackpine and poplar with good feed for about seven miles. There is a low range of precipitous rocky hills on our left between us and the mountains to W., well wooded on top apparently, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant. It is too smoky to see much. Camped at 1 p.m. for dinner on bank of creek only a few yards wide, but width of channel at high water must be, where we crossed, 100 yards or more; banks on S. side high, those on N. low. Main channel is now only about 30 feet wide, bed of river or creek is full of gravel bars, must be bad in very high water and boat would be required. At present it is about 12 to 18 inches deep. No water between last crossing of river and here; easy trail, especially last eight or nine miles.

Left again at 4.15 p.m.; four horses strayed, left two men to bring them on. Crossed creek and passed through 100 yards of tangled brush then into fair going; poplar and some brush for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Then crossed two gullies close together, would require about 20 feet bridges; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile beyond is about 300 yards low brush, then up rise of about 40 feet and into good open going through jack pine and poplar; good feed, level country. At about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles we ascended to bench by steep side hill grade of about 75 yards by pack trail. Then good going and feed for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we camped close to small creek. Course about W.N.W. Distance 18 miles.

NOTE.—I have since heard that "Ta-ta-chica" is fordable at present above the forks, but there is a cañon there and in high water it might be dangerous to swim horses.

Thursday, 11th August. Camp 56.—One horse missing this morning; left two men looking for him and to follow. Let at 7.40 a.m. and climbed to bench up very steep hill about 200 feet through small poplar and pine, then W. by S. along edge of bench in open going through poplar and jack pine; splendid feed for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Above climb would be avoided by leaving our trail at yesterday's noon camp and a fairly easy slope to bench obtained. It was too smoky to see far but valley to S. or W. is apparently about two miles wide with precipitous rocky sides; height about 300 to 500 feet. I could not see anything beyond this range. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles there is an open clear space in valley to S. running E. and W. about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile with some good feed. West end has been a lake but is dry now; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on we bear to left down slight sloop, and cross end of dry slough with good grass; then over narrow hog back through open going with splendid feed for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then cross narrow, very rocky creek; no work required here; most likely a torrent for short time in the spring but will soon run out. At very high water I should think it would be impassable with a boat; 200 yards beyond cross dry water course, very rocky steep incline in bed, about 75 yards wide. Then 100 yards beyond up steep pitch about 40 feet to bench. Thick small timber for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile small thick timber with willow scrub; no feed. Then up gradual rise to bench with large timber; good grade up; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile good going partly along edge of bench above valley to S. At 11.20 came to steep descent to creek. Good and

fairly easy grade can be got down hill side on S. side of this creek. Bed of creek is very rocky and about 40 to 50 yards wide. Stream at present is only 12 to 15 feet wide. Camped for dinner; fair feed on north side. Last named creek would be a torrent in spring, but would soon run out. Left again at 2.20 p.m. Splendid feed and a good open going with exception of a few yards here and there for a little over three miles, when we descended by fairly steep hill about 75 yards and cross creek with good bottom; no work required. Then into good open going again for one and a half miles, course about west north-west. We here come to edge of valley to east in which is a succession of fair sized lakes or sloughs, and 100 yards on to a rather deep coulee with creek in bottom; grading required for about 15 yards on each side. This creek flows into, and apparently across, valley into river which can be seen about two miles distant to the right. This valley has good hay and I should think 200 tons could be cut. The meadows are broken slightly with scrub. It is 40 to 50 feet below bench and lakes or sloughs appear to be shallow. Eight miles from noon camp brings us to bend of valley, apparently to south west, and we turn west to go around it, soon again resuming our course. One mile beyond we come to small shallow creek in willow scrub. Camped here at 5.40 p.m. The feed here is splendid for which reason I camped earlier than usual. This afternoon's travel has been almost without a break, through magnificent feed, and for the last hour we have traversed as fine a summer range for stock as could be desired. The country appears to be much more open and bush thinner than formerly. Timber is chiefly jackpine and poplar, and general aspect of country is that of a well wooded park. Moose tracks are plentiful, and to-day we saw those of mountain sheep. Distance about 15½ miles.

Friday, 12th August. Camp 57.—Left at 6.50 p.m., crossed creek, and after half a mile came to another small one eight or nine feet wide. No work required at either. For two miles from camp there was good going, open poplar. We then crossed about 50 yards muskeg and up slight rise to level country and fine travelling; open poplar and pine. A 1 feed. About three-quarters of a mile beyond, come to poplar and cottonwood with tangled brush for a short distance. Course north-north-west for latter part. At six miles crossed small dry muskeg and into small thick pine, etc., for half a mile, then good going again for one mile and crossed open space about half mile with scattered chumps of small poplar, etc., good feed. At 10½ miles came to large scattered pine and cottonwood and black poplar with rather bad dry willow scrub for half mile. Then by sharp rise to bench of about 60 feet, and soon after by short pitch of about 20 feet to still higher bench; then had a short piece more of good going and then about 500 yards small down pine and muskeg, but not bad. Then again good going and fine feed to creek about 45 yards wide from bank to bank, but stream at present only a few feet. On north side is good feed, also a short distance back on south side. Camped here at noon. Banks of creek are six feet to nine feet high, but easy grade down. From scrub, etc., growing in rocky bed of creek, I should judge that water is deep only for a very short time in spring. Left again at 2.45 p.m. On leaving creek there is a steep pitch of 40 or 50 feet, requiring side hill grade, and we then rise gradually for a mile or so, with three sharp but short ascents of from 30 to 60 feet in this distance; then comes ½ mile level with small thick timber, a little down timber and ½ mile beyond is dry bed of water course, about 15 feet wide. This, in spring, must be at least 7 or 8 feet deep, as banks are this height and show signs of being overflowed. Feed from noon camp good, but not so good as yesterday and this morning. At 2½ miles out we again come to good open going and fine feed; 400 to 500 yards further we cross narrow gully about 25 feet deep. This would require from 30 to 50 yards side-hill grading. We then got into a short stretch of thicker small timber and again good going and at about 6 miles arrive at, and cross, creek about 20 to 30 feet wide, but bed of same is about 35 yards and very stoney. This must be bad in flood. Approach from south is a very steep drop of about 60 feet to a narrow flat place on edge of river. On the north, banks are about 8 to 9 feet high; cut banks prevail on south side, except

where we cross. Good feed on north side where we camped, with a few large pines, but chiefly small poplar. Course, W.N.W. Distance, 17 or 18 miles.

Of this day's travel it may be said roughly, that the trail is through splendid country, offering no obstacles to cart trail, and some as fine grazing as any one could desire; in fact when I say "some" it should be that "no feed" or "poor feed" is the exception, and only occurs here and there for 200 or 300 yards at considerable intervals. It was too smoky to see much of the surrounding country, but what could be seen now and then appeared to have a good many open spaces, free from timber in it.

Saturday, 13th August. Camp 58.—Left at 6.50 a.m., and went up very steep rise, which can be avoided in making cart trail, by going to the left up coulee, then to sort of platform and again up another steep grade where a road would have to be cut along hillside for at least 200 yards, but work easy. Then through a sort of valley between two hog backs and up another between mountains on left and a hog back or ridge on right for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; small poplar and a few jackpines; good feed. There are a good many rises and descents, but nothing of any consequence. We then passed small lake about 150 yards across, where two or three tons hay might be cut; good feed for camping all around in bush. This lake is about 75 yards to right of pack trail. For first $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from camp the country is not so open and park-like as yesterday, but travelling is good, timber is smaller and thicker with a good deal of scrub, but here it improves, with many large poplars and splendid feed. At 4 miles there are 60 or 70 yards of rough going, with a little down timber to either side of trail, and only a few yards distant it is rough and bad; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on is tangled dry brush and large willow scrub for 200 yards or so, and then for two and a half miles a succession of muskegs divided by small pine and some down timber. Most of the muskeg is dry and no trouble to go through. This brings us to a long narrow lake, about 100 by 500 yards. Lake is deep in most places, with some good feed at south end, where a creek flows in. Camped for dinner at 10.20 a.m., as feed and water good. Two small creeks crossed above muskegs, but both have good firm bottoms and are only 4 to 6 feet wide. Mountains are about 1 mile distant from trail to the left and run nearly parallel to it, viz.: N.W. to S.E. Left again at 1.10 p.m., and travelled along side of hill on right side of lake for 250 yards or so, gradually rising a little and then got on level going; 100 yards of down timber and then good going through small pine and poplar. Valley to the left has marshy lake in it and very little grass. After about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles out we came into small thick pine and some down timber for 150 yards, then a fire clearing with small down sticks and good feed. There is a good sized lake $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to left with some feed but no hay. Rolling valley between mountains is here about 3 miles wide. Trail is on low level above valley of lakes and at end of this bench comes down to and crosses end of muskeg and up slight incline to good open going with fine feed. At about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out came to mixed green and dry standing timber with a good deal of down timber in places but not bad. Some good feed in patches and generally fair throughout. Cart trail would follow above named bench for about 1 mile with considerable cutting; pack trail takes principally the edge of muskeg to save chopping. At 4 miles crossed muskeg and through piece of burned timber, then about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile around end of bad muskeg and through burned ground with young poplar, fine feed for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and resumed course W.N.W. About 5 miles struck large dry and green pine with poplar scrub, good feed and a little down timber for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Here we passed two small lakes, with some feed, on our right in hollow. Then across open space through young jackpine 2 or 3 feet high, and small down sticks for about 2 miles, then good going for 3 miles. Here we came to good sized lake to our right a few yards from trail, good feed in bush, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on small creek about 8 feet wide, good bottom, a few poles would bridge it. Another $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and we get steep ascent to hog back and descent on other side. These would require about 200 and 300 yards side hill grade respectively. Then through fairly good going with some down timber in places, but small, and a few rises and falls, but nothing of consequence, to banks of W. branch of Black river, where we arrived at 8 p.m. I made a long march as to-morrow is Sunday and I was anxious to get here. Banks on E. side are

about 120 feet high, and in most places almost "cut banks." River comes out of deep pass in mountains to the S.W. or nearly W. This range is approximately N.W. and S.E. Bed of river is full of large boulders, which make it bad for fording. There is good feed on both sides of river; N. or W. side is a large flat. Width of river about 120 yards and very swift. The ford is about 500 yards above where we descended the bank and a fair cart trail could be made down coulee about opposite to it. The soil is easy to work and by making the trail wide there would be no difficulty. A cable ferry would be required here. I tried the river in two places as soon as we arrived but water was too deep for packs; my horse had hard work to keep his feet in the swift current. The water fell at night and we got the ford the following day. Distance about 23 miles.

Sunday, 14th August.—Got a ford, as noted, about 500 yards up river, which has gone down about 4 inches since yesterday. Black and sand flies have been very bad the last few days and horses have suffered considerably. I have them all well greased to abate the nuisance as much as possible. Weather very hot during the day, but cold at night.

Monday, 15th August. Camp 59.—Left at 7.30 a.m., and forded river, leaving the N. side at 8.40 a.m. One pack got wet from horse tumbling over a boulder. Current here a good 4 miles an hour. River is falling fast. Worked our way along valley to pass nearly S.W.; good country; small poplar with some down timber. There is a sort of hogback ridge, rocky and steep, on our right. Very soon after leaving the river we strike the old pack trail from Sylvester's Outpost to the Landing. At about 2½ miles out we crossed coulee with good grades on both sides and then along side hill with spurs running down side. These ups and downs are slight, and but little grading is required for ¾ miles or so. The trail here is about 100 feet above river. Soil is gravelly, and grading is easy; in fact it is only to widen old pack trail sufficiently to allow of carts going over it. Old pack trail is A1 here. At 2¾ miles is another coulee similar to last; from here is gradual descent to the river bench, which the trail follows not far from the foot of the high hills to the right through young poplar with some down timber. At 3¼ miles we descend gradually to coulee and then up very steep high hill by zigzag graded road, which is A1 and could easily be taken by carts if widened; even if too steep for one horse it could easily be doubled up. These grades, I should say, aggregate nearly ½ mile, when over the top, trail goes along hillside for a short distance and then there is a gradual descent of nearly 1½ miles to low bench above river, and from there through easy country to sharp descent to coulee with nice creek, where we nooned. Creek will always be fordable and both banks are good. A good deal of down timber needs to be cut out on N. side.

Left again at 3 p.m., and travelled over a hill about 60 to 70 feet and down by gradual slope to low bench above river. Spurs run down from hill but trail avoids them. Mountains on right are high and rather broken, with not much timber. Trail good from striking bench, and level; feed A1; some small poplar. About 1 mile out we came to small down timber. At 2 miles come to river bank again and here there is again small down timber. River here is about 80 yards wide and banks 15 feet high. At 2½ miles is small coulee where some slight grading would be required. Then there is ¼ mile through poplar and pine to nice creek about 8 feet wide, fordable at any time; no grading required, and on through gravelly flat with willow scrub, &c., for about ¼ mile. At about 4 miles came to good sized creek coming in from nearly N. but general direction found to be nearly W. to E. It is winding and shallow with good bottom; 20 to 25 yards from bank to bank. Trail ran alongside for a short distance. At 4½ miles crossed this creek twice in 50 yards to avoid cut bank; from the 8 ft. creek to here is more or less heavy down timber with fine feed and no standing timber. I do not think this creek could be forded in high water, but the actual bed of creek would not be over 20 feet. The course here taken by pack trail would not answer for carts except at low water and would require some work. The best route, and I think quite practical, would be to keep up over top of cut bank and along bench. We camped at 6.30 p.m. on creek in good feed. Valley here is about ¼ mile across with rocky hills on each side. The cart trail would come

down to valley after about 3 miles. The pack trail runs along river bottom, crossing and recrossing and running along bars. Distance $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Tuesday, 16th August. Camp 60.—Left at 7.30 a.m. First 4 miles lay along river bed and any description of trail would be impossible. Trail winds along river bottom on bars crossing and recrossing frequently and sometimes going up on low banks. Indian guide says this can be done at any time of year, but I doubt its feasibility for carts, and think that in most places a road would need to follow the flat and be made there with fewer crossings. At 4 miles we passed forks of pass, one with main branch of creek runs almost S. W., the other with a smaller branch runs W. N. W. Between the forks are some rolling foot hills almost bare of timber, except on N. side, and with good grass. There is a considerable extent of flat valley here with good feed. Then we have 2 miles through standing burned timber and a good deal of down timber to good pine but no feed. The creek is on our left and course W. S. W. Then came 5 miles of alternate dry and green timber with a good deal of down timber. We then crossed the creek; no feed near to the water. Pass then turns nearly S. for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on we camped on creek in fair feed. This creek, since yesterday at noon, is said by Indians to be always fordable, but I much doubt the feasibility of taking carts along the pack trail. The road would have to be cut along flat after leaving bench mentioned and still a good many crossings of river would be required. The country beyond the valley we travel in is one mass of mountains on each side and such a thing as a direct route is out of the question.

After dinner we crossed river almost at once and travelled along south side through bush. Good in most places except the first $\frac{1}{4}$ mile which is rough. We gradually rise to higher ground through small green pine—no feed. Good pack trail. Two small dry creeks are crossed in first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile which would require pole bridges of 8 feet to 10 feet or banks graded for approaches. Three dry water courses are also passed and at 2 mile small shallow creek about 9 feet wide. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles came to good sized lake about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile by 300 yards with apparently some good feed at W. or S. end and a little hay. It occupies entire width of valley. Trail runs alongside of hill on the south and is rough, with a great deal of down, burned timber, but hardly any standing. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles we gradually rise for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and cross dry bed of mountain torrent—very rocky—then fair travelling but stony all the way. Then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile gradually descending until we come to another large lake, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile by 500 yards—some feed at W. end. About 1 mile beyond came to better country for trail and more feed. At $\frac{3}{4}$ mile on we crossed narrow marsh and ascended high hill by fairly sharp grade of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, then on up and down slight grades. Then up short steep zigzag graded trail and up gradually for 1 mile. Then down long gradual slope to bottom of coulee with small creek. Camped at 8.40 p.m. Not much feed. Distance about 17 miles.

Wednesday, 17th August. Camp 61.—Having had a hard day yesterday, I intended making only a drive of 13 or 14 miles and so did not leave until 10.15 a.m. It was reported that there was good feed and water at this distance. On leaving camp we rose gradually to bench on N. side of coulee and travelled along edge with good open going for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, course S. W. We then descended by fairly steep side hill grade to valley almost at right angles to coulee and crossing small creek, arrived 2 miles out, at "Deadwood" lake. At east end is another small lake and some marshy land where there is feed and possibly a little hay. We forded at the junction of these two lakes. In above valley is some clear ground with feed, some small timber and scrub. The coulee in which we camped falls very fast to valley. From bench, mountains are visible in every direction. About 3 miles on our left a range of high, very rugged, snow-capped mountains appears bending W. to S. On west side flows Mosquito Creek. On our right is range of low wooded hills. At the lake I found Mr. Walker and a companion prospecting for the C. C. R. Co. They have found some good prospects of both gold and copper in quartz. Here we leave the lake and after $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ascend the hill to the S. and rise gradually through down timber for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Then turn S. to go around head of very steep coulee and again resume our course nearly W. S. W. We again ascend gradually for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the summit. Then over-burned open country with some standing green and dry timber, down to

valley. Fair feed all the way. In valley we come to C ache Creek and travel along the right bank and cross at about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from lake. Here another creek from W. S.W. joins it and our course is W.N.W. along N. side of these combined creeks, on bench. At 10 miles another creek comes in from East. Crossed there and descended short slope of coulee and crossed this, proceeding along N. side of creek nearly W. crossing and re-crossing until we arrived at Rapid River, which we forded at 6.10 p.m., camping on W. side. This river is very rapid and at present about 3 feet deep, with boulders in bed. There is a small scow worked by rope and block and tackle for use at high water—approaches good—width about 60 yards. The trail this afternoon for last 8 or 9 miles takes mostly to the bed of creek to avoid chopping. Cart trail would have to be cut along river flat and even then must cross several times to avoid cut banks. Distance to-day about 19 miles.

Thursday, 18th August. Camp 62.—Left at 7.05 a.m., and rose to top of bank about 40 feet and travelled W.N.W. through young jackpine and thick down sticks, across fairly deep coul e and up very high, steep hill—about 300 feet—and by zigzag grade got to top at 7.30 a.m., and travelled along good wide ridges between potholes, and scattered small jackpine. Soil gravelly. Road making easy. Two and a half miles out crossed coul e by side hill grade, going around near to head of it, where it is comparatively shallow, and then got level going through scattered jackpine and a little down timber. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles passed small lake on our right, with some feed. One mile farther on passed two more and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or less passed between these and a fourth. Good feed. As feed was poor last night, I camped here at 8.50 a.m. Left again at 12.15 p.m. and continued along N. side of lake at foot of hill which comes down to the water. Lake is about 500 yds. long. After leaving west end of lake, trail goes W.S.W. through small burned pine for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. At 1 mile out another good lake is passed on the right. This is a large lake about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, with several islands. There is good feed all along in same kind of country. Here we cross a dry coul e requiring but slight grading. At W. end of lake a pass comes through the mountains from the N. and apparently extends a long way, bending in the distance to the N.W. From end of lake we travel on ridge between numerous sort of potholes for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, when pass forks by long, low mountain running directly across it, one pass going W.N.W. whilst we take the one W.S.W. up and over high mountain by steep incline and about 250 feet above river. Then down by zigzag trail to a large rocky creek just above a deep ca on and close to junction of another and smaller creek coming from S. This would require a bridge of 30 to 40 feet. Fifty yards on we cross main creek requiring a bridge of 50 to 60 feet. The ascent and descent of this mountain would entail a good deal of heavy pick and shovel grading, with most likely some blasting, and with the following ascent on N. side would entail something like 4 miles of zigzag cutting. It cannot be got around on account of rocky ca ons in river—the side of mountains forming one side of ca ons. After crossing main creek, trail leads up on bench on N. side by steep ascent and is about 250 feet above river in fairly open going for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then it crosses coul e, with dry bed of creek, by a drop of about 50 feet. Grading required on both sides. Then through jackpine and level going for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and up rise of about 40 feet to higher bench. After a few yards it again rises about 60 feet by a steep pitch to another bench and along edge of it in good open going. Jackpine, poplar, &c., for about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Then another short, steep hill and open bench with young, low jackpine and fair feed. This bench is intersected by several shallow coul es—not bad or deep. When crossing this a very high, bare mountain is close on our left and low range on right. At some distance in front right across our course is left of high, rugged, snow clad mountains. Our pass lies to the N. of these and on the E. side. This range is about E. and W., our course here is S. After about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles we bear to right (W.) and go over high hill, 100 feet or more, by steep ascent. Then bear W. up coul e. Crossing this about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on we ascend another hill by zigzag trail and get S.W. course over some country cleared by fire. A little down timber and scrub for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then down gradual side hill grade to flat with good feed, scattered timber and brush, about 200 acres in extent. Again we have short rise over hillside, then down long gradual slope to good shallow creek in valley.

Good feed, seven miles from Duck Creek crossing. Then over short rise to clear rocky cut bank and down to creek bottom for 1 mile, when we camped at 5 p.m. with good feed. For the last $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles there is no bush and easy country for trail, except some little grading. Distance 18 miles.

Friday, 19th August. Camp 63.—Cold morning, revillé 3.30. Left at 6.25 a.m. and proceeded up creek to W. for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Then up a coulée, fair grade, N.W. and over top of hill 1 mile from camp. Then along bench S.W. through scattered jackpine and a little small down timber for about another mile. At W. end of bench and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below trail, to S., is small meadow with feed—no hay. After crossing bench, we cross a few yards of soft ground and a small creek with rather soft bottom. Would require about 16 foot culvert or bridge. Then on through same kind of timber and level going. Two miles out, trail crosses small creek with good bottom—no work required—and rises slightly to sort of bench; course S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. On our left about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile is lake, with feed. The creek appears to rise here. The valley bottom is merely soft marshy land with a few pools of water and pass runs W.S.W. from the lake. Here we travel along the side of high rocky mountain, to N. This side hill is intersected by several dry water courses, only one being deep enough to require bridging, and this is only a few feet wide. The side hill is easy to grade for road except for the stones—no timber—and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles long. Here we come into thick standing timber, chiefly poplar—good for road—this is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles out from camp. Then some small dry brush for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or so. Then on to an open piece of muskeg, but not bad for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or rather less. These too are on down slope. Then $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles through thick small poplar again, and scrub, on gentle down slope and we came to creek and continued down it on N. side, crossing it about 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles further down to get past a very high rocky cañon. If crossing was made about 200 yards above, a good gradual grade over this hill would be obtained with side hill grading. The pack trail is very steep and bad and quite impracticable for carts. The down slope on other side is not so bad but road would have to be made by lengthening the steps of zigzag grade. We then go on S. bank for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile up and down another similar hill, but not quite so bad, and cross river to N. again. Bridges of logs would be required at both crossings, about 40 feet long each. From here for 5 or 6 miles is good road, through mixed small and big bush to Four Mile River, which is fordable, but bridge of 50 or 60 feet would be required in spring. There was one formerly, and abutment of same is still standing on W. side. From this we rise slightly to level bench with small jackpine, and again another rise to higher bench, and continue on good trail until we descend to Dease River, 4 miles from last river. Descent is good and easy. River is fordable three-quarters of the way across with good hard bottom—hardly any current—it is about 175 yards across here. Hudson's Bay Company's post is on W. side close to mouth of McDame Creek.

Distance travelled to-day is called 21 miles. There were no provisions in H. B. Co.'s store here, but I was able to purchase sufficient flour and beans from outsiders to make up what I required, also some bacon. The country around here is covered with thick large willow, making it very hard to find horses, and on account of the numbers ranging here it was impossible to track them. I lost three horses here (as reported to the Commissioner at the time) and could not afford any more time looking for them. Purchased four horses to complete number required. Horse "Mac" completely used up, but I took him on to relieve any horse for a day. In order to save my horses, which were very tired, and to make better time to the Liard post, I purchased a large boat for \$27.50 and sent all my supplies, except one week's provisions and some bedding, in it down the Dease River with Lafferty, Brewster and the former owner of the boat who worked his passage for his rations. Told Lafferty to hire an Indian to take the boat through the two last rapids which are bad. He paid him \$10, a big price, but the H. B. Co. said it was regular charge and it was paid before I arrived. All the outfits which arrived from Graham before I left abandoned the idea of going on to the Pelly this year and went out by way of Glenora. Some intended trying to get some work freighting to Tealin Lake or bringing the supplies for the company to head of Dease Lake, and if possible going

in to Dawson by Teslin Lake route, others were returning east, and some said they would follow my trail next year.

Wednesday, 24th August. Camp 64.—I had hired an Indian guide to the Liard Post, and left this morning at 9.20 a.m. Travelled up N. bank of McDame Creek N.W. After going a short distance up coulé trail rises to bench and continues on this above coulée through small jackpine for 2 miles. Then through pine and poplar with some down sticks for 1 mile. Then through more open timber. Valley or coulée is heavily timbered and has numerous grassy swamps. At about 4 miles out come to large open pine with some brush and have good trail until we come, about 10 or 11 miles out, to a large lake with a fair amount of feed; small creek runs in from the S. We cross end of this lake to W. side of valley and continue up same to the N.W. with some side hill requiring grading, and a few rises and descents, but nothing worthy of note until we come to the N. end of chain of 5 or 6 lakes of which above forms one. The last of these is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long by $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide and has several wooded islands. There is good feed all along the hills and a good deal around the lakes in patches. Camped for dinner at 2.10 p.m.

Left again at 4.30. Course N.N.W. through open burnt pine and up a gently rising coulée with brush and scrub trees, and after about one mile came to dry bed of rocky creek and then N.N.E. down side of another similar bed, crossed this soon and passed on down W. side of its valley. This is open in places with scattered timber and not much feed; some small down sticks. A short distance further we came to another lake over 2 miles long, feed all along but no hay. At $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles we climb up on and travel along side hill for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to bench above lake. At 5 miles we came to another large lake where, I think, a good amount of hay might be cut with care. Trail goes along this, divided from it by fringe of timber, and is through good open going with good feed for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Then through dry muskeg with good going for 1 mile, then fine open going poplar and pine for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then up on to level bench about 100 feet above marshy bottom of valley and along edge for a few 100 yards, then through good going for about 1 mile to small creek (no work required) where we camped. Part of the trail this p.m. was stoney but nothing to stop road. Distance 23 miles.

Thursday, 25th August. Camp 65.—Very heavy rain from 4 a.m. and did not leave camp until 8.30 a.m. Rain ceased for about half an hour enabling us to pack horses and then commenced again and continued with very little intermission until 5 p.m. We continued along bench of valley, which is full of swamps, no hay for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile passing a fresh bush fire still smouldering in some places, it would not run, after the rain. Course N.N.E. Then N.N.W. through good open level going with some feed. At 3 mile out strike sand hills with scattered poplar: fair feed. One mile to right of trail is large lake about 3 miles long by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide. Mountains here are 6 or 7 miles apart and much lower. At about 6 miles out pass, on hills, the end of above lake and bear N.N.E. through fire country arriving at Dease River at 11 a.m. Where the trail strikes the river, this bend runs E. and W., the N. bank is almost a cut bank and about 90 feet to 100 feet and we come down at a long slope; easy to cut out trail. The opposite shore is flat and low. River is not fordable being deep on S. side for about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its width, which is here about 120 yards. Scow or cable ferry required. I had ordered the boat to wait here to cross us and so we were not delayed. No timber on N. side suitable for rafting. Crossed horses to good feed and after dinner crossed outfit and started again at 2.10 p.m. and went up river for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and then struck about N.N.W. for 1 mile. Then passed along right of swamp, A 1 feed. Soon after we crossed end of meadow with large lake and good hay of which 20 or 30 tons could be cut, if season is a dry one. Then on through large scattered poplar with fine feed. It rained hard all afternoon. The whole afternoon, however, was over splendid country for trail. Only 2 steep rises and these easy to grade along hill side. Passed several good lakes at a distance. There was some very thick small poplar and brush, the former only 2 or 3 inches in diameter or less, so the chopping required is nothing. Camped at 5.35 p.m. on small creek in good feed. Distance 17 miles.

Friday, 26th August. Camp 66.—Left at 7.10 a.m., crossed creek and travelled north north-west up valley. Good feed in scrub, poplar and brush. This flat in valley is very stony and intersected by several dry creek beds. The creek at last night's camp would require a little fixing, also the descent from bench to camp about 60 feet. From camp the first quarter mile is very rough and stony. We then climb to ridge at south end of two lakes and cross 100 yards of soft ground, and through brush with lots of stones. At about one and a half miles travel along side of large lake with numerous islands, this is about four miles long by $\frac{3}{4}$ wide. Travel from south end of lake is, for about six miles, along ridges between the large lakes and some smaller ones on our right, through poplar scrub, a good many ascents and descents, but all easily graded. This morning's route is through a perfect nest of lakes, large and small. Where no lakes there are potholes. Soon after passing large lake, we crossed end of small one and went along west bank for quarter mile, then through level grassy rolling plain with pine and poplar course north north-west, until, at about nine miles out, we came to small lake with good feed and camped for noon. There is feed and water anywhere along the trail.

Left again at 2.10 p.m., course north north-west, through rolling grassy country. A large lake is to our left and some smaller on the right, country is covered with small scattered poplar and jack pine, with good feed every where. At two miles we came to small lake and bore west to go around it. At four miles we came to another large lake and travelled along the east shore for some distance to avoid chopping. Road would have to be cut through some small thick timber on low bench. We then went up on to bench and through small poplar with fine feed. About three-quarter miles we again strike the large lake and run along shore for 200 yards to avoid thick pine and down timber, then through open standing pine with a good deal of small down timber for about two and a half miles, when we come to edge of bank about 100 feet above first bench above river, and go along this for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we descend to river just where the "Blue" river comes in from the west. The "Dease" here is not fordable but has good banks, runs just now about three and a half miles an hour and is 75 to 80 yards across, at high water it would be about 150 yards wide and swift. Distance about $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The valley of pass through which we have travelled is one succession of lakes, large and small, and is seven to nine miles across. The trail runs on ridges and sometimes on level plateaus 100 feet or so above lakes which are principally to the west of it. None of the grades between these ridges are bad, and where grading is necessary it would be easy. The chopping also would be light. The feed is simply superb, but is already frozen and the leaves are falling fast. From the bench above the river, the country on west side appears to be for some distance back, flat table land 100 feet or so above the river and a good deal of it open; free from timber. Sand flies to-day were very bad. I had ordered the boat to await us here and crossed the horses at once hopping them on west side. Camped on east side. By having this boat we have saved at least three days on the trip. No dry wood for rafting.

Saturday, 27th August. Camp 67.—Very heavy fog this morning—could not see to look for horses until 7 a.m. Crossed outfit but did not get horses all in until 10.30 a.m., as it was so late had dinner and left at 11.50 a.m. The "Blue" river is about 50 yards wide where it can be seen from the "Dease" and would have to be crossed if trail was taken on west side—trail would also be much longer. After leaving the "Dease" our course all day is N.N.E. by N. and we come on to the river bank every few miles as it bends in towards the trail. At 3 miles we crossed 300 yards of open flat, slight descent to it and ascent from it of about 15 feet, when trail again leads through open poplar and pine and small dry sticks, with some down timber. Then 1 mile across dry burned muskeg and up slight rise to level, through small pine and poplar for 1 mile and up very steep hill of about 100 feet to bench and again up a second hill to another bench and along edge of latter up and down easy grades for 1 mile N. by E. These hills could be avoided by keeping to river flat, but cutting would be heavy, there is no chopping to speak of on benches and the

rise would after all have to be graded, although it would not be so heavy. We then leave the edge and go N.N.W. by N. for 1 mile through small, thin, burned timber, and come to coulée with narrow creek about 6 feet wide—coulée is about 20 feet deep and would require considerable grading. Then on level for about one mile through burned pine with small down timber, some burned, dry muskeg with small burned pine and piece of thick down timber. From there to camp on N. side of a small creek at its mouth, we travelled through very thick large willow bush, very slow going for about 3 or 4 miles. This creek would require bridging as banks are bad. Took horses down into river and crossed mouth of former and then up to bank. Distance about 12 miles which took us from 11.50 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Sunday, 28th August. Camp 68.—Very wet morning, with slight intermission, until nearly noon. Left at 9.10 a.m. and made one drive until 3.30 p.m. Course throughout N.N.W. by N. After rising to bench by fairly easy grade from camp, we had 2½ miles of fairly level going, chiefly through small jackpine. Then came to rolling hills with scattered timber and a little down timber and soon descended to some rather marshy ground among rolling hills, but not bad, with ¼ mile partly dry muskeg with small down timber. Then a short stretch of open jackpine with some down timber. At 5 miles out came to a river and gained bottom by a descent of about 25 feet, crossing creek about 12 feet wide which would require bridging. The descent would require grading. Trail runs away from river, but latter soon comes back and we go along bank of slough or back water for about ½ mile through large thick scrub. We then gradually ascend by side hill trail to bench, through a good deal of down timber for 1¼ miles. Along this bench is better and more open going for one mile, when we come to coulee with narrow creek—a little grading would be required. Then up steep pitch of about 30 feet to bench with scrub poplar. This pitch also requires zigzag grading. We then travel on bench for about 1½ miles and strike shallow, narrow coulée—very little work required here. From this we have open going along edge of bench through small jackpine for ¾ mile N.E. Then striking away from edge we resume our former course, through small jack pine—no feed. After about 1 mile we rose to slightly higher bench and after about 1½ miles came to deep narrow coulée, very steep on S. side and climbed to N. side. A good deal of grading and some chopping required especially on S. side. A large lake lies to our right close to the river and we descended to it for about 1 mile, through small brush and some small down sticks. Camping for the day at 3.30 p.m. with fair feed. Distance about 13 miles.

Monday, 29th August. Camp 69, North side of "Liard." Left camp at 9.25 a.m., and soon rose to high bench, 50 feet above lake, and travelled along edge on succession of ups and downs, usually about 50 or 60 feet above valley; clear going, course north-east. In the first 4 miles there was a good deal of up and down, but not heavy, and some down timber. No heavy work either chopping or grading. One creek about 1½ miles out would require a little grading, but no bridge, or if one was put in it would be a short one of poles. After this first 4 miles, going was through small poplar with some small Jackpine and some open larger jackpine and poplar. About 1 p.m. came to river, and went along banks for ½ mile through thick large willow bush, then up on to bench; slight side hill grade required, on to good going north north-east, along edge for 1½ miles. Then struck north north-west by north through small jackpine and up very steep hill about 40 feet on to another bench. Good going, and at 3.30 p.m. arrived at "Liard" River, opposite, but just above, the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post. Swam horses at once and crossed outfit in our boat. River is 300 yards and runs about 4 miles an hour. Cable ferry would be required here, or large "sturgeon head." Banks are good, higher on north side than south. Distance 10 to 12 miles.

Wednesday, 31st August. Camp 70.—Left Liard Post at 10.15 a.m., course north-west. Good going through poplar. At ¼ mile we crossed a dry slough or back water from river and went through jackpine and some down timber for another ¼ mile, then up steep pitch of about 30 feet, ½ mile further on another similar rise and through scrub and burned down timber on bench. This continued for

about 4 miles with two or three slight rises and falls. At 5 miles trail went to high bench, about 45 feet or so, by very steep ascent and through thick small poplar, with no feed. At 7 miles came to very thick heavy scrub and much down timber, although not piled up very much or of any great size, and soon rose to top of high bank above river by two grades. Considerable work required here. At about 9 miles we crossed coulée about 30 feet deep by steep grade and went on through small pine and poplar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond came to another very deep coulée, with steep banks running back from river with nice creek at bottom (these grades could be made easier by going a little way higher up, as coulée runs up into the hills very suddenly), crossed this and rose to top of hill 50 to 60 feet. A bridge of about 15 feet would be required across creek. Travel was then through jackpine and poplar, with no feed. At 12 miles we passed lake with a little feed in valley about 1 mile to our right, and travelled along edge of bench above river flat. This travelling continued until 6 p.m., where we came to another large lake on our right, and travelled alongside through thick small pine for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where we camped at north end. Fair feed but not much of it, in fact where there was water to-day there was no feed, and vice versa. Distance about 18 miles, hard on horses, as it had to be done in one drive, and it was a pouring rain for the last 3 hours. Compass course is N. W. by N.

Thursday, 1st Sept.—Very heavy rain all day, so did not move, as everything would have been soaked whilst packing.

Friday, 2nd Sept. Camp 71.—Left at 9.50 a.m. Six horses had gone off in opposite direction to remainder, which caused delay. Course W. N. W. Fine morning after fog cleared off. Fair going through small poplar and some burnt down timber. At $\frac{1}{2}$ mile crossed end of dry muskeg and through small timber along edge of it to our left for about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. There was then some feed with good going, through some small timber wide apart for a mile, when we bore nearly W. to avoid a steep hill on our right. No feed here. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out ran into narrow coulée about 60 feet deep and went up it into thick, small pine for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then into open timber, chiefly poplar, for a short distance. From this we had stretches of good hard going alternating with soft ground for nearly 6 hours travel. About 6 miles out we came to large lake and travelled through muskeg and bad down timber along side of it for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we got on to good hard going with down timber, not bad, for about 2 miles. Camped at a little feed on edge of lake at 5 p.m. Distance 9 miles. It may be said that there is no feed between camps 70 and 71, and a good deal of road would need to be made through muskeg.

Saturday, 3rd Sept. Camp 72.—Sent 3 men on ahead to cut out trail at 7 a.m., and after early dinner left at 12.50 with horses. Trail runs away from lake W.N.W. and after $\frac{1}{2}$ mile crosses end of dry muskeg. Then there are 3 miles of good open going over rather rolling country, but no grading required. Timber small—some down. Here is another fair sized lake with a little feed around it. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles came to a muskeg about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, with small creek. Fifteen foot bridge required. Then some more muskeg and down timber for short distance. Then crossed swampy creek, requiring 18 or 20 foot bridge, and on through open pine with small down timber, and here and there open patches of scrub willow and poplar. Between 4 and 5 miles leave lake and pass along N. or E. edge of muskeg on dry part at foot of low bench, which rises very gradually and in one place recedes from trail some distance. There is some down timber along this part, but not bad, with small jackpine. At about $6\frac{1}{2}$ mile we had to bear to our left to avoid fresh burned ground with fire still smouldering in places, and crossed a narrow creek, bad hole, but only about 5 feet wide. Then crossed a piece of newly burned ground, very soft in places, and a wind springing up, 2 or 3 horses had narrow escapes from falling trees. At N. end of this is small patch of feed. Then came a piece of very heavy willow scrub, and then good open going for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Soon after leaving above scrub, trail runs up very steep hill about 40 feet high, which would require grading (side hill). Then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile muskeg and again open going for 2 miles or so, when we camped alongside of large marsh which if dry would yield 60 or 70 tons hay. There is good feed

around edge, and at S. end in willow scrub. It is intersected by winding creek, soft bottom. Distance 13 miles.

NOTE.—D.T. stands for down timber; J.P. for jackpins; S.D.T., small down timber; P. for pine.

Sunday, 4th September. Camp 73.—Sent three men ahead at 7 a.m. to cut trail, and left at 12.45 p.m. Course for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W.N.W., through D.T. We then rose about 20 feet, fairly sharp incline, requiring grading, and travelled $\frac{3}{4}$ miles through S.J.P., then down gradually and across 200 yards dry muskeg, when there is slight gradual rise about 10 feet to another bench; good going through S.J.P. for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Then dry muskeg; short stretch of hard ground and again muskeg; dry all but about 50 yards, which is wet and bad. More swamp than muskeg; road can easily be made through it. Then on to low bench with J.P. and poplar for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and on to open old burnt ground with some small down sticks, and after about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles no feed; came to good feed on similar ground for $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, but D.T. larger. Then came to good creek requiring about 45 foot bridge; water is dammed back by beaver just above crossing, and bottom is gravelly. Then through some thick scrub with burnt standing and D.T. for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, with about 100 yards soft ground. We then came to what has all the appearance of muskeg, but water only appears here and there in places, with thick small pine and a great deal of S.D.T., with here and there spaces of larger poplar, pine and underbrush, for about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Then came dry ground, slightly rolling with fair sized poplar and pine, with thick brush, and changed our direction more W., on slight down grade, to reach water. A high cut bank appeared some distance to our L., and after about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles camped on edge of this about 40 feet above almost dry bed of large stream. The actual stream at present is only about 25 feet wide and 18 inches deep, but it must vary at high water from 130 to 200 yards. Banks are from 20 to 60 feet high. Hardly any feed here, except a little about 400 yards down from camp on E. side. Our course is up from here, leaving river on our L. after about $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. High mountains visible far away to S.S.W. Distance about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles as nearly as can be estimated in such travel.

Monday, 5th Sept. Camp 74.—Sent three men ahead at 7 a.m., giving course W. N.W. Three horses missing, so left with constable Fitzgerald, two saddle and four pack horses at 3.15, leaving Baptiste to hunt for horses and come on with remainder of men and horses. For $\frac{1}{2}$ mile there was pretty thick brush with underbrush and D.T. Then about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of dry muskeg, when we crossed a narrow creek about six feet with good bottom and on through thin S. P. Then through rolling country, with very bad tangled small dry sticks and ditto bush with S. J. P., many of them dead, for four miles, with here and there short bits of better going. This D. T. and brush, although troublesome to get through, would be of little hinderance in making a road, and there is no heavy chopping to be done. At about 5 miles out we crossed the river, same we camped on last night, which here is about 35 yards wide with low bank on E. or S. side and about nine feet high on opposite side. Approach on former is rather soft and would require making for 50 or 60 yards, and opposite bank requires grading down about 25 or 30 feet. About 150 yards from crossing rose to bench about 20 feet and again a short distance to another about same height, both would require some grading, and on through thick small pine in better going, but by no means good, for 1 mile, no feed. Then $\frac{1}{4}$ mile dry muskeg with some patches of feed, and then S. J. P. with S. D. T. here and there, for about 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles when we changed our course more W. in search of water, and crossing dry muskeg, came, at 7.15 p.m., to small lake with some good feed, through fairly open timber to S.W. and camped. There is some good grass around edge of lake, but bottom is too soft for horses. Overtook choppers at 6 p.m. Distance 9 miles. I had instructed Lafferty to remain another day at last camp if horses not found, as we had provisions, and train could easily be overtaken.

Tuesday, 6th Sept. Camp 75.—Sent choppers on as usual. Directed Brewster to strike into Frances River by bearing more W. where I think better going will be found along river benches. Left camp at 3.15 p.m. Lafferty arrived with train and

missing horses at 2.15. For 3 miles there was good going through open poplar and some pine over rolling country, no grading and very little cutting until we came to coulée about 30 feet deep with rather soft rough bottom (easily made good) and small creek in it. The N. side of coulée is not as high as S. about 15 feet, both require grading. After crossing we rise to bench about 100 feet high above valley of Frances, by gradual short steps and after $\frac{1}{2}$ mile pass good meadow with slough down in valley. This meadow appears to be dry and if so, 20 tons of hay might be got. After 1 mile of travel on bench, it runs alongside river which is about 120 feet below, going, as far as this, has been good. We then cut in to bush and go through about 75 yards of bad D. T. amongst S. J. P. Then more open poplar with some S. D. T., troublesome to horses but of slight hinderance to road making. At about 6 miles out we descended from bench and cross dry muskeg with burnt standing and D. T. for about 1 mile, coming out on river bank. Fine feed all along the shore flat, and camped at 7.15 p.m. The 1 mile across muskeg was very bad taking us about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to make. Cart trail would have to go along bench, with a good deal of cutting for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Distance 7 miles, course W. and W. N. W. River here is about 200 yards wide and banks low, especially on W. side. On E. side there are high benches back from the river about 100 yards, sometimes less, with generally good feed. I make compass deviation at this camp 39° east.

Wednesday, 7th September. Camp 76.—Sent 3 men ahead as usual and left at 1.50 p.m. Climbed up to bench by very steep hill, about 60 ft. If cart trail was taken by edge of bench two grades and the muskeg crossed yesterday would be avoided. For 1 mile N.W. there was some down timber with fair travelling. Soon we came to coulée with steep banks about 30 ft., about 30 yards across at bottom, which is muskeg with down timber; banks would require some grading. Then some jack pine and some down sticks for about 4 miles; course W.N.W. through alternate jack pine and poplar and always down timber. Crossed about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile dry muskeg with down timber and passed small patch of feed. After coming out of muskeg, came through some larger; more open pine on a down grade to a small lake or slough with some feed at N. or W. end, and shortly after came in sight of river. Climbed over an almost perpendicular hill of 60 or 70 ft. to a bench which bore W. and ran into river bank. By gradual slope descended through small timber, chiefly dry and down timber, to river, camping at 6.20 p.m. at some fair feed along bank and edge of a back water. The only real work in making trail for carts to-day would be the grading, as the down timber is so small that in most cases it would simply be thrown to one side, and the standing timber, although in some places close, is small, in fact this work might be called "brushing" instead of chopping. The muskegs do not amount to much, but some levelling would have to be done in places. Distance 8 miles.

Thursday, 8th September. Camp 77.—Three men ahead as usual; 1 horse missing until 2.30 p.m.; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile nearly N. then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. and through dry muskeg W.N.W. Then 300 yards bigger timber and more open going; then muskeg again and at 2 miles out passed small lake on our left with a little feed around it, but not much—too wet; bench with almost cut banks close on our right; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond came to spur of high bench with coulée up one side. Our direct course lay right up this and along top, but down timber was so thick we had to turn back and keep to the left around foot of spur, travelling through dry muskeg with swamp on left across a horse-shoe shaped valley. There is a fine creek, very small, with cold spring of water at foot of this spur. After crossing, as above, came by slight incline to higher ground and travelled through a piece of more open and larger timber and then dry muskeg until 6.30 p.m. when we camped alongside a small swamp, too wet to get much feed, and bad for water. There is good feed all around in the willow brush. The whole of to-day's travel is through tangled down timber, sticks and muskeg. If trail was taken up spur to bench it would be more direct, but grading and chopping would both be heavy. Distance 5 miles. Lately the horses can easily travel in from three to four hours what it takes three men all day to clear, therefore I do not start with them until afternoon.

Friday, 9th September. Camp 78.—Three men ahead as usual. Horses left at 1.15 p.m. Course west north-west and had two and a half miles through good going S.P. and standing burnt T., with a little D., ditto, good feed. At three and a half miles there is a bad place in muskeg between two small swamps, which would require corduroying. At four and a half miles came in sight of river below us and descended to coulée about 30 feet deep, sides not steep, and turned towards river, running along north side of coulée, and then turning up river and along sort of level narrow bench or flat on hill side, coming up to choppers at 3.35 p.m. Waited for half an hour to let them go ahead, and went west-north-west through small J. P. and poplar down easy slope to river and overtaking choppers again, camped at good feed on level flat on river bank, choppers going on until 6.30 p.m. There is a flat or low bench along the river between it and foot of hills, with small T. chiefly poplar and some D.T. Fair feed. Distance seven miles.

Saturday, 10th September. Camp 79.—I went ahead with three men at 7.10 a.m., and continued up river flat for about half a mile, then slightly more on bench to our right, west north-west, then a short distance nearly north, and again north north-east. These deviations were made principally to get past bad places, and thick D. T., also some on account of curves of river, going good and not much cutting. Kept as much as possible in touch with river whilst cutting off bends. At five miles passed a large rapid which could be seen from bench and half mile beyond came to fresh burned jackpine, nearly all the down timber burned out. Good travelling north-west by north. After another half mile came to small jackpine and then larger timber ground newly burned, and at about one mile further came to coulée about 80 feet wide with small creek nine feet or ten feet wide, with good bottom. A sort of cross gully runs down one side and up the other, which could be utilized for cart road, but would require some grading. Very little down timber. Good going through newly burned timber. All feed destroyed. Camped for noon about six miles out at 11 a.m. Left again at 12.10 and travelled through green timber. Good going. Very little down timber for two miles or a little more, when we came to deep rocky coulée and had to retrace our trail for about half a mile and turn towards river, crossing coulée by easy grade and rising to low bench above river by gradual easy slope. There is a nice creek in coulée with good hard bottom and only 12 inches to 18 inches deep. No grading required. Soon after we ran down to river and along narrow grassy strip along the shore for half a mile, banks about 10 feet high, passing mouth of shallow creek about 10 feet wide. After this half mile we had to take to bench with small jackpine and a lot of down timber, and 1½ miles beyond came to small green jackpine, and then after awhile to more open going with scrub and some down timber, coming again to river and camping where there was some feed at 4.20 p.m. Feed is so scarce that if struck at 4 or 5 p.m., it is not safe to pass it as it may be dark before we get any more, and with so much down timber one cannot travel after about 7 p.m., and even then it is dark long before camp is made. Horses arrived at 6.10 p.m.

A range of mountains runs from south-east or nearly east and strikes the river about one and a half miles further up, and another comes from west, river running between them. We saw a cañon and many rapids on river during to-day's travel. Distance 12 miles.

Sunday, 11th September. Lay over.

Monday, 12 September. Camp 80.—Went on with three men, 7.30 a.m., rose by gentle slope to top of bench 150 yards east of camp and travelled north north-west. After one and a half miles bore to right, a short distance to cross deep rocky coulée. Grade on both sides is slight and no work required. Narrow creek in it with good bottom. Fifty yards on came to about 25 yards muskeg, then small poplar and jackpine and shortly after to shallow coulée with creek six feet wide, stoney bottom, no work required. Then through same style of travelling for half mile, skirting muskeg at foot of low bench on right. Crossed end of this and at about half mile on ran into slightly swampy ground with good feed. Travelling not bad for quarter mile. Then up slight rise with poplar and green pine. A mile beyond crossed small piece of muskeg. Then 100 yards thick down timber. Then some good

going through small poplar, jackpine and scattered brush for one mile or so. Soon after had to bear towards river to avoid heavy down timber and one mile on came to good piece of feed in swampy ground and camped at noon. There is a small creek with hard bottom where we crossed, running through this swamp. Left again at 1.05 p.m., and for two miles it was over rolling country with easy grades, but a good deal of down timber. Here we passed a nice lake on the right in valley between the ridge, or plateau, and foot of mountains on our right, about 300 x 250 yards, another smaller lake lay to the north of it, some little feed around these. Here we bore slightly to right and travelled on side hill as the down timber on top was bad. A cart trail would go along the top. Course between north-west and north-west by north. We then had a short piece of bad down timber. Then about 50 yards of heavy willow in wet ground, not bad. Then a piece of rather bad muskeg and rise again through down timber. This brought us about three miles from noon camp. From this on for the next one and a half miles, it was fair travelling over rolling hills with low easy grades, through jackpine and poplar with some pieces of rather bad down timber to cut through, until we reached a small swampy piece to right of trail, with good feed all around in the small timber and camped at 4 p.m. Camp is about quarter of a mile off trail to right. We went on cutting trail for another hour. Pack train arrived at 6.35 p.m. Travel to-day was chiefly on ridge lying between river and foot of mountains to the east, a valley being between this ridge and the mountains. This range of what may be called the foothills is rolling. Going was good with exception of two short pieces of muskeg and some pieces of heavy down timber. The mountains are, I should judge, about 400 feet above river and are covered with small pine and poplar. Distance $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 miles.

Tuesday, 13th September. Camp 81.—Heavy rain during night and up to 10 a.m. Left with three men at 10.30 a.m. After striking back to trail from camp, took up course N.W. and continued on ridge above valley to right, with fairly good going and some down timber. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from camp, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on passed small lake in valley, with feed, crossed a small muskeg. The ridge is covered with small pine and poplar. At 2 miles out crossed small creek, 6 feet wide, which would require a bridge. Three miles out descended into a coulée, not deep and no grading required on either side. Here there is a small creek with good bottom. Four miles crossed a small creek about 4 feet wide and ran into a lot of down timber. Had to bear sharp to left and descended to river flat, as cutting on bench was heavy, cart trail would go on bench. Followed river up near to bench and found some feed about 6 miles from last camp. Camped at 5.10 p.m. Our course all afternoon, with exception of bend to river, was about N.W. and going was fairly good. Easy country to make trail through. Distance between 6 and 7 miles.

Wednesday, 14th September. Camp 82.—Went ahead with three men at 7.30 a.m. Course N.W. over spur of hill. After rising by easy slope to bench from camp, the first mile was small pine and some down timber. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles crossed small creek about 8 feet wide, with drop from banks, which would need bridge for cart trail, although fordable by pack horses. Then for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles we had fine open going through large jackpine over rolling country. No grading of hills required, and but little down timber. Then came $\frac{1}{2}$ mile down timber and then again open small poplar for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, when we ran right on to river which turns sharp to the right and to get good travelling, we retraced our trail about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and kept on high land above river, through open green pine, for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. For the next 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles we had good going over rolling country and through open jackpine with hardly any down timber. Then came a stretch of alder brush with down timber, for 1 mile round side of mountain, heavy cutting. Our course was almost due N. Then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile through green pine on side of hill with thick moss under foot, crossing two small dry creeks, and a coulée. A few hundred yards further on we edged down to left to river flat, as cutting was too heavy on hill side, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on camped at river at noon. Left again at 1.20 p.m. and continued along river flat through green pine with thick moss underfoot. In first $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile we crossed two bad land slides, or more properly washouts, and a short piece of dry muskeg with some rather bad down timber and

in second $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles had somewhat similar travelling, but rose to bench after $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or rather over a cut bank. Some little side hill grading would be required here, about 150 yards. We then had to edge down gradually to river to cross a coulee which higher up had steep cut banks. Crossed this at 3.30 p.m. We then had good travelling over top of high bench above cañon, rather rocky, a little grading would be required on this ascent but not much. This was almost clear of timber but had some down timber. Then through green pine with soft moss on to open burnt ground. Fine travelling to good feed on burnt ground on bank of river, just below where it bends abruptly to the left again. Camped at 4.30 p.m., a short distance before we first struck river to-day and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from last camp, a creek runs in from N.W. between the mountains, which here bear away from river on W. side, and the low range along river. This I take to be "Simpson" Creek coming out of lake of same name. Distance to-day about 13 miles over easy country for cart trail. Course, after first 5 miles, N. by compass.

Thursday, 15th September. Camp 83.—Left with three men at 7 a.m., 300 yards from camp rose to bench above river by gradual rise and travelled along edge about 1 mile, through burnt timber with some down timber, good going, when we came to deep coulee where creek comes in from the east. This has steep cut banks about 250 yards from the river, but on the flat the banks are low. We edged down to this bottom from bench, 250 yards side hill grade would be required. There is open pine of good size in this bottom, with some fallen timber. We crossed this creek by fording about 100 yards from the mouth, it has good bottom but bad banks, which would require grading for carts. I think a scow would be needed in the spring or during high water, as at present the water just wet the bottom of our pack. On N. side of this creek there is about 200 yards of very heavy down timber and then open green pine for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. When we rise slightly and then descend to good piece of feed about 400 yards in diameter amongst a little burnt timber. This is about 3 miles from last camp. Then rising gradually through small open poplar and jackpine to bench and again rising slightly, travel along side hill, good going and not too much siding for cart trail, for 1 mile. We then dropped slightly to narrow level place and continued N. following course of river for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then we got fairly open going through green pine with some down timber, not bad, and came again to river at noon, where we camped for dinner. We were delayed nearly two hours crossing and fixing the creek mentioned above and some time with Indians, so that we only made about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles this a.m. I do not think any crossing could be found higher up the creek for cart trail. I tried up to the cut bank.

Left again at 1.15 p.m. and travelled through green pine with soft moss for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we crossed creek 6 feet wide, good bottom, but bad soft banks, and came into about 100 yards bad muskeg which would require to be corduroyed the whole distance. Then on to 1st bench and along slight side hill, through small poplar and pine. Three-quarters of a mile on we descended to creek by easy slope, though going somewhat soft. Approaches require building and grading slightly as banks are soft. Width of creek 10 feet, stony bottom. Then on through green pine, inclined to muskeg, to river where we camped at 4.30 p.m. in pouring rain.

Friday, 16th September. Camp 84.—Went ahead with four men at 7.30 a.m. Course N.W. up river flat and through small green pine and soft deep moss, almost muskeg, for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and crossed small creek 8 feet wide, requiring bridge. One-half mile on another similar creek, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further a large creek, about 20 feet bank to bank, large stones in bed. Then bore towards river on account of spur of mountain and continued around latter. Up to this ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) the travelling has been rather wet muskeg. Then about 150 yards dry, through burnt timber. Then the same sort of muskeg again, with numerous small streams 3 to 6 feet wide, good bottom; some down timber but not bad or much. This is all on low bench between river flat and foot of mountains, which are about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile as a rule on our right. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on we bore to left to avoid bad muskeg and came on slightly lower ground to some good small sloughs with fine feed and camped 1 mile or so on in large and open jackpine on the edge of a backwater of river with some fine feed at 11.30 a.m.

Left again at 12.40 p.m. and after about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of good open timber, with more or less feed, came to burned muskeg about 200 yards across and crossed good creek, shallow, about 25 feet bank to bank, stony bed. Then we had green pine for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile when we came to river bank and ran along it for about 250 yards through muskeg moss. There are a number of islands in river here. Then climbed to bench about 40 feet, about 100 yards side hill, grading would be required here, and had good going for over 2 miles although a little soft, good feed all the way. We then crossed shallow creek about 45 feet wide from bank to bank, stony bed, banks good. This would, I think, always be fordable. Then on, keeping in touch of river, through open going and but little down timber until we came to good feed beside slough or backwater of river at 3.20 p.m. when we camped. All the muskegs, as I call them, to day had stony bottoms and the creeks intersecting them had also hard bottoms. If this was not the case they could not be crossed without much bridging. Only a few really bad places were crossed and I think a road could easily be "graded up" through them. Some smart showers. Distance 11 to 12 miles. Last night in a long talk with the chief of Liard Indians he said snow would be here in 28 days and that the Pelly would be frozen by the time we got there, also that it would be impossible to bring horses back.

Saturday, 17th September. Camp 85.—Went ahead with four men at 6.50 a.m., course north-west. After half mile through fairly good muskeg on flat, rose to low bench about 15 feet through pine and poplar and some little down timber for one mile, when we came again to softer moss for about half a mile, and descending again struck the river and continued along the bank through small jackpine, fair going, but rather soft, for three-quarters of a mile. At three-quarters of a mile on we passed a single high mountain on west side of river, those on the east side run off to north-east. Here we cross a stony creek varying from 20 to 40 feet in width from bank to bank, both banks low. It would not be fordable at high water. Then for one mile through small pine and down timber to slough, crossed this and travelled along the island formed by it, to avoid heavy cutting on main land, fine feed here, slough dry in many places. Cart trail would be cut through on mainland. The slough is about 60 feet wide where we crossed. Travelled up this about half a mile and recrossed to main land and followed along river through down timber for one mile, when we gradually rose to low bench, leaving river on left, and through small poplar, some green pine and again poplar for two and a half miles good going, and camped at 11.15 a.m., on second of two small lakes about quarter mile apart, some feed. Left again at 12.30 p.m., and about 100 yards on came to river and followed it along bank for about half mile and gradually rose to low bench about 20 feet, and travelled through small pine, tamarack and down timber, with some soft places for another mile, when we rose again slightly and crossed stony ridge. Three-quarters of a mile on came through burnt pine with good feed along river. Here we crossed a large creek, stony bed, close to its mouth. It is about 40 feet from bank to bank, which are good. It would not be fordable in high water, about 12 inches deep now. Here our course was west north-west, and quarter mile on we leave the river which turns to the left. The upper canon is a short distance above this. We then go through fresh burned muskeg, rather soft in places, for three-quarters of a mile and cross another similar creek 18 inches deep and 30 yards from bank to bank, narrower in some places. Landing on north side (where we cross it it runs nearly east and west) is not good as most of it is quicksand. On crossing there is a piece of green pine, which escaped the fire and good feed there, and on edge of creek. Camped here at 2.50 p.m. The high mountains in the distance on our right are covered with snow, also some of those across the river to our left. Distance about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Feed until we came to burned ground is plentiful and travelling fairly good, but with a good deal of down timber. In fact there is down timber all the way, although it is usually small.

Sunday, 18th September. Lay over as usual—hard frost last night.

Monday, 19th September. Camp 86.—Left with 4 men at 6.45 a.m. Course N. W. First $\frac{1}{4}$ mile through burned muskeg, then small poplar for short distance and rose about 30 feet through small jackpine, and over top of rise, descending again by

easy grade and rising almost immediately again about 40 feet by side hill trail. Then on through small pine and down timber for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From this on for 1 mile a regular muskeg—bad. Here, after making about 50 feet of bridging, we struck to left towards river to get out of muskeg on to better ground. This necessitated a longer trail, but saved time. Cart trail would have to be corduroyed, through muskeg. Cart trail should take this route near river all the way from last camp. After getting clear of muskeg, we came on to good hard going through jackpine by gradual rise of about 30 feet and then on to another rise of about 40 feet, also gradual, and a short distance beyond, looked down on 3 lakes—1 small and 2 long and comparatively narrow—about 70 feet below. Descending by 3 steps (only one of them steep), we passed the narrows between the last 2 lakes and ascended about 60 feet—good travelling, through open poplar chiefly and small down timber. Country is rolling and course W.N.W. by N. One-half mile on a lake is passed on our left with some good feed around it. Had we gone direct through muskeg, these lakes and feed would not have been passed. From here we soon strike a cut bank above the river, then leave it and strike direct for mountains above Frances Lake, over beautiful country for cart trail, with good feed. Country is undulating plateaus and shallow valleys for about 4 miles. It is sparsely covered with small dry jackpine and very little down timber. We strike bend of river again here and again leave it, going straight and strike river where we can cross it to go up W. side. At 11.50 a.m. camped for noon and to wait for pack train which arrived at 2.30 p.m. Splendid feed, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile before this we passed a small lake on our right, about one-quarter mile off the trail, with fair feed. Our guide had never been through here before, having either travelled on foot through muskegs or by the river. About 10.30 we had passed two boats (Auston and Holmes party) coming up by the river—they came in by the Stikine. Distance about 9 miles.

There is good timber for rafting here but as we would have had to use our lash and sling ropes, and it would have taken a day to dry them again, I bargained with the boats to cross the outfit for \$5. This as it turned out saved us at least one day. The above boating party left in February.

All the high mountains in sight are white with snow to-day. The crossing of Frances river is about 6 miles above the upper Cañon and is 80 yards wide—slack current—but deep, 12 feet or more in places. Above and below the crossing, river widens. A scow or ferry would be required here. Banks low and landing for horses good. No hay.

Tuesday, 20th September. Camp 87.—Ahead with four men at 6.45 a.m. The first three miles was good open travelling, through pine, J. P. and poplar—rolling country. Then 100 yards of tangled swamps and again good going through S. J. P. Then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile open, with good feed and S. J. P. Then more J. P. and poplar and some D. T. At 5 miles out came to fine feed in long shallow dip between 2 ridges. No hills requiring grading, or any work but easy clearing from timber. Trail runs up this dip. One-quarter mile on are 2 small lakes in hollow to our right—some feed—it looks to be wet. Then about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile side hill—would require some grading—soft moss with stony soil beneath. Then fair travelling with a little muskeg and D. T. for 1 mile when we had a short piece of thick willow scrub and crossed a stony creek about 30 feet wide—bridge required, but lots of timber long enough for the purpose. Stream is rapid—at present 18 inches deep—deep at high water—good bottom—approaches bad and would require grading up. Then 150 yards rather bad, D. T. and rose to low bench about 15 feet (grading required) and on through rolling country, travelling chiefly on ridges through S. J. P.—open poplar and good feed for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then large J. P. Then about 3 miles of fine feed and going, past chain of lakes lying in valley on our R. Some feed around these and plenty on hillsides—This valley continues for about 1 mile when we went down easy grade into valley and along it for a short distance—rather soft going in a sort of mossy muskeg—and over low rise down to the river, reaching at 11.50 a.m. Camped for noon.

Left again at 1 p.m. and continued along side line for about 300 yards through D. T. and then rose to bench about 40 feet and got better travelling on hard ground with a good deal of S. D. T. Side hill and rise mentioned would require to be

graded for cart trail. From this we keep along bench parallel to the river for about 3 miles, when we get good hard going and not much D. T. for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Here we cross coulée running up from river, deep at mouth but shallowing rapidly and running out about 100 yards above where we crossed. From this on for 1 mile or so, was fair with some D. T. Then we came to another deep coulée with narrow creek, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet at bottom, and some muskeg. South side of coulée is about 50 feet, but grading easy. North side about 25 feet and steep. Then on through very small J. P. and little down timber for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and went down fairly steep hill to river flat to get feed and water for our night camp. Trail would not, otherwise, have been taken down, but gone on direct. The travelling to-day, especially this a.m., was good and easy. Distance about 15 miles.

Wednesday, 21st September. Camp 88.—Left with 4 men at 7 a.m. First 3 miles fair travelling, through pine chiefly, N.W. from camp, when we got to large lake on left and rose to hog back between this and river flat, about 30 feet high, and continued about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on. Then we descended to river flat and got good going for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then open glade for 200 yards and again small pine. Then rose to another hog back, between river and large lake, which after about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile widens into bench. After $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or more descended into deep coulée—S. side 80 feet or so, N. side not so steep and only about 25 feet. There is a creek in bottom about 8 feet wide—bridge required. Then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of burned pine; then open going for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and then some more fair travelling; then another similar coulée and creek. Travelling was heavy all morning, being chiefly through thick pine, with a lot of small D. T. Coulée requires grading, but work would be easy. Soon after crossing last coulée we ran down to river for feed and noon camp, arriving at 12.20 p.m. Snowing all morning, making travelling bad.

Left again at 1.20 p.m. and continued along river flat through small pine, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, where to save cutting we took the shore, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on struck Frances Lake and continued on the shore—good travelling—for about 6 miles, when we camped at 4.25 p.m. A cart trail should, I think, either follow the bench where we left it to go to noon camp and continue for about 4 miles before coming down to the lake flat, or a short cut might be got from first mentioned place to somewhere considerably higher up the lake. The guide, however, knows nothing of the country back from the lake, and it would have taken too much time to locate and cut such a trail. A trail for carts could not be made between noon camp and here along the lake flat, as precipitous rocky cliffs come right to lake shore in places and are about 100 feet high. The route we are taking is good for pack trail and there is considerable feed in places. About 4 miles from noon camp about 8 tons of hay could be cut. Our camp to-night is right opposite the entrance to the east arm of lake. Distance about $13\frac{1}{2}$ or 14 miles. Heavy rain to-night.

Thursday, 22nd September. Camp 89.—Some of the horses missing and did not get away until 10 a.m., partly on this account, and partly through morning being too wet to pack. Travelled on lake shore until 12.50, when we camped for dinner and left again at 1.50 p.m., camping at 6.20 p.m. Cold wind, good travelling with exception of a few places where a sort of gravel, with almost a blue clay, but as soft as quicksand, underneath was found. But little feed and that poor, in from the shore.

Friday, 23rd September. Camp 90.—Travelled from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m., when we got to head of lake and had dinner. From here trail has to be cut across to Finlayson above canon, so sent four men on and camped for the day where there is some feed. Regarding our route up lake, a cart trail could only be made at considerable expense close to shore. In some places rock work would have to be done by blasting, throwing a slice of the rock into the lake or a road built around the point. This route also would be bad on account of want of feed. A trail will have to be found west of the hills. To-day's travel about 9 miles.

Saturday, 24th September. Camp 91.—Four men ahead at 8 a.m. C. S. Watson, camped here, has 2 canvas portable canoes 20 x 4 feet beam, steel ribs. I asked him yesterday if he would sell one but he would not. This morning he said he would

sell one for \$175, cost at factory in the United States, is \$90, this with duty and express would make \$175 a fair price. I purchased this fearing we would not have time to build a boat. Travelled 4 hours to noon camp and thence for $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours when I found choppers camped at some feed on river. I had told them to camp between 4 and 5 p.m. if they got good feed for to-morrow. Horses are tired and weak as they have travelled fast up lake with but little feed. Our trail starts on an old Indian winter trail about 300 yards S. of the mouth of Finlayson and goes over the hill nearly W. (compass course) by gradual ascent for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile through pine. About 3 miles out we descended rather steep hill to swamp with small creek running out of small lake to the W. About 50 yards of bad hill side here. Both sides of creek are soft. A little feed is around lake, but hardly sufficient for 1 night. Then on through pine and some burned ground and descended to river flat about 7 miles out. About 1 mile beyond came to noon camp, after which we went on the same course for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles when we came to a bend of river, and bore to the left along rather steep side hill and going along this above river came to-night camp $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on. All the feed here is along the edge of river and only a few yards wide, but it extends $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or more up river. From the lake to this, there is no feed, except a small lake mentioned and that can hardly be taken account of. The travelling is very heavy through thick soft moss where one sink $\frac{1}{2}$ way to the knees at every step. If there was feed, a pack trail would soon be worn by the horses, but I would not recommend this route. About 30 yards of muskeg had to be bridged and several bad holes filled in. Snow was lying thick on all the surrounding hills and our route was white until the sun got through the trees. Cold east wind to-night. River here is about 30 yards wide and very swift but shallow—a succession of rapids from here down to Frances Lake. Distance about 10 miles.

Sunday, 25th September. Lay over as usual. Cold day.

Monday, 26th September. Camp 92.—Four men went ahead at 8 a.m. and we did not get away until 1.15 p.m. owing to 5 horses being missing. The canoe is a bad pack and both horses carrying the long packs must be led, so I stayed with pack train to-day, to help in driving the others. Went along the flat about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile then up slight rise and along hillside—soft going for $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to creek, then $\frac{1}{4}$ mile open J.P.—then soft for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—then S.J.P., &c., for some distance and descended to river and went along it for some distance. There is feed on both sides of the river here and 2 good looking meadows on N. side about 150 yards back. From this we had more moss and D.T. and at about 4 miles out rose slightly to some better going—200 yards on we crossed some bad holes and rose about 80 feet. On opposite sides of river were two good meadows about 1 mile apart, then alternate moss and good going for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles when we came to a wide creek with stony bed and ran along side for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then crossed it into open going and good feed in burnt pine. Then on through alternate dry and wet moss for about 3 miles to good creek about 25 feet wide, fordable, and into small pine, good travelling for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and then into large pine for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to open space with lots of good feed, and camped at 6.15 p.m. Distance, 11 to 12 miles.

Tuesday, 27th September. Camp 93.—Went ahead with 3 men at 7.30 a.m. Good going, but some pieces of soft moss and muskeg to big creek about 40 feet wide about 6 miles out. Would be about 3 feet deep at high water. Good bottom and banks. A good deal of burnt timber with good feed for first 5 miles in valley near river. This valley averages $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width. We then after 6 miles rose by steep grade to bench about 30 feet high and from there had good travelling for about 7 or 8 miles, with some soft moss and a few soft places, chiefly along the hill-sides above the river, until we came to a small creek about 4 feet wide. We camped just on the other side in green pine; good feed on river banks and back from river, which is quite shallow at present. Distance 14 miles.

Wednesday, 28th September. Camp 94.—Sent 3 men ahead at 7.30 a.m. and followed them at 8.15 a.m. Went along river flat for about 1 mile through ground inclined to be swampy. Guide had never been over this route before; only having gone N. to the Pelly lakes. He wanted to cross the Finlayson River and up on side of high mountain on N. side, but I decided to keep the S. side as far as possible. After

going 1 mile, came to soft moss with some burnt timber, and here and there a soft hole for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we crossed a creek about 30 feet wide, with good bottom and banks. Except at high water this would be fordable; only about 12 inches deep now. After crossing, we got about 1 mile the same as before, and then through green pine. Fair travelling for another mile, and going along hillside above river we saw a large bull moose come up on the S. bank and towards us. I got a shot at him and hit him hard, giving me time to get in two more shots. The third dropped him dead. We camped for noon and dressed the meat. Weight, dressed, over 600 pounds. Cut 350 pounds of meat off the bones and packed it on two horses, leaving the balance, more than 250 pounds, cached for men returning. The head was the largest I ever saw and the only moose we have seen since coming through the mountains last winter. Left again at 1.30 p.m. and continued along hillside, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on crossed the river, which is here about 50 feet wide and fordable almost any time. Good bottom and banks. About 3 miles from noon camp rose by easy grade to top of bench, or more properly butte, about 40 miles high and saw Finlayson Lake about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ahead. On our left was the valley of the river, which runs down the N. or E. side, and a large creek comes out of the mountain to the west, and running down west side of the valley joins the Finlayson near to foot of hill. All along this valley to the lake are fine meadows. We descended gradually through burnt timber and fair feed to the Finlayson river, and after skirting it about 300 yards, crossed and continued up valley through a stretch of fine grazing of fully 1,000 acres, until we arrived at the east end of the lake, where we camped in heavy hailstorm at 5.10 p.m. The lake is very shallow along the shore, and the creek is about 20 feet wide. Where we crossed the latter, it was about 2 feet deep. Where it leaves the lake, it is a little wide but only about 12 inches deep, with good bottom. Logs for building are abundant at the crossing. Distance 11 to 12 miles.

Thursday, 29th September. Camp 95.—Sent 3 men ahead at 7.30 a.m. On account of heavy mist could not find all the horses until about 9.30. Left with pack train at 9.45 and travelled up the lake, chiefly on hillside, keeping from 200 to 400 yards from lake shore. The hills on S. side are fairly high—in some places rising rather abruptly from the water. Where there is any flat along the river, it is muskeg and bad travelling. The N. side appears to have more of these flats, but the distance as I had laid out our route would be considerably longer. Travelling all day was heavy, through thick moss and many soft places. One creek is crossed about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles out, it is only 3 to 6 feet wide according to place and about 18 inches deep, but would require a small bridge, as the drops from bank incline horses to jump it, which is dangerous with packs. There is some D. T. but not much and the standing is chiefly burnt. There is no feed until we leave the lake and bare nearly W. for about 1 mile, when we come to some small meadows and sloughs. Around these, which are too wet for feed, is some standing, burnt timber with fine bunch grass. S. W. and N. are ridges. Distance about 9 miles, which took us 6 hours to do. A heavy snow storm this p.m. for about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour.

Friday, 30th September. Camp 96.—Went ahead with 3 men at 7.10 a.m. course S. W. for first mile was bad with burnt timber. Then 1 mile N.W. through green pine fair going, but over moss. At about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles we bore again to the left to get across some sloughs and wet holes. Then by gradual rise, with fair going over burnt ground, back to our course on the top of rise for about 1 mile. Then gradual descent through good going and at 5 miles came to a narrow valley with good bunch grass, some meadows and sloughs, I think dry enough to cut a few tons of hay. We crossed this and travelled along the hill side for some distance. There was a small creek running between some of the above sloughs, which would need bridging, and approaches grading over about 30 feet of marshy ground. After travelling along hillside, we ran along a sort of ridge with burnt timber, and then through green pine for a short distance. At about 7 miles from camp, came to east end of long narrow lake and camped for noon. A little feed in vicinity but not much. After dinner we travelled along the N. side of lake and close to it, through green pine and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles out rose to low bench by easy grade. After a $\frac{1}{2}$

mile descended slightly and travelled through slight depression and good feed. There is a high hill almost a cut bank on the right. After about 4 miles from camp we came to a large deep creek flowing out of lake above mentioned, and crossed the dry bed of a small one running from N. N.W. into it, width of the latter about 6 feet, bridge required. Then through large green pine, with spur of mountains on our right; rose slightly by 2 steps to bench, and continued about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles when we descended slightly and crossed small creek running from N. or N.E. into the large creek, and camped for the day. The crossing of this small creek requires to be made good, it is about 6 feet wide but banks about 4 feet high and soft. Some fair feed. This I take to be the forks shown by Professor Dawson and the large creek is really the beginning of Campbell Creek, but it flows almost W. N.W. proper course.

Distance about 12 miles. Heavy hail and snow storm this p.m. but cleared just as pack train arrived at camp. Horses very tired—feed has no nourishment in it.

Saturday 1st October. Camp 97.—Left at 8.30 a.m. with 3 men—dark morning and could not see to bring horses in earlier. For $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile travelling was bad, through burnt muskeg and soft moss, with standing burnt timber. We then came to bend of creek and travelled along low ridge on N. side, crossing spur of mountains. In some places the hills on the right come close to the river with cut banks. In others there is a flat. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out the travelling improves, except for D. T. of which there is a good deal, until we camped for noon on the same creek about 7 miles out. About 4 miles from last night's camp, we struck low rolling country with dead timber, except a small patch of green pine, all the timber was burnt. About $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles out we passed through good going and feed along a hog back, with sloughs, meadows and a creek in valley to our left, which after about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ran into bench land. Travelling would be good if it were not for the down timber, but this is principally small. The whole country ahead appears to be pot holes and ridges and the route is much lengthened by having to pick a trail through and along these. Left noon camp at 2 p.m. and had $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of fair travelling with some D. T., then $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of bad D. T. and descending slightly to lake or rather slough, travelling along N. shore for about a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile and rose to low bench—about 25 feet rise—no grading required. Then through D. T. for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, then green pine for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile and out of this into D. T. along continuation of bench. On our left the valley of the Campbell has gradually widened out to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and in front of us are numerous buttes, with mountains on N. side of Pelly; beyond them, mostly covered with snow. After about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile we descended to valley, crossed about 400 yards beside slough and rose to hog's back and then, turning sharply to right continued along this about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile when we descended about 80 feet to banks of the Pelly. Fine feed all around here in river flat and on inland side of hogback—green pine, but small, on flat. Arrived at 4 p.m.—pack train at 4.40 p.m. and camped just above mouth of Campbell River.

Note.—On lake referred to 30th September were two camps with sawpits, where boats had been built and taken down to the Pelly. This would be possible in high water, but not at present. In some places the "Campbell" is badly blocked with fallen timber and there are many shallows just now—current must be swift in spring and June. Distance 10 or 11 miles.

Sunday 2nd October.—Fine day. Took a look around for gum for repairing canoe and for place to make cache. Fine feed here and on the bench.

Monday 3rd October.—Built cache right behind camp, a short distance back in bush. Put canoe together, put in thwarts, braces, etc; packed cache and issued rations for men returning with horses.

Tuesday 4th October.—River thick with floating ice; loaded canoe and started down river and ran through ice for one and a half hours, river very shallow, struck frequently and had to land at noon to repair canoe, six patches required. Made a raft for two men and some supplies in order to lighten canoe. Cut a pack cover in strips and sowed them to cover of canoe and land this lightly over her as a protection against ice and rocks. Started at 4 p.m., raft capsized, fortunately in shallow water. Took the two men on canoe again and went down one and a half miles and camped.

Wednesday 5th October.—Made another long and wide raft with large dry logs. This carried three men well and steered well—and sent her ahead of canoe so that we could run down to her assistance quickly in case of need. All went well for about two hours, when raft ran into a channel in ice which was only open for a short distance. Ice closed in behind it and she was completely blocked. I threw the men lines and an axe, and they cut her out whilst we pulled it into shore. Ice was slush to the bottom, about ten feet, and would not bear. Had a three-quarter mile portage in consequence; camped.

Thursday 6th October.—Had fair run down to above Hoole River. Polly very shallow; had frequently to get out and lift canoe off and over bars; cold work in running ice. River nearly blocked in some places. Portaged outfit over rapids at mouth of Hoole River, about half a mile. Dropped empty canoe down these with ropes, and ran on about five miles when canoe taking water we had to camp and repair her.

Friday 7th October.—Ran with many shallows to rapid about one mile above Hoole cañon. Here three men got out to lighten canoe and walked down to cañon. Canoe stuck badly in rapids and canvas badly cut. On account of low water, had to portage from about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above cañon and it took us until midnight to get outfit to top of first rocks above, about 50 feet.

Saturday, 8th October.—Portaging outfit and getting canoe to camp, drying and repairing her. Found 3 men in shack about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below cañon. Chas. Clement John's, of the Rogers party and Fyffe. They are prospecting and will winter here. Clement has Peterboro' canoe and I am trying to buy it but he refuses to sell at any price. Must leave kits, bedding, medicine chest and every thing except rations, unless I can get her; and think it very doubtful if canvas canoe will carry us all. Water has dropped, men say, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet during the last two weeks.

Sunday, 9th October.—Finished portaging and got canoe and everything down below the cañon, and shallow bad rapids opposite miners shack. Clement has put value on his canoe, \$500. I offered him \$400 and he finally split the difference and I gave him \$450.

Monday, 10th October.—Started at 8.45 a.m. and ran for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours when the canvas canoe having made a little water we landed for repairs and had lunch. Started again at 11.40 a.m. and had good going, just scraping over many shallow rapids and touching lightly sometimes, to about 7 miles below Ross River, when Lafferty who was following with Pepin in the Peterboro' hailed to say it was leaking. Landed at once. They had from 5 to 6 inches of water, having struck hard on boulders in rapid and stove in a board. This was at 4.40 p.m. Started repairing. Weather fine but cold wind.

Tue-day, 11th October.—Had repairs completed and started at 9.30 a.m., and had a good run for rest of day until 5.30 p.m., when we camped on S. side.

Wednesday, 12th October.—Touched up canoe which had made a little water yesterday, and left at 8.30 a.m. and ran until 12.30. Had good run and camped for dinner. Left again at 1.30 p.m. and camped below 1st rapids above "Glenlyon" River at 6.30 p.m. Very cold yesterday and this a.m. Snowing a little to-day, but milder to-night. Snow about 7 p.m. To-day rapids were good with, generally, plenty of water, but channels narrow.

Thursday, 13th October.—Left at 9 a.m. in snow storm, cold wind against us and river full of very heavy slush ice, making paddling very hard work and slow. Ran through Glenlyon rapids without any trouble. They would be bad in high water. Camped for dinner at 1 p.m., river slightly clearer. Camped at night at 5.50 p.m. Snowing and blowing hard, very cold.

Friday, 14th October.—Did not get away until 9.45 a.m., and ran until 6.30 p.m., camping for dinner. Much heavy ice in river and very cold head wind; had hard work to get through some, almost jams, especially one just before we camped. Poor camp but getting dark.

Saturday, 15th October.—Left at 9.30 a.m., delayed by fog on river and having to go down stream to see if ice was running out. The jam we came through last night was closed fast to-day. Had good run for 2 hours when we ran aground in shallow

rapid and had to get out and haul canoes ashore below a long edge of ice. Left again at 12.45 after getting dry socks and moccasins and having lunch. At 2.30 were stopped by heavy ice jam; got to shore just in time as canoes would have been swept under the ice 150 yards lower down. Had to portage everything back up stream about 600 yards, by which time it was getting dark and we camped. This camp was a short distance below Indian Grave on north bank, marked on Dawson's map.

Sunday, 16th October.—At daybreak sent two men in Peterborough across river to find out how far jam extended and find trail for portage. Had to cross outfit and cut nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of trail through thick pine for canoes. Completed portage and started at 4.20 p.m. and camped at 6.30. Warm stern wind, and snow going.

Monday, 17th October.—Left at 9.15 a.m. and ran to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Macmillan River and camped for noon. A large camp has been on N. bank of Pelly, just at confluence of this with the Macmillan, and was named by those leaving it "Humbug" city. One and a half miles below junction of rivers, there are three parties wintering. They have two large boats. A man and his wife are with them. They intend prospecting on a creek, 15 miles up Macmillan, this winter. Had quick run down to Cañon (granite) and sent Brewster on to see if all was clear. He reported ice jam about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile around bend. Camped for the night. Heavy snow storm and fog this a.m. when we left camp and up to about noon, when it cleared. Very mild and stern wind. Good going and not nearly so much running ice, and what there was, was soft. Passed two small boats and rocker on N. beach below Macmillan River, but no signs of men. Upper boards of boats had been removed. Also passed several rafts and many old camps.

Tuesday, 18th October.—Made portage of about 1 mile and then had to line canoes most of the way through the cañon as water was too shallow over some of the rapids to run the canoes loaded. Ran two miles below cañon and camped at 5.45 p.m.

Wednesday, 19th October.—Had good run about 27 miles to entrance to cañon like valley and found it blocked, could not travel on south side, so camped for night.

Thursday, 20th October.—Sent Pepin across river with Fitzgerald and Laferty to make place for leaving Peterboro'. The two latter to go down to river on north side and see how far jam extended as there was no travelling on south side. They were absent 5 hours and reported jam extending about eight miles by river and no hope of portaging. In meantime had made c ache on south side—divided outfit and made my packs for starting in to Selkirk in the morning. Took canvas canoe apart.

Friday, 21st October.—Heavy rain last night which turned to snow towards morning. Sleet up to 4 p.m. to-day. I had four days rations put in packs and decided to remain in camp to-day, or as long as we had provisions without touching these four days, as walking in the bush in this weather is very bad. There are signs of one or more horses having been on north side this fall. Hay has been cut on south side near our camp and boats built here this fall, lots of good timber and dry wood. Made lists of all articles, kit, etc. to be left here in c ache. Snow and ice, to the width of about 35 yards, is piled on each shore, landing from canoe both difficult and dangerous. Sent Pepin, this p.m. to see if ice jam had moved, as water has fallen so much. He returned reporting clear channel ice river as far as he could see, except about 50 yards, and he thought this would go and that jam had gone out below. Put "Dreadnaught" (canvas canoe) together again.

Saturday, 22nd October.—Finished pitching canoe and left with both at 10 a.m. and ran about three miles when we found river completely closed for over one mile how much further could not tell. No possibility of portaging here on account of danger of landing across piles of ice and rocky cañon like nature of banks. Had to paddle back up stream for over two miles to effect a landing. Landed on north side at noon under high cut banks. The heavy slush ice mixed with heavy cakes extends out from either shore from 25 to 50 yards. I piled up all property together with canvas canoe taken to pieces and folded for transport on toboggans, on poles on the beach, well covered with tents, etc., and upturned Peterboro' alongside. Had

lunch and left with our packs to walk in. Snowing and very foggy, making walking through the bush very heavy, and disagreeable. Camped about five miles down, —in snow storm—and off the river as we were cutting across to get better travelling than the banks afford.

Sunday, 23rd October.—Continued on to-day and made about 15 miles and camped on the river. Very cold wind with dry snow from N.E. Fine feed all the way.

Monday, 24th October.—Continued on until we struck the cut banks above mouth of Pelly when we climbed the hill and struck across for the Yukon, coming out on top of very high perpendicular rocky cut bank right opposite the barracks. Went down stream about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile looking for trail to descend. Saw some men below chopping and found from them that there was a way down about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above where we had struck the banks. Turned back and found this a very steep descent and then found trail through heavy bush nearly to where we saw the men. They were putting up cordwood for sale to steamers next year. They crossed us in one of their boats. We were received by Colonel Evans and his officers with the greatest kindness. This officer gave me blankets and what clothing we required from his stores. I instructed Sergeant Service to send up for cache as soon as ice took on the river, and gave him list of articles, government and private, left there. After mess a steamer was reported in from Dawson and going on in the morning to connect with same company's boat on Lake Bennett. Took passages for all but Tobin who wished to remain in this winter. Tobin will go to Dawson by first chance.

There appears to be fine feed all the way down the Pelly on N. side.

Tuesday, 25th October.—Left at daylight and arrived at foot of White Horse Rapids at dark on the night of the 31st October. On Tuesday, 1st November, crossed the portage to head of Miles Cañon and stayed that night at the detachment. There was no steamer there to meet us as the "Ora" was not expected up from Dawson again.

Wednesday, 2nd November.—Took canoe with Constable Dickson and Special Constable Pepin and left for Tagish Lake intending to go on to Bennett and take steamer down, but passed the "Olive May" going down through Marsh Lake, for some freight. Arrived at Tagish Post same night having made a good run of 50 miles. Stayed at Tagish until arrival of steamer which left again on the morning of the 4th November, but owing to breakdown of her machinery she did not arrive at Bennett until Sunday morning the 6th November. I here got pack horses and one constable to bring them back, from Inspector Primrose and went as far as the log cabin, and next day reached Skagway. Here we had to remain until noon on Saturday when we sailed on the steamer "Dirigo" arrived at Victoria about 9 p.m. on Thursday, 17th November. Left by steamer at 2 a.m. on Friday for Vancouver and took the train same day arriving at Maple Creek on the morning of the 20th November. Lafferty and Pepin got off at Calgary, the latter to proceed to Edmonton on Monday morning, 21st November.

J. D. MOODIE,

Inspector.

PATROL REPORT, FORT SASKATCHEWAN TO FORT SIMPSON—
INSPECTOR W. H. ROUTLEDGE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 4th April, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honour to furnish you with following report of the duty performed by the northern patrol to Fort Simpson, in my charge, during the past winter undertaken in compliance with the instructions contained in your memorandum to me, dated the 4th December, 1897.

I arrived at Fort Saskatchewan from Calgary on 7th December, and from that time until the 15th was occupied in preparing and equipping the party for the trip and collecting mail matter for miners and others along the patrol route, it having been decided that my party would carry a letter mail both going and returning.

On the 16th December 1897, the party, consisting of myself, Staff-Sergeant Hetherington, W. and A. Rowland, with three sleds and thirteen dogs, left this post, a team accompanying me as far as the Athabasca Landing, 90 miles distant, with the rations and equipment, to enable the dogs to travel as light as possible to that point, arriving there on the 19th December I was occupied at the "Landing" until the 21st carrying out instructions received from the Officer Commanding "G" Division, and arranging for the transport of dog feed, &c., as far as House River, finding it impossible to carry the quantity on our sleds necessary for the dogs to Fort McMurray.

It being so close to the Christmas and New Year's holiday, it was not without some difficulty that I procured a man for the job, the half-breeds, generally in the north, I found are much adverse to being absent from their homes, especially on New Year's Day, which is set aside by them as a day of re-union, dancing, &c. While at the Athabasca Landing, with the assistance of Mr. Leslie Wood, the Hudson's Bay Company's officer, I resorted the mail in my charge, which saved us much time during the journey.

On the 21st December, the patrol left the landing, reaching the Grand Rapids on New Year's Day, 165 miles below the landing. For a short distance we had a fair trail, but the greater portion had to be broken for the dogs. Many openings in the ice were passed, notably at the Pelican Rapids, 120 miles below the landing, which, with the standing ice there, made our travelling for a few miles slow and difficult. On Christmas Day we came to a shack about 75 miles below the Landing, occupied by a Cree Indian named "Dog Tooth" and his family, consisting of two girls, four boys, his brother and an Indian named "Powder." These Indians were engaged in hunting and meeting with fair success. I cautioned them as to the poison and other laws.

On the 27th December we camped in a cabin close to one occupied by a French Canadian named J. B. Pacquette a trapper, 35 miles above the Grand Rapids. This man had the reputation last season, when living farther up the river, of setting out poison, but I could not find any signs of his following the practice this winter. I cautioned him on the subject. A few miles above the Pelican Rapids is located the oil well which was sunk last season, the machinery, boiler and a large quantity of piping is still on the ground, the noise from the escaping gas can be heard some considerable distance on a quiet evening. I remained at House River, 10 miles above the Grand Rapids, 1½ days, to hurry forward the fish which the man whom I had engaged at the Landing was bringing along. At this place I found three families of Indians, who engage in hunting during the winter and work on the river in the summer months. I explained to, and cautioned them, respecting the liquor, poison, game and fire laws. These Indians informed me that they had killed several moose and cariboo which were at the time cached in the woods. As my

dog feed was insufficient to carry us to Fort McMurray, I took advantage of the opportunity to purchase some of the meat for them as fish could not be obtained along the route.

Between the landing and the Grand Rapids I visited the following parties of Yukon bound miners, delivering and receiving mail matter:—

22nd December.—R. Hunter and W. Richmond, both of Hamilton, Ontario, occupying a shack on the Six Mile Island below the landing. These two men belong to the Hamilton party one of whose members, Patterson by name, was drowned at the head of the Grand Rapids last year. This party had no guide with them, and, apparently, were not aware of their close proximity to the rapids until too late to get their boat about. Men who were working on the island at the head of the rapids, who noticed they were taking the wrong channel, the left going down stream, did everything possible to attract the attention of the boat party, by waving blankets, shouting, firing off guns, &c., but no attention was seemingly paid to them, which leads one to the belief that the men were either asleep or paying little care as to their whereabouts. Nothing has been seen of Patterson's body, but I was informed that a straw hat was observed floating past McMurray some little time after the accident, and later on when it became known that Patterson was wearing a similar hat at the time of his death, it was supposed to be his.

24th December.—W. Heider, Frank Reif, Wilson of 1099 Belmont Avenue, Chicago. Shack, 60 miles below landing.

26th December.—J. T. Clutter, Iowa, U.S.A. Shack 2 miles above the oil well.

27th December.—Christian Falkenberg, Richard Mohn and John Segerstead, all of Chicago. Shack at Pelican Creek. The man Mohn has since gone back to Chicago.

29th December.—E. L. Bell and G. O. Reid both of Calgary. R. C. Howell, Jas. Beck and Jas. Mullen, of Butte, Montana. Shack 5 miles above the Grand Rapids.

1st January.—John E. Enright, 4319 Calomet Avenue, Chicago, W. H. Best-5035 State Street, Chicago, Moses Leibman, 424 South Wood Street, Chicago, occupying the North-west Mounted Police Shack at the Grand Rapids. R. H. Witherspoon, 133 East Pearson Street, Chicago. T. C. Stevens, 549 West 15th Place, Chicago, occupying a tent about a mile below the police shack. These men belonged originally to the "Stevens-Merryweather" party of Chicago, but separated in consequence of disagreements. Stevens, Witherspoon and Merryweather subsequently returning home.

I found the different parties comfortably quartered, well supplied with provisions, and in good health and spirits, the tent occupied by Stevens and Witherspoon was large and roomy, and had a good camp stove in it. The members of the "Stevens-Merryweather" party at the police shack expressed themselves in strong terms respecting the stories circulated in Chicago by the man Merryweather, as to their condition, and one and all stated to me that this man was lazy and useless. The river banks from the Athabasca Landing to the Grand Rapids are high and sloping and well timbered.

At Grand Rapids all the freight for the north is transhipped, and this season owing to the number of miners going down, there will be a very considerable increase over previous years. A large number of half-breeds and Indians will be employed at this work as guides and steersmen. The Grand Rapids is the principal rapid of the river, and has a fall of about 85 feet from the police shack to the eddy, the river at this point is full of boulders. The head of the rapid is divided into two channels by a small island, the channel to the right going down stream, being the one used for the lowering of scows. Strangers, without guides, are very apt to take the left channel, as up to the head of the rapids it is comparatively free from boulders, especially in high water. The Hudson's Bay Company's freight brought down by the steamer "Athabasca" is unloaded at the steamboat landing, a short distance above the rapids, and taken down in scows to the head of the island, where it is unloaded and taken across to the lower end on a tramway. The scows are then lowered down the right channel with ropes and receive their cargoes at the end of the island.

Free traders and others who bring their goods from the Athabasca Landing in scows unload about half the freight near the police shack and lower the scow to the head of the island with the remaining quantity, tracking back for the balance, after which the same plan followed by the Hudson's Bay Company is carried out. Below the head of the rapids the river can be navigated with loaded barges, but in the case of strangers, I would strongly recommend that they procure the services of a suitable guide, as there are several difficult rapids between the head and Fort McMurray especially in low water.

To prevent such lamentable accidents as befell Paterson of the "Hamilton" party, I would suggest that some means be adopted to warn strangers of their near approach to the rapids, a sounding buoy placed in the river a few miles above, and a flag on the high ground in rear of the police shack, or a tower painted white in a conspicuous point, would, it seems to me, prove effective and prevent loss of life. Some people may say that the noise from the rapids should be sufficient, on quiet days this would be correct, but with a strong wind blowing down stream, I was informed it is not always possible to hear them at any great distance.

On the 2nd January the patrol left the Grand Rapids for Fort McMurray, 87 miles distant, camping for the night in an unoccupied shack 15 miles lower down, this cabin I was informed, had been occupied last season by a trapper named Manning.

On the 3rd we passed through the "Brulé" Rapids, the ice being much broken and piled up. The gas springs at Buffalo Creek were visited and found burning in several places. Twenty-five miles from the rapids we came to a shack on the left bank, but found that the occupants, Dickenson and Hyatt, were absent, a note on the table, however, stated that the former had gone to McMurray and the latter to Grand Rapids by the bench on the east side of the river.

On the 4th January the "Boiler" Rapids, half way between the Grand Rapids and McMurray, were passed. At this point we found a shack owned by a man named Devolle, who was away at the time but whom I met later in the day. I met J. H. Hyatt at the shack on his way back from McMurray and delivered some mail matter which I had for him. Both men informed me that fur was scarce this season as compared with previous years. I spoke to them on the question of the use of poison and the other ordinances. Later in the day the "Long," "Crooked" and "Stony" Rapids were passed, and much standing and broken ice was found, and towards evening the "Big" and "Little" Cascades 20 miles above McMurray. At this point there is a ledge of stone across the river, causing a drop of from 3 to 4 feet. On both sides of the river for some distance above and below the "Cascades" is found a fine ledge of lime stone from 4 to 8 feet thick.

5th January.—During the early morning the "Mountain" Rapids were passed and Fort McMurray reached about mid day.

The river banks between the Grand Rapids and McMurray are high, rising in some places, I should judge, to 500 feet, fairly well covered with spruce and poplar, and in places, birch, some of large size.

At Fort McMurray I found Mr. R. Flett the Hudson's Bay Company's clerk, in charge. The so called "Fort" consists of five small log shacks, situated at the junction of the Clearwater and Athabasca Rivers, put up in 1885. The Clearwater River is about 300 feet wide at its mouth with steep banks.

The site of the old post is nearer the river bank and was established by Mr. Moberly some 30 years ago. During the summer months McMurray is a fairly busy place owing to the transhipment of the freight, brought down the rapids in scows to the steamer "Grahame." No Indians were about the fort at the time of my visit, although I was informed by Mr. Flett, that two families of Crees were living a short distance out, and two more at Willow Lake, 15 miles distant in a south-easterly direction from the post, and were in fair circumstances. He stated to me that fur in his district was very scarce due principally to the frequent forest fires of late years. A short distance from the fort there is a small section of country from which a fair supply of hay is obtained for the company's stock. The fish supply for this post is procured from Fish Lake, 75 miles east, and is the nearest fishing lake to McMurray. I was informed by a man named John McDonald, a servant of the Hudson's Bay

Company who has resided at McMurray for some years (26), that the bench between that place and the Grand Rapids is fairly level and that there is a summer horse trail between these points.

On the 7th January the patrol left McMurray, camping for the night at Little Red River, 35 miles below. A small Hudson's Bay Company's trading post is at this place, in charge of Mr. T. Clarke, and a freetrader named McClelland is also located here, but was absent on a hunt at the time of my visit. I visited the house of an Indian named "Audum" (where I met several other Chippewyan Indians) and questioned him as to his people. He informed me they were nearly all absent hunting, and generally were in fair circumstances. This Indian has a very comfortable house.

On the 8th January we left Little Red River; it snowed heavily that night and the greater part of next day. During the morning we met the Hudson's Bay Company's packet from the north a short distance below Tar Island, 15 miles from Little Red River, and in the afternoon while "spelling" near Sled Island a half-breed named "Guillette," a trader from Poplar Point, with two Chippewyan Indians and accompanied by a young man named Reid, came up to our camp on their way to McMurray. Reid had got as far as Chippewyan, en route to the Yukon, with the Mackenzie party of Edmonton and was now returning home. He informed me he had worked a ranche near Beaver Lake, had left in September last for the north, and the party had been unable to proceed farther than Chippewyan. The trail all day, on account of the storm, was very heavy and hard on the dogs, and the drifting soon obliterated all trace of that opened by the Guillette party, to which we had looked forward.

10th January. The party arrived at Point Brulé at 2 p.m., about 30 miles from Fort Chippewyan. At this place there is a small settlement of Chippewyan Indians, seven families, 52 persons in all, living in well built, comfortable log cabins much superior to any I have yet seen occupied by Indians, each house being provided with stools, chairs and bedsteads, and all very clean, reflecting great credit upon the teaching and attention of the R. C. Missionaries. Hunting was reported by them as being fair, and these Indians seemed to be in comparatively comfortable circumstances. I cautioned them as to setting out fires, the use of poisons, &c.

12th January. The patrol reached Fort Chippewyan late this evening, having followed the Athabasca River to the Embarras River, down which we proceeded for a few miles, taking the portage to Lake Mamawee, which was crossed, the distance being about 10 miles. A small creek from this lake was then followed, which brought us to Lake Athabasca at a point about seven miles from the fort. This was our longest day's march so far, having made 42 miles.

The river banks from McMurray to Chippewyan are not so high as above the former place, they are thickly covered with spruce and poplar of fair size, and in many places I noticed the effects of forest fires. There are numerous small islands in the river between McMurray and Chippewyan.

Fort Chippewyan.—The headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the Athabasca District, and an important trading point pleasantly situated at the west end of Lake Athabasca. The outposts at McMurray, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, and those on the Lower Peace River send their returns to Chippewyan. Dr. W. McKay, the factor in charge of the district resides at this place. The buildings at the fort are of a substantial character, built of squared logs, two storied and present a neat appearance, resembling a military barracks more than an Indian trading post. Outside the fort there are a number of small log buildings, occupied by employees of the company, "free men" so called (men who have completed their service with the Hudson's Bay Company), and others, forming quite a respectable village.

The population of Chippewyan is as follows, viz.:

Whites	36
Half-breeds	170
Total	206

The Indians who make this place their centre of trade number about 400, and with the exception of a small number they were absent in the woods, hunting.

I visited several tepees in the vicinity of Chippewyan to satisfy myself as to the condition of the occupants, and shall address a separate report to you respecting them and Indians generally.

A free trader named Colin Fraser of Edmonton, has a trading post here.

The Churches of England and Rome both have missions at Chippewyan, the former in charge of the Rev. Mr. Lucas, the latter (established some fifty years ago) is conducted by three priests assisted by several brothers. Attached to the R. C. mission is a convent of the Grey Nuns. At the time of my visit to this mission I was informed that some 45 Indian children were in attendance at the mission school. The clergy house, church and convent are large roomy buildings, and, generally speaking, everything about the mission points to the care and attention shown by the clergy in charge. The mission possesses a printing press, and print and bind prayer books in the Indian tongue for use throughout the diocese, in addition they have a saw mill and a small steam-boat for carrying supplies to the different mission stations, the latter being found necessary on account of the high freight rates.

Outside of a few whites and a small number of half-breeds living about the fort, the majority of the half-breeds and Indians at and about Chippewyan belong to the R. C. Mission.

The catch of fish which is the principal article of diet was not so great as in previous years, owing to the ice taking earlier than usual. It seems to me, that at this, and other points visited, the system of taking and storing fish is very much behind the times. Little attention is paid to the laying in of a supply of smoked or otherwise cured fish, although salt in abundance can be obtained from Salt River, near Fort Smith, at trifling expense, generally it appears to be a sort of hand-to-mouth business, and a wish to adhere to the ways of years ago. Potatoes and other vegetables and barley do very well at Chippewyan, and hay is obtained from sloughs in the neighbourhood.

I visited a Yukon bound party consisting of Alex. McKenzie, and R. A. McKenzie; two brothers from Edmonton, Alex. McKenzie, son of the last named and Alex. McDonald, of Mottom, Ill., U.S.A. These men were occupying a shack and reported themselves as being well provisioned and in good health.

As our dogs had now travelled over 500 miles and were very thin and rather played out I was compelled to leave them at Chippewyan, and accordingly made arrangements for other teams.

On Saturday the 15th of January the patrol left Fort Chippewyan for Fort Smith, taking the winter portage from the post to Slave River, camping for the night two miles above the mouth of Peace River and 25 from Chippewyan, at a house occupied by John Edmonton, wife and family. Another cabin close by was occupied by Dan Cadzow, both men are engaged in trapping, but I did not see them until my return journey as they were in the woods hunting. I found them both intelligent men acquainted with the laws respecting poison, forest fires, &c., and alive to the importance of the same.

16th January.—We passed the mouth of the Peace River during the early morning, at this point the river is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide, and later in the day arriving at a small shack occupied by a half-breed hunter named Tarrangean, 15 miles below Edmonton's place.

19th January.—Reached Smith's Landing at 5 p.m. I found quite a settlement at this place which is at the head of the Smith Rapid. As at Grand Rapids it is a busy place in summer, numbers of breeds and Indians being employed in transporting freight across the 16 mile portage to Fort Smith, and taking boats down the rapids, and as a result of miners and others going down, it will be more so this season.

The population at present is as follows:—

Whites	2
Half-breeds	36
Indians	59

Total 97

I was informed that the Hudson's Bay Company and Messrs. Nagle of Resolution and Fraser of Chippewyan are preparing for the extra work this season, and will have horses and oxen on the ground to assist in transporting freight across the portage. The portage road to Fort Smith is fairly good.

Boats are taken down the rapids to Fort Smith and it will be necessary for strangers to procure a guide at Smith's Landing for this work.

In this connection I would refer them to the Hudson's Bay Company officials and Messrs. Nagle and Fraser, who are well acquainted with the Indians and breeds who know the rapids. While at Smith's Landing I met several Indians at the house of one Beaulieu and explained to them the buffalo and other laws, and the necessity for the observance of the same.

The free traders at Smith's Landing are W. Connors for Ross Bros., Edmonton, and Peter Loutid, jr., for Colin Fraser of Chippewyan.

20th January, 1898.—Reached the Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort Smith at 7 a.m. from the landing. This place is situated on the high ground at the foot of the Smith Rapids. The post is a small one, the buildings old and dilapidated. I found Mr. McKinley, the officer in charge, most obliging and kind, and I take this opportunity of again thanking Mr. and Mrs. McKinley for their attention.

Constable Trotter of the North-west Mounted Police has been stationed at Fort Smith since last summer, and from observation and from what I could learn, appears to have gained the respect of the inhabitants. He struck me as being a man of good judgment, and I believe his presence in that section of the country as the representative of law and order has had a good effect.

Information was laid before me against a Chippewyan Indian named François Bystze for breach of the game laws in killing two buffalo, and I fined the man in the sum of \$10, or in default 10 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

It having come to my knowledge on the way down from Chippewyan that there had been some breaches of the Poisons Ordinance some distance up the Peace River, I decided to send Constable Trotter and Staff Sergeant Hetherington to make the necessary inquiries into that and other matters and have them in shape for disposal on my return to Chippewyan.

There is a Roman Catholic Mission at Fort Smith in charge of the Rev. Pere Bremond, assisted by a lay brother. This clergyman informed me that the Indians in his charge were not in want.

The Hudson's Bay Company are at present time rebuilding the steamer "Wrigley" which will be ready by the open water. The new boat will be seven feet longer than the old and like her will be a screw steamer. The "Wrigley" runs between Fort Smith and Fort Macpherson on Peel's River. The Salt River empties into the Slave River about 25 miles below Fort Smith, and I was informed by Mr. McKinley that salt in large quantities can be obtained there, in fact the supply for the north country is taken from the shore of the river. It is much coarser than the salt used "outside," but of fair quality.

The following is the population at this point:—

Whites... ..	8
Half-breeds... ..	58
Indians... ..	92
Total... ..	<hr/> 158

This does not include the men employed in connection with the rebuilding of the "Wrigley," of whom there are about 7.

On the 21st January the patrol left Fort Smith for Fort Resolution, on Great Slave Lake, 130 miles distant by the winter route. The Slave River was followed for five miles, to a portage through the woods of 20 miles, when the river was again taken. A short distance below this portage we came to the Hudson's Bay Company's fishery stage on which some 300 fish known as the "Inconnu" or "Unknown"

fish were hanging which had been caught in the river near this place. This class of fish is not found above the Smith rapids, and while they are objectionable as food at this point, I was informed later on by Mr. Camsell, the chief factor at Fort Simpson, that they are considered very good at Peel's River and further down the Mackenzie, and were given the name of "Mackenzie River Salmon" by the noted explorer, Sir Alexander Mackenzie. They are certainly strong, and have to be given a wider berth when being thawed out in camp at night for the dogs.

An Indian named Pierre Squirrel and family occupy a shack near the fishery stage, this man has the reputation of being a first-class hunter, and appeared to me to be in good circumstances.

22nd January.—Sixty miles below Fort Smith, we came to a cabin in which a trapper named George Martin was living, an American by birth, being a native of the state of Ohio, and has been in the far north for the past three years. He was much pleased to see the patrol and receive his letters, as he lives alone and sees few people, especially during the winter months. This man served through the American war, and was at Macleod in the early days of 1871 and 1872, before the advent of the police, with Healey, Emerson, Akers and other traders of that time. I could find no trace of poison being used at this point.

The country for a few miles below Fort Smith to Resolution, through which the Slave River passes, is low, flat and swampy, the river very crooked and the banks low. The timber on the lower portion of the Slave River is principally spruce of good size.

Early on Tuesday morning, the 25th January, the patrol arrived at the south shore of Great Slave Lake, Fort Resolution could be seen in the distance. After "spelling" for a short time, we continued our journey across a small bay and reached the Hudson's Bay Company's fort at 9 a.m. Fort Resolution is a neat well kept post, consisting of a dwelling-house for the post clerk, and two store-houses, surrounded by a high fence, in charge of Mr. C. F. Gaudet, and is an important trading post, some 300 Indians making it their centre for trade.

Messrs. Nagle and Hislop also have a trading post at Resolution, as well as at Fort Rae on Great Slave Lake. I had the pleasure of meeting both these gentlemen, the former of whom hails from Pictou, Nova Scotia, and the latter from Ottawa.

I visited the following Yukon bound people, laying over for the winter at Resolution, viz. :—

H. D. Card, 105 W. Adams St., Chicago.
 E. Charlton, 495 S. Whipple St., Chicago.
 S. C. Hore, 1450 W. Madison St., Chicago.
 W. Waske, 735 E. 47th St., Chicago.
 J. H. Cantner, Urbana, Ill.
 Gustav Schyllerstrom, 11 Point St., Chicago.
 A. C. Craig and wife, 269 S. Wood St., Chicago.
 J. V. Pieroni, 446 Dearborn St., Chicago.
 John McLean, 194 Birtan St., Chicago.

These people belonged to the "Warmolts Overland Expedition," which left Chicago in September last in charge of Lambertus Warmolts of 125 Hoyne Ave., Chicago, who had formed the party, so I was informed, as a result of an advertisement placed by him in the Chicago papers. The party arrived at Resolution on the 12th October and they stated to me that the leader, Warmolts, and his half-brother, Edward Buck, had left them in the early morning of the 18th October without having given the members of the expedition any warning of his intention to do so. In consequence of this action on the part of their leader, they were much dissatisfied and discontented at the time of my visit and incensed at the (to them) cowardly conduct of the man Warmolts.

The party were occupying a log cabin placed at their disposal by Mr. Gaudet, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and had sufficient provisions to do them, with care, until June.

Mrs. Craig, the wife of A. C. Craig, is a bright active woman, and is to be admired for her courage in undertaking such a journey in the face of many discomforts. In spite of all their troubles, she informed me, they were determined to go through and hoped in the end to "make their fortunes" in the gold fields.

On my return from Simpson I found that the "Warmolts Expedition" had broken up into small parties. Graham and Hore having procured dog trains and transported their effects across Great Slave Lake, and I heard of them from some Indians near Big Island at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Craig was employed in taking his effects by dog train to Hay River en route to Providence. The other members of the party will, doubtless, wait for open water before moving out.

I visited the Fort Saskatchewan party, consisting of Messrs. Langworthy, Marks, Wolly and Watts, the two last named being ex-members of the N.W.M.P., and found them occupying a shack, erected by themselves, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the bay from the company's post. All were in good health and spirits and were well provisioned and equipped. They will continue the journey as soon as the lake opens.

At Resolution I also met Messrs. E. Crabbe and F. Groat of Edmonton, J. Prompill and J. Prophet from Montana and C. A. Kemp, all en route to the gold fields. Groat was employed in taking his stuff across the lake to Providence by dog train, and on my way back I also heard of him at Big Island.

I passed Prompill, Prophet and Kemp between Resolution and Hay River on my return journey, and they informed me it was their intention to push on down the river as far as possible with dogs.

There is a R. C. Mission at Resolution in charge of a priest and lay brother, the church is an imposing structure for that section of country, the interior fittings, altar carvings, &c., have all been done by hand, the work of the brothers. About 500 Indians, men, women and children belong to this mission.

The ice in Great Slave Lake, I was informed, does not break up until the latter part of June; canoes, however, are worked through the channels and along the shore soon after the ice gives way.

Indians generally were absent on the hunt and would not return till spring, and I did not hear of any cases of destitution.

On the 27th January, the patrol left Fort Resolution for Fort Simpson, 320 miles distant, crossing Great Slave Lake for some 80 miles we came to Hay River on the morning of the 29th, a flourishing mission of the Church of England in charge of the Rev. Mr. Marsh. This mission was established in 1893, and since that time, through the energy of Mr. Marsh, a large mission house and school combined, have been erected, at present there is no church, the services being conducted in the mission house. The missionary is assisted in his work by his wife and sister, and Miss Tims. At the time of my visit 12 children were in attendance at the mission school, and more could be taken in but for the limited accommodation. The Indians of the Hay River settlement and vicinity number about 140, and belong to the Tene or Slave tribe, they were reported as being peacefully inclined and mild in their disposition. Game and fur being scarce, their principal article of diet is fish, taken from the lake, to which may be added potatoes, cultivated to a small extent at the settlement. Other course vegetables and barley can be grown successfully.

The Indians at this mission are in possession of a few head of cattle, hay being obtained from the flats back from the Hay River.

I visited and met the following persons at this place, Yukon bound:—

P. C. Kennedy, Waterloo, Que.
 Chas. Griffin, Edmonton.
 Arthur Griffin, Edmonton.
 Frank Braine, Fort Saskatchewan.
 Ernest George,
 A. H. Anthony, Edmonton.

Two trappers named Lynn Short and Robert Brown, were also located here for the winter intending to go down the Mackenzie in the spring. All these men were well provided with provisions and were in good health.

On Sunday, the 30th January, we left Hay River settlement continuing our journey across Great Slave Lake, and reached the mouth of the Mackenzie River late in the evening, camping for the night on the mainland opposite Big Island. A fishing station of the Hudson's Bay Company and R. C. Mission is located at Big Island, and the station at Providence and that at Fort Simpson are both supplied from here. Following the Mackenzie River we reached Fort Providence, 46 miles from Great Slave Lake on the 31st January, 160 miles from Resolution. This river from its mouth to within a short distance of Providence expands in places forming bays from two to three miles wide.

Fort Providence is situated on the north side of the river, and is a small post of the Hudson's Bay Company in charge of Mr. Samuel Scott.

A mission of the Roman Catholic Church is located here, established some 35 years, and is the seat of His Lordship Bishop Grouard. While at Providence I called upon His Lordship and the Rev. Father Lecore at the mission. At the time of my visit some 35 Indian children were in attendance at the mission school conducted by the convent sisters.

There is a small settlement of half-breeds at this place, the population all told being 150. Potatoes and other vegetables and barley are grown in abundance, and wheat has been tried with but only fair success.

The following Yukon bound people were at Providence at the time of my visit:—

R. H. Milvane, Calgary.
 Roy Moffatt, Pembroke.
 J. Ritchie, Pembroke.
 E. Irving, Pembroke.
 George Ash, Duluth, Minn.
 W. McDonald, Edmonton.

All in good circumstances and health except Milvane and Ash. The former was suffering from a badly frozen foot, but under the care and attention of Mr. Scott and E. Irving of the Pembroke party (a medical student) was doing well. The latter was at the mission in the care of the convent sisters. He was suffering from a severe strain brought about through lifting a heavy package on the way down the river and also from rheumatism. He was receiving every attention and will doubtless be all right by spring.

Messrs. Hyslop and Nagle, of Resolution, have a trading post here in the charge of B. Bouvier.

On the 2nd February the patrol left Fort Providence, taking the winter portage of about 12 miles through the woods to the river, following this for 10 miles brought us to Little Lake, 25 miles from Providence. This lake is a widening of the Mackenzie River about 12 miles long and 10 across, the shores generally are low and well wooded. At the lower end of this lake I found a camp of Slave Indians, 50 all told living in shacks made of poles placed upright.

These Indians were living on jackfish caught in the lake a short distance from the camp, and from all I could learn they are a lazy, indifferent lot, preferring to hang about the river at that point rather than go back to the country to the fish lakes and game districts, or moving to other parts of the river where fish are more plentiful.

Early on the morning of the 14th February we reached a camp of Yukon bound miners about 60 miles below Providence. These men were living in shacks erected by themselves, well provisioned, having supplies for over a year. Their names are as follows:—

Joseph Allen, Belfast, Ireland.
 L. C. Knickerbocker, Duluth, Minn.
 Robert Garnet, Pincher Creek, Alta.

Charles Hall, Duluth, Minn.
 Edward Bon " "
 Ben. F. Hough " "
 Frank Wishart " "
 Alex. Holmes, Fresno, Cal.
 C. F. Smith " "
 Geo. Rouse " "
 T. J. Mooly " "
 George Frazier " "

During the afternoon we met Chief Factor Camsell of the Hudson's Bay Company and party en route by dog train to Chippewyan from Fort Simpson.

On the 16th February, the "Head of the Line" was passed 85 miles from Providence. This is the point to which the boats, in the old days, on account of the current, had to be "tracked" up (hailed with a line by men walking on the shore) from Fort Simpson.

The river above the "line" is wide, but below that point to Simpson it narrows considerably, being little more than half a mile in width.

Continuing our journey on the 6th February, for some 18 miles we reached the winter portage between the Mackenzie and Liard Rivers, 22 miles long, and camped for the night in the portage, three miles from the Liard River. This portage was very hilly in places with numerous lakes and muskegs and timber of small growth.

On the 7th February, in the early morning, we arrived at the Liard River, and following it down for about seven miles brought us to Fort Simpson, the end of the patrol, 320 miles from Fort Resolution. The morning was very stormy and cold with a face wind, and I ascertained at the fort on my arrival that the thermometer stood at 30 below. Fort Simpson, situated on an island at the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie Rivers, the latter river being about a mile wide opposite the fort. The post established nearly 100 years ago is the Hudson's Bay Company's headquarters for the Mackenzie River district and is in charge of Mr. G. S. Camsell, who has resided in the district for the past 33 years. All posts from, and including, Fort Providence to Fort Macpherson on Peel's River, send their returns to Simpson, which is, I understand, the largest and most important trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company in the north country. It is a well laid out post, the buildings, as at Chippewyan, being of squared timber, two storied and well built. All lumber used in its construction was hand sawed. The chief factor, Mr. Camsell being absent, Mr. C. F. Christie, the accountant for the district was in charge.

Fort Simpson is the headquarters for the Church of England Missions in the district, and the Lord Bishop of Mackenzie River, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Reeve, resides there.

The bishop, assisted by his wife, conducts the mission school, some twelve children being in attendance at the time of my visit. Dr. Reeve and his wife have resided in the north country for the past twenty years at various mission stations, and succeeded Dr. Bompas as bishop of the diocese a few years ago. A new mission house is in course of erection to replace one destroyed by fire the previous winter, it being necessary, as the accommodation at present is very limited. The loss to the bishop through this fire was great, as the larger portion of his library was destroyed.

The church at Simpson is a neat building, and the interior shows the care given to it by Mrs. Reeve and the ladies of the post.

A small R. C. Mission is also at this place in charge of the Rev. Father Brochu of Quebec, a most pleasant man to meet.

I found very few Indians about the fort, as they were absent on the hunt, and would not be back until the spring.

Mr. Christie informed me that potatoes and garden stuff, such as peas, beans, onions, &c., do very well, the potato crop of last year, however, was not a success in consequence of the early winter, and some 200 bushels had to be left in the ground

The population of Fort Simpson, all told is about 100. The following men en route to the gold fields, are wintering at Simpson occupying quarters placed at their disposal by Mr. Camsell :—

W. J. Dobbin, 718 E. 18th St., Minneapolis, Minn.
 J. Gordon Fisher, 1209 Dorchester St., Montreal.
 Maurice Panet (Rep. *Montreal Gazette*), 98 Daly St., Ottawa.
 Chas. E. Brown, St. Anne de Bellevue, near Montreal.
 J. B. Deslauries " " "
 Geo. F. Ransom (Rep. *Montreal Star*) " "
 John Bain, Winnipeg, Man.
 A. H. Thompson, Calgary, Alta.
 D. A. McPhee, Pembroke, Ont., late of Winnipeg.
 R. M. Springer (Rep. *Chicago Interoccean*), Chicago, Ill.
 Jos. Lamoreaux, Fort Saskatchewan.

I found them well equipped with necessaries and in good health.

Mr. Springer had accompanied the "Warmolts" party as far as Resolution, and had come on to Simpson by dog train in the interests of his paper.

While at Simpson I was informed that the "Segers" Yukon bound party of Edmonton are somewhere between Good Hope and Peel River, that the Pilon party of Fort Saskatchewan were on the lower Nahanni River from Fort Wrigley, the Pelly and Wright party with two sons of Mr. Camsell, and D. Carey and son, of Edmonton, had gone up the Liard, and were last heard from on the 18th October near Toad River.

The "Stevens" and "Grahame" party had also gone up the Liard and were near Toad River when last heard from.

News from the men on the river below Simpson was expected with the company's packet which would arrive early in March.

About 50 or 60 miles back from Simpson on each side of the Mackenzie River, I was informed, there are fishing lakes, from which a fair supply can be obtained, but Big Island is the great fish depot for the district.

The country in the vicinity of Simpson is high and rolling, the timber consists of spruce, poplar and birch, back from the post this is of good size.

On the morning of the 10th February, the patrol left Fort Simpson on the return journey stopping at Forts Providence, Resolution, Smith, Chippewyan, McMurray, Grand Rapids, House River and Athabasca Landing, reaching Fort Saskatchewan on the morning of the 26th March, 1898, the party all in good health and without the loss of any dogs, completing the round trip of 2,172 miles in 80 days of actual travel. The hours of travel each day averaged from 5 a.m. until 5.30 p.m. with 4 "spells" for meals, &c.

The following statement may be of interest as showing the dates of arrival and departure at the various places visited, the distance between and the time occupied, on the outward and return journey, the difference of 10 days being due to the unbroken trails and short days of the former as compared with the long days and fairly open trails of the latter.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Date of Departure.	From	Date of Arrival.	At	Winter Route taken by Patrol.	Time occupied.
				Miles.	Day.
1897.		1897.			
December 16.	Fort Saskatchewan.....	December 19.	Athabasca Landing	96	3
" 21.	Athabasca Landing.....	" 29.	House River.....	155	9
1898.		1898.			
January 1.	House River	January 1.	Grand Rapids.....	10	1
" 2.	Grand Rapids.....	" 5.	Fort McMurray.....	87	4
" 7.	Fort McMurray.....	" 12.	" Chippewan.....	170	6
" 15.	" Chippewan.....	" 20.	" Smith.....	118	6
" 21.	" Smith.....	" 25.	" Resolution.....	130	5
" 27.	" Resolution.....	" 29.	Hay River.....	73	3
" 30.	Hay River.....	" 31.	Fort Providence.....	82	2
February 2.	Fort Providence.....	February 7.	" Simpson.....	160	6
			Total.....	1,086	45

Average:—24 miles per diem.

RETURNING.

1898.		1898.			
February 10.	Fort Simpson.....	February 15.	Fort Providence.....	160	6
" 17.	" Providence.....	" 18.	Hay River.....	82	2
" 20.	Hay River.....	" 21.	Fort Resolution.....	78	2
" 23.	Fort Resolution.....	" 26.	" Smith.....	130	4
" 27.	" Smith.....	March 1.	" Chippewan.....	118	5
March 7.	" Chippewan.....	" 12.	" McMurray.....	170	6
" 14.	" McMurray.....	" 16.	Grand Rapids.....	87	3
" 17.	Grand Rapids.....	" 17.	House River.....	10	1
" 18.	House River.....	" 22.	Athabasca Landing.....	155	5
" 24.	Athabasca Landing.....	" 26.	Fort Saskatchewan.....	96	3
			Total.....	1,086	35

Average:—31 miles per diem.

In concluding this portion of my report, I desire to say that the conduct of the members of my party was good, and generally they carried out their work, which was frequently hard and tiring, without complaint and to my satisfaction.

LIQUOR.

The prohibitory clauses of the North-west Territories Act remain in force in the unorganized districts of Athabasca and Mackenzie River, and as far as I could gather, during my trip, the visit of the patrol last season has had a good effect in curtailing the illicit traffic.

This traffic is confined to the lower class of white hunters and half-breeds employed on the river who are in the habit of visiting Edmonton. In view of the number of strangers who will now pass through those districts en route to the northern gold fields, many of whom will remain for prospecting purposes, and the fact that the Indians have had, so far, little dealing with whites outside of the Hudson's Bay Company's officials, missionaries and a few white hunters, I would respectfully

suggest that the prohibitory law be strictly enforced, that notices should be posted at the Athabasca Landing and other points informing strangers of the law, and that police detachments be instructed to promptly destroy all liquor not covered by permit. These men will be from all parts and will represent all classes, and many will doubtless have the idea that a little liquor given to Indians will assist in gaining the object they have in view.

With respect to applications for permits, from persons in the unorganized districts, I would suggest that before being granted, it should be ascertained whether or not they are employees of any trader, as I was informed that the practice is, for some or all employees to secure permits and turn the liquor over to the employer, this is done when the latter considers that an application by him for a large quantity might be viewed with suspicion.

I took every opportunity of making the law known while in the north, and gave extracts to Bishop Grouard at Providence and to the Anglican Bishop of Mackenzie River, both gentlemen stated they would instruct the missionaries under their charge to warn the half-breeds and Indians of the different missions respecting the same.

FUR AND GAME.

At all points visited by me I was informed of the scarcity of fur, and this decrease has been gradually taking place for some years past. Various causes may be given for this, frequent forest fires, the use of poison in the past, and unnecessary destruction on the part of Indians, are I believe, the chief ones.

The law protecting the musk ox, which was, apparently, unknown in the far north, prior to the patrol of last season, seems now to be fairly well observed. These animals receive considerable protection from the fact that they range almost altogether in the barren lands towards the Arctic coast, and consequently before proceeding to hunt them, Indians must be well supplied with grub, &c., and as this to a great extent has to be obtained from the trader, the latter can be an important factor, if so disposed, in their preservation.

Moose and deer were rather more plentiful this season. Rabbits were reported as being very scarce, and this seems to be the case every seven years.

Whitefish, and trout of large size, are numerous in the lakes, and large quantities are yearly taken from Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake, the main fishery at the last named lake is at Big Island, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. The past season, however, owing to the ice taking earlier than usual and destroying the nets in many cases, the catch was not as large as in previous years. Fishing was being carried on through the ice last winter and the proceeds hauled to the several trading posts, missions, &c., by dog train.

The whitefish and trout are the chief article of diet in the far north, and many and mysterious are the ways adopted in the matter of cooking.

As I have elsewhere stated the method of storing fish is much behind the times, and it is to be regretted that the Indians and half-breeds generally do not understand the various ways of curing and preserving this important article of food, and the necessity for the laying in, at the proper time, of a winter supply to assist them when other game is scarce.

BUFFALO.

On the 20th January, 1898, at Fort Smith, I disposed of a breach of the "Act for the preservation of game in the unorganized portion of the North-west Territories of Canada," chap. 31, 57-58 Vic. One François Byskie, a Chippewyan Indian was brought before me charged with the killing of two buffalo near "Lying Wood" Mountain on the 14th December, 1897. The man pleaded guilty to the charge and gave as his reason that he was starving. If he had contented himself with killing one, which would have satisfied his wants sufficiently long to have enabled him to kill other game, I probably would have believed his story, but having killed two, all

that were in sight at the time, I come to the conclusion that it was the spirit of mischief that prompted his action. On his return to Fort Smith, shortly after his hunt, he immediately proceeded to make his friends acquainted with his feat, and Indians about the place were curious to know whether the law protecting the buffalo, could or would be carried out.

Under Sec. 17 of the Act above referred to I confiscated the head, and portion of the hide of one of the buffalo killed (the other was badly mutilated and consequently was not brought in by the constable), and had it preserved, and will await the instructions of the department as to its disposal. The head is a fine specimen and if mounted would be a valuable acquisition to the National Museum, Ottawa.

The wood buffalo of the north, as is well known, have dwindled from large herds to the present small number, but just what numbers remain I cannot say, for the reason that different persons, whom one presumes should know, give different figures. As far as I could learn they seem to be divided into two bands, one large and one small. The country ranged over by these animals extends from Buffalo Lake, south of Hay River, south to the Peace River and to within 35 miles of Fort Smith, as shown on the accompanying map. (Not printed).

The high prices paid to Indians for buffalo heads and hides, prior to the enforcement of the present law, is accountable in a great measure for the rapid decrease and had no action been taken, the buffalo would soon have been cleaned out.

While at Smith's Landing, I explained to several Indians who came to see me on the subject, the object of the buffalo law, viz.:—the protection of the present small number to allow them to increase and become a source of food supply to them in the future,—and provided white men with evil intentions do not encourage the Indians to break the law, I think they will not trouble buffalo, particularly in view of the Bystze case, and the fact that a constable is stationed in the vicinity, and I may here say that Indians in the north have a wholesome dread of the police.

THE "POISON" ORDINANCE.

Two breaches of this ordinance were brought before me at Chippewyan on the 3rd March, two white trappers named James Dinner and Archibald Turnbull, living on the Peace River, some 60 or 70 miles from Chippewyan being the persons charged. These men lived together. The charge against Dinner was dismissed, Turnbull, having pleaded "guilty," I fined him \$15 and costs, in default 30 days imprisonment with hard labour, the fine and costs were paid.

As a result of the patrol of last season, the use of poison in the north country seems to have been pretty well stamped out, and it is well that this is the case, for its evil effects are far reaching. The Indians generally are much against its use and from all I could gather, it was almost unknown in the north until white trappers began to come in. Although careful watch was kept, and inquiries made at all points, the above cases were the only ones I heard of.

I took every opportunity to make the laws on this subject public, and I instructed Constable Trotter at Fort Smith, to give close attention to the observance of this important ordinance.

GENERAL.

I found the greater number of the miners whom I visited satisfied with the Mackenzie River Yukon route as far as they had gone. Of course, many of them realized they had started from the Athabasca Landing too late in the season to complete the proposed journey. Persons who desire to get beyond Great Slave Lake with barges or boats should not leave the landing (Athabasca) later than the first week in August. The lake generally closes about the latter part of October, and the Mackenzie River during the last half of November.

Many of the men whom I met in the north complained of the excessive charges made by the half-breeds and Indians, especially at the Grand Rapids, who act as

guides and steersmen down the rapids. These men evidently look upon the Grand and Smith Rapids as their "Klondyke," and it seems to me that some action should be taken to regulate such charges, as is done in the case of pilots in other parts of the country.

In view of the increased traffic on the river, it appears to me that certain improvements are necessary, viz.:—

The removal of the boulders in the Pelican Rapids, 120 miles below the Athabasca Landing. Last year a Yukon-bound party came to grief at this point, and among other property lost was a sum of \$600.

The clearing of the Grand Rapids from the head to Fort McMurray.

The placing of suitable buoys to mark the channel from the Embarras River to Lake Athabasca, in the direction of Fort Chippewyan. A party last season who took the wrong channel brought up in the lake more than a hundred miles out of the proper course.

Buoys to mark the entrance channels to the Slave and Mackenzie Rivers are necessary, and the portage road between Smith's Landing and Fort Smith should be improved.

The expense in carrying out such improvements should not be great.

In conversation with Mrs. Christie, the wife of the accountant at Fort Simpson, she informed me that she had walked over the portage between Fort Macpherson, on Peel's River, and Lapierre's house, near the Porcupine River, several times; the time occupied being three days. This is the trail used in times past by the Hudson's Bay Company to send supplies to old Fort Yukon and to bring back the fur from that place for shipment up the Mackenzie River.

The past winter in the north country was unusually mild. The snow, however, especially along the Mackenzie River, was very deep, in some places from three to four feet would have to be removed to prepare a night camp.

I attach the readings of the Government thermometer at Chippewyan, taken by the Rev. Mr. Lucas; at Hay River, on Great Slave Lake, by the Rev. Mr. Marsh; and Fort Simpson, by the Bishop of Mackenzie River.

Great satisfaction was expressed by the Yukon-bound men all along the route at the action taken in sending a mail with my party, many of them not having heard from their friends for months, and the return of the patrol gave them an opportunity of sending out letters, which, under ordinary conditions, would have had to lay over for open water. A large number of letters were brought out and duly posted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE,

Inspector N.W.M.P., Commanding Northern Patrol.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

THERMOMETER READINGS, FORT CHIPPEWYAN, 1897-98.

Date.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Remarks.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
1			32.4	25.0	6.2	-13.0	27.2	20.4	4.0	4.4	15.0	25.4	13.2	
2			35.0	27.0	15.0	2.6	21.8	8.6	6.2	1.6	13.0	8.2		
3	66.4	26.0	32.4	25.0	6.0	-17.4	32.4	10.8	15.0	7.4	11.4	5.4		
4	28.0	26.2	16.2	8.4	9.0	-13.6	24.0	15.0	-5.0	17.2	23.0	14.8		
5	47.2	30.0	21.8	14.6	15.2	4.6	14.4	10.2	-2.2	16.4	16.8	1.4		
6	40.8	25.2	23.0	19.4			0.30	9.0	-5.2	-23.4	32.6			
7	33.0	22.0	18.6	8.0			3.0	4.0	-9.2	-12.0	16.4			
8	21.4	17.4	18.6	8.6			12.0	-6.6	-14.6	-16.0	25.4			
9	35.0	23.2	21.0	15.2			16.0	-11.4	-23.2	11.2	4.0			
10	33.6	30.4	15.8	13.0			12.0	6.2	0.4	5.6	14.4			
11	27.0	23.4	16.2	13.6			10.0	3.4	-8.6	2.4	2.8			
12	18.6	4.6	15.0	5.4			5.0	-8.0	-20.4	-7.0	2.4			
13	22.4	16.8	6.6	2.4			0.5	-6.0	-22.0	-4.8	12.6			
14	19.6	12.6	8.4	6.2			-0.25	1.4	-4.6	-18.0	28.6			
15	20.0	15.2	9.0	5.0			-0.35	2.0	-5.0	-20.0	33.4			
16	33.4	15.2	5.6	6.6			0.35	-4.0	-13.2	-20.2	28.6			
17	40.6	32.4	4.6	3.2			0.25	2.0	0.6	-19.0	26.0			
18	27.0	17.4	-2.0	6.6			0.15	-9.4	-17.2	-17.0	23.6			
19	35.0	27.2	7.0	1.2	3.6		1.2	-6.0	-11.2	20.8	28.4			
20	35.0	31.8	4.0	3.6	1.4		-9.2	-9.0	-11.8	-23.0	32.0			
21	35.6	31.6	-6.0	10.0	6.2		-7.0	-8.8	-13.0	-5.4	13.4			
22	37.0	28.6	7.0	1.2	9.2		-4.0	18.2	8.6	-13.0	22.0			
23	35.8	17.6	4.0	3.6	18.2		7.6	0.14	-11.6	-21.2	25.0			
24	34.2	29.6	-6.0	20.2	14.0		1.4	-22.4	-29.6	-4.0	11.6			
25	25.6	18.6	4.6	7.6	6.0		-17.0	-9.6	-22.4	5.0	9.2			
26	25.4	15.4	20.2	9.8	0.6		-6.4	-6.0	-17.4	1.6	2.6			
27	23.0	15.2	5.2	4.6	6.6		2.8	4.2	0.0	3.0	5.2			
28	27.8	8.8	3.0	1.0	26.2		10.2	-8.0	-17.4	4.2	1.4			
29	27.6	26.4	-2.6	14.2	2.4		0.0	0.8	-8.2					
30	27.2	24.2	-17.2	23.4	1.0		-9.2	-2.2	2.4					
31		16.0			0.4		-16.4	-3.0	0.12					

THERMOMETER READINGS, HAY RIVER, GREAT SLAVE LAKE, 1897-98.

Date.	October.		November.		December.		January.		Remarks.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
1	53	25	32	27	-1	-20	24	30	
2	36	33	29	15	5	-12	39	12	
3	28	10	15	-12	2	2	44	39	
4	39	23	20	-8	10	-15	20	10	
5	43	30	22	9	4	-5	12	8	
6	30	28	18	18	4	-7	-8	-3	
7	30	18	13	8	10	4	-5	-12	
8	35	9	20	-4	12	8	-14	-30	
9	34	27	26	18	19	9	5	-13	
10	39	26	24	20	7	-2	13	2	
11	31	21	22	10	3	-1	-18	-18	
12	24	13	14	5	-2	0	-10	-24	
13	28	8	7	10	-20	-20	-7	-33	
14	24	16	4	4	-12	-34	-6	-10	
15	28	18	-4	2	-15	-39	-3	-20	
16	32	25	-7	-23	-10	-28	-5	-13	
17	33	24	-7	-13	-12	-15	-8	-10	
18	30	20	3	-22	-18	-17	-9	-11	
19	44	20	7	0	5	2	-18	-21	
20	44	38	-12	-30	8	-21	-6	-24	
21	43	30	-5	-28	14	7	6	-23	
22	43	31	20	-7	15	2	-2	-3	
23	36	27	5	15	7	-1	-7	-23	
24	31	17	-5	-20	7	2	-7	-22	
25	45	10	-10	-20	-6	-20	3	-20	
26	36	1	7	-14	7	-13	7	-15	
27	35	19	9	5	20	7	2	-5	
28	40	16	1	-8	-1	-4	-3	-12	
29	20	18	-15	-15	-6	3	-4	-9	
30	45	15	10	-25	3	-10	-8	-27	
31	29	16	.....	.....	22	-13	-4	-38	

THERMOMETER READINGS, FORT SIMPSON, 1897-8.

Date.	October.		November.		December.		January.		Remarks.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
1	43·0	21·5	.....	19·0	-10·0	-39·5	29·0	-12·0	
2	26·5	15·0	22·0	10·0	-2·0	-21·5	17·0	5·0	
3	21·0	1·0	12·0	-5·0	2·5	-15·0	31·5	5·0	
4	21·0	12·5	10·5	2·0	0·0	-14·0	27·0	-7·0	
5	31·0	17·5	12·5	4·5	0·0	-19·0	10·0	-20·0	
6	30·0	11·0	13·0	8·0	-7·5	-20·0	9·5	-19·5	
7	28·0	3·0	11·0	-6·0	-1·0	-10·0	2·0	-8·0	
8	23·0	3·0	15·0	8·5	4·5	-3·0	4·0	-8·0	
9	30·0	12·0	22·0	9·0	8·0	1·0	-3·5	-17·0	
10	32·0	12·0	26·0	20·0	11·0	-26·5	-1·0	-10·5	
11	34·5	22·0	21·0	8·0	0·0	-27·0	-4·5	-23·0	
12	28·0	4·0	10·5	3·0	1·0	-6·0	-4·5	-27·5	
13	19·0	9·0	8·5	4·5	-4·5	-41·5	-2·5	-22·5	
14	29·0	16·0	7·0	-1·0	-32·0	-47·0	-2·5	-17·0	
15	26·0	1·0	5·0	-17·0	-23·0	-47·0	-5·0	-18·0	
16	29·0	9·0	-4·0	-21·0	-9·0	-25·0	-9·0	-23·0	
17	39·0	11·0	-8·0	-20·0	0·5	-20·0	-15·0	-24·0	
18	24·0	2·0	-7·0	-21·0	-7·0	-25·0	-11·0	-30·0	
19	29·5	22·0	-10·0	-20·0	5·0	-21·0	-15·5	-28·5	
20	31·5	24·0	5·0	-23·0	2·0	-16·0	-19·5	-30·0	
21	32·5	14·5	-15·0	-25·0	10·0	-3·0	-7·0	-26·0	
22	31·5	22·0	7·5	-19·5	8·0	5·0	-2·0	-13·0	
23	45·0	22·0	21·5	-4·0	6·0	-4·0	-8·0	-24·0	
24	24·0	4·0	8·0	-32·0	7·5	0·0	-15·0	-31·0	
25	26·0	10·0	-3·0	-32·5	3·5	-26·5	-11·0	-26·5	
26	16·0	-3·0	-1·0	-15·5	-10·0	-22·0	-11·0	-24·0	
27	22·0	12·5	2·0	-11·0	-10·0	-18·5	-3·0	-13·0	
28	21·0	12·5	12·0	-11·5	-4·0	-13·0	-4·0	-27·0	
29	28·0	10·0	6·5	-15·0	-3·0	-15·6	-13·0	-27·0	
30	21·0	11·0	-13·0	-38·0	-10·0	-27·5	-6·0	-14·5	
31	23·0	13·0	.....	.....	-9·0	-28·0	-0·0	-10·0	

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the Unorganized Portion of the North-west Territories.

Place and Date of Offence.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Place and Date of Trial.	By Whom Tried.	Sentence.
Lying Wood Mountain, Dist. of Athabasca, Dec. 14th, 1897.	The Queen.	François, Bysttze, Chippewyan Indian.	Breach of the Act for the preservation of game in the unorganized portions of the N.W.T., sec. 4, c. 31, 57-58 Vic.	Fort. Smith, Dist. of Athabasca, Jan. 20, 1898.	W. H. Routledge, J.P.	Fined \$10 or 10 days' imprisonment with hard labour. Fine to be paid to Constable Trotter, N.W.M.P., at Fort Smith, by 1st July, 1898.
Peace Point, Dist. of Athabasca, Oct. 1st, 1897.	The Queen	Jas. Dinner.	Breach of the poison ordinance.	Chippewyan, Dist. of Athabasca, March 3, 1898.	W. H. Routledge, J.P.	Dismissed.
Peace Point, Dist. of Athabasca, Oct. 1st, 1897.	The Queen.	A. Turnbull.	Breach of the poison ordinance.	Chippewyan, Dist. of Athabasca, March 3, 1898.	W. H. Routledge, J.P.	Fined \$15 and costs. Fine paid.

PATROL REPORT, PRINCE ALBERT TO FORT McMURRAY.

(Inspector D. M. HOWARD.)

PRINCE ALBERT, 18th August, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions, I left Prince Albert at noon on the 10th of June last, with Reg. No. 924, Const. Pook, and Reg. No. 2145, Const. Latimore, and guide Angus McLeod, to go over and report upon the water route from Prince Albert to Fort McMurray.

The two eighteen-foot canoes purchased from the Peterborough Canoe Company for the use of the party were tied on the wagons on top of the loads, bottom up and in that way rode safely over the road to Green Lake, which was very rough in places, but as they were so securely fastened that it was impossible for them to shift they sustained no damage in their hundred and fifty mile trip.

We reached Green Lake at 5 p.m. on the 14th of June, experiencing very bad weather on the way out, it raining on the 10th, 11th and 12th and on the 12th the rain was mixed with sleet. On the evenings of the 11th, 12th and 13th we had heavy frost, there being ice nearly half an inch thick on the water in the pails in the morning. Green Lake is a long, narrow lake eighteen miles long and varying in width from a quarter to half a mile. It is heavily wooded to the waters edge with pine and poplar and is well stocked with whitefish, jack and sucker. A person sitting on the bank can see the fish jumping in all directions.

There is no settlement at this end of the lake, it being at the north end where the Hudson's Bay Company stores are situated. The company have a store-house here but Mr. Dever, the officer in charge told me that it was very old and that he had received instructions to have it taken down this fall.

On the 15th I had the stores unpacked and the canoes put in the lake and filled with water to tighten them up as they were leaking a little.

I sent for Miss Berube in connection with the complaint laid by her sister in Prince Albert, but could not get evidence to warrant proceedings being taken under it, she denied that the man against whom the information was laid had ever interfered with her in any way, and that on the contrary, she had been well treated and well satisfied with her place, and had no desire to return to Prince Albert to her sister, and that although she had not been paid her wages, she had been promised them shortly and was satisfied to wait for them. I explained to her that by not paying her wages the contract had been broken and that she might leave if she so wished, and could go back to Prince Albert with our teams, she again stated that she was thoroughly satisfied to stay where she was.

I am convinced from inquiries I made in this case, that there was nothing in it and the man who gave the sister the information on which she laid the complaint must have been actuated by malice.

On the 16th it was impossible to do anything as it rained heavily all morning, it cleared a little at 4 p.m., and I decided to make a start. I had the canoes loaded and left the south end of Green Lake about six o'clock, and made eight miles before camping for the night.

The next day I made the Hudson's Bay Company's post at the north end of the lake at noon. Here I found a settlement of fifteen or twenty houses scattered on each side of the lake, at the mouth of Green Lake River, these people living by fishing and trapping for the Hudson's Bay Company. There is also a Roman Catholic Mission and small log church at this place.

I called on Mr. Dever of the Hudson's Bay Company, he had no complaints that required attending to but was anxious to have a detachment of police stationed here

to assist him in his duties as a magistrate, as there are no white people here and it is impossible to get Indians to act as special constables in Indian cases as they are all related to each other. Mr. Dever informed me that there was a considerable amount of petty thieving going on among them, entering one another's houses during the owners absence and helping themselves to anything that might take their fancy.

I also called at the mission. The Father in charge told me that he had an insane man belonging to his congregation and was looking after him as he did not appear to be dangerous, but that if he noticed any change in his condition he would bring him before me on my return. I saw the Father on my way back and he concluded that he could manage this man himself, as he was getting old and was in the same condition and had shown no signs of becoming violent. I told him that in case he at any time did become violent and required to be put under restraint if he would send in word police would come for him.

I stored twelve days rations with the Hudson's Bay Company here in order to lighten our load as I found there were a number of rapids in the Beaver River that might require portaging, and I was told that the river was exceptionally low for this time of year. I next tried to hire a guide for \$25 a month as instructed that this was all that would be allowed, but owing to the parties going to the Klondyke having paid much higher sums I was unable to get one for that amount, I then hired a half-breed, James McCallum, for \$3 to take us to the end of the rapids in the Beaver River hoping to be able to get a guide for the other rivers at Ile a la Crosse.

I left Green Lake on the morning of the 18th. On leaving you enter Green Lake River, a stream about thirty to forty yards wide, with a very winding course and very little current, but with plenty of water for boats of Sturgeon Head, or York boat description, drawing when loaded from two and a half to three feet. After following the course of this river about seven miles, we entered the mouth of Beaver River, a fine river about seventy-five yards wide, with good deep water and banks heavily timbered with pine, birch and poplar.

About six o'clock in the evening we reached the head of the rapids which could be distinctly heard further down around a bend of the river. I tied up to the bank to enable the guides to cut poles to be used in taking the canoes through the rapids, as I had made up my mind to go on and run the first rapid before camping for the night. The water in it was not deep, the river here being shallow and full of large boulders, making it necessary to portage the loads of large boats before taking them over the rapids. Our guide told me that two of the parties going down before us had upset at this rapid, losing guns and some of their provisions and one of them his money, his purse falling out of his pocket and was carried away in the rapid current.

For the next twenty-two miles of the river, rapids of the same description are met with at short intervals until the Grand Rapids, the last and worst, is reached. This rapid is two miles long, and is of the same nature as the others, the river shallow and its bed filled with large boulders, over which the water rushes, some appearing well above the water, some underneath, their presence to be detected by the eddy. The former rapids we had managed to get down with the canoes with one guide in each canoe, but here we had to lighten the canoes and walk along the river bank to the foot of the rapids, while the guides took the canoes down, taking one down first and going back for the others. At the foot of the rapid we noticed on the bank a number of tin provision cases belonging to the Owen Sound party, one of their boats having run on a rock in the rapid. Our guide left us here and went back to Green Lake, we going on alone.

Below the rapids the river widens out into a broad, deep river with sand bars in some places, but with plenty of water for York or Sturgeon Head boats in the channel, and with a guide who knew the channel, boats of the above description would have no difficulty in getting down the river from here. In the lower reaches of the river the character of the country changes, the river banks becoming much lower and marshy, and timber gradually receding farther back from the river. We passed one of the Owen Sound party here going back with a fur trader, he was ill and had made up his mind not to go any farther. We reached the mouth of the Beaver River

on the 22nd, in the evening, having been delayed a day by a strong head wind against which it was impossible to paddle.

Next morning we left camp about four o'clock and made the Hudson's Bay Company post, on the far side of Lake Ile a la Crosse, at 6 a.m. Lake Ile a la Crosse (so named, I was told, from the old North-west Fur Company and the Hudson's Bay Company's men having in the old days played lacrosse on one of the islands in the lake opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's post,) is a fine large lake full of islands, some large and some small. The lake is well stocked, whitefish jack and sucker being caught in great numbers.

Here we found a large settlement of twenty-five or thirty houses clustered about the Roman Catholic Mission, the largest mission in the northern district, consisting of a large convent and school kept by the Gray Nuns, where the Indian children, boys and girls of the district are educated, and a large church and house for the resident priests in charge. They have a large garden at the mission where they grow all kinds of vegetables without any difficulty, also growing barley successfully, but they have not had the same success with wheat, it nearly always failing to ripen. There were also a number of cattle in good condition and a few of the people besides the mission had chickens. At the time of our visit there were thirty or forty lodges of Crees camped near the mission, where they come for a short time every spring.

This place is also the headquarters for the Hudson's Bay Company in this district and they have a large establishment here under Mr. King, who was unfortunately away when I was there. Three fur traders also have their headquarters here but there was no evidence of Indians ever getting liquor in exchange for their fur. Father Rapet in charge of the mission, told me he had never heard of a case where an Indian had procured liquor in trade in the district. At this place I again lightened our loads by leaving rations at the Hudson's Bay Company to be picked up on our return and engaged a wood Cree named Baptiste as guide to go to Fort McMurray and back to Green Lake at \$25 a month. I was delayed here a day and a half by heavy storm of wind and rain and did not leave until noon of the 25th of June.

At the end of Ile a la Crosse Lake, twenty miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's post, you enter Deep River, very wide and deep, really an arm of the lake; after traversing this river twenty-one miles you cross the end of Cree Lake and arrive at the narrows of Little Buffalo Lake. These narrows are full of whitefish, jack and sucker, and at the time we passed there were twenty lodges of Crees and Chippewyans busily engaged in catching fish and drying them for the winter. There is a settlement of six houses here, people living here all winter hunting and trapping. On crossing the narrows and reaching Little Buffalo Lake we found it very rough and a strong wind blowing, and as I had been warned by the Hudson's Bay Company's officers not to venture to cross it if rough, I camped for the night.

Ile a la Crosse Lake, Deep River and the Buffalo Lakes are all well wooded with fine timber to the water's edge. Next morning I left camp early and got across the lake, eight miles through the Big Buffalo Lake narrows and camped for the night on the shore, half-way across Big Buffalo Lake, in a heavy thunderstorm. This storm continued all right and all the next day. During the night the guide I had hired at Ile a la Crosse deserted me; he had, before leaving Ile a la Crosse, got me to give him an order on the Hudson's Bay Company for \$5 on his pay, as he said he wished to leave some food with his wife during his absence. He made his way back to Ile a la Crosse and cashed the order, and told among the other half-breeds that no police could arrest him, and that he intended to shoot the first policeman who attempted to do so. I heard this from Father Rapet on my return, he also told me that this man was camped on an island in the lake opposite the mission. I went over to try and get him, but he had heard of our arrival at Ile a la Crosse and had promptly got out of the way. I had not time to wait for him as he had gone on a hunting trip and there was no way of telling when he would be back. I think he should, if possible, be punished, as, unless he is, it will have a bad effect on the other Indians and half breeds, and encourage them to act in the same manner. I heard from Mr. McDermott, the Hudson's Bay Company's officer in

charge of Portage La Losche, that this man had done this before, hiring with a party and then deserting them.

On the 29th of June we made the mouth of the La Losche River at the end of Big Buffalo Lake. I found at this place a small settlement of Chippewyans, who live by hunting and fishing. They had seven or eight head of cattle and seemed well to do. I hired the only man left in the settlement, the remainder having been hired by Klondyke parties who were on the river ahead of us, to take us to the head of the first rapids. Next morning we made an early start up the La Losche River against a strong current. The river runs through a poor country, mostly muskeg, and here and there a little sand and stones on nearing the rapids; the banks are wooded with pine, spruce and a little poplar. The river is about eighty yards wide at the mouth, but gradually narrows to thirty yards in places.

In the first days travel we struck seven rapids very shallow and fast, and full of large stones, up four of these the guides poled the canoes, myself and the men walking over the portages and the other three, we had to portage the loads of the canoes to allow them to be poled up empty owing to the shallowness of the rapids. The first portage was a quarter of a mile long, the second a mile and a half, and the last one three-quarters of a mile all over bad roads, very wet and swampy. The parties ahead of us only got up this river with the greatest difficulty with their large boats, all their loads had to be portaged at each rapid, and the boats dragged up by hand, in shallow places having to be lifted over the stones, every one being in the water with their backs under the boats lifting them from one stone to another.

Half way up the river the country changes and the river runs through a marsh with a very winding course until La Losche Lake is reached. About half way up the river I met a Chippewyan half-breed coming back from having guided the Owen Sound party over the rapids and hired him at \$25 a month to come with us to Fort McMurray, and back to Green Lake. He accompanied us the remainder of the trip and proved to be a good reliable man in every way. After passing another rapid about six miles from the end of river, necessitating a portage of a mile, we reached La Losche Lake and found a number of Klondykers camped there waiting for the rain to stop. we went on and made the portage at the far end of the lake, on the 3rd of July. We found most of them camped here. All these parties had left Green Lake between the 19th and 24th May, and had been on the way ever since, only three parties, the Moose Mountain, Drains, and a German party had got over the portage to the clear water, all had small skiffs or Peterboro' canoes.

I found a young boy here, Alexander McLeod, he was only eleven years old and had run away from home to go to the Klondyke. I made arrangements to take him back and hand him over to his people in Prince Albert. He was not at all sorry when I told him I would have to take him back with me, but appeared to be thoroughly cured of his desire to go to Klondyke, by the hard work and exposure he had experienced. I brought him back and handed him over to his father.

I had three cases to settle here of disputes among Klondyke parties, who had broken up and could not agree as to the division of the supplies. I settled all three cases to the satisfaction of both parties, and saw the decisions carried out. I fancy had not police been handy, there might have been a lot of underhand work going on that would have lead to trouble among them. In one case before the arrival of the police, the remaining members of the party told the two members wishing to draw out of the company that they would give them nothing, although by their agreement they were entitled to draw out of the company with their share of the supplies at any time, and loaded the supplies on the wagons with their own, ready to send them over the portage, and would not allow them to be touched, when I arrived and the case was laid before me by the aggrieved parties.

I also had to settle a case as to the ownership of a number of bear traps, having them delivered to the rightful owner.

I had the supplies unpacked and tied up in small parcels, so that they could be packed on the pack ponies to be taken over the twelve mile portage to the Clearwater River, as we were to go over in the night, the bulldog flies being too bad to allow of the

horses travelling during the day. We left at eight o'clock, the men and myself walking over.

I found this portage to be over a bad road, leading part of the way through swampy wet ground and then over sand and large stones, the road very rough. This road has been used at one time by the Hudson's Bay Company, but was abandoned in 1886 on the company opening up the route from Athabasca Landing, and has fallen into a very bad state of repair. Soon after leaving, it commenced to rain heavily, and every one was wet through. We camped half way to rest the horses for an hour, owing to the bad state of the road, then went on and made the Clearwater about two o'clock in the morning, coming down a hill a mile and a half long with, I was told, a drop of seven hundred feet in that distance. This hill is in a very bad condition, the corduroy all broken and the road full of deep mud holes and badly cut up.

The next day I got the canoes and the balance of the supplies down the hill to the river, and had the canoes put in the water and loaded. Next morning I left at 6 a.m., having with me a half-breed, Oiseau Mognain, I had hired for \$3 to take us to the foot of the rapids as the other guides were not sure of the river, not having been down it for some time. The river is about a hundred yards wide and deep above the rapids, heavily wooded the whole length with very fine timber, the best I had seen on the trip. After running eight miles we reached the head of the first rapid called the "White Mud." This is a very bad rapid, the worst of the five in the river, having a water fall of over twelve feet, nothing could possibly get through these rapids and we had to portage everything, canoes and stores, over a quarter of a mile. About four miles farther on we came to the second rapid called the "Needles." Here we had to carry the bedding and supplies over a portage a mile long, the guides running the rapids in the empty canoes. A short distance farther on we came to the third rapid called the "Big Stone," necessitating another portage of all the loads over a portage half a mile long, the guides again running the rapids in the empty canoes. A little farther down the river we struck the fourth rapid called the "La Bonne." Here we had to carry everything over a portage a mile and a half long, the guides again running the rapids as before. About three miles farther on we struck the fifth and last rapid called "The Cascade." Here the loads had to be portaged a mile, the canoes running the rapids light. As it was late we camped for the night at the foot of these rapids. This river has a very fast current and runs through very high hills on both sides. The river banks in the rapids are full of rock, resembling very much the country on the north shore of Lake Superior. The mosquitoes, sand flies and bulldogs were very bad on this river, and every one suffered at their hands in the portages, as they would take advantage of our defenceless position (both hands being employed with your load) to bite us.

We made an early start next morning and camped for the night about fifteen miles from Fort McMurray. Below the rapids the river widens and there are a number of sand bars and shallows in it. This is a bad river for large boats, and only fit for a skiff or Peterborough canoe of from eighteen to twenty-four feet on account of the five portages and the sand bars below the rapids. We made an early start from this camp and reached Fort McMurray at noon.

The Hudson's Bay Company have a small trading post here in charge of Mr. Flett. There is no settlement outside of the company's houses. Mr. Flett told me a great number had gone down the Athabasca, he counted over two hundred boats. He complained that the Klondyke parties had shot three of his dogs while camped here and wanted it stopped, at this time there was no one there, they had all gone down the river some time before.

These dogs are always wandering about the post during the summer in a half-starved condition, and are great thieves, running off with anything they find about the camp. I waited here three days for mail, as Mr. Flett told me he expected it every day, but it did not come, and as my supplies were getting low I started on my return journey. I reached the La Losche portage on the return trip on the 15th of July, having had hard work to get up the Clearwater, as we had to portage the canoes and all supplies around each of the rapids.

I passed a number of the parties strung out over the different portages between the rapids, busily engaged in portaging their supplies, and grumbling at the hard work it entailed. I had another dispute brought before me here for settlement, this time in the Owen Sound party, with regard to the division of the supplies, one man wishing to leave the party and take out his share and they could not agree as to what the proper share was. I settled it satisfactorily to both.

I found the La Losche River much higher owing to the heavy rains, and was able to get down much easier than I expected, the guides running the rapids with the canoes, the men and myself walking over the portages.

On the 21st July I met the French party with the small steamer in the Deep River. They had got down the Beaver River without an accident, although they broke a piece out of one of their boats. I heard from an Indian at Ile a la Crosse, who had passed them in Buffalo Lake, that they had been nearly swamped in a storm on the lake. They only got to the shore in time, as the boats filled and sank in shallow water.

I reached Ile a la Crosse on my return trip on the 23rd of July. On calling at the mission, Father Rapet complained that a young man named McCallum had deserted his wife, leaving her destitute at Ile a la Crosse, and had gone off with another woman, and asked me if possible to get hold of him and make him take care of his wife. I caught up to this man half way up the Beaver River, and had him before me and explained what the consequences of his behaviour would be, that I would have to take him into Prince Albert with me. He promised to leave the woman he was travelling with and go back to Ile a la Crosse and take care of his wife; so I allowed him to go back in a canoe with one of the priests who happened to be returning there, the woman going back to her people at Green Lake.

I found the Beaver River much higher than it was at the time we came down, owing to the heavy rains, people living at Green Lake telling me that they had never seen or known it to be so high at this season of the year before. I arrived at Green Lake on the 31st of July with the canoes in good order. I had them taken out of the water and dried, and painted and stored in the store-house of the Hudson's Bay Company for the winter.

This water route is, in my opinion, a fair one for Peterboro' canoes or skiffs of from eighteen to twenty-four feet in length. These boats will carry a large amount of supplies and are easily portaged, and do not draw much water. Larger boats are, in my opinion, not suitable for the route, owing to the rapids and the number of portages to be made, canoes even having to be lightened before they can run some of the rapids.

There are twenty miles of rapids in the Beaver River; these rapids are at short intervals between each other, and can be run by portaging the supplies and lightening the boats. There are seven rapids to be portaged in the La Losche River. There is a portage of twelve miles at La Losche called the "Long Portage," over which boats and supplies have to be portaged to the Clearwater River over a bad road. There are five rapids in the Clearwater River to be portaged; in one of these it is necessary to portage the boats also, a quarter of a mile.

The weather experienced on the trip was very bad, and it was almost impossible to keep anything dry, as it rained nearly all the time.

I attach the following table of distances. These I got from the Hudson's Bay Company, and are as nearly correct as it is possible for them to be without having the distances actually measured, as the Hudson's Bay Company's officials are travelling both summer and winter:—

	Miles,
Prince Albert to south end of Green Lake.....	150
South end of Green Lake to north end.. .. .	18
Hudson's Bay Company's post, Green Lake to Hudson's Bay Company's post, Ile a la Crosse.....	150

	Miles.
Hudson's Bay Company's post, Ile a la Crosse to Hudson's Bay	
Company's post, La Losche.....	160
La Losche Portage to Clearwater.....	12
Clearwater River to Fort McMurray.....	80
	<hr/>
Total.....	570
	<hr/>

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

D. M. HOWARD,

Inspector.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Prince Albert.

PRINCE ALBERT, 19th August, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to attach the following addenda to my report of the route.

GAME.

The lakes and rivers in this district are very well stocked with fish and the inhabitants catch them in great numbers as they are the main food supply during the winter. Whitefish, jack, pickerel and sucker are all taken in large numbers. Moose, bear and lynx are also very numerous as this district is very little travelled now.

TIMBER.

There is valuable timber all through this district whenever a market is opened for it, especially in the Clearwater River.

MINERALS.

I found at nearly every place I camped on the route mica in small quantities, also good specimens of iron on the banks of the Deep River. In Clearwater River I found good specimens of coal. And tar I found at the junction of the Clearwater and Athabasca oozing out in natural state, and the natives are in the habit of coming to this place to get tar for their birch bark canoes. All along the last twenty miles of the Clearwater, tar could be easily seen in the banks. I also passed four or five fine sulphur springs in the Clearwater River. I detected them by the odour peculiar to sulphur, which could be easily recognized at some distance. I drank some of the water in these springs and found it strongly impregnated with salt. This water may be of some value for medicinal purposes. I noticed places in the Clearwater River where parties had been prospecting, and was told that they had found good colours but not in paying quantities, but this I cannot vouch for as I did not see it myself.

MINING LICENSES.

The Klondyke parties were again anxiously inquiring as to what provision had been made for them to procure a mining license and to register their claims in the Liard district down the Mackenzie River. There was only a very small percentage of them with licenses, the remainder relying on being able to procure them down the river.

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

D. M. HOWARD,

Inspector.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Prince Albert.

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

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Summit of Chilkoot Pass—N. W. M. Police and Custom House—Winter 1897-8.
[GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU.]

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT S. B. STEELE, COMMANDING NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DISTRICT OFFICE, DAWSON, 10th January, 1899.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th November, 1898, together with those of the officers in my command.

I was in command of the Macleod district, North-west Territories, until 30th January, 1898.

On that date I received a telegram from the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police, directing me to leave by the first train to Vancouver for Yukon duty; written instructions to be received at that place from the Honourable the Minister of the Interior.

I left Macleod on the 30th January and arrived at Vancouver about 1 p.m. of the 31st. On my arrival I received mail from Victoria by Superintendent Perry, this contained my instructions from the Minister.

Superintendent Perry arrived from Victoria on the 2nd February, talked over matters with me and left on the same afternoon for Skagway by SS. "Islander."

I remained in Vancouver until the 6th leaving for Skagway on that afternoon per SS. "Thistle," the only boat available, a slow but seaworthy craft which had been used in the sealing trade.

I arrived at Skagway on the 14th February, and found that Inspector Wood, who was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of the Yukon at that place, had left for Little Salmon River, to place accounts before the commissioner for certification.

Superintendent Perry had left on the 10th for Bennett, via the White Pass, had sent Inspector Belcher and party to the Chilcoot summit by Dyea to establish and take command of a customs' post at that place. Superintendent Perry returned to Skagway on the 16th from Bennett by the Chilcoot and Dyea, and informed me that the posts on the White and Chilcoot Passes had been established. Inspector Strickland in charge of the White, and Inspector Belcher of the Chilcoot, each detachment provisioned for six months.

I started for Bennett by Dyea and the Chilcoot on 24th February, taking Constable Skirving with me, I reached the "Scales" on the 25th, but as a terrific storm was raging, which prevented me from finding the paths up the mountain, I retraced my steps to a place called the "Stone House," and waited there until the storm was over, I also telegraphed Superintendent Perry the cause of the delay. The storm abated to some extent on the 26th and Corporal Pringle reported to me from the summit, that Inspector Belcher had the flag hoisted, and was ready to collect customs duty. I sent orders by Corporal Pringle to Inspector Belcher to open customs office; and return to Skagway sending my baggage on to Bennett over the Chilcoot.

At this time there were many thousands of people living at a place called "Sheep Camp" some distance from the summit. Most were engaged in packing their supplies to the summit, all were apparently anxious to get through.

Chiefly owing to the fact that neither law nor order prevailed in that section, murder, robbery and petty theft were of common occurrence, the "shell game" could be seen at every turn of the trail, operations being pushed with the utmost vigour, so as not to lose the golden opportunity which they would be unable to find or take advantage of on the other side of the line in British Territory.

I met Superintendent Perry at Dyea on the 26th. He had not received my numerous telephone messages owing to negligence on the part of the operator, and was loath to return to Vancouver without having heard from me.

We returned to Skagway that day, Superintendent Perry leaving the same evening for Vancouver. When I arrived at Skagway I wrote out complete instructions on all points for the guidance of Inspectors Strickland and Belcher, while in command of the important posts on the passes. Inspector Wood returned from the Little Salmon on the 25th February.

From the date of my arrival in Skagway, until the 27th March, many important events took place and were duly reported to the department. The officers in charge of the summits displayed great ability, using great firmness and tact, were loyally supported by the non-commissioned officers and constables under their command, who under circumstances of the most trying character displayed the greatest fortitude and endurance, amidst the terrific snow storms which raged round their respective camps.

Large numbers of people were packing and hauling their supplies over the passes at this time, the rush to the Yukon being at its height, the office at Skagway was besieged at all hours of the day and night by people seeking information.

The town of Skagway at this time, and for some months later, was little better than a hell upon earth. The desperado commonly called "Soapy Smith" and a numerous gang of ruffians ran the town. Murder and robbery were daily occurrences, hundreds came there with plenty of money and the next morning had not sufficient to buy a meal, having been robbed or cheated out of their money. Men were seen frequently exchanging shots in the streets. On one occasion half a dozen in the vicinity, and around the North-west Mounted Police Offices, were firing upon one another, bullets passing through the buildings. There was a United States deputy marshal at Skagway at this time for the purpose of maintaining law and order, but no protection was expected from him.

An American expedition with supplies for the relief of American citizens, supposed to be starving in the Yukon Territory and Alaska, arrived a few days before the posts were established on the summits; they had reindeer and several hundreds of tons of provisions. The commanding officer pitched his camp at Dyea.

American troops under the command of Colonel Anderson; the 14th Infantry; were encamped at Skagway and Dyea. Major Rucker had been detailed to take charge of the relief expedition.

On assuming command of the North-west Mounted Police on the summits, I wrote to Major Walsh, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, explaining that I had been detailed to take it over; and that it had been necessary to take the men who had been freighting between Bennett and Lake LaBarge; a service which was very important owing to the fact that there was supposed to be a scarcity of food at Dawson.

Major Walsh who had decided to come out and meet the relief expedition received me en route. He arrived at Bennett in February, and camped there for the remainder of the winter.

From the date Superintendent Perry left and for two months after, I was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis and was forbidden by Dr. Runnalls to cross to Bennett until I had recovered. I remained on duty however and kept up my correspondence. I made a contract with Messrs. Bartlett Bros., to take our supplies from Bennett to the foot of LaBarge; Major Walsh at first objected to this arrangement but afterwards highly approved of it owing of the price being much lower than he expected.

Inspector Wood being in charge of the office and acting as paymaster for Major Walsh, was busily engaged with those duties and many others.

Inspector Cartwright arrived from Regina with twenty non-commissioned officers and constable on the 20th March for duty in the Yukon, and it having been reported to me many times by Doctors Grant and Runnalls that Inspector Strickland was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis that would become chronic if he was not relieved from his post on the summit of the White Pass, I left the non-commissioned officers and constables with Inspector Wood at Skagway and on the 25th March proceeded with Inspector Cartwright to the summit of the White Pass, placed him in charge of the post and ordered Inspector Strickland to Tagish for recovery. It was well that I did so, for he was in a very dangerous state.

I gave Inspector Cartwright all instructions I thought necessary to enable him to command the post with success. Remaining at the White Pass for two nights, I inspected everything, saw the customs collected and the manner of doing it, and that the officer in charge thoroughly understood his work.

I started for Bennett on the morning of the 27th March, stopped at the Log Cabin for the night and reached Bennett at noon of the 28th, the same day I called upon the Commissioner of the Yukon. Here I established my headquarters, as I deemed it to be the most convenient point to command the police in the Upper Yukon and to superintend the movement of the immense numbers of people entering the territory. Major Walsh gave me directions to take over command of all posts from Tagish to Selkirk in addition to those already under my command in British Columbia by the authority of the Honourable the Minister of the Interior.

On the 14th April Inspector Jarvis arrived with 18 non-commissioned officers and constables. After consulting with the Commissioner of the Yukon, I directed him (Inspector Jarvis) to select a suitable post well within the boundary line at Chilcat Pass, build good winter quarters and commence collecting customs. Also to make his reports on all matters through me, excepting such as would be necessary to send direct to the department.

During the month of April I suggested to Major Walsh that Inspector Wood (now Superintendent) should transfer his office to Bennett and later on to Tagish. On the 3rd May the major left over the ice for Dawson.

On the 7th July the Government did me the honour of appointing me a member of the council of the Yukon Territory (now separated from the North-west Territories), and officer commanding the North-west Mounted Police employed in the Yukon Territory and British Columbia.

Major Walsh arrived in Bennett on the 14th of August, leaving the following day via Chilcoot for Skagway.

On 30th August Commissioner Ogilvie with his staff arrived at Bennett. I had previously instructed Superintendent Wood, who had gone to Skagway on duty, to give every assistance in his power to enable the party to cross the pass. Some of the packers, as is usual with many of that class in this country, gave a great deal of trouble.

I had already arranged with the manager of the Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company to have a steamer in readiness.

Superintendent Wood having been appointed to the command of the Tagish district; (the territory being divided into two districts, one to be termed the Dawson district and the other the Tagish district, with the dividing line at the "Five Finger Rapids," and posts to be established at regular intervals between Dawson and Skagway); I proceeded with the Commissioner down the river to take up my headquarters at Dawson, arriving here on the 5th day of September.

The day before leaving, after consultation with Commissioner Ogilvie, I sent orders to Inspector Jarvis to leave Asst. Surgeon Fraser in charge of eight men at the detachment on Dalton Trail, and together with the balance of his detachment and all horses, to report to Superintendent Wood at Tagish. Also at the same time I sent similar orders to Inspector Primrose on the Stikine route to leave a non-commissioned officer and two constables at the barracks built there, and the remainder to report to Superintendent Wood.

WORK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

All the officers of the force serving in the Yukon Territory are Justices of the Peace for the province of British Columbia, the non-commissioned officers and men being constables of that province.

At Bennett, Captain Rant, Gold Commissioner and Stipendiary Magistrate for Nanaimo County, B.C., is stationed, consequently no officer of the North-west Mounted Police tried any cases at that point as I considered it would strengthen Captain Rant's position if they did not do so. The non-commissioned officers and constables, however, assisted him to the utmost in their power and were much appreciated.

During last winter prospectors went in on the ice to Atlin Lake, subsequently they discovered gold on Pine Creek in paying quantities. Some of these prospectors recorded claims at Tagish under the impression that Pine Creek was situated in the Yukon Territory. Fearing that there would be some confusion I left Bennett on the 31st July by the steamer "Kilbourne," and met Inspector Strickland near the mouth of Tooshi River on Taku Arm. He reported to me that he had been to Pine Creek and was satisfied that it lay in the Yukon territory. On the evening of the 1st August I reached Atlin River which I found to be wrongly placed on the map, went up the river part of the way by steamer, crossed the portage, and having ascertained that Pine Creek was many miles in British Columbia, I returned to Bennett. When I arrived there I found that a rush had commenced and, at Captain Rant's request, sent Sergeant Davis and Constable Woodhouse to prevent any breach of the peace that might occur owing to a number of people having staked their claims according to Yukon regulations; the presence of the police had a good effect, claim jumping and its attendant evils were prevented.

There are three detachments of police in British Columbia stationed at Bennett, White Pass and Lindeman.

Members of the North-west Mounted Police during the whole of last winter acted as follows in the province; reported to Captain Rant, Stipendiary Magistrate, any infringement of the timber regulations; saw that people reported and paid their dues, also that they did not trespass on ground allotted to other men. Captain Rant is perfectly satisfied with the manner in which these duties were performed.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Customs posts were, by the order of the Minister of the Interior, established at the summits about the middle of February under the command of Inspectors Belcher and Strickland.

Shortly after he was posted on the White Pass, Inspector Strickland became very ill and was relieved by Inspector Cartwright.

Large numbers of people were passing over the summits at this time, which necessitated great vigilance to be exercised to prevent the evasion of duties. Storms raged most of the time, a great depth of snow falling, on one occasion 6 feet on the level, in 24 hours. Such weather forced us to hurry the people forward as fast as possible to prevent them being caught in the storms, the result of which would have been many deaths.

As careful an examination of the goods as was possible was made, but if it had been done as strictly as in a good warehouse, or a better climate, large quantities of the goods would have been destroyed, a jam would have occurred on the summits and great suffering would have been caused. The officers found the majority of people so anxious to get on, that they gave very little trouble and the result was that when the goods were re-inspected at Tagish it was found that very few had underpaid their duty. During the time the duties were being collected on the passes, Mr. Godson, customs clerk from Victoria was attached to us, and it was intended that he should act as assistant to Inspector Belcher, but many people having, before the establishments of the posts on the summits, crossed and camped at the Log Cabin, Lindeman and Bennett, without having yet paid their duty, he was sent among them to order payment and directed to establish an office at Bennett. He completed his work before the end of May and was ordered to Tagish

to assist Inspector Strickland who was in command at that post. His duties were to inspect all goods passing down the river. It was found that only one or two individuals had underpaid their duty, and that to a very small amount.

Inspector Strickland superintended this and had a number of men detailed to assist in searching for contraband liquor and smuggled goods. For other particulars I refer you to the reports of that officer.

This work was done, as I have already explained to you, under trying circumstances, but our greatest difficulty was the scarcity of proper forms and stationery to enable us to carry out the duty as it should be done, and keep proper records.

A few complaints have been sent to the papers of the country; they are entirely without foundation, and as an offset to such things I may say that thousands of people, while I was stationed at Bennett in command, expressed to me their appreciation of the courteous manner in which they were treated by members of the North-west Mounted Police employed in connection with this department.

I must refer to Superintendent Wood's remarks *re* the payment of officers as sub-collectors of customs on the Chilcoot and White Passes, Lake Bennett and other points.

I recommended that they should get the usual percentage but it has not yet been paid.

The officers collected customs under difficulties hitherto unknown, the non-commissioned officers and constables assisting.

Precedents have been established for such payment, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the North-west Mounted Police in the North-west Territories, prior to the appointment of collectors of customs, having been allowed the usual percentage for performing this work. No collector was appointed in the North-west Territories until 1883, consequently the police force performed this duty for nine years with the greatest satisfaction to the department.

The officers appointed sub-collectors of customs were:—

Inspector Primrose, Stikine Route.

“ Strickland, Tagish, White Pass.

“ Jarvis, Dalton Trail.

“ Belcher, Chilcoot Summit.

“ Cartwright, White Pass Summit.

I was also appointed sub-collector of customs and was responsible for the proper performance of the work, all reports were made through me to Mr. Milne, the collector at Victoria.

PRISONERS AND LUNATICS.

The lunatics who are in our charge should be sent to the asylum at New Westminster, B.C., on the opening of navigation.

I have been informed, but not officially, that some of the long term prisoners are to be sent to the penitentiary at New Westminster. I cannot recommend this, on the score of economy, or otherwise, for the reason that the work done by the prisoners here is absolutely necessary. It is just as easy to look after fifty as twenty-five.

If men are hired to do the work, which would be the case if there were no prisoners, the expense would be very great, and important work (which will be done by the prisoners) will be the improvement of the streets of the town on which a gang of at least 25 may be kept working every day when the winter is over. They are now employed in cutting wood for the different offices, court-house, Yukon Field Force and North-west Mounted Police, shoveling snow, assisting cooks, &c.

SUPPLIES.

With regard to the supplies of the North-west Mounted Police and others in the pay of the Dominion, in the Yukon Territory, my opinion on the subject is the same as it was last spring. Supplies to come by the passes should be at Bennett before the 1st July, by doing so great expense will be saved; they can be shipped for Dawson and the

detachments, on scows which can be sent down in charge of members of the North-west Mounted Police intended to re-inforce the different posts. The more bulky articles for Dawson can be sent round by St. Michael.

Prior to their arrival, in case of accidents, there should be at least six month's supplies on hand at all posts.

The quality of the provisions up to date has been very good excepting the bacon which was too fat. None of the people in the country seem to have any use for fat, bacon, there should always be a fair mixture of fat and lean.

Beef during the past summer has been purchased when required. A contract was entered into with Mr. Fearon for 30,000 pounds. At that time the wholesale price of beef was 60 cents, it has since fallen owing to competition. A further contract is now being prepared for 12,000 pounds at 38 cents, as it is absolutely necessary to make an issue of fresh meat at least four times a week. The debilitated condition of the force in this district last spring has taught us that without liberal rations the men are more susceptible to disease.

Assistant Surgeon Thompson has made several recommendations with regard to diet which are worthy of consideration.

We should in any case have a supply of dog feed shipped in by the cheapest route from the outside, as the resources of the country in this respect seem very small. Of course a certain quantity of fish could be caught by our own dog drivers, and nets should be furnished to every detachment, not only for the purpose of supplementing the supply of dog feed, but to catch fish for the use of the force, thereby saving some expense.

The following are the supplies on hand on 1st November, 1898, Tagish district :—

Tagish.....	49	tons	provisions.
Bennett.....	4	"	"
Lindeman.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
White Pass.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
McClintock.....	2	"	"
White Horse Rapids.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
Upper LaBarge.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
Lower LaBarge.....	4	"	"
Hootalinqua.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
Big Salmon.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
Little Salmon.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
Tantalus.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"
Five Finger Rapids.....	3	"	"
Total.....	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"

Below is shown the quantities of supplies in the Dawson district, 1st, December 1898 :—

Fort Herchmer, Dawson.....	126	tons	provisions.
Fort Constantine, Cudahy.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
Indian River.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
Ogilvie, Sixty Mile.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"
Stewart River.....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	"
Half Way House.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
Selwyn.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
Selkirk.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
Hootchiku.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
On barge at Circle City.....	25	"	"
Total.....	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"

OFFICERS.

The following officers are serving in the Yukon Territory and British Columbia :—
 Superintendent Z. T. Wood, Commanding Tagish District.

Inspector Primrose, Bennett.

“ Starnes, Dawson, Acting Quarter Master and Paymaster.

“ Harper, Dawson, Sheriff.

“ Scarth, Dawson.

“ Strickland, Tagish.

“ Jarvis, “

“ Belcher, Dawson, in charge of the Town Station.

“ Cartwright, White Pass Post.

Asst. Surgeon Fraser, Dalton Trail Post.

“ Thompson, Dawson.

All these officers have submitted interesting reports of the duties performed by them since their arrival in the country.

I have had their cordial support and they are hardworking, capable and highly respected throughout the country.

Superintendent Wood was, on 1st July, 1898, promoted to his present rank, and given command of the Tagish District, which is very important ; it is unnecessary for me to say that he is a highly capable officer, exercising tact and judgment in all his dealings.

Dr. Thompson is Asst. Surgeon at Dawson, and has been most attentive to the sick. As medical officer he leaves nothing to be desired. He has, at least, 200 people including North-west Mounted Police, Yukon Field Force, Government officials and prisoners in his charge, and besides that he examines and reports upon all indigent sick people whose cases are brought to my notice, and can be seen daily dressing the wounds, frost bites, &c., of people who are too poor to pay for medical attendance. I beg particularly to draw your attention to his valuable report, and the recommendations contained therein.

While on the subject I think it well to point out that officers coming into the country should leave their families behind them, unless their employment is of such a character that it is not necessary to move them from the headquarters of the Division.

Officers transferred to this Territory for duty should not be permitted to leave the District on private affairs oftener than once in two years, and then only when they can be conveniently spared by the commanding officer for a short time, or are reported to be in a poor state of health.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

I cannot allow this report to be submitted without bringing to the favourable notice of the department :—

Reg. No. 959, Sergeant-Major Tucker, R.E., served in the Tagish District during last winter and part of the summer. He was stationed at the White Pass Summit in February and March, during the remainder of the winter he superintended the transport of supplies from Bennett to the foot of LaBarge, and was afterward sergeant-major at Tagish Post until he was transferred to Dawson (in charge of the Indian murderers) where he is now discharging the duties of sergeant-major for this district in a most satisfactory manner.

Reg. No. 543, Sergeant-Major Macdonell is reported upon by Superintendent Wood. He is a deserving non-commissioned officer, has been in the North-west Mounted Police since 1880. During the rebellion of 1885 he was acting sergeant major ; he also accompanied the Queen's Jubilee Contingent in 1897. While in England he took a course of instruction at the riding establishment at Canterbury and school of musketry at Hythe.

Reg. No. 1401, Sergeant-Major Barker is senior non-commissioned officer on the Dalton Trail Post, has many years' service and has performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner.

Reg. No. 2299, Staff-Sergeant Bates, hospital steward in Dawson District, is in my opinion one of the best men possible for the position, he is thoroughly experienced, kindly in disposition, and strictly attentive to his duties.

Reg. No. 1247, Staff-Sergeant Grahame, who is quartermaster-sergeant in Tagish District, was of great assistance to me in carrying out the duties of his department; he has had a thorough business training.

Reg. No. 988, Staff-Sergeant Hyles was at Skagway from August, 1897, to May, 1898, one of the most disagreeable detachments in my command. His duties were receiving and forwarding mails and stores, giving information to people entering the Yukon Territory, Superintendent Wood being in command, afterwards working in the pay office at Bennett and discharging the duties of acting sergeant-major at Tagish. He was then in charge of the Tantalus Butte detachment, and is now non-commissioned officer in charge of the district office at Dawson. He has fifteen years service in the North-west Mounted Police.

Reg. No. 1614, Staff-Sergeant Corneil has been serving in the Yukon Territory since August, 1897. Officers report favourably of him; he has been of valuable service to me during this autumn, latterly also, by an excellent report of the route and detachments from Tagish to this point, particulars of which are submitted.

Reg. No. 1128, Staff-Sergeant Raven is in charge of the detachment at the Forks of Bonanza and El Dorado. He is a conscientious, resolute, non-commissioned officer, highly thought of by the law-abiding citizens on all the creeks.

The remaining non-commissioned officers, with two exceptions, have been favourably reported upon and are doing excellent work.

PERMITS, LIQUOR, ETC.

Licenses have been issued to saloons, hotels and wholesale houses in numbers sufficient to meet the needs of the population, with the result that "dives" and low drinking dens are a thing of the past, never to return.

In licensing hotels, care has been taken that the people received good board and lodging. The saloons, which in a mining camp are mostly run in connection with concert halls, are orderly and well conducted.

Liquor permits were granted last winter and spring by the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson, Administrator of the North-west Territories, lists of which were sent to my office at Bennett by the Secretary of the Minister of the Interior, and were forwarded to Major Walsh, who was then at Dawson.

Some of them, owing to the irregularity of the mail, were late, and people were arriving with their liquor ahead of the receipt of the list. They had in their possession their permits duly signed, and as I had no orders to the contrary I let them pass on. Later on I got letters from Major Walsh to the effect that they should not have been allowed to pass, and that he thought that I was aware of it. I replied that I was quite in the dark on that point.

From that date I permitted no liquor to pass without having in my possession the list sent by the Honourable the Minister of the Interior. As a result several people with large quantities of liquor were detained at Bennett for some time, having to send their agents to Victoria to obtain authority to pass them through.

I consider the present system of granting permits unsuitable. They should, in my opinion, be signed by the Commissioner for the Yukon. It might be considered advisable to allow people to bring liquor in and pay the fee here after it was consigned; but it is questionable if that would not cause complications. For instance, the liquor might be smuggled into Alaska, a prohibited territory; or, after having passed Tagish, be disposed of in isolated camps without the owners reporting, and cause endless trouble to our already overworked force.

If the permit system is to be continued in the Yukon, I would suggest that the parties importing liquor report at Tagish, the fee to be collected there and a receipt given to protect them from any further demands.

When the license ordinance was passed, I was requested by the Commissioner in Council to act as one of the three license commissioners for the Territory. Messrs. D.

W. Davis, collector of customs at this port, and H. S. Wills, manager of the Bank of Commerce, were also appointed. We took our oaths of office before Inspector Belcher, Justice of the Peace.

At the first meeting of the board I was elected chairman. These offices are without salary. Messrs. Davis and Wills have great experience in such matters, and I think that the Council are to be congratulated on having two such men on the board.

Full instructions and a copy of the ordinances have been sent to all the non-commissioned officers and constables in charge of North-west Mounted Police posts in the Yukon Territory.

MAILS.

The mails between Skagway and Dawson up to the 1st July, 1898, were handled by the North-west Mounted Police exclusively.

Just prior to the first of July, I received orders from the Department to the effect that a Mr. Richardson, of Seattle, who has the contract for the Alaska mail for four years, was to carry the Canadian mail also, and that it would be a bi-monthly service.

Mails continued to arrive, but no sign of Mr. Richardson or his men, consequently I was obliged to send them forward by a non-commissioned officer or a constable. This gave a system of mails to and from Dawson two or three times a month until the end of October.

Mr. Richardson sub-let his contract to the Arctic Express Company, but up to this date they brought no mails through.

After consulting with the Commissioner for the Yukon, I arranged to send mail (official) out on the 1st and 15th of every month, until navigation opened or the winter trail was blocked. The first one departed on the 15th November, in charge of Corporal Richardson and dog driver Bell, with orders to the former to shorten the trail where possible, and to cause the detachment to assist him to make it practicable for travellers.

Corporal Richardson had orders to change dogs at every post and made very good time until he reached the eight mile cabin near Hootalinqua Post, when as he was about to go ashore with his outfit, the ice in the river began to move, broke up into pieces and swept the men down the stream, this occurred on the 30th November. The men narrowly escaped with their lives by hanging on to the limb of a tree—though every effort was made, the mail could not be recovered.

The Postmaster sent a mail out on the eighth of November.

I started the next mail on the first December, with orders that the dogs and men were to be changed at every post, and the mail to be kept going day and night, this train took all the official mail.

A mail was sent out from the post office on the 8th December, by the agent of the Arctic Express Company here, but the dog driver having no guarantee for his wages, handed it over to Corporal Green, at the Stewart River, who promptly forwarded it on by dog train.

On the 15th December, a third police train started out with mail from the post office and barracks.

The arrangement now is, by order of the Department, that I am to furnish escort and transport, for, from five hundred (500) to seven hundred (700) pounds of mail twice per month each way. This I am quite able to do and have directed that more dogs be pushed forward from Tagish.

I would have been able to have two dog trains at each detachment, were it not for the fact that en route to Skagway by Vancouver, about a hundred fine dogs unfortunately died. I am informed that only sixty have arrived, but with this number, in addition to those we already have, I hope to be able to convey the mails with more regularity and rapidity than ever known.

There are at least three months in the year when no mail can be transported via the Yukon River, viz.: two months between the close of navigation and the time the ice is fit to travel on, and at least one month before the opening of navigation, when rotting ice on the lakes, and the rivers breaking up, makes it impossible to travel.

The postmaster at Skagway reports that twenty-two (22) letters bearing Canadian

stamps were found in the various drop boxes in the town. Every letter had been opened, they were for places in Canada and the States.

MAGISTERIAL DUTIES IN THE DISTRICT.

As you are aware all the commissioned officers in the North-west Mounted Police serving in the Yukon Territory have the powers of two Justices of the Peace. In addition Lieutenant Colonel Evans has been appointed Justice of the Peace for Selkirk.

Inspector Harper being sheriff, the duties of which necessitate an office in the same building as the Territorial Court, performs magisterial duties daily, taking up the most important cases. He is well up in his work.

The remainder of the officers stationed here, in addition to their other duty, take the bench in alternate weeks.

POLICE DUTIES IN THE TOWN OF DAWSON.

On my arrival here I directed that the orderly officer would visit the town station at least once during the night. But as I preferred having a commissioned officer in charge of the town and vicinity, I transferred Inspector Belcher to this post for that purpose. In addition to his work in this connection, he takes his turn as magistrate and orderly officer; he is also inspector of licenses. Since taking over this town duty, he has made a great improvement in the place.

Prior to my taking command at Dawson, Superintendent Constantine was several years in charge of the North-west Mounted Police at Forty Mile and here. The work done and the reputation the force gained during that time must be considered most satisfactory to him, and particularly to the force in general.

Inspector Starnes, who is now performing the duties of quarter master and pay master, commanded the district from the time Superintendent Constantine left, until my arrival in September.

The great rush to this place through the passes, filling the town and vicinity with large numbers of men of many nationalities, many difficult matters had to be settled, disputes adjusted, law and order maintained.

In my opinion the work was done well.

CLOTHING.

The question of clothing being a very important one and so many different opinions being expressed on all sides; I assembled a board of officers consisting of Inspector Starnes, President; Inspectors Scarth and Belcher, members.

These officers have from ten to twenty-five years service and have been one to two winters in the Yukon Territory. I quote from their report, and would recommend that the following issues be made:—

ARTICLES TO BE ISSUED ON JOINING AND KEPT IN SERVICEABLE CONDITION AT THE CONSTABLE'S EXPENSE DURING HIS FIVE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Three pairs blankets, good woollen, 10 lbs.; 1 piece heavy canvas 9 x 8, this is on account of the oil sheet, usually issued, being too easily torn; 1 pea-jacket. This should be of first class quality of pilot cloth; 1 Klondyke fur cap. The men in Dawson have been supplied with a beaver Klondyke cap, the regimental cap having proved to be useless in such a climate, and in fact as far as the North-west was concerned have been far from a success); 1 kit bag; 1 haversack; 1 holdall; 1 knife, 1 fork, 1 spoon; 1 razor and case; 1 comb; 1 shaving brush; 1 cloth brush; 1 button brush; 1 button brass; 1 sponge; 1 burnisher; 1 cup; 1 saucer; 1 plate; 1 palliasse; 1 pillow case; 2 pairs sheets; 1 tuque, woollen; 1 pair braces; 2 towels; 1 pair blanket straps; 1 slicker, short black; 1 duck parka (to be of the same colour as the stable clothing (with shoulder straps): it

is important that we should adhere to one colour and where there is comfort and utility, appearances should not be sacrificed).

ARTICLES TO BE ISSUED ANNUALLY.

Two pair drawers (should be closely knitted as thick and fine as consistent with durability); 2 undershirts (should be closely knitted as thick and fine as consistent with durability); 2 overshirts, flannel, heavy; 1 pair native gauntlet mitts, lined (these are made in the Yukon Territory); 1 tunic serge, pockets on breast with buttoned flap (same as officers serge, or the stable jacket supplied to the Jubilee Contingent); 3 pairs breeches; 6 pairs socks, woollen; 3 pairs stockings, black and heavy with coloured strings; 1 pair field boots, Elcho (these could be made in Canada on the same pattern as the English); 1 pair brown leather gauntlet gloves; 1 pair stable trousers, lined; 2 pairs stable trousers, unlined; 1 stable jacket, lined; 1 stable jacket, unlined; 1 pair Klondyke laced boots, hob nails; 3 pairs mocassins with eyelets.

ARTICLES TO BE ISSUED PERIODICALLY.

Hip rubber boots, 1 pair 1st and 1 pair 3rd years; Dolge's long felt boots, 1 pair 1st and 1 pair third years; sweaters, 1 pair 1st and one pair 3rd years (the sweaters in present use are poor colour, should be garnet, this colour is important, and from what I have seen, is durable and handsome.

ARTICLES TO BE SUPPLIED THE DETACHMENTS AND REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE DIVISION.

Two wolf-skin robes; 3 Parkas; 3 pair ice creepers.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A very good ordinance for the prevention of fire was passed by the Commissioner in Council.

There being several experts on this subject in the city, they were taken into consultation and gave many useful hints. Mr. Fletcher, the present chief of the Volunteer Fire Brigade has, accompanied by a member of the North-west Mounted Police, made a complete inspection of every building in the town of Dawson. His instructions to the people have been strictly carried out, as all are anxious that such a calamity as a fire in such a remote part of the country and such a severe climate, should not occur.

Fortunately for the town of Dawson, enterprising persons had imported a steam fire engine, two chemicals and other appliances. They have been temporarily taken over by the Yukon Council, which has granted a considerable sum towards payment.

A volunteer fire brigade has been formed with Mr. Fletcher as chief. Excellent service has been rendered by them up to date; through their promptitude many fires have been extinguished, and I may safely state that had it not been for the Fire Brigade and such good appliances the greater part of the town of Dawson would have been in ashes long ago.

A fire which took place on the 14th October and burnt a block was only extinguished through great exertion being made by the citizens, Commissioner's Staff, Yukon Field Force and North-west Mounted Police. Under the new ordinance non-commissioned officers and constables of the force are "ex-officio" fire constables, with power to call upon all persons to assist when required.

The Babcock fire extinguisher has been furnished to each Government building, occupied as boarding house or office.

FORAGE.

Forage should be shipped on the opening of navigation.

BUILDINGS.

During the summer I obtained authority from the department to have quarters built for the detachments at Lindeman (entrance to Chilcoot Pass) and Log Cabin (White Pass Post).

I gave orders to Inspectors Belcher and Cartwright to proceed with the construction and sent them lumber, tools, nails, etc., these buildings are now complete (vide the report of Superintendent Wood).

Orders were given to Inspector Strickland to enlarge the square at Tagish, erect a store house, guard room, officer's quarters and offices. I sent tools, lumber and nails. Superintendent Wood, on taking over command of the Tagish District, completed the work, except a guard room, and sergeant's quarters which are now in course of erection (vide report).

When Corporal Holmes was sent down with the boats containing re-inforcements and supplies for the detachments between Tagish and Selkirk, I gave orders that buildings should be erected at the points detailed, if there were no buildings already there, and sent as much material as I could spare. Plans were sent by boat to enable the men to build the quarters in a uniform style. Some of them were never delivered, but the detachments are satisfactory. During the summer I sent flooring and other building material.

On my way to Dawson I had the benefit of the advice of Commissioner Ogilvie as to the most suitable points to erect the posts already recommended.

On the 15th September, Inspector Harper left under my orders by SS. "Canadian" to establish outposts at the places selected, and to cause the buildings at Selkirk to be improved. Plans were supplied him and the duty was performed to my entire satisfaction.

The places selected were as follows :—

Indian River.	31	miles	from	Dawson.
Ogilvie.	51	"	"	"
Stewart River.	75	"	"	"
Half-Way House.	111	"	"	"
Selwyn.	156	"	"	"
Hootchiku.	237	"	"	"
Five Fingers.	255	"	"	"
Tantalus Butte.	275	"	"	"

These were completed (with the exception of Stewart, built earlier in the year) some time ago and are comfortable and roomy. Improvements are to be made during the winter on some of those which were built on the Lewes River the previous autumn.

I purchased from the Klondyke, Yukon and Stewart River Pioneer Company, Limited (Manager Mr. J. Rudd Perry), the whole of the lumber in their yards just below Cariboo crossing. This was about 75,000 feet and was obtained at a very reasonable price, giving sufficient lumber for the posts at White Pass, Lindeman, Bennett, Tagish, Miles Cañon and other detachments, to the Little Salmon.

On my arrival here on the 6th September, I found that no steps had been taken to provide sufficient prison accommodation, officers' quarters, sergeant's quarters or hospital. The new guard room had only twenty-four cells, the new quarter master's store was too small, and the offices not sufficient in number, there being no district or Quarter Master's Office.

The quarters formerly occupied by Superintendent Constantine were only sufficient in size for rooms for three Officers (four are now occupying them). I had therefore to obtain authority to erect an addition to the guard room of a wing containing 34 cells, a prisoner's yard and a latrine.

The hospital, containing two wards, both of which when completed were full of typhoid fever patients. The old buildings used as hospitals have been since made into sergeant major's and sergeant's quarters. The commanding officer's quarters, office and district office have been built.

As it was necessary that quarters should be provided for fifty officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Yukon Field Force, who are stationed here in the performance of duties which it would be impossible for us to do without being re-inforced to that extent, I obtained authority for the construction of officers quarters, sergeant's quarters, orderly room, barrack rooms, kitchen and mess room for them.

Later on, a building which was rented as a police station in town was destroyed by fire, and I found it necessary to recommend the erection of a suitable station, which has been built. A building containing quarters for Judge Dugas, Territorial Court room and Sheriff's office has been erected. All the building was superintended by Inspector Starnes.

The hospital, jail, commanding officer's quarters, quarters for the Yukon Field Force and court-house were built by contract, tenders being asked for and the lowest accepted, the town station was built by hired men, Sergeant Davis was foreman. Considering the fact that there was no seasoned lumber, the buildings are of good quality, and in fact comfortable, and were constructed at as low a price as possible.

Previous to my arrival, Inspector Starnes, by authority of Major Walsh, built quarter-master's store, orderly room and guard room; they were well constructed but too small.

For next year, in the interests of economy and health, it will be necessary to tear down the buildings on the right and left of the old square, level the ground, and move the old stockade and drain the enclosure. It will be necessary to erect a building 30 x 100 to be used as quarters, mess room and kitchen for the corporals and constables. An addition of 30 x 80 to the Quarter Master's Store.

Whether the Yukon Field Force remain here or not these improvements are necessary, in the event of that force leaving the country at least fifty more police will be required in these barracks.

A building was purchased at the forks of Bonanza and El Dorado suitable for the detachment at that point.

Previous to the arrival of Commissioner Ogilvie, in the Yukon Territory, orders had been given for the erection of a prison at Fort Constantine, on the Forty Mile River, to contain the long term prisoners. On glancing over the situation, I came to the conclusion that the place was unsuitable. The prisoners would have greater facilities for escape, and their work, to a great extent, would not be of a useful nature. I ordered that the building operations should cease, and with the Commissioner's approval, I also ordered the transfer here of all the prisoners and half of the detachment in charge of them.

The matter was no sooner brought to notice than the escape of a prisoner hastened the transfer. It was carried out and the escort and prisoners arrived here on the 28th September.

Fort Constantine is fifty-four miles down stream and only forty miles from the International boundary; means of communication are not easy, regular inspection would be difficult and take officers away from more useful work, from which they could ill be spared. Here the prisoners are inspected twice a day by the orderly officer. There is a strong guard over them and I am enabled to make an inspection several times a week and often daily.

SCHEDULE of Buildings erected during the year in Tagish District.

White Pass Summit	Log Cabin	
	Barracks, &c.	50 x 20
	Store and guard room	16 x 24
	Officer's quarters	16 x 24
	Stable	14 x 25
Chilcoot Summit	Cabin	
Lindeman	Barracks	50 x 20
	Store and guard room	40 x 16
	Officers quarters	36 x 14
Bennett	Officer's quarters	
Cariboo Crossing	Cabin	
Tagish Post	Offices	30 x 20
	Quarter master's stores	80 x 30
	Mess room and kitchen	60 x 20
	Officer's quarters	30 x 20
	Sergeant's quarters	50 x 20
McClintock Barracks		30 x 20
	Store house	16 x 12
White Horse Rapids	Barracks	40 x 20
Upper La Barge	"	20 x 16
	Store house	14 x 12
Lower La Barge	Barracks	23 x 17
	Store house	23 x 20
Hootalinqua	Barracks	30 x 17
	Store house	17 x 11
Big Salmon	Officer's quarters	16 x 12
Little Salmon	"	16 x 12
Tantalus Butte	Barracks	30 x 20
	Store house	20 x 16
Five Fingers	Barracks	30 x 20
	Store house	22 x 17

SCHEDULE of buildings erected during the year in the Dawson District.

Fort Herchmer, Dawson	Commanding officer's quarters	30 x 24
	Officers' quarters, additions	18 x 18
	" "	18 x 16
	Hospital	65 x 20
	" Lean-to	25 x 10
	Sergeant's quarters	18 x 12
	Guard room (24 cells)	70 x 30
	" extension (34 cells)	80 x 24
	Quarter master's store	80 x 30
Yukon Field Force	Barracks	
	Officer's quarters	36 x 22
	Sergeant's quarters	30 x 20
	" Lean-to	16 x 12
	Barracks	150 x 20
	" Lean-to	60 x 20
Court House		50 x 24
	Wing	28 x 16
	" Lean-to	12 x 10
Town Station, Fort Constantine	Barrack room converted into jail containing 16 cells, mess room, guard room, kitchen and wash room.	
	Old guard room converted into officer's quarters and office.	

Indian River.....	Detachment building.....	32 x 22
	Store-house.....	18 x 16
Ogilvie (sixty mile).....	Detachment building.....	32 x 22
	Store-house.....	16 x 25
Stewart.....	Detachment building.....	34 x 27
	Store-house.....	16 x 12
Half Way House.....	Detachment building.....	32 x 22
	Store-house.....	20 x 17
Selwyn.....	Detachment building.....	32 x 22
	Store-house.....	20 x 17
Selkirk.....	Detachment building.....	30 x 20
	Store-house.....	16 x 12
Hoot-chi-ku.....	Detachment building.....	30 x 20
	Store-house.....	16 x 22

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT DAWSON.

Under the health ordinance of the North-west Territories, I was appointed by the council to take charge of that department in the Yukon Territory.

I appointed Dr. Thompson health officer, and directed him to make a report, and do everything that was necessary to prevent an outbreak of disease; the people being ordered to do everything in their power to that end.

It has been necessary to appoint a Sanitary Inspector temporarily, as it would be impossible for the health officer to do the work unaided. Mr. Tobin, who is attached to the North-west Mounted Police, is performing the duty, being at the present time on a tour of inspection, giving directions to the people, *re* the disposal of refuse and offal.

All are cheerfully complying with instructions. During the coming spring and summer, unless great care is taken, there will be a serious outbreak of disease. The town is situated on a frozen swamp, thousands of people camped over the ground last summer, leaving deposits of every imaginable kind of filth.

With regard to drainage, etc., and other sanitary precautions, I would recommend that steps be taken to obtain from the civic authorities of cities in Siberia, which are situated under the same climatic conditions as Dawson, as much information as possible with regard to all matters pertaining to public health.

There are, as you are aware, several fine cities in that country which have been in existence a very long time, it would be well for us, therefore, to take advantage of what they have learnt and not grope in the dark.

NAVIGATION.

The past season has proved conclusively that the Upper Yukon can be navigated by steamers capable of carrying a considerable number of passengers, and cargoes of a moderate size. The only interruption of the Lewis River being Miles Cañon and the White Horse Rapids; a good tramway was built, over the portage 5 miles in length, last spring and was operated by Mr. Norman McCaulay.

For Police purposes, as reported frequently before, we are very much handicapped during summer in carrying out our duties by the want of steam launches. It is impossible to work up against the current of the Yukon and its tributaries, and render efficient service in the prevention of crime and the capture of criminals unless we are provided with at least three powerful launches propelled by machinery. One launch to be ready for use here, one at Tagish and another at Selkirk.

They should be large enough to carry, with provisions and outfits, from six to ten men, and be capable of overhauling the fastest steamer on the river.

Navigation opened early in June and closed late, the last steamer reaching the White Horse Rapids on the 1st November. The following boats:—Steamers "Ora," "Joseph Closet," "Willie Irving," "Columbia," "Canadian" and "Anglian" were regularly employed, although later on in the season a few boats which came up the Yukon from St. Michaels, made a few trips to the White Horse Rapids.

The steamer "Anglian," built on Lake Teslin, by Mr. Maitland Kersey, manager of a strong company (the Canadian Development Company, Limited) made one trip down the Hootalinqua or Teslin River; on her return trip, however, owing to the low water she struck a rock, stove a hole in her side and had to return to Selkirk for repairs.

The season of navigation on that river, for this year was very short

Good navigable water is found between Bennett and other points on Tagish, Taku Arm to the mouth of the Atlin River, which empties the waters of Atlin Lake into Taku Arm. Atlin River for the greater part of the season could be navigated by powerful light draft steamers, the strength of the current being the principal difficulty. By this means the mining camps which now exist, and many others, probably to be established on the streams running into Atlin Lake, can be supplied with all that is necessary to enable the miners to work with profit.

There is a small portage of about two miles between the Lake and Taku Arm, which can be converted into a good wagon or sleigh road. A large portion of Atlin Lake is in the Yukon Territory.

The first steamer "Bellingham" left Bennett for Dawson about the 1st June, and the last boat to take passengers to the White Horse left Dawson, on the 20th October.

When I first went down the river I found that accidents were of almost daily occurrence. This was in great measure occasioned by inexperienced men running boats through the Rapids and Cañon, in the capacity of pilot, many taking through women and even children. This I immediately stopped and gave orders that, in future, only really qualified "swift water" men were to be allowed to act as pilots. Since then no lives have been lost, and only a small quantity of general goods.

Constable Dixon has been of invaluable assistance to the public in running the White Horse Rapids. He is one of the best pilots on the river, and with one exception has brought through safely every boat he has handled.

I would suggest that buoys be placed to mark all dangerous rocks, etc. This I consider would be a great value in the cause of humanity during the coming year.

MINING ASSISTANCE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

During the spring I issued a great many miner's licenses, and the same was done by Inspectors Strickland and Jarvis, also a few by Inspectors Belcher and Cartwright.

From reports I received, I recommended Inspector Jarvis, Dalton Trail, as Recorder for the Yukon Territory and that part of British Columbia. On Inspector Jarvis leaving that post for Tagish, I recommended that Asst. Surgeon Fraser, who was in charge for the winter at that point, should be appointed recorder in his place, it having been found that the Dalton Trail post was not sufficiently important in the winter time to admit Inspector Jarvis being spared from duty on this side of Bennett.

A considerable number of claims were recorded and, of course, return duly made to the proper officer. Inspector Strickland was recorder at Tagish, the duties being taken over by Superintendent Wood in November. Corporal Green is recorder for the Stewart River district (where he is assisted by Mr. Collin McGregor), giving much satisfaction. The non-commissioned officer in charge of Fort Constantine is recorder for the Forty Mile district.

Mining is being pushed vigorously, in the Klondike and Indian River districts particularly.

There are 8,086 men actually working their claims in the above districts, and fully two thousand more are making preparations, such as building cabins and other necessary preliminaries.

Constable Dunn reports that coarse gold has been found on a creek, an un-named tributary of the Big Salmon. As already reported, I have written him for further particulars.

The consensus of opinion on the output for this season's work is that it will be at least double that of last year.

Superintendent Wood's report gives particulars of mining in the Tagish district and northern British Columbia.



AT THE FORD NEAR THE SUMMIT, SKAGUAY TRAIL, ALASKA.

Some exceptions having been taken to members of the North-west Mounted Police Force being permitted to stake claims in the Yukon Territory, I would respectfully suggest that this matter be decided as soon as possible.

The mining laws do not prohibit any one from locating mining property, and I do not believe the few claims that have been staked by members of the force have been the means of causing injury to the public; in fact, quite the contrary, besides it would be well to note that the members of the force are British subjects, and anything that they may make in their honest efforts will contribute to the prosperity of the Dominion.

The number of claims staked is very few, and in most cases those who own mining property have partners working it, they themselves losing no time in attending to this.

ACCIDENTS.

With regard to the Chilcoot snowslide, it was reported to me on the 26th April by Inspector Belcher, in command of the Chilcoot Summit. I then ordered that he would send a party down to be present when the bodies were being exhumed, care being taken to see what property they had on them, and the names and addresses of each one to be noted. On receipt of a list of the casualties, I transmitted a copy to the Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police, and also to Major Perry, Vancouver.

A committee of respectable citizens of the United States of America, who were authorized to collect effects of deceased Americans, waited on Inspector Belcher and asked permission to take over and check any property that the unfortunates had stored on the British side of the boundary.

Inspector Belcher having satisfied me that the people forming the committee had authority to act and were trustworthy, I permitted them to take possession of the effects of the dead.

Of course, I was in no way responsible for anything that was done on the other side of the line, further than to see that the interests of British subjects were looked after properly.

Five or six were rescued and fifty-three killed in this terrible accident. It is a good thing that the avalanche came down in bad weather when the people on the trail were fewer in number than usual.

DRILL.

The men composing this command were well drilled when sent here. There are no facilities or time for such work here.

I am quite satisfied with their efficiency in that respect.

I do not think any members of the force should be sent into this country who are not already in a state of training, not only in drill, but in a knowledge of law duties and the powers of their rank.

LECTURES.

No lectures have been delivered in the Yukon Territory, there not being a sufficient supply of books for the purpose. These books have been asked for and I trust will be supplied in a short time.

There is more necessity for a knowledge of law and other duties by members of the North-west Mounted Police than any force in Canada, for the reason that they are thrown so much on their own resources at times, and in such isolated positions, that when action is necessary to be taken, they have no one to turn to for advice.

The "Criminal Code," "Ordinances of the North-west Territories," "Ordinances of the Yukon Territory," "Statutes of Dominion of Canada," and "Mining Regulations" are necessary at every post, and I trust will be supplied, as they are in the North-west Territories.

FOREST FIRES.

Tremendous fires have, during the past summer, raged throughout the Yukon Territory and Northern British Columbia.

From the time that the rush of boats to Dawson commenced from Bennett, through the carelessness and wilful neglect of individuals, nearly every mile of timber on the Yukon River was in flames. Notices had been previously posted by Mr. Willison, Crown Timber Agent, who took a trip down the river for the purpose of looking after the interests of his department. I had people warned at every station where boats were forced to land, however, nothing would have prevented the destruction of the timber, but the patrolling of the river with fast launches, arresting the perpetrators and instructing the people how to place their camps.

That a great many of these fires were caused by ignorance is evident from the fact that after having been directed so to do, the great majority placed their camp fires on the beach and extinguished them with water.

All the detachments have strict orders on the subject of forest fires and printed notices have been placed at every conspicuous point.

FUEL.

The price of fuel in this country is very high. Fortunately at most outlying posts the force are able to supply their own fuel, but in Dawson, where this cannot be done, the expense is enormous.

Previous to my arrival, Inspector Starnes had let a contract for 450 cords of wood, at \$19.25 per cord. But the reinforcement of the Yukon field force having been required, I was obliged to contract for 400 cords more, at \$22.50 and \$25.75 per cord.

The coal discovered at no great distance from Dawson may in future lower the price of all kinds of fuel considerably.

GAME AND FISH.

From reports received there is an abundant supply of game, viz.: Moose, cariboo, etc.

The game laws in the North-west Territories are in force.

Fish were supposed to be plentiful in the upper lakes, but the supply has been over-estimated. With two miles of net a Mr. Gautier, on Lake LaBarge, did not catch sufficient to supply us with ten tons. On hearing the glaring reports of the quantities of fish in the Yukon and its tributaries, I at least expected that we could catch enough fish to feed our dogs, winter and summer.

INDIANS.

There are small villages of Indians at Dawson, Forty Mile, Selkirk, Hootchiku, LaBarge, McClintock, Tagish Houses and Taku Arm, also at the Dalton Trail.

They are as a rule a peaceable but greatly inferior race to those with whom we have been accustomed to deal in the North-west Territories, with the exception of a few bands near the Dalton Trail.

The behaviour of the Nantuck boys, at the mouth of the McClintock River, in murdering Meehan and wounding Fox, seems to indicate that the Indians of this country are as treacherous as any in the North-west Territories.

Church of England and Roman Catholic missionaries have been working among them many years, notably at Selkirk, Dawson and Fort Constantine.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections are made of any and every institution connected with any barracks used by any portion of the North-west Mounted Police under my command in this territory and in British Columbia.

The strictest discipline is maintained at all these points.

In Dawson, the orderly officer inspects mess room, hospital, guard room and prisoners at work and in cells daily.

The commanding officer inspects the above places several times a week, the prison daily when possible.

The outposts of the Tagish district will be visited during the winter, Dalton Trail from time to time by an officer, and an officer will also patrol from Tagish to Dawson, reporting upon and noting everything that may come under his notice. In like manner one will proceed from here to "Five Fingers" and return.

Inspector Scarth is now on inspection duty at Fort Constantine. He will proceed up the river on his return from there.

TRANSPORT.

We have a large number of Peterborough canoes, quite sufficient for our present wants and in excellent order. Several are always held ready for use at Dawson and Tagish; from the latter place to Selkirk each detachment has been supplied with one, posts on the lower river will be furnished with dog or horse sleds this winter.

Sufficient Yukon sleds are distributed for winter service.

Two bob-sleighs are required here; they should be light and strong.

I was informed that there were ten sets of sleighs at Skagway, but Superintendent Wood reports that only eight were received and shipped to the Dalton Trail. They are not required there, therefore, I will order them in to Tagish and here.

POPULATION.

The trail from Skagway to Bennett was, last winter, crowded with people hurrying to the lakes to build their boats. "Caches" of supplies were to be seen at every point of the trail. The greatest number of people were coming by the Chilcoot Pass.

From the head of Lake Lindeman to Tagish, people were to be seen whip sawing lumber and building boats, and the scene was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed. People hurrying through in thousands, using every means of transport, some packing loads on their back, some hauling sleds, others using dog trains, men and dogs hitched up together, and hundreds of sleds propelled over the ice by means of sails. The animals used for freighting were horses, mules, oxen and dogs. The majority of people were new to this kind of work, and belonged to every race except Chinamen. The Mounted Police were in request in every direction. The whole demeanour of the people changed the moment they crossed the Summit. The pistol was packed in the valise and not used. The desperado, if there, had changed his ways, no one feared him. The Commissioner of the Yukon early in the year issued an order that no one would be permitted into the Yukon Territory without having a year's provisions; this was strictly enforced, notices had been posted in Skagway, Dyea and other important points. The regulation, I think, although only an order from the Commissioner, enforced by the North-west Mounted Police, was a wise one and has saved the country much expense and has prevented a great deal of suffering in the Yukon this winter, there being thousands of people here now, who if that order had not been enforced, would either starve or be fed by public subscription or at government expense; for they have no money or means to purchase food. From the time I arrived in Bennett until I left on the 1st September, I was until from 9 o'clock in the morning to nearly midnight, busy with thousands of people who desired information on all points. Every individual in the police force was considered a bureau of information, was questioned about every thing imaginable and gave general satisfaction.

The demeanour of all ranks was so soldier-like and obliging, that they became general favourites, particularly with American citizens.

The population of Dawson at present is 4,236, but the empty cabins and houses of people who have gone up on the creeks to their claims, or are prospecting, are sufficient to contain 3,000 people more. An accurate count has been made, therefore these statistics can be relied on.

Two non-commissioned officers leaving Tagish within a week of one another (about the middle of December) estimate that they met '300 people on their way out, between that place and Dawson.

The population of the creeks in the Klondike and Indian River mining districts is as follows:—

Moose-hide	Creek	60
Deadwood	"	2
Bonanza	"	3,540
Eldorado	"	945
Hunker	"	1,400
Dominion	"	1,917
Sulphur	"	680
Bear	"	540
All Gold	"	132
Too Much Gold	"	54
Leota	"	36
Eureka	"	36
Quartz	"	260
Swede	"	25
Selwyn River District		200
Stewart	"	3,500
Forty Mile	"	200
Selkirk and other Districts		5,000

The rush by boat from Bennett and other points down commenced on the 29th May, and remarkable as was the spectacle the previous winter of hundreds of people crossing into Canadian territory over the stormy mountain passes, hauling sleds, packing enormous loads, driving goats, mules, dogs and horses, it was completely eclipsed by the tremendous fleet of boats that started down the river.

From one point on Lake Bennett I counted on an eight mile stretch of water, over eight hundred boats under full sail; and for forty-five miles at no point were the boats more than 200 yards apart.

Inspector Strickland and his men were kept busy night and day, inspecting the boats, taking the names and addresses of people and examining goods for intoxicants. Just before the opening of navigation I caused the names and addresses of every one to be obtained; the boats to be numbered and these particulars to be kept in a register at Tagish, so that in the event of boats being cast away or smashed up in the rapids or other places and the occupants not found, we will be in a position to give some information of the fate of these people. The register being complete would enable us to ascertain the whereabouts of their relatives.

Of the number that came in it is estimated that 4,000 went down the river to points in Alaska or returned home via St. Michael.

DEATHS.

My orders to the command were that in the event of a death occurring the senior of the force in the vicinity would obtain full particulars, ascertain the names of the companions, address, amount of money and other property in possession at time of death. A medical certificate should be obtained if possible, the body buried decently and a mark placed over the grave, the relatives were then to be communicated with and the estate in this country settled up in accordance with the instructions of the legal representatives.

These affairs were settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Expressions of good will and gratitude have been received from the relatives of the unfortunate people.

There is now, however, a public administrator, Mr. Gwillim, who relieves us of a little responsibility, we still having to supply all the particulars.

One hundred and thirty-seven deaths occurred at Dawson during the year from the following causes:—

Cause.	No.	Cause.	No.
Typhoid fever	84	Abscess	1
Pneumonia	11	Blood poisoning	1
Scurvy	8	Brain fever	1
Dysentery	5	Suicide	2
Injuries	4	Kidney disease	1
Hemorrhage	3	Tumor on brain	1
Heart disease	3	Stomach trouble	1
Pleurisy	3	Appendicitis	1
Bowel complaint	2	Suffocation	1
Frozen limbs	2		
General debility	1	Total	137
Consumption	1		

YUKON FIELD FORCE.

There are stationed at this post, three officers, nine non-commissioned officers and forty-one (41) of the Yukon Field Force. Fifty of the detachment were sent from Selkirk and arrived here on the 2nd October, under the command of Captain Burstall, Captain Ogilvie accompanying him

I had the quarters almost ready when they arrived, they moved into them on the 31st October.

I had requisitioned for these troops, owing to the fact that the strength of the North-west Mounted Police in Dawson was entirely inadequate; instead of 70 men being in the post, and 30 additional ready to proceed to up river posts as far as "Five Finger" detachment, I found that there were only 51 overworked men here of all ranks. It being very necessary that sentries should be furnished for the banks, guard room, and escorts for the prisoners, in addition to the guards and escorts already supplied by us. I therefore wrote as follows:

To the Commissioner, Yukon Territory, Dawson.

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that on my arrival here I ascertained the strength of the force at this point was insufficient to carry on the duties they have to perform, and supply the necessary police protection for other portions of the district. The total strength north of "Five Fingers" is sixty-eight including officers and sick, there being several of the latter in hospital suffering from typhoid fever.

"Four detachments have to be provided from here to Selkirk to complete the chain connecting the two districts which will reduce our strength by twenty. We have so many guards and other duties to perform that I request most respectfully this post be brought up to its full strength by reinforcement from Colonel Evans's regiment, of fifty (50) non-commissioned officers and men under the command of their own officers. Less than that number would be insufficient, owing to the fact that fourteen or fifteen men will be required daily for duty, a less number would make it too hard for them. The men of Colonel Evan's regiment can take the guard of three men per day on the jail, banks, and assist in superintending the prisoners at work. The police would have to perform the duties of jailer's provosts, escorts on prisoners, night duty in town, furnishing fully fifteen men for that purpose, from a considerably less strength. It will be necessary that quarters be built for the troop reinforcing us, and I would recommend that this be proceeded with at once and constructed in continuation of the barracks. Colonel Evans will be able to furnish a report of what he requires and Inspector Starnes can superintend the buildings, as it is probable that the police strength will be brought up to the number laid down in the Order in Council, and the militia relieved.

"This is, I consider under the circumstances, a moderate request, for to have the duties conducted in a thoroughly suitable manner, Dawson should have a garrison of 100 non-commissioned officers and men, that is a force equal to a full division of the Mounted Police. Detachments will also be needed at the "Forks" and other places before long.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) S. B. STEELE,
Supt. Commdg. N. W. M. P.

This met with a prompt response. Colonel Evans, being here was consulted as to the amount of Barrack accommodation he would require, and arrangements for rationing his men.

The fire in Dawson occurred on 14th October, and it became necessary to place a sentry on the Government building to give the alarm in case of necessity, this together with a considerable increase of prisoners caused the force, both Yukon and Mounted Police, to be harder worked than ever, the men only getting two nights in bed, consequently I again wrote as follows:—

To the Commissioner, Yukon Territory, Dawson.

re YUKON FIELD FORCE.

SIR,—“I have the honour to request that twenty more men be sent down from Selkirk, to reinforce Captains Burstall's command. The duty here is heavier than I anticipated, the men only having two nights in bed, which will result in sickness, when the colder weather comes on.

Twenty per cent of my men are still in hospital with typhoid fever, which necessitates a great demand upon the Yukon Field Force for escorts for prisoners.

If Colonel Evans sends the reinforcements in detachments, I can assist to get them here by means of the dog trains at each post of ours.

There is room enough in the barracks here for the twenty, to allow them enough space to occupy without detriment to their health.

I have the honour to be, sir
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) S. B. STEELE, *Supt.*
Commanding N. W. M. P., Yukon Territory.

On the 3rd January, 1899, sixteen of this complement arrived, which will make duty much lighter. The officers are a pleasant addition to our mess, and the whole force works in perfect harmony with us. The men are a fine athletic well trained lot, reflecting great credit on the country.

I cannot close this section without mentioning that Captain Burstall, the Commanding Officer of the Company stationed here and his officers, Captains Ogilvie and Bennett have, on every occasion, rendered the police force most valuable assistance when necessary.

DAWSON POST OFFICE.

Inspector Harper was Postmaster from October, 1897, to October, 1898, when Mr. Hartman relieved him. Corporal Carter, four constables and eight civilians carried out the duties of the office. The building was insufficient in size but a better one could not be obtained; the result was many complaints were made of the delay in getting letters, people having to wait for hours before being served.

Since the arrival of Commissioner Ogilvie this has been rectified, the office being commodious and well arranged. As soon as I had time to look into things, I obtained Commissioner Ogilvie's approval and returned the constables to regular duty.

I investigated some complaints and reported the same to the Commissioner for the Yukon, the irregularities in connection with the office were trifling, and to a certain extent difficult to prevent, partly on account of the wretched accommodation provided. I am quite satisfied that if a suitable building had been erected in the spring, fitted up with the necessary pigeon holes and boxes there would have been no reports of looseness in the Dawson Post Office.

POST OFFICES IN THE TERRITORY.

Inspectors Harper, Scarth and Strickland, report on their duties as postmaster at Dawson, Fort Constantine and Tagish respectively.

There have been remarks to the effect that the mail service has not been satisfactory when under our charge. I have already dealt with that matter under the heading of mail service, but wish to point out that a more satisfactory one could have been formed last winter had it not been necessary for Major Walsh, I am informed, to take most of the dogs into use for the purpose of freighting provisions to the foot of Lake LaBarge, so that supplies would be ready for the boats in the spring to relieve the starvation supposed to be impending in Dawson.

The summer service was perfect as far as we were concerned, mails being forwarded two and three times a month, as I have already stated, from the opening to the close of navigation. I am convinced that the service under our charge will be efficient.

Inspectors Harper and Scarth have resigned their postmasterships, it being impossible for them to retain the position and perform their other duties properly.

PAUPERS, ETC.

I recommend that legislation be passed to prevent indigent and feeble people from coming into the country.

The steamboat companies should be held responsible, and if they bring them in should be forced to take them back from whence they came. If the steamboat owners are warned in time against carrying that class of people there would be no difficulty in enforcing such a law.

Should no steps be taken to keep useless people out of the country, I am convinced that the government will be forced to spend a great deal of money to keep them from starvation and transport them hence.

DOGS.

We have 119 dogs of all descriptions. Superintendent Wood reports that 150 dogs have been shipped from the east, but that over 100 of them died in Vancouver, only about 40 or 50 having arrived in Skagway. However, if the 40 or 50 safely reach Tagish we shall be able to get along this winter without any more.

For next season there should be at least 250 good dogs on our strength. Many of those we have are too light for the work. The "Husky" is the favourite with the force and people generally.

POLICE RESERVES

An extensive reserve was, by my orders, surveyed at Tagish Post in June last by Mr. Jephson, D.L.S., consisting of 320 acres around the post and 100 acres hay land across the river, and plans submitted.

After communication with Commissioner Ogilvie on the subject, forty acres were staked and reserved wherever it was possible at each detachment for present use.

At Dawson the old reserve is as before, excepting that the "Good Samaritan" hospital, Bank of Commerce, Gold Commissioner's office and two or three smaller buildings have been erected. A great many tents are still on the ground, the people using them having no other place to go, have been permitted to remain until spring.

See Superintendent Wood's report *re* Reserves. Since this report was written the detachment reserves have been changed from ten to forty acres and the changes made.

TRAILS, ROUTES, ETC., INTO THE COUNTRY.

The trails of the Tagish district are fully reported upon by Superintendent Wood and the officers of his command.

Mr. Tom O'Brien has a good sleigh road to the forks of Bonanza and Eldorado. This right of way was granted by the council until next September. There is a small toll charged to freighters who use the road. It is a great boon to the public, is well patronized and does not interfere with the old trail to the forks, which is very crooked.

The winter river trail to the coast must by this time be in good order. Reg. No. 1614 Staff-Sergeant Corneil, who arrived from Tagish on the 29th December, reports:—

"The Trail between Dawson and Tagish is, with the exception of between Selkirk and Hootchiku, and the last ten miles of Thirty Mile River, in very good condition. For about twenty miles out from Selkirk the trail is very bad on account of the ice being jammed into piles. At Thirty Mile our men were building a road which must be finished by now and which will remove all difficulties.

"There are about thirty-five road houses giving intervals of fourteen miles; on one stretch between Tantalus and the Little Salmon there is no stopping place for thirty-five miles, I have no doubt one will be put in in the near future."

Inspector Moodie who left Edmonton in August, 1897, to reach the Yukon by the Pelly banks, arrived with his party at Selkirk on the 24th October, 1898, and reports to me as follows:

FORT SELKIRK, YUKON, 24th October, 1898.

SIR,—“I have the honour to report my arrival here this evening with the party under my command. On account of an ice jam of about eight miles on the Pelly and being short of provisions, I had to leave my canoes about 29 miles up the Pelly, from here, together with kits, etc., and walk in, which took us two days and a half.”

“I have given Sergeant Service a list of articles so left and instructed him to send up for them as soon as the ice takes. One of the canoes is a Peterborough and the other a portable canvas boat. As my instructions were to return to the east without delay, and a steamer goes up in the morning, I have taken passage on her without reporting to you in person, which, I trust, will be in order. Mr. H. S. Tobin will take this to you, and I inclose a letter from him regarding the arrangement made by him with the Comptroller in Ottawa, which explains itself.

“I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

“J. D. MOODIE, *Inspector.*”

I consider Inspector Moodie was fortunate in being able to get out by the last steamer.

Mr. Tobin, a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, was one of his party, and I understand that he has made a map of the route travelled by them. A large number of people started by that route but have not yet arrived.

In September, a few men arrived *via* Porcupine River and Fort Macpherson, experiencing great hardships and loss. Others endeavour to get in by Ashcroft (the Canadian Pacific Railway). Sir Arthur Curtis, a young English baronet, who was in one of these parties was lost and has not been heard of since.

It seems incomprehensible that sane men will attempt to get into the country that way when by going out farther to Vancouver they could take steamer to Skagway and be in Dawson a month before they would reach the northern boundary of British Columbia by the other route.

The best route into the country at the present time is to take steamer at Vancouver for Skagway, rail from thence to the foot of the White Pass, 30 miles by pack trail to Bennett, and in the season of navigation, water by boat or steamer from thence to Dawson with one easy portage at White Horse Rapids and Miles Cañon.

As an example of the difficulties with which people have to contend, the following account of Mr. James A. Ritchie, of Penbrooke, Ont., coming by the Porcupine may be interesting.

Early in 1897, one Arthur Heming, of Hamilton, Ont., gave a glowing account of the route to the Yukon by the Peel and Porcupine Rivers in the *Mail and Empire*, also in the *Hamilton Spectator*. This induced Messrs. D. A. McPhee, A. F. Moffatt, Ed. Irving and James A. Ritchie, of Pembroke, Ont., to start by that route. Mr. Heming represented that it would not cost more than \$150 each, the actual expense however proved to be five times as great. The party went by Edmonton, Athabasca, Slave Lake and the McKenzie River, up Peel River, across the Rocky Mountains from Fort Macpherson to La Pierre House and Bell River; from there down the Bell to the Porcupine, and up it across to Sheep or Tatondu River. Here Ritchie left McPhee and Moffatt, also B. H. Belliveau, of Fresno, Cal. (Irving had left them at Bell River) and with A. H. Holmes, also of Fresno, Cal., went up to the headwaters of the Porcupine. Ritchie killed two caribou en route, dressed the meat and packed it to the portage across the Tatondu; he cached the meat there and returned for the rest of the party; he found McPhee, Moffatt and Belliveau, and all five started for the portage to Tatondu. The second day Holmes froze his feet badly, they had then only five days provisions and Holmes said that he could not cross the portage owing to the state of his feet, and asked Belliveau to return with him to the fishing branch, where there is a salmon pool. This was on the 31st of October last. They were ready to start, but the rest of the party would not allow Holmes to go alone with Belliveau, who was a very poor shot, so Moffatt decided to remain with him. Ritchie and McPhee started across the portage on the 31st October. It took them ten days to reach the mouth of Sheep Creek (they had four dogs and intended to go back with food) there they found four men, and as McPhee had got scurvy so badly that he was unable to return, two of the men from the mouth of the creek volunteered to go back with Ritchie. They left on the 13th November and reached the portage in 31 days, where they found a note from Moffatt dated the 5th November, stating that they were without food, had killed a dog, and gone down the Porcupine to try and reach La Pierre House, at which place they hoped to find some Indians. Ritchie and party having run out of food were unable to follow them up. It took ten days to return to Sheep Creek, estimated distance 204 miles, and from there seven days to Fort Constantine; it would have been impossible to follow the others. Ritchie is under the impression that the party that started for La Pierre House must have perished before now, there being very few moose or caribou to be seen.

While at Fort Providence last winter he accompanied Inspector Routledge on a trip to Fort Simpson.

I was under the impression that feed on the Dalton Trail, was very scarce, but have since learned that this is not the case, and that there is more than enough for the horses and cattle being sent through by that route.

PROGRESS MADE BY THE RAILWAY.

The rails are now laid two miles beyond White Pass City, though trains are only running to that place. A large tunnel is now being cut at the end of the two miles referred to, and when this is finished trains will run to the "Ford" at the foot of the summit, on the American side; the road bed is completed to within a mile and a half of the summit. The company still expect to have trains running to the summit by the 1st January, and will deliver freight there. Very little work is being done on our side of the line, only about forty men being at work at camp No. 12 which is at the end of the Little Meadows. About a mile and a half of road bed has been built. The company expect to put more men to work on the Canadian side at once.

The railway camp is regularly visited by our men. The telephone has reached Bennett but is not yet in working order.

DOMINION LANDS, TIMBER, HAY, ETC.

Mr. Willison, Crown Timber Agent, left Caribou Crossing about the end of May, for the Lower River, to look after the interests of the department. Constable Mac-Alpine, accompanied him.

In the month of June I received orders from Major Walsh to perform duties of Crown Timber Agent, from Selkirk, south to the British Columbia boundary; at the same time I received from the Crown Timber Agent at Dawson, some instructions on the duties to be performed, and the list of the limits and berths granted.

I issued orders to every detachment stationed in the territory assigned to me, with complete instructions, plans of the berths, locations, in fact every particular necessary. I handed over these duties, transferring all documents to Supt. Wood, when I took over command of the Police in the Yukon Territory.

Full instructions for the guidance of the men were issued on all points concerning Dominion lands, hay, etc. It will be necessary from time to time to have all changes in the regulations forwarded to each post and detachment in the Territory.

CRIME.

I am glad to be able to report that in proportion to the population, crime is not very prevalent, and in fact the crime sheets of the Yukon Territory would compare very favourably with those of any part of the British Empire.

The most serious are two cases of murder and one of manslaughter. There are now in the guard room at Dawson, four men condemned to death and one awaiting his trial for manslaughter.

Of the four condemned, one is a white man named Henderson, who killed his partner at Marsh Lake, near Tagish, in October, 1897. He was arrested and brought to Dawson for trial by Inspector Harper. The other three are Indians, Jim, Joe and Dawson Nantuck, who shot and killed a prospector named Meehan, badly wounding his partner Fox. This occurred on the McClintock River, Fox managed to escape and reach Mr. McIntosh's camp at the mouth of the river on Marsh Lake. Four Indians were arrested and sentenced to death, Frank Nantuck being afterwards reprieved and his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

The prisoner awaiting trial for manslaughter, Thomas C. Burnett, shot and fatally wounded James Cowie, on the 28th of August, 1898. Cowie died on the 30th and Burnett was committed for trial on the 31st. The affair was the result of Cowie having thrashed Burnett, who had accused Cowie of stealing. Both men were in the employ of the B. L. & K. N. Co.

During the summer a number of cases of robbery with violence and assault were reported from up the creeks, and although no arrests were made directly, increased vigilance and examples made of the men caught in town, seems to have had a wholesome effect, as no such cases have occurred of late.

Theft is, and has been, one of the most frequent charges and there are now three serving five years—one, one year and eleven months, all convicted of theft or receiving stolen goods, etc. There are many cases of petty theft, but this I think is on the decrease, prompt punishment having a very salutary influence among this class of people.

The commoner offences usual in mining communities, *i. e.* non-payment of wages, nuisances, drunkenness, prostitution, gambling, are easily dealt with by the Police Magistrates, Inspectors Harper and Belcher, assisted by the other officers.

On the 31st of October, a man named Sandison, left Dawson, taking letters with him to be posted at the Coast. He was the first man out over the ice, and I received from Supt. Wood the following statement made by him at Tagish.

On the second day out from Dawson he was overtaken by a man named Frank, they travelled together, Sandison defraying expenses of the journey for both, although they were perfect strangers. Frank was quite destitute.

All went well until they reached a point a few miles north of Hootalinqua Post. There, Frank declared that he could travel no further and they camped for the night; as usual, they slept turn about, one man having to keep the fire going. About 4 a.m., Sandison was roused by terrific blows on the head, he staggered to his feet, and saw Frank with the axe in his hand stepping back. He made light of his injuries, and taking the axe from Frank made him march ahead of him until the Detachment was reached.

Corporal Alleger reports that Sandison could hardly stand and was in a terrible state—his skull was laid bare in several places, and it must have been owing to his head being covered by his fur parka and blankets that he was saved from certain death.

His wounds were dressed and he and the prisoner forwarded on to Tagish, whence Sandison was immediately sent out, in the care of two men, to the Coast for medical aid. An investigation was held and Frank committed for trial.

Sandison was carrying quite a large number of letters and had \$2,100 on him. Frank states that he has been in Dawson eighteen months and had worked in Harper & Ladue's saw-mill.

On the 31st December, a man named Karl Peterson reported that his house had been entered by two masked men and he had been robbed of \$383; that one man covered him with a revolver while the other searched his clothes. This occurred near the mouth of Quigley Creek.

The man Peterson is not very intelligent and speaks very imperfect English—took no notice of clothing, in fact, could give no description that would be a clue to their identity. Detectives are being employed on the case.

Although the majority of the population are honest people, hardworking and anxious to make money to enable them to start in life elsewhere, there are at the present time at many points in the Yukon Territory, but particularly in Dawson, a very large number of desperate characters. Many of them have committed murders. "held up" trains, stage coaches, and committed burglary and theft in the United States.

These men are at present giving us very little trouble, but as times are getting hard in the town of Dawson, work difficult to obtain and the clean-up still distant, when gold will be plentiful, I expect that some serious crimes may be committed if immediate action is not taken.

I have therefore given orders that such characters might be arrested immediately and brought before a magistrate for examination. The patrols are directed to seek out any on the creeks or in the different mining camps.

When I arrived here in September, I took action which received earnest support, setting detectives to work to obtain the names and modes of life of such characters as those to whom I refer. Many were arrested and fined, and steps were taken with such satisfactory results as to make this large mining camp tolerable for respectable people; particularly the wives and families of those who have settled down in the country.

In the music and concert halls and on the stage, improprieties of any character are forbidden.

Acts of indecency are severely punished and it can safely be said that any man, woman or child, may walk at any time of the night to any portion of this large camp with as perfect safety from insult as on Sparks street, Ottawa. This in the midst of a population which has been for some time without the softening influences of older civilization.

In conclusion, I can point out with much pleasure the fact that in carrying out their duties, and in maintaining law and order, I have had the loyal support of all ranks in the Yukon Territory.

I attach herewith a complete schedule and crime sheet of the cases tried in this district within the last twelve months.

ARMS, MACHINE GUNS, ETC.

There are in the Yukon Territory two Maxim guns, one at Tagish, one at Dawson; and one Nordenfelt gun at Tagish.

The small arms are as follows :—Winchester carbines 56, Dawson district ; 156, Tagish district ; Lee Metford carbines—39, Dawson district ; 5, Tagish district ; Enfield revolvers—71, Dawson district ; 154, Tagish district ; Smith & Wesson revolvers—2, Tish district.

Some small repairs are needed and some of the Winchester carbines are badly honey-combed. Remainder are in good order.

A Mauser pistol, which by means of a stock which forms its case, can be transformed into a carbine at a moment's notice, has been tried and proved satisfactory. I would recommend that it would be adapted for the use of the force. This arm being well known, needs no further commendation.

HORSES.

There are 4 horses in the Dawson district and 97 in Tagish district.

When I arrived here in September last, I found that we were paying the usual rates for cartage, viz. : \$10 per hour, running up an enormous bill, and although late in the season sent to Tagish for 4 horses, which to transport here cost a great deal of money. I have however been justified in doing so, the teams having, during the first month after their arrival, more than repaid the original cost of transportation and their forage.

The increased force here necessitates a constant use of horses about the post.

With regard to the horses at Tagish. I think that the number should be considerably reduced, only the best being retained, the remainder being either cast and sold, or killed for dog feed next fall.

STRENGTH OF DAWSON DISTRICT.

When I arrived on the 5th of September, the strength at this post was only 51 police, 5 special constables, (dog drivers) whereas it should have been 125 police and 15 dog drivers.

No outposts were established with the exception of Fort Constantine, Stewart River, and Selkirk, necessitating the establishment of six others to complete the chain of communication upon the river and carry out the work required to be done.

There were only 5 dog drivers, and they signified their intention of leaving when their time was up, consequently, I was forced to hire 10 special constables to act as dog drivers, cooks, etc. The men employed are first rate, but it will be difficult to get any of them to remain later than May. Two or three dog drivers brought from the North-west Territories were willing to re-engage at \$45 per month ; they were excellent men and could command high wages in this Territory, therefore, I think I have been very lucky in retaining their services at that pay.

CANTEEN.

There are no canteens in the Territory. I recommend that a supply of articles be sent up on repayment, a list of which has been forwarded to the department.

The system of purchasing through a board of officers and making a separate department, as in the case of canteens in the North-west Territories, would not work here. The goods could be handled more economically and with less trouble through the quarter master's store.

On the list I placed a number of articles which would prove a preventative to scurvy.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of all ranks of the police in the Yukon prior to and since I took command has been, in my opinion, beyond all praise.

Since the North-west Mounted Police have come into the Yukon all ranks have at different times undergone great privation with a fortitude worthy of a stoic. But for

all that a viper has sometimes crossed our path, who, through the medium of the press, has endeavoured to take away from us our good name.

Mr. Dunleavy, professional agitator from Australia, made a complaint last summer, which he embodied in a letter to Major Walsh, stating that:—

“While he was at Tagish pending the examination of his goods, etc., he found that unless he or any one else wished to experience a delay, it would be necessary to give one of the boat inspectors a tip, which it appeared to him was expected by them. He further stated that in the event of the party not doing so, he would be kept from two to four days before his stuff would be checked, and his goods would be handled in the roughest possible manner.”

I personally investigated the matter at Tagish, and took each man's affidavit separately, and found that there was not the slightest shadow of truth in his statement.

Mr. Dunleavy also states that while at the White Horse Rapids, Const. Fyffe, instead of performing his duties was soliciting orders (piloting) for another member of the force named Dixon. Evidence of all parties concerned, and of people going through the rapids, was taken, and the result proved to my satisfaction that the story was absolutely false. The further statement was also made that Reg. No. 2850 Constable Fyffe did on various occasions fire shots across the bows of boats to cause them to come in for examination. Major Walsh gave directions in the spring to Constable Fyffe to search all boats for liquor. This Fyffe attempted to do, but in many instances the people either could not, or would not report. On my receipt of a copy of the complaint I ordered Constable Fyffe to report at Dawson under arrest, and wrote Inspector Starnes to investigate the matter thoroughly. The complainant appeared at the investigation. The charge was not proved and consequently dismissed.

I have requested information from a great many of the people coming in, and cannot find any complaints of the delay in the inspection of boats. In fact, I was much surprised that it was executed with such despatch, having been under the impression that it would take a longer time to perform this duty.

In conclusion I would state that I am unable to do justice to this report owing to the pressure of work, the various duties and the constant calls upon us from every direction, but I hope it will give you some idea of the work that has been performed by the North-west Mounted Police Force in the Yukon Territory during the last twelve months.

It would not be proper, however, for me to close this report without expressing to Commissioner Ogilvie the gratitude of all ranks for his strong support, which they have received on every occasion, enabling them to perform, more satisfactorily, their arduous duties. Such support given to men, under the bonds of discipline, is the key-note of their success.

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

S. B. STEELE,
Superintendent, N. W. M. P., Yukon Territory.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT Z. T. WOOD.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

TAGISH, UPPER YUKON, 1st Nov., 1898.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I beg to forward this my report for the year ended 31st October, 1898 :—

In September, 1898, I was directed by the Commissioner to proceed from Calgary to Skagway in charge of a detachment of men and some stores, which were to be handed over to Asst. Commissioner McIllree on reaching my destination. My instructions were to return to Calgary on completion of this duty. Leaving Calgary on the 29th September, the party of ten police and nine dog-drivers reached Vancouver on the 30th, and I spent that day and the following in fitting out my men. On 1st October the Honourable Minister of the Interior, Major Walsh, the newly appointed Commissioner of the Yukon, Judge McGuire, Registrar Wade, Accountant Bliss, Mine Inspectors McGregor and Norwood, Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, Chief Astronomer King, Secretary Patullo, Assistant Secretary Hurdman and Messrs. Magurn, Phil. Walsh and Colin McGregor arrived in Vancouver.

That afternoon and the following day all were getting supplies and seeing them loaded on the Str. "Quadra." Eighty-four train dogs which we were to take with us were late in arriving owing to the explosion of the engine of the train there were on. However, at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 2nd October we sailed from Vancouver and reached Skagway without any incident worth noting, at noon on the 8th. After reporting my arrival to the Assistant Commissioner, I was detailed by Major Walsh to proceed to Dyea with Captain Norwood, Mr. Hurdman and five Indians, the following morning, en route to Lake Lindeman. Returning to the "Quadra" that night I left the next morning with the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, Major Walsh and Mr. Ogilvie for the Chilcoot Summit. At Sheep Camp we overtook Captain Norwood's party and from there I returned to Dyea to bring up a party of police and establish a freighting camp at Sheep Camp.

At Dyea I found that the stores were being landed, from the "Quadra," in lighters, which were towed in as far as possible at high tide and left stranded when the tide receded. Contracts having been let to horse and mule trains to pack our stores (20 tons) to Sheep Camp, I left for that place again on the 11th with the police and dog drivers and established a camp. From this place to Lake Lindeman everything had to be packed on men's backs over the Summit. It was late in the season, storms on the Summit were frequent, and packers seeing how anxious we were to get our supplies across, promptly demanded fifty cents per pound to carry them across. This I refused to pay, and, procuring pack straps from Dyea, I started the police and dog-drivers to work, unaccustomed as they were to packing, it would have been an all winter task for them to transport the 20 tons, but the brave attempts they made had the desired effect, and the packers promptly came down to more reasonable figures. After a good deal of trouble and constant travelling from Dyea to the Summit to see that the goods were kept moving, our 20 tons were well over the Pass on the 19th; great credit is due to Reg. No. 2678, Corpl. Rudd and Mr. Colin McGregor for the manner in which they did their work and managed their part. On the 20th October I received orders to return to the "Quadra" at once and reached the steamer that night at ten. The Honourable the Minister, Major Walsh, and Mr. Ogilvie had returned from their trip over the

Chilcoot Pass and back by the Skagway Trail, and the steamer was about to return to Vancouver. Orders were given me to relieve the Asst. Commissioner at Skagway instead of returning to Calgary. Accordingly, on the morning of the 21st, I hurriedly took over charge from him, and at noon that day he returned on the "Quadra" with the Minister, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. King and others who were going back. Major Walsh sent me back to Sheep Camp to settle up affairs there, and I saw off for Dawson, Judge McGuire's party, consisting of himself, Messrs. Wade, C. McGregor, Insp. Starnes, three policemen and three dog-drivers. Returning to Skagway I was in time to say good-bye to Major Walsh, Messrs. Bliss, Pattullo and P. Walsh, who followed Judge McGuire's party *via* the Chilcoot Pass on the 24th October. My orders were to return to Sheep Camp on the 25th, but though I started for Dyea, the high wind and heavy sea compelled the boatmen to turn back.

Mining Inspector McGregor and I were now the only two of the "Quadra" party remaining in Skagway. Our orders were to get everything in readiness to leave for Dawson over the ice. At that time it was supposed there would be a famine in the interior before spring unless food was taken in. Mr. McGregor was to start with the first party and I was to follow with the second as soon as the supplies came from Vancouver.

On leaving Skagway, Major Walsh placed me in command of the district extending from the international boundary to Fort Selkirk, and so I remained until superceded by you in February last. On the 7th December, Mr. McGregor and party left for Lake Bennett, where everything was in readiness for them to start with horse and dog teams with supplies for Dawson. Owing to Bennett Lake, however, not freezing over until very late, this party did not get away from the head of the lake until the 22nd December.

During this time supplies continued to arrive by every boat, and my time was fully occupied shipping them over the passes to Bennett and Lindeman and settling accounts with the packers. On 9th December word reached me that Major Walsh and party were frozen in at the Big Salmon, and Judge McGuire's outfit some thirty miles further on at the Little Salmon. On 2nd January, Superintendent Perry arrived at Skagway with thirty-eight dogs and four dog drivers, also a lot of stores, on the following day Inspector Strickland came out on his way east, on leave, from Tagish. Captain Norwood and Assistant Surgeon Bonnar also came out. Superintendent Perry only remained a day inquiring into the possibility of getting food into Dawson.

Insp. Belcher and thirty men arrived on the 7th January from Vancouver, and on the following day I sent Sergeant Joyce in charge of a party with ten dog teams carrying food and mail to Major Walsh at the Big Salmon. Mr. Hurdman brought in word the same day that Mr. McGregor's party were at Tagish and wanted toboggans as their sleds did not work well. A party of our men consequently left our four mile camp for Bennett with all the toboggans we had.

The trails from now (middle of January) continued to improve, as the snow got packed and the crevices in the rocks filled. The Skagway trail was proved to be the better winter one and nearly all the supplies went over that route. Forty-four men drawing sleds loaded with dog fish, left for Bennett one morning, some chose the Dyea trail and a good deal of excitement was caused owing to the rivalry between the two towns to see which got over first. Those taking the Skagway route, however, easily reached Bennett ahead, in fact some had returned to my office before the Dyea men had reached their destination. On the 22nd January, Sergt.-Major Tucker and twenty men arrived from Vancouver with five tons of supplies. On 25th January, Sergt. Pulham and party of six left for the Cariboo Crossing, twenty-eight miles from Bennett, to put up a shack for men and a stable for horses to be used by us when freighting stores down the lakes, and the following day a party left to erect a detachment building at the head of Middle Lake, the nearest point on our side of the Summit where there was timber and water.

On the 29th January I received orders from Major Walsh to report to him at the Big Salmon at once. On the same day Constable Richardson brought in two bodies which had been found frozen to death in a tent on Middle Lake. Staff-Sergeant Ayre with seventeen horses and two dogs arrived from Vancouver on the 31st January, and the following day twenty horses, twenty dogs and five dog drivers arrived. The next two days were spent in handing over charge to Inspector Belcher, and in getting men,

horses and dogs ready, and on the 3rd February the party, consisting of myself, thirty-two non-commissioned officers and men, nine dog drivers, forty-three pack horses and nine dog trains left for Bennett. We had a rather disagreeable and very cold trip, but reached Bennet in good shape on the 6th. Our great trouble was with some horses which had never been packed before and which would not keep the trail, one step off which would send them into four feet of snow. We laid off a day at Bennett. Here I organized three freighting parties, with a sergeant in charge of each, to haul freight to Tagish, and thence on down the lakes to the foot of LaBarge Lake, from where it was to be taken to Dawson in boats on the breaking up of the ice. These freighting outfits consisted each of ten men, driving as many horse sleds, and one was to leave Bennett every day so as not to overcrowd the shack we were building at the Cariboo, nor the barracks at Tagish. A party with the boat building material also left at once for the foot of LaBarge, to build the necessary boats.

Having arranged everything according to orders received from Major Walsh, I left to join him at the Big Salmon with two horse sleds and six dog trains. Subsequently, on the receipt of further orders from the Commissioner of the Yukon, I sent my dog trains back to assist in the freighting and pushed on with horses. Major Walsh was most anxious that every possible pound of provisions should be got down to LaBarge while the ice lasted. I reached the police detachment at the head of the Thirty Mile River (foot of Lake LaBarge) on the evening of the 13th February, and there met Inspector Starnes and Mr. Phil. Walsh, with orders from the Major for me. The Yukon Commissioner had left the Big Salmon for Dawson, but as I had important despatches for him *re* the United States relief expedition, I sent a dog driver to overtake him. Mr. Phil. Walsh and I started out again, leaving Inspector Starnes at the foot of Lake LaBarge to superintend the building of the boats. On reaching Tagish again on the 21st February, I heard that Superintendent Perry had arrived in Skagway during my absence and had assumed command of the district. Major Walsh's orders *re* the freighting of supplies down the lakes had been cancelled, and nearly all the men concentrated on the White Pass and Chilcoot Summit, where the collection of customs had commenced, so I sent a courier after Major Walsh telling him what had occurred as far as I could learn from outsiders passing through. Reaching Skagway on the 25th February, I reported to Superintendent Perry. You arrived the following day from Dyea and took over the command of the district, Superintendent Perry returning to Vancouver.

My duties, from the 1st March until the 1st September, when I again took over the command of the district from you, were those of paymaster. Except for a trip to Bennett and back to Skagway in the middle of March, I remained at the latter place till 11th May, when the pay office was removed to Bennett, which place we reached on the 14th. In the meantime Inspector Cartwright arrived in Skagway from Vancouver, with twenty men, on the 20th March, and a few days later the officer mentioned relieved Inspector Strickland at the White Pass Summit. On the 7th June I received orders from you to take the customs collections, miners' license fees, timber dues, etc., to Victoria to be deposited in the bank there. Accordingly I left Bennett on the 9th, and, going out by the Chilcoot Summit and Dyea, took with me one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold and bills. Reaching Dyea on the 10th, I had to remain there four days waiting for a steamer, but finally got away on the "Tartar" on the 14th and reached Victoria on the 18th June. Superintendent Perry having been ordered to Ottawa the day I landed, I proceeded to Vancouver the same night, took over the Vancouver office from him and left at once again for Victoria. On the 20th I handed over the money brought down to the Bank of British Columbia and returned once more to Vancouver, where I performed Superintendent Perry's duties as supply officer for the Yukon until his return from Ottawa. July 20th I left again on my way back to Bennett, and, reaching there on the 27th, I once more took over the duties of paymaster. On 1st August the pay office was transferred from Bennett to Tagish, and I remained there (the latter post) until the 21st of the same month, when I was ordered to Skagway to meet the newly appointed Commissioner of the Yukon, Mr. Ogilvie and party. Meeting these gentlemen upon the 26th, I accompanied them to Bennett over the pass, reaching there on the 30th August. On the 2nd September you left with Mr. Ogilvie



ON THE WHITE PASS TRAIL, 1897.



ON THE WHITE PASS, BLACK LAKE, 1897.

for Dawson, and I at once took over the command of the district, returning to Tagish, which had been made the district headquarters.

TAGISH DISTRICT.

This district extends from the Five Fingers Rapids to the Summits and includes also the Dalton Trail and the Stikine Posts.

A year ago Tagish was the only police post between Dawson and the United States boundary on the south. To-day there are detachments every thirty miles from the Summits to the Alaskan boundary on the west. In this district all the detachment buildings but three have been built by our own men. These three are the posts at Bennett, Tantalus and Five Fingers. Two detachments have also been established on the Stikine Trail and two on the Dalton Trail. Tagish Post was established by Inspector Strickland and party last September and it was then made also the only customs post. Mr. John Godson was appointed sub-collector of Customs and with a few police began collecting duty here, in the same month that Inspector Strickland chose the spot as a location for the barracks. The latter are beautifully situated and were it not for the distance from the boundary (sixty miles), a better place could not be chosen for the collections of customs. The establishment of a custom-house here, however, caused the Americans to think that we acknowledged that the territory between here and the sea belonged to them. They even went so far as to elect mayors and Justices of the Peace in both Bennett and Lindeman, eighteen miles on our side of the Summit. However, in February the establishment of the police posts on each Summit and the collection of customs at these points, showed them plainly where the international boundary lay. At Skagway there is a sergeant and one man forwarding supplies and mails.

Until lately we have had a small detachment at each Summit, though the customs house and the greater portion of the police were withdrawn the first week in July from the White Pass and Chilcoot Summit to the Log Cabin and Lindeman respectively. On the 2nd of November, however, I received permission to withdraw the men remaining on the Summit for the winter, though a patrol is to visit each one daily and keep the flags flying. The news of the withdrawal of the Summit detachments will be received with joy by the non-commissioned officers and men stationed there. Though better sheltered than those who spent a part of last winter there their lot was a most unenviable one. At the Log Cabin and Lindeman, good substantial log buildings have been erected consisting of officer's quarters and orderly room in one building, a guard-room and store-room in a second, and a barrack-room, kitchen and mess-room in the third. At Log Cabin a stable also has been erected.

The Bennett buildings are not large enough to quarter the detachment of fourteen, all told, who are stationed there. There are only two buildings; one 30 by 20 has to serve as a barrack-room, kitchen and mess-room for the thirteen non-commissioned officers and men. The other building is used as an officer's quarters, and has only lately been put up. There is no store-house, or stable, and when an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out among our men in September, a building had to be rented to put the sick in. Next year we will need a store-house, stable and hospital at this point. The best portion of the Bennett town-site belongs to Messrs. McLeod and Sullivan. The buildings they use as a bunk-house and hotel closely adjoin ours, and as they are anxious to dispose of them, I think they could be acquired at a reasonable figure and thus save the expense of building anything but a stable. The guard-room at Bennett is in charge of our men though it is in British Columbia, it has four cells. Our Lindeman and White Pass detachments are also in that province. The provincial police have been withdrawn, and our men are responsible for law and order. Captain Rant, the British Columbian Government agent and magistrate, has been in thorough accord with us throughout and has done all in his power to assist us. At the Cariboo Crossing we have two good buildings. The Atlin Lake detachment consists of a sergeant and one constable, at present occupying a tent. A couple of men were sent there in August last to preserve order, when the new gold diggings were discovered on Pine Creek, at the request of the British Columbian agent, Captain Rant. In the middle of September these men were

withdrawn on an order from the Comptroller, but ten days ago I found it necessary to send them back, as a patrol from that district reported that people from Juneau were coming in via the Taku River and Pass to the head of Atlin Lake, thus avoiding the custom-house at the White Pass. The sergeant sent up in charge has orders to collect duty from these people.

Tagish Post, up to last August, consisted of four buildings, but when it was chosen as district headquarters it of course became necessary to enlarge it. During the last two months a quartermaster's store has been built, the roof of the barrack-room raised two feet and a 60 by 20 addition added, in which is a mess-room, wash-room and kitchen. The store erected was built 80 by 30. An orderly-room and pay office 30 by 20, a single officer's quarters 30 by 20 with a lean-to kitchen, a sergeant's mess 40 by 20 with a kitchen in rear, and a hay corral have also been built. The commanding officer's quarters have been finished and two of the old buildings in the square have been torn down and re-erected in line with the new, to be used as sergeant major's quarters, troop and casualty stores. Considering the fact that until the arrival of the men from Stikine and Dalton Trail posts in the middle of October, we were very short handed, and that what few men we had were constantly being called away from the building to load or unload freight on scows and steamers, I am of the opinion that great progress has been made. A stable and oat-house, 160 by 25 has yet to be built, and a hospital and guard-room. A shack for the dog drivers will also have to be put up as there is not room for them in the men's quarters. The days are getting very short and the weather cold, so we will be lucky if we get the stable alone finished this year. All the buildings erected are of logs, chinked and mudded, double boards for roof with tar paper between the layers.

Mr. Jephson, Dominion Land Surveyor, surveyed 100 acres as a police reserve here last June, but has not sent the map from Dawson yet. The Tagish Indian reserve adjoins ours and extends down the river to the head of Marsh Lake. At the foot of Marsh Lake, McClintock River, we have a building 30 by 20, occupied by the detachment, and a store-house 12 by 16. These have been erected by our own men during the past month. At Miles Cañon, the head of White Horse Rapids, there are two good buildings close to Mr. McCauley's stopping place. One is used as a detachment quarters and the other as a store-house. The three men stationed here turn in their rations to Mr. McCauley and get their meals at his hotel. Our next detachment is at the head of Lake LaBarge, near the Indian village. The men here are very comfortably housed as are also those at the foot of the lake, at what is called the Lewes Post. This post was built by our men last winter and consists of a good barrack building, officers' quarters and store-house. At the mouth of the Lewes, or Thirty Mile River, are the Hootalinqua detachment buildings, two in number, a men's quarters and store-house. Big Salmon and Little Salmon detachments, thirty miles apart, were established last winter when Major Walsh and Judge McGuire's parties were frozen in at the points named. At each place there are two good buildings, used as men's quarters and store-house. Tantalus and Five Fingers detachments follow, the latter being the last in the Tagish district. Owing to our being so short of men, the buildings at these two posts were built by civilians towards the end of October. Since the arrival of the men from the Stikine and Dalton trails, these posts have been manned and fully equipped. Each post from here to the Five Fingers has a year's rations for five men, although only two of them, Tantalus and the Five Fingers, have that number, the others having only three in accordance with your orders.

The Southern posts, those from here to the Summit, are rationed for six months. A most liberal supply of everything necessary has been furnished by the Department, and no detachments were ever better equipped for a long hard winter. The only things needed to add to the comfort of the men are a few articles of clothing, reading matter, games, etc., which have not yet come to hand.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

A year ago the only mode of reaching the interior by this route, was by packing over the summits from Skagway and Dyea to Bennett and Lindeman respectively, and

then proceeding in small boats, scows or canoes, down the lakes and rivers, of which there is a continuous chain from the places mentioned, to the mouth of the Yukon at St. Michael. On our arrival in October last, there was, and to a certain extent there is even yet, considerable rivalry between the two towns, Dyea and Skagway, as to which had the better trail to the head waters of the Yukon, in the then condition of the trails I considered the White Pass route the better in winter and the Chilcoot in summer. Before spring set in, however, the road over the White Pass had been so much improved through the construction of a wagon road to White Pass City, five miles from the Summit, that I continued to freight our supplies over this route, ever after the snow had gone. Skagway has all along had better dock facilities and in winter no better mountain trail could be wished for than the one we had last winter. From October to January, when the trail was at first knee deep in mud and then deeper still in snow, fifty cents a pound was charged for packing from Skagway to Bennett. Later as the snow became beaten and a good sled trail formed, rates fell from fifty to thirty-five cents. In December the construction of a wagon road from Skagway to the Summit commenced through the energy of Mr. Bracket. By the end of January, five miles of it had been finished, and it was gradually pushed on, until it reached what is now called White Pass City, fourteen miles from Skagway and five miles south of the Summit. This road, as I have said, was of the greatest assistance to persons having supplies for the interior. About the same time the Skagway wagon trail was commenced, the Dyea people formed the Chilcoot Railway and Transportation Company, and commenced to build the aerial tramway from the Cañon City to the Chilcoot Summit. In May the construction of a railway was begun from Skagway to Bennett on the British Yukon Company's charter. Rails are now laid and trains are running as far as White Pass City, the terminus, as already stated, of the wagon road. From this point to the Summit, a distance of six miles, work is being pushed on with all possible speed. The gauge of the railway is three feet, weight of rails fifty-six pounds to the yard, the heaviest grade is 3.9 per cent, and the maximum curvature sixteen degrees, the line runs down the Skagway wharf where there is thirty feet of water at the lowest spring tide. The rolling stock consists of five locomotives, seven first-class coaches, three combination coaches and fifty freight cars.

On 4th October, the first sod on the Canadian side of the line was turned in the presence of Mr. Justice Dugas, Inspector Cartwright and others. About forty men are now employed on this side of the Summit and about two miles of earthwork finished, but the company expect shortly to put on four hundred. As many as two thousand have been employed on construction at one time, though only nine hundred are now on the pay-sheets. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in getting workmen and in keeping them. The Atlin gold discovery caused a general stampede, and the first fall of snow caused many of those on the Summit to leave. The men are paid regularly and fed well. It is the intention of the contractors to work all winter if possible, and they expect to have trains running to the Summit by Christmas day. Two trains a day are now running regularly between Skagway and White Pass City and the little freight that is moving at this time of the year is being handled by the railway. Instead of the usual telegraph wire the company has put in a telephone line in connection with their road. The telephone system is now in working order from Skagway to the Log Cabin and another week will see it through to Bennett.

Anticipating a great rush into the Atlin Lake country this winter, the railway company are also cutting out a sled trail from the White Pass Post (Log Cabin) via Otter Lake to the head of Taku Arm or Tagish Lake, a distance of seventy miles. It will be a winter trail only as there are several lakes and rivers to cross. A large freight shed is being erected at the White Pass Post (Log Cabin) and there all goods will be examined by the custom officers before they are taken on to Atlin. The steamers "Nora," "Kilbourne," "Almeda" and "Olive May" have had a busy and profitable season plying on the lakes and rivers above White Horse Rapids. The "Olive May" was kept pretty well to the Bennett—Atlin route since August last, the other three have plied regularly between the former place and the White Horse Rapids. Hardly a day has passed since navigation opened, on the 3rd June last until the 4th November, when it closed, but that a north or south bound steamer has called at Tagish. The large

majority of the passengers by steamers have been on the way out, but the freight has all been going the other way, and not only has every steamer been loaded down, but as a rule two or more barges have been in tow, full of supplies. The passenger accommodation on these steamers has been limited, to say the least, and it has been a common sight to see the 'tween and upper decks packed with sleeping Yukoners when the boats passed south at night. Very few venture to row or pole their way up stream from Dawson, the current is too swift. For that very reason very few go in by steamer the majority preferring to make their way in scow, small boat, or canoe. From White Horse Rapids to Dawson and return, the steamers "Flora" and "Ora" have made regular trips connecting with the "Nora" at this end of the route. The Steamers "Joseph Closset," "Willie Irving," "Columbia," "Canadian," and "Anglian" have also been plying between the points named. At present there are seven steamers laid up just below the White Horse Rapids, two at the foot of Lake LaBarge and three at the Hootalinqua, waiting for navigation to open up again. All the steamers are of light draft, stern wheel variety. The very low water in June, July and October is the great factor against boats of greater depth. Between Bennett and White Horse Rapids, the shallow water at the Cariboo Crossing and the rocks at the head of the Tagish River, render navigation difficult, and the same sort of obstruction occurs on the Thirty Mile River and Five Fingers Rapids on the lower river. Miles' Cañon and White Horse Rapids, the great obstructions to through steamer traffic, has now two tramways running around it, one on each side of the cañon and rapids. The line owned by Mr. McCauley, has been running all season with great success, and has been well patronized. Cars run on rails laid on sleepers, horses being used as motive power. Next year Mr. McCauley expects to have narrow gauge engines. Mr. Hepburn's tramway on the west side is not yet completed to its full length.

According to the statements made by seven of the pilots employed during the season, not more than thirty boats have been totally wrecked, and their contents lost in the rapids this year, though in all some seven thousand steamers, scows, boats and canoes were lined down or run through. Five persons have been drowned in the rapids this year, and about three hundred boats more or less damaged. Nearly all those that were lost came to grief before the order was issued that none but experienced pilots were to take charge. But few accidents have happened since and no lives lost. The order forbidding women and children to run the rapids was also a very wise precaution. From all accounts there will be more steamers plying between Bennett and Dawson next year than the traffic warrants. Both the Bennett Lake and Klondyke Navigation Company, and the Upper Yukon Company intend to put on larger and faster steamers with all modern conveniences, such as electric lights, etc. There is some talk of the railway company building vessels to run in connection with their line, and three private parties that I know of are making plans to the same effect. There is no doubt in my mind that the trip down the lakes and rivers will become a favourite tourist route, for the scenery is grand, and with the railway over the pass, all difficulty from that source will be removed. I also think that experience has proved that this route into the interior is the easiest and cheapest. Nevertheless the steamer business, to all accounts, is going to be overdone.

With the railway in running order and with faster boats, the trip from Vancouver or Victoria to Dawson should next season be only an eight day trip. The fare, exclusive of meals, from Bennett to Dawson, by steamer, has been \$110 (one hundred and ten dollars). Next year the fare from Victoria to Dawson will probably not exceed that amount. In accordance with your orders, all craft leaving Bennett and passing Tagish were numbered and the names of the occupants taken. The numbers at Bennett ran from 1 to 2,341, when, on 31st May, the registry office there was closed. At Tagish, where registration was in progress at the same time, they commenced with the number 10,000 and ran up to 14,736. Therefore 4,735 boats and scows were numbered here, making a total of 7,077 craft between the two places. Add to this 47 boats built between here and the Lewes Post, which escaped registration, and we arrive at the grand total of 7,124 as the number of craft which passed down to Dawson of all descriptions. This does not include steamers and their tows plying regularly on the rivers and lakes, nor does it include boats and scows built below the foot of Lake LaBarge. We estimate

that about 28,000 persons passed here ; but that does not include those who went in over the ice last winter ; 2,441 passed here over the ice in May alone. The last boat, No. 14,736, passed here on the 22nd October. She reached a point about twelve miles below the White Horse Rapids and was frozen in there.

MINES.

The first mining excitement we experienced in this district was in February last, when reports came out of a rich placer find on an unnamed creek near the Big Salmon, which was afterwards named Phil Walsh's Creek. The news spread as far as Skagway, and a number started from there, being preceded by others from Lindeman, Bennett and Tagish. The new strike did not turn out very well or of much value, and was soon abandoned. A few shafts were sunk, but were flooded in the spring before the bed-rock was reached. Nothing of any consequence was discovered from then until the 29th July last, when news was brought to Bennett of a discovery at Pine Creek, a stream running into Atlin Lake on the eastern shore. Mr. F. Miller, the discoverer, went to Tagish to record, under the impression that his claim was in the Yukon Territory. This was proved to be a mistake as the new mines are some fifteen miles south of the British Columbia boundary, as near as can be judged. The discoverer got as high as \$5.30 to the pan. The news spread like wildfire, and people from Skagway, Dyea, Bennett and Lindeman tumbled over each other in their haste to get in and stake claims. The excitement, though somewhat abated, still continues. The whole country for miles around has been staked and restaked, until on some of the claims there are the names of six or seven different people. Considerable trouble is certain to arise next season. There are at present no British Columbia officials at the mines and it is reported that, besides working claims to which they have no right, some persons are doing a lot of stealing. At the request of Captain Rant, British Columbia Government Agent, I have instructed the police now there on customs duty to stop all work on the mines. No surveyor has been sent to survey the claims, and from all accounts matters are in a very bad shape.

Pine Creek, or Atlin City, now consists of two saloons, three restaurants, and one store besides 100 or more tents. Several hundred people are scattered over the country prospecting, and some 500 or 600 will winter there. New discoveries have been made on Spruce, Birch, Boulder, Wright and Ruby Creeks, most of which run into Pine Creek ; the others flow into Surprise Lake, out of which Pine Creek runs. Some very fine specimens of quartz have been taken out of the shores of Surprise Lake.

During the month of the rush, August, 900 miner's licenses were issued, 524 claims recorded, and 350 applications to record were awaiting the Recorder's decision.

Towards the end of September word reached me of a new discovery on Lynx Creek, to the north of Pine Creek and presumably in the Yukon Territory. It was stated that the miners were once more in a predicament, not knowing whether the claim should be staked under the British Columbia, or the Yukon Territory mining laws, and that there was trouble brewing. I immediately sent a party under Reg. No. 1260, Sergeant Joyce, to investigate. Proceeding up Pine Creek to Surprise Lake our men paddled in a canoe thirty miles, in a northerly direction, by compass to the upper end. From here the party proceeded, still in a northerly direction, some fifteen miles, over a divide to Clara or Sucker Lake. It was found that ten claims were staked on the creek, but strange to say, no discovery. Prospectors, met coming out, said the country was auriferous, good colours being obtainable anywhere. Frost is encountered three or four feet from the surface. Winter having set in early and the ground being frozen, prospecting had not been carried on to any extent, but the prospectors all signified their intention of returning and bringing in others. They have decided to prospect and develop the country, between Clara Lake and the Hootalinqua River. The streams in the new district all flow north and probably the fine or "Flour gold" found on the Hootalinqua originates from this gold belt. Easterly, a river connects Clara and Teslin Lakes. The distance from Tagish Post to Clara Lake cannot be more than fifty (50) miles, but the intervening country is very rough.

A couple of quartz claims have been recorded during the past week by two men from Cariboo Crossing, the rock appears to be very good. Native copper has been found in ledges, on the Fifty Mile River, between here and the White Horse Rapids. Gold was found in May, on a creek running into the same river but not in paying quantities, this creek was about ten miles from Marsh Lake.

In July last gold was found on "Shorty" Creek in the Yukon Territory, north-west of our Dalton trail post. Inspector Jarvis proceeded to the new strike, to record claims he reports that undoubtedly the district is auriferous, but cannot be called a "poor man's diggings" as gold is not in sufficient quantities to warrant one man working a claim. On "Alder" Creek, in the same vicinity prospectors were taking out nearly an ounce a day. Altogether about 80 claims had been staked, a good many by a party of men under the leadership of a Mr. Adair, an ex-lieutenant of the United States army. Most of their claims are on the Ka-sha River into which the "Shorty" Creek flows. They intend getting in a hydraulic plant next season. Apart from gold there is platinum in that locality. Mr. Adair is said to be representing the Standard Oil Company.

On the 2nd September a rich placer strike was made, near Boulder Creek, between our Dalton trail post and Pyramid Harbour, a couple of men took out over four hundred dollars in a few days, some of the nuggets being valued at \$2, \$11 and \$18. Towards the end of October a still richer find was made on this creek. Cold weather coming on stopped the work, but not till it was ascertained that the creek was a remarkably rich one. The Americans are taking it for granted that these diggings are in the United States territory and are acting accordingly. Nevertheless, when Mr. Dalton had his trail surveyed for the purposes of getting his charter from the Government of Alaska, the United States surveyors would not go farther than Boulder Creek, claiming that it was on the international boundary. Of course, if this be true, the new find is in British Columbia. Inspector Jarvis asked for a surveyor in September, and I have requested that one be sent since the last strike. You will readily understand that unless one is sent at once, considerable revenue is going to be lost, to say nothing of the gold taken out. Furthermore, you can imagine what a lot of trouble will ensue now that the Americans and others have staked under the United States laws, should the country prove to be ours.

I cannot urge too strongly the necessity, not only of determining the boundary between British territory and the United States on the Dalton Trail, but also the need of marking the line between British Columbia and the Yukon Territory in this portion of the district. If mines are to be worked, as they certainly will be, it is absolutely necessary that recorders and the police know what mining laws are to be enforced, as at present it is purely a matter of guess work. Two men, employees of Mr. Bratenober, Rothschild's agent, returned to Dalton House from the White River country in September, and stated that native copper could be found in both placer and ledges in large quantities. Captain O'Connor and his party of eight have also returned and make the same report. All intend going back there in the spring.

On the 24th September a new strike of copper was made close to our Dalton Trail post in British Columbia. Captain Rant, British Columbia Government agent, was notified and fifteen claims staked. Mr. Tyrrell, of the Geological Survey, said of the specimens shown him: "They are very fine-looking and are of common purple copper pyrites, associated with some galena." The assays of two samples sent Mr. Davis, assayer, Juneau, read as follows:—

	Gold, oz.	Silver.	Copper.
Small sample.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	Trace	47 $\frac{8}{16}$
Large sample.....	$\frac{9}{20}$	Half.	51 $\frac{18}{100}$

Mr. Davis says of the samples that they are the best he has ever seen in Alaska.

A mining recorder for the Shorty Creek mining district, which is in Yukon Territory, should be appointed at once. There will be a great rush into that district in the spring. There is only one constable at Dalton House, the nearest police post office, and he cannot do the work.

INDIANS.

There are very few Indians in this district, not more than 200 in all, and only one Indian reserve, viz.: the one lately set apart for the Tagish House Indians, which adjoins our reserve on the north and extends to Marsh Lake. Only four families numbering twelve all told, under "Tagish Charlie," now reside at Tagish Houses, and these only for a portion of the year. The village used to be a large and flourishing one but only half a dozen houses are now left standing. Chief John House and his band of twenty, live at the mouth of the McClintock. It was the young men of this party who shot and killed poor Meehan and wounded Fox last spring. At the head of Lake LaBarge there is another village where Joe Boss lives with about twenty followers. Taku Jack is the head of a small band of ten who live at the head of Taku Arm. All these Indians live by hunting and occasionally do a little fishing. Once in a while they make a little money as packers, and guides, or by selling furs, moccasins or buckskin shirts, etc. They are a worthless lot and very lazy, dressing like the whites but looking more like Japs than Indians. They are fairly well armed but have neither horses or cattle and travel in canoes or by dog train. They do not travel in bands as each family has its own favourite hunting grounds and goes off by itself. The majority speak English. There are also a few families on the Hootalingna and Big Salmon Rivers, like the North-west Indians those of the Yukon are polygamists. It is commonly believed that it is a custom among the Indians in this portion of the Yukon to kill their old people as soon as the latter become a burden to the younger members. Whether there is any foundation for this I am unable to say. The body of an old squaw who died this spring, was examined by the police, but there was nothing to show that she had met her death by violence. Labarge Sam who did such good work in assisting our men to capture the four murderers of Meehan, was drowned below White Horse Rapids in July. He was in fear of his life, since the news was received that the murderers were to be hanged, and reported here that the other Indians had threatened to kill him. There were no signs of foul play on his body, however, when it was found, and the Indians who were with him when he met his death, told a very straight story of how he was drowned.

At, and around Dalton's Post, there are about one hundred (100) Indians of the Stick Tribe. They appear to be more intelligent and industrious than those about here, some of them work as packers and guides and earn about \$4 a day. They dress like the whites and are not likely to require government support. Fish forms their principal article of food.

They cremate their dead and each family has its own fishing and hunting grounds, which are handed down from generation to generation.

A Stick Indian, Doc Scottie, is employed by us as dog driver and interpreter.

POLICE RESERVES.

In accordance with your orders I have sent to all detachments instructions to reserve ten acres of land at each post, for police purposes. In so doing they are not to interfere with established settlers. Should the ten acres on which the police buildings stand not contain sufficient dry timber for firewood purposes, the police are to blaze out a few acres of it as close to the detachment as possible.

At Bennett we have no reserve, as has already been stated, the town site at that place on which our buildings stand having been disposed of to private parties by the British Columbia Government.

At the White Pass Post (Log Cabin) ten acres have been awarded us and at Lindeman blocks 7 and 31 have been set aside for the police reserve. At each point we require a timber reserve.

At Cariboo Crossing and at the foot of LaBarge, after the police buildings were erected, the ground on which they stood was included in two timber berths sold at Ottawa. The purchasers were, however, subsequently notified by the Department that any ground and timber required for government purposes must be given up and

remuneration would be given in timber elsewhere. At Cariboo, in the meantime, the Kerry Company had erected their mill, and, in order not to put them to any unnecessary inconvenience, I have not reserved the full ten acres but only five hundred (500) yards square.

At Tagish, 320 acres were reserved around the barracks, and one hundred (100) acres of hay land on the opposite side of the river. I am also applying, by your orders, for the hay marshes back of the post on which we cut this fall.

GAME.

Moose, cariboo and black bear are the only species of large game in this district, and they are scarce, especially in the vicinity of the lakes and rivers used as a thoroughfare to Dawson, although this summer the Indians killed a few moose and two bears on Marsh Lake. Some moose were also killed in the Atlin Lake district.

There are signs to show that the country was well stocked before travel set in, but the people passing through and the bush fires have driven the game away.

Timber wolves, foxes, lynx and wolverines are numerous, as are also martin. Beaver are rather scarce. There are a few ptarmigan, and in the jack pine country grouse are to be found. Geese and swans are scarce. In the fall and spring all sorts of duck are plentiful, mallard, widgeon, pintail, blue bill, golden eyes, teal and quite a few canvas backs.

FISH.

The lakes and rivers are well stocked with white fish, salmon and bull trout, grayling, round white fish and mullet.

The spawning season, in this country, is about the same as in the North-west Territories, viz., from the 1st October to the 1st January.

The nets found most suitable are 5 inch and 5½ inch mesh, 7 feet deep and 60 yards long.

CRIME.

I regret to state that three cases of murder have occurred in this district during the past year. In all three, however, the murderers have been captured.

The first murder committed occurred in September of last year, when Ed. Henderson killed his partner Thomburg Petersen, at the head of Marsh Lake. Henderson clubbed Petersen over the head with a revolver and then shot him. Persons camped near by heard the shot, and upon investigating found Petersen and notified the customs officials, who were then camped at Tagish. Two of these arrested Henderson and took Petersen's ante mortem statement. A few days later Inspector Harper and his party came along, en route to Dawson, and took Henderson with them. Henderson was sentenced to be hanged on 1st November.

On the 10th May, C. Fox staggered into Mr. McIntosh's cabin, at the foot of the McClintock river, with a bullet hole through his body. He reported that he and a companion named William Meehan had been prospecting about twelve miles up the McClintock River, and when returning to Marsh Lake that day in a small boat were fired on by some Indians from the river bank. Meehan had been shot and his body fell into the river from the boat. Fox received a bullet in the back, but with rare presence of mind, pretended he was dead, until the boat drifted out of sight of the Indians; and then paddling ashore he took to the bush and made his way to McIntosh's cabin.

McIntosh sent word to the Tagish Post, and within half an hour after the news reached here, Inspector Strickland had started Corporal Rudd (Reg. No. 2678) and a party after the murderers. He also sent Dr. Barret to attend the wounded man, and at McIntosh's cabin he was joined by Dr. Sugden, who had been sent for from the White Horse Rapids. Corporal Rudd and his party reached McIntosh's, 24 miles from here, at midnight on the 11th.

On the 13th, Jim and another Indian were captured and brought to Tagish. Jim was caught as he was trying to escape from the camp, but the others got away for the time being. The Indians were evidently surprised at the appearance of the police so soon after the murder. On the same day Fox, the wounded man, was brought

here for treatment. On the 25th May the other three Indians, viz., Joe, Frank and Dawson, were captured and brought in after a chase of two weeks. They were starved into surrendering, as the police had the Indian camps watched too closely for them to obtain food. Sneaking into the Indian village one night to get something to eat, they were promptly captured and brought to Tagish, where they were committed for trial.

The body of Meehan was recovered after infinite trouble as the Indians had sunk it in the river. It was buried here on the 29th May.

On the 18th July the prisoners were sent to Dawson under escort, and all were to have been hanged there but one, on the 1st November. The one excepted was Frank Nantuck, a mere lad, who got imprisonment for life.

Corporal Rudd deserves great praise for the pluck and perseverance he showed while pursuing and arresting the murderers.

The third case of murder occurred on the 28th August, at White Horse Rapids, when F. C. Burnett shot and mortally wounded James Cowie, who died two days later. Both were employees of the Bennett Lake and Klondyke Navigation Company, and according to the reports Burnett had accused Cowie of stealing from the company. Cowie thrashed Burnett, and the latter in revenge, shot him.

Burnett was promptly arrested and brought here when he was committed for trial. He was sent to Dawson under escort on the 10th October, with the approval of Mr. Justice Dugas, who was then en route for Dawson.

Considering the rush of all sorts and classes of people into the country, there has been but few crimes of a minor kind. Those that did occur were promptly taken notice of and the offenders punished. Between the Summits and Bennett there was at one time quite a lot of stealing from caches, the first offender caught was given such a lesson by Captain Rant that a stop was put to all such work.

By far the greatest number of charges brought against men were for cruelty to animals, viz., pack horses. It was disgraceful the way these poor brutes were treated until the police stepped in and prosecuted the drivers and owners. In a number of cases we had to shoot the animals, such a frightful state they were in.

Captain Rant, the British Columbia agent, was constantly busy settling partnership disputes. At Tagish only a few cases have been dealt with. One last winter, under the masters and servants ordinance, one case of stealing, one under the ordinance respecting lunatics and one charge of drunkenness against an Indian. There have been two cases of whisky smuggling.

One David Quartumarsh was arrested in August, at the White Pass Post (Log Cabin) for having broken jail at Glenora, while waiting trial for stabbing. After spending some time in the guard-room at Bennett, he was allowed to go on his own recognizance by the British Columbia magistrate, as the witnesses had left the country.

HORSES.

We have now ninety-seven horses and ponies in this district, distributed as follows:—

Tagish, in post.....	8
“ on herd.....	74
Bennett.....	4
White Pass Post (Log Cabin).....	3
Dalton Trail.	6
White Horse Rapids.....	2

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One of those at the Dalton Trail will have to be killed as he has mud fever. There are several here, on herd, which I purpose shooting and feeding to the dogs as they are unfit for further use. Since the end of April last when forty-seven (47) horses arrived here from Bennett, they have all been on herd, with the exception of the seven (7) or eight (8) kept for work about the post. Inspector Primrose brought ten (10) with him from Stikine in October and Inspector Jarvis thirty-eight (38), from the Dalton Trail. These were also sent on herd. The herd has been inspected once a month and with few exceptions the animals are in first-class shape. They are ranging on the

meadows back of the post but they will soon have to be brought in, fed and watered, on account of the frozen condition of the lakes and the depth of the snow. Four horses were sent to Dawson in September and the two shown at the White Horse Rapids were en route to that place also, but owing to the lateness of the season when the order came for them we were unable to get them further than where they now are.

We have no hay or grain below the White Horse Rapids.

I purpose using the horses this winter for freighting from the terminus of the railway to the White Horse Rapids and between the different detachments. Horses could be used to advantage for winter freighting as far as the foot of Lake LaBarge, one hundred and sixteen miles (116) from here, or one hundred and eighty-seven (187) miles from the Summit, were it not that it is so expensive to get hay and grain distributed along the route. There is no place, north of this post where hay can be cut. The Thirty Mile River at the foot of Lake LaBarge is open all winter which prevents us from using the horses further.

Last winter I took five (5) horses from Bennett to the foot of Lake LaBarge, caching feed for the return trip on the way down, but of course could take but little freight under the circumstances.

This year, with hay distributed from the Summit to the White Horse Rapids, we can run supplies, etc., through to that point without difficulty.

DOGS.

Long before and after horses can be used on the ice, it is safe enough for dog teams to travel on the edge of the lakes and rivers. On long trips, however, say from here to Dawson, dogs can haul but little else than their own food. We therefore endeavoured to have a supply of dog fish and biscuit distributed along the route at each detachment. To a certain extent we succeeded, but the quantity at each place is limited, owing to the fact that the person who had the contract for supplying the fish informed me late in the season, almost too late to obtain it elsewhere, that he could not furnish the feed as the fish run had not taken place as usual. Every effort is now being made to obtain a supply at the coast, and no doubt we shall have enough to carry us through the winter.

In June last all the police dogs in the district, some eighty-five (85) all told, were collected at Tagish and on the 21st were sent to a camp about two miles down the river. Reg. No. 358, Constable Leader, was placed in charge of this dog camp, and with the assistance of two dog drivers and nets managed to catch enough fish to feed the dogs during the summer. It was thought a sufficient supply could be put up for winter use, but this proved to be incorrect. As before stated, the fish run did not take place at the time it was thought it would, in fact they are only beginning to run now, the 1st November.

The majority of the dogs sent up last year were found to be too light and a good many were old. Among them, however, there were as good animals as one could wish to have. As a rule we used four to a team, more than this the drivers could not handle, as the dogs were not sufficiently broken to harness.

All the dogs at the camp here were, by your orders, except forty-five (45), sent to the Dawson district in September last. Inspector Primrose brought eleven (11) dogs and five (5) pups from the Stikine, and the distribution is now as under:—

Tagish	1 dog and 5 pups.
Lindeman	4 dogs.
Bennett	2 "
McClintock	2 "
Upper LaBarge	6 "
Lower LaBarge	6 "
Hootalinqua	6 "
Big Salmon	6 "
Little Salmon	6 "
Tantalus	6 "
Five Fingers	11 "

56 dogs and 5 pups.

There are no dogs at the White Pass post (Log Cabin), Cariboo Crossing and the White Horse Rapids detachments, nor at the Dalton Trail post, nor at Dalton House.

From Upper LaBarge down to Five Fingers the posts have about two (2) tons of dog feed each. There is none at the southern posts or here at headquarters, but I expect some at Skagway shortly. One dog team (6 dogs) was left at the Stikine post by Inspector Primrose. I understand that one hundred and forty (140) train dogs are now on the way in. These are badly needed; three teams will be sent to the Dalton Trail post and the others will be sent to the different detachments, in order to bring the number at each to twelve (12) dogs (two teams) and leave four (4) teams here. Each detachment in this district is now supplied with nets, and next year it is to be hoped will catch enough fish to feed their dogs at least through the summer.

SUPPLIES.

During the early part of October a stocktaking board was held at this post in accordance with your orders so that the proceedings would reach you before navigation closed, and you would have an idea how we were supplied for the winter. The return rendered was as accurate as we could make it, under the circumstances. The quartermaster's store was not finished and the supplies were piled, ridge pole high, in tents and in caches covered with tarpaulins. At the same time scows and steamers loaded with stores were arriving, and goods were being shipped from here down the river.

So far I have been unable to render any quartermaster's returns, but hope to do so shortly. The receiving and shipping of stores did not cease until the 5th November, and while that was going on it was impossible to work on books or forms. A good deal of confusion and labour was caused by two or more consignments of, say provisions or hardware, arriving at the same time from different firms. There was nothing on the cases to show who the shippers were and each one had to be opened and the contents checked off by the invoices if we had them; sometimes we had not even these to go by. We were very short handed and the few men we had were kept busy often until late in the night and all day on Sundays. It must also be taken into consideration that the division had just been formed, that the quartermaster's books and forms did not reach here until late in September and that a complete set of books had to be opened up for this division, and entries transferred to them from memoranda made in note books and on sheets of paper.

A board of officers will assemble on the 1st January to take stock of all government property in this district.

The following list will show the food supply on hand at each detachment and post on the 31st October:—

Tagish.....	49 tons provisions.
Bennett.....	4 "
Lindeman.....	3½ "
White Pass Post (Log Cabin).....	3½ "
McClintock.....	2 "
White Horse Rapids.....	2½ "
Upper LaBarge.....	2½ "
Lower LaBarge.....	4 "
Hootalinqua.....	2½ "
Big Salmon.....	2½ "
Little Salmon.....	2½ "
Five Fingers.....	3 "
Tantalus.....	2½ "
Total.....	<u>83½ "</u>

CLOTHING AND KIT.

With a few additions and alterations the uniform worn in the North-west Territories is well adapted to this country.

The Klondyke Clothing supplied is not distinctive as a uniform. In material, colour and cut it closely resembles the clothes worn by nine out of every ten persons who come into the country. We have also had great trouble in fitting the men. Another fault of the Klondyke clothing is that it shrinks. Last year I strongly recommended lined stable clothing and am still of the opinion that it would be far superior to the Klondyke suits. It is darker, and therefore does not show the dirt easily, neither does it shrink and there is far more work in it; furthermore it is distinctive and if snugly fitted looks smart. Men cannot work in canoes, boats and scows in riding breeches and top boots, but have plenty of freedom in stable suits.

The Cavalry Boot now in use in the territories is altogether unsuitable as a walking boot, the active service boot with the low heel being easier on the foot and more durable. One pair of these boots, similar to what can be purchased in Skagway for \$7 per pair, will outlast two pair of our present issue. Some of the ankle boots sent last year were very poor. I am holding a board on these to condemn them. The last consignment of ankle boots are of first-class quality, and nothing better could be desired except that some are of black and some of red leather.

Re Breeches, Cloth.—In this district the great majority of men are so situated that the use of this article is not required to the same extent as in the territories. I would suggest that the issue be reduced to one pair per annum per man, with the proviso that in the event of it being worn out through fair usage a second pair would be issued to replace.

Re Underclothing, Socks and Stockings.—The present issue of these articles is inadequate. The issue of underclothing should be increased at least one suit more per annum. Issue of socks should be twelve pairs instead of four, and stockings should be increased from two to four pairs.

The quality of the underclothing is very good and gives every satisfaction, and the same can be said of the socks and stockings.

Re Stable Clothes, lined.—This issue is very serviceable, warm and wears well, but no attention has been paid to the shape of the coat, the waist being apparently cut for men gifted with what I might call rotundity.

Re Stable Clothes, unlined.—No improvements could be made on this article, but would recommend that the issue of overalls be increased from one to three pairs per annum. In July last you recommended to the Comptroller that the next issue of stable jackets should be similar in pattern to those worn by the Jubilee contingent for reasons as follows: "The men had a smarter appearance, and the pockets were of great use for carrying note books, papers, etc., in connection with the multifarious duties a policeman is called upon to perform."

Re Mitts and Moccasins.—The mitts with the trigger finger are what are required for men working in and around barracks, but they should come further up the wrist. A fur mitt with a long fur cuff (badger or coon) is what is indispensable for men on the trail, and a thin woollen mitt should also be supplied with the fur one.

Re Moccasins.—The present issue is of very good quality, strong and well sewn, and two pair per annum is, I think, sufficient for general purposes, but in cases where men are steadily driving dogs, the issue should be increased to four pairs.

Re Stetson Hats.—This is the only suitable headgear for summer use and a uniform pattern should be issued free, and not as heretofore on repayment.

Re Pea Jackets.—This jacket is without exception the most useful and indispensable article of clothing worn, let the duty be what it may, the article seems to meet all requirements, and in the matter of neatness and giving a smart appearance it cannot be surpassed. A jacket made with what is termed pilot cloth will last with care for at least two years, any other material will look shoddy inside of a year. A free issue of one every second year should be allowed.

Re *Tunics, Cloth and Serge*.—No tunics or serges have been received during the year.

Re *Forage Caps, Duck Caps and Helmets*.—I would recommend that these be dispensed with.

Re *Robes*.—The Marmot robe will, I have no doubt, give every satisfaction. The Indian buffalo are too clumsy and heavy for dog driving.

Re *Fur-lined Coats*.—This coat will be found of great use, and I would suggest that a free issue be granted to every man. It, with fair usage, will last two years.

Re *Parkas*.—The Marmot parka will, I believe, be a success. It should, I think, be issued when required and turned into store.

Re *Fur Caps and Coats*.—The regimental fur cap is no protection against the severe cold, it has no shape, warmth or quality of material to recommend it. A corduroy cap with the hood and peak lined, either with fox or conon, would be most suitable, yet at the same time would not have a very military appearance, this may be only a secondary matter when the efficiency of the cap as a protection is considered. The Klondyke fur caps sent up were good as far as they went, but only twenty were received.

The Long Black Sheepskin Coats are too long and too heavy for men running behind dog trains or ploughing through snow. Last winter all these coats had to be cut off at the waist.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

Tagish was the only customs post from September, 1897, when the collection of customs duties commenced, to February, 1898. Mr. John Godson was sub-collector during that period.

In the middle of February two parties of police, under Inspectors Strickland and Belcher, were sent to the White Pass and the Chilcoot Summit respectively, and commenced collecting duty at these points. The police continued performing the duties of customs officials until the last day of June, when Messrs. McMartin and Charman of the Customs Department were sent up to take over the work.

As already stated, the custom-houses were moved from the Summits to the White Pass Post (Log Cabin) and Lindeman the first week in July.

The customs work was performed on the Summits under the most trying circumstances by members of our force, and be it said to their credit that not a complaint was heard from the thousands that passed. Everything was done to avoid unnecessary expense and delay to those passing through. This was in marked contrast to the treatment to which people with Canadian goods were subjected at Skagway, owing to the United States customs laws. The United States officials, personally, were obliging, but the enforcement of the order calling for a convoy to accompany all goods purchased in Canada across the boundary from Skagway, at an expense of \$8 per day to the importer, was most unjust. When the latter objected to pay this tax on goods which were in transit in bond, he was told he might save the expense of a convoy by paying the duty on his outfit. For some time after we occupied the Summits, the United States customs officials did not recognize our presence there, and ordered convoys to accompany goods through to Bennett, twenty miles on our side of the line. The idea of an American convoy escorting Canadian goods through British territory was too much for the police at the Summits, and convoys were politely but firmly impressed with the necessity of returning to Skagway or Dyea as soon as they reached our camps. The convoy system was kept up, in spite of many protests, until the 15th May, when a United States customs official was placed at each Summit to cancel bonds of goods in transit through United States territory.

Though repeatedly promised a percentage of the customs duties they collected, the police have not received a cent up to date. Since the officials of that department took over the collection of custom duties, one constable at each customs post has been paid \$30 per month for assistance to the said officials, but even that allowance has now been stopped.

I strongly recommend that some action should be taken by the government to recognize, and in some way reward the officers, non-commissioned officers and constables for their services rendered on the White Pass and Chilcoot Summit, from February until June, under the most trying and miserable circumstances.

UNITED STATES RELIEF EXPEDITION.

In December last the United States Government decided it was necessary to send an expedition with supplies to the relief of the people in Dawson who were supposed to be starving. Major Rucker arrived from the south in the latter part of December to inquire into the feasibility of getting an expedition over the White Pass or Chilcoot Summit into the interior. After examining both trails he chose the Dyea, owing, as far as I could learn, to the supposed facilities of the Chilcoot Railway and Transportation Company for transporting the supplies over the Summit.

Pack animals and snow locomotives were to be used for transport purposes, and there was to be a small army of United States troops, packers, guides, etc. The arrival of one of the snow locomotives afforded endless amusement to the people of Skagway and Dyea. It could not make any progress on the level streets of these places, much less ascend the slightest elevation.

On the 17th January I was notified that the United States Relief Expedition would arrive some time early in February.

Before the stores and troops arrived I was ordered to the Big Salmon by Major Walsh, but on arrival found he had departed. A courier overtook him with my report *re* the relief expedition, and the Major promptly returned to Bennett. In the meantime the United States 14th Infantry arrived in Dyea, and a portion of the regiment was detailed to act as escort. The stores also arrived, but the pack train and snow locomotives were held at some British Columbia port, owing to the steamer they were on being libelled. The troops and stores were kept waiting at Dyea until the 15th March, when it was officially announced that the expedition had been abandoned. Not satisfied, however, with the collapse of their plans for using this route, the United States authorities sent out a reindeer expedition to go over the Dalton Trail with food supplies for the interior. This was Dr. Sheldon Jackson's idea. Five hundred and fifty-eight reindeer and some troops, under the command of Captain Eldridge, United States Army, arrived at Haines Mission on the 15th April. This expedition was also a failure; it never reached a point further than eighty miles inland. The moss used by reindeer was not to be found as expected, and the animals not having their usual diet died like flies. In September last there were only 140 out of 558 left. The survivors are still being herded near the Dalton Trail Summit.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am glad to say that the behaviour of non-commissioned officers and men has been excellent under the most trying conditions and circumstances. No body of men were put to the test that ours were last winter and fall.

There has been but one dismissal, and none have been confined to the guard room. The fines inflicted have been very few.

DESERTIONS.

There have been three desertions from the force in this district, viz.:—Reg. No. 3103, Constable Ware, Reg. No. 3195, Constable Gannon, and Reg. No. 3059, Constable Werner. Constable Gannon deserted from the Dalton Trail Post.

HEALTH.

Though undergoing great hardship and exposure last fall and winter, the men have been troubled with nothing more serious than coughs and colds, although several had to go to Skagway for treatment. Reg. No. 2875, Constable Clare had an attack of congestion of the lungs, as had also one of the dog drivers, Louis Cardinale, though neither were on duty on the Summits. There were also several cases of measles among the men. In August an epidemic of typhoid fever set in at Bennett and Lindeman. It soon spread among members of the force, and at one time there were eight out of a detachment of fourteen laid up with this complaint. All however pulled through, and are now convalescent except one, whose death I regret to announce, Reg. No. 3177, Constable E. Pearson, died at Bennett on the 30th August. He was taken ill while on detachment at the Cariboo Crossing, and came to this post for treatment, but was sent to Bennett as there was no doctor here. Everything possible was done for him, no less than three doctors being called in for consultation. For some time we all thought he was pulling through nicely, but other complications arose and his strength was too far gone to combat them. His funeral was attended by Commissioner Ogilvie and his staff, by all the members of the force at Bennett, and by many civilians. A number of the Dalton Trail Post men have been in the hospital at Skagway for treatment, and one of our dog drivers, special Constable Loucks, is there now recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever. In this connection I might add that assistant surgeon DeCow, who joined in August, returned in October on account of ill health. We are now without a surgeon, Dr. Madore, lately appointed, not having reported for duty.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have no appliances for extinguishing fires except a few fire pails, axes and ladders. Babcocks would be of no use as they could not be kept from freezing.

There are no water barrels in the post, nothing larger than a ten gallon keg being available. All our water is handled in this from the hole in the ice.

A hand engine and three hundred (300) feet of hose should be sent here.

CROWN TIMBER AND DOMINION LANDS AGENCY.

Since the departure of Mr. Willison, Crown Timber Agent, for Dawson on 4th June last, the officer commanding this post has been acting for him, and also representing the Dominion Lands Agent.

Inspector Strickland performed these duties until I took over command.

MINING RECORDER.

I was sworn in as mining recorder for the district, extending from the British Columbia boundary to the Little Salmon River, by Gold Commissioner Senkler, when he passed here in November. Previous to this Inspector Strickland had filled the office. As he has applied for leave and during his absence a large amount of recording may be expected, I have taken over the duties. There is a great amount of work in connection with this position, and it keeps one man busy looking after it.

MINERS' LICENSES.

Miners' licenses were for a time issued on both Summits, at Bennett, on the Dalton Trail and here. Lately they have only been sold at this post and at the Dalton detachment. Fifty-three (53) were issued at the Chilcoot Summit, nine hundred and twenty-seven (927) here, seven hundred and forty-one (741) at Bennett, and fifty-seven (57) on the Dalton Trail since the issue began.

TIMBER.

The timber in this district consists principally of fir, spruce, pine and poplar. On the low flats there are scrub willows.

Back from the water there is still lots to be had, but along the shores of the lakes and rivers, lumber mills, fires and boat builders have pretty well thinned it out.

An enormous amount of damage was done by fires last summer. These were started by camp fires left burning all along the shores. Notices and warnings were posted up and persons notified individually, but apparently to no purpose. It was impossible, too, to detect the delinquents. The ground is covered with rotten vegetation and roots in which the fire smouldered for days perhaps before the wind would fan it into a flame. As soon as this occurred the police would leave for the scene of the outbreak, but the persons guilty of leaving the fire had invariably left the place hours or days before.

Our White Pass Post (Log Cabin) detachment very nearly lost tents, supplies and everything else by a timber fire which came sweeping down on them. They only saved themselves and their outfit by caching everything in a swamp.

There were half a dozen mills between here and Bennett, but all have moved or closed down.

Lumber was \$250 per M in the spring and then dropped to \$50, but later, after several mills had been moved down the river, rose again to \$100.

ARMS.

There are at Tagish one Maxim and one Nordenfelt guns, both in good condition.

There are also 156 carbines, Winchester, 154 Enfield revolvers, 5 Lee-Metford carbines, and two Smith and Wesson revolvers on charge.

Five of the Winchester carbines and four of the Enfield revolvers are in need of repairs. One of the Smith and Wesson revolvers was taken by deserter Ware.

The majority of the Winchesters are badly honeycombed. It was impossible to keep them in any sort of shape on the Summits last winter, as there was no oil of any sort to be had.

The Lee-Metfords are to go to Dawson by the first opportunity.

HARNESS AND TRANSPORT.

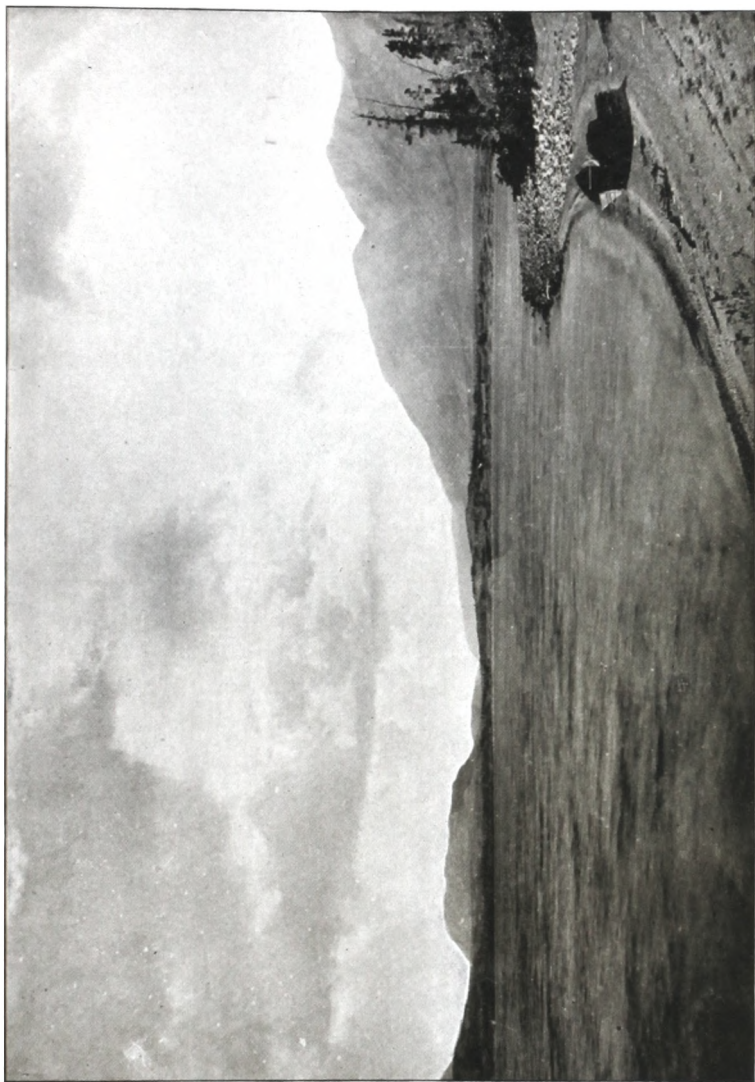
We are well equipped with harness and transport except dog sleds of which we have only twenty-nine (29) fit for use. Six of these are on the Dalton Trail and one on the Stikine. Of horse sleds we have twelve (12) distributed as follows: two (2) here, two (2) at Bennett, two (2) at the White Pass Post (Log Cabin) and six (6) on the Dalton Trail; seven (7) sets of bob-sleighs are on the Dalton Trail and five (5) on the Stikine, but the latter will have to be condemned. There are also ten (10) carts at the former place. All the above, except the bob-sleighs mentioned, are in good order.

Of harness there are nine (9) sets of heavy wheel, thirty-three (33) sets of single sled, thirty-nine (39) sets of dutch harness, twelve (12) sets of cart and one hundred and thirty-three (133) sets of dog harness. These with a few repairs will be ready for the winter's work.

There are seven (7) boats, three (3) canvas boats and twenty-four (24) canoes on charge, distributed at the various detachments, three (3) of the former being en route to Dawson.

It is a great pity we had no steam launch during the summer. A large sum, more than the original cost of the launch, would have been saved. Besides patrolling it could have done a lot of towing and freighting which have been the principal items of expense here.

The Commissioner of the Yukon informed me that one had been purchased for this district and would be sent up this winter. I hope this will be done, it will be the means of saving the government thousands of dollars, besides enabling us to perform our duties much more efficiently.



WATSON VALLEY, FROM LOWER END OF BENNETT LAKE.

On several occasions warrants have been sent here for the arrest of persons who had passed, but we only had canoes and could not possibly overtake them, especially when the persons wanted were passengers on a steamer.

POST OFFICE AND MAILS.

Commencing in October last (1897), on the 20th of each month I sent to the Dyea post office for the Tagish and the Dawson mail bags, and as soon as possible after their receipt sent them on to Bennett by pack or dog train, with a non-commissioned officer or constable in charge. From Bennett the mail was sent on by dog train to Tagish and from there on down the river.

I was informed that the mail would leave Dawson each month when ours left Skagway, that the dog teams would meet half way and that they would return to their respective starting points with the mail taken from the other teams. For some reason not known to me the mail did not leave Dawson and the ingoing mail bags accumulated at the Big Salmon and did not reach Dawson until the early spring.

The first mail out from Dawson was received by me on the 5th April. As you are well aware the failure of the police to carry the mails in and out regularly brought forth a lot of criticism and censure. All I can say is that as far as our end of the line was concerned the service was well carried out, except during the month of February, when owing to my absence and the sudden removal of Inspector Belcher who had been left in charge at Skagway, the mail bags for Dawson were not sent for until a week later than they should have been.

A post office was established at Tagish last fall, Inspector Strickland being postmaster. The amount of mail that comes through this office is simply astonishing.

The thousands of people who passed in the spring took advantage of the post office here, the last until they reached Dawson, to write to their friends in the south. Being uncertain as to their destination and whether they would not prospect on the way north, they had their letters addressed to this place. From the various places where they stopped and have since located, they are now writing to the postmaster to have their letters forwarded. All the mail for the militia at Selkirk, and the people scattered between here and that point is sent to this office and has to be resorted here.

For all this work which is done in addition to his other work, Inspector Strickland draws a salary of \$20 a year, or rather he is supposed to, for up to date he has received nothing.

A post office should be established at Selkirk at once. Up to June last when an office was established at Bennett the police received and distributed the mail at that point.

Mr. Richardson, to whom the carrying of the mail contract was awarded in July last, is not giving satisfaction. He was to establish a fortnightly mail service but since the 10th September last no mail has reached this office except what was brought from Bennett by the police.

On the 20th October I received orders from the Comptroller to forward the Canadian mail which had accumulated at Dyea, Skagway and Bennett to Dawson by the police or some reliable contractor. Accordingly I gathered twenty-five (25) sacks weighing eight hundred and forty-five pounds and sent them to Dawson and way points in charge of our men on the 28th October.

Since then no mail has left for the interior, though the contractor could have sent mail through later to Selkirk if not to Dawson. There must be a large amount of Dawson mail at Bennett now. The contractor's agent has for some time been sending it from Skagway and Dyea.

My instructions did not direct me to continue forwarding to Dawson, mail and way bags, or I should have done so.

Mr. James, special agent for the Canadian post office, has arrived in Skagway and has told Sergeant Green he knew nothing of the police being directed to forward any mail, that Mr. Richardson was the only authorized person.

The latter has, however, evidently sub-let the contract, for the Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company had charge during the summer months, and the other day a Mr. Russel, who said he represented the Arctic Express Company, arrived here with mail from Dawson. As he evinced a desire to hold the mail until he got paid for it by Mr. Richardson, I took it from him here and sent it on in charge of our men.

ACCOUTREMENTS.

We are well supplied with belts and holsters but are short of lanyards, field glasses and pouches.

Every detachment should be provided with glasses.

RATIONS.

The ration and a half authorized by you to be issued to each non-commissioned officer and man is liberal and at the same time not too large.

The officers, however, draw the same rations they received in the North-west, I think it is only right that they should be allowed, at least, the same increase as the men.

The officers at the White Pass Post (Log Cabin), Bennett, and at this post have quite a lot of entertaining to do, as you are aware. All of us are glad to see our friends or those who arrive with letters of introduction, it is a pleasure to share with them what we have in our limited larders.

While an officer's ration is quite large enough for his own wants, it is not sufficient when others drop in to share it.

Fresh vegetables are delicacies only to be had for three or four months, and then at ruinous prices. In September three of us rashly ordered a sack of potatoes each from Bennett, the potatoes arrived all right, three sacks of fifty pounds each, we lived in luxury for a while, until the bill of \$45 came, when we decided we would keep what we had left for our Christmas dinners.

The provisions sent up here are of good quality, there are plenty of them and the supply is as varied as can be expected in this climate.

STOPPING PLACES.

The Arctic Express Company were to have built stopping places every thirty (30) miles from Dawson to Bennett, and took some men down to put up buildings. I am unable to report what they have done as communication with the interior ceased soon after they commenced operations.

Mr. McCauley has stopping places at the White Horse Rapids and the McClintock River, Mr. T. N. Campbell has one north of the Police Reserve at this place, and a man named Williamson has one at the Cariboo Crossing, near the police detachment. So from the White Horse to Bennett accommodation can be had every twenty five (25) miles.

In connection with this matter I beg again to draw your attention to the reports published in Dawson, Canadian and American coast papers, to the effect that people travelling in and out over the ice this winter, will be furnished with accommodation, meals, blankets and even dog teams, at the various police detachments en route.

We were put to so much trouble and annoyance last winter through people coming out from Dawson, buying or begging food from our detachments, that in absence of any orders from you to the contrary, I have directed non-commissioned officers and constables in charge of the various posts, not to sell provisions under any circumstances; there are now stopping places where travellers can purchase supplies if they need them, and if no stores are sold by our men they cannot be accused, as they were last winter, of disposing of government property and pocketing the proceeds. Furthermore I have given

instructions that no provisions are to be given away unless a man is absolutely destitute and in such health that he cannot work. As long as he can perform any manual labour, he must do enough work to earn his meals and sufficient food to carry him to the next detachment.

Many persons on arriving in Skagway last year from the interior boasted that they had lived on the police on the way out. Some claimed that they had paid for their meals, others that they had beaten their way out, though they had lots of money. There was so much talk about this that Major Walsh gave me orders to see that my men did not keep stopping-places.

A case in point occurred here only the other day. Five able-bodied men arrived here from Dawson in a small boat and walked in to the orderly room about 10 a.m. and demanded food. They had come by steamer as far as White Horse, and paid their way until they reached here. I told them to go to the stopping-places, but they said they had no money, and Mr. Campbell would not give meals for nothing. Taking them to the wood-pile, I told them that they could not get food here for nothing either, but they could have dinner after an hour's work sawing wood. Not a bit of it, however; they were not going to work and they demanded food. They said they were told before they left Dawson that the police had to see them through and provide anything they required. They were so insolent that I ordered them out of barracks. They went back to the stopping-place, where they produced money, and not only paid for their meals but expended \$48 before they left. When the crowd is coming out similar occurrences will happen every day.

FORAGE.

There are two good hay marshes back of this post, between Marsh and Atlin Lakes, also another across the river opposite the post. Unfortunately a bush fire ran through the latter this year and burnt all the grass. This fall, from the other two, we got about sixty tons of hay, our own men doing the work with the mower and rake provided. They also baled it with the hand hay baler sent up. The latter was not a success. It took three men to work it, and even then it was all they could do. It is supposed to be worked by one man, but with three at it the hay was not properly baled. I have applied for the three marshes referred to, to be reserved for police purposes, and next year we should be able to put up all our own hay. This year I have had to requisition for one hundred tons over and above what we have in stock. The hay is of better quality than a good deal of that we got in the North-west. Next year we should have a baler worked by horse power.

There are 31 tons and 1,668 lbs. oats stored here in a tent; also 3,965 lbs. of chopped feed. At Skagway there is a car load stored awaiting the opening of the winter trail, when freight rates will be lower, and at Vancouver there is another car load awaiting orders.

DRILL.

We have been too busy building and receiving and forwarding freight to do any drill up to date. Now, however, that the outside work has to stop at 3 p.m. owing to the darkness, I will have the men put through a course in the mess-room.

TARGET PRACTICE.

No target practice has been indulged in. We have had neither the time nor a range.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The coal oil is of good quality, but our supply is limited. The lamps have to be lighted in the offices and quarters at 2.30 p.m. Wood only is used for fuel, and there is sufficient in this district to last for years. A horse-power saw is badly needed however to trim logs for building purposes and to cut firewood. At present four men are kept constantly employed at this work.

SETTLERS.

There are no settlers about here.

OFFICERS.

Since taking over the command of this district I have received the hearty support of and every possible assistance from, Inspectors Primrose, Strickland, Jarvis and Cartwright. Inspector Belcher also did all in his power, and I was sorry to see him leave for the Dawson district. Inspector Starnes, during the short time he was under my command, rendered valuable service.

PEACE OFFICERS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and constables at Bennett, the White Pass Post (Log Cabin), Lindeman, Dalton Trail Posts and the Stikine, have been sworn in as peace officers for British, Columbia, the detachments named being situated in that province.

CASES TRIED BY OFFICERS.

A record of cases tried in this district, is forwarded herewith.

RELIEF TO INDIANS.

There has been an unusual amount of sickness among the Indians lately and quite a few have come into the post for medicine. Several families have also applied for food on account of the men being laid up and unable to hunt, fish or pack. I have given them simple medicines, but food only in exchange for moccasins and snowshoes. They understand now that they are not going to be fed for nothing, and as we are short of moccasins and the snowshoes sent up by the government are not suitable for this country, being too wide, too heavy, and flat at the toe, I am glad to take those made by the natives.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Meteorological records have been kept here since the end of July last, when the maximum and minimum thermometers and the rain gauge, were received from the head office at Toronto. I have applied for a set of these instruments for the Dalton Trail, Stikine, Bennett and the foot of LaBarge posts.

DISTRIBUTION.

Attached will be found a schedule showing the distribution of officers, non-commissioned officers, constables and dog-drivers in this district.

LUNATICS.

We have only had one lunatic to deal with, the man David Humphries before referred to. He is a middle aged man, with no relatives as far as we can learn. He is an American and, I think, comes from one of the Pacific coast towns. He is now, and has been for some time, in the Bennett guard-room. It takes two men to watch him, one during the day and another during the night. I am at a loss to know what to do with him. If left alone he at once tries to kill himself.

DEATHS BY DROWNING AND OTHER CAUSES.

I attach hereto a list of all those known to have lost their lives in this district. This list is as complete as it is possible to make it. Many more are reported to have lost their lives, but on investigation the reports have been found to have been exaggerated or altogether untrue.

CANTEEN.

We have no canteen in this district. Some tobacco, pipes, cigarettes, condensed milk, cheese, jams and potted meats were sent up to be issued on repayment and are greatly appreciated. I would recommend that a canteen be opened at this post, the government to pay the freight on the stock so that articles can be sold to members of the force at eastern prices. The expense to the government would be small, and, being able to obtain goods at a reasonable rate, would be a great boon to the men.

COWS.

Two thoroughbred and two grade cows, and a thoroughbred bull were imported by you in July last. One of the cows is at the White Pass Post (Log Cabin), the rest of the stock are here. They are all doing well and will, I hope, pull through the winter, though I think that range cattle would have been better. A cow stable has been put up but until lately they have been out on pasture. I think the government should supply a cow to each of the larger detachments such as Bennett, White Pass Post (Log Cabin), Lindeman and Tagish. The fresh milk sent all the way from the White Pass Post (Log Cabin) by Inspector Cartwright to the fever patients at Bennett formed their principal nourishment. The Dalton Trail detachment has two cows.

GARDEN.

A bit of ground was ploughed up this spring, and some potatoes, radishes, lettuce and carrots sown. The seeds did not reach here until pretty late, the season was a dry one, the garden was quite a distance from the river and we were too shorthanded and too busy to give it attention. Consequently the experiment was not a success. I am, however, satisfied that with proper care a nice lot of vegetables can be raised here, and another attempt will be made next year.

GENERAL.

Inspector Strickland has mentioned all items of interest previous to the time I assumed command, and since then little worthy of note has occurred. Since you departed for Dawson with Commissioner Ogilvie and his staff, we have had brief visits from Judge Dugas and party who passed on the 9th October, and Gold Commissioner Senkler, Registrar Clement and party who passed through on 2nd November. With the latter party, I sent three constables, two boats, rations and camp outfit, as the steamers had stopped running.

Captains Bliss and Norwood of Major Walsh's staff passed here on their way out, and Mr. Pattullo on his return to Dawson.

Inspector Moodie and party passed out on 5th November on the last steamer.

Staff-Sergeant Corneil arrived on the same steamer from the White Horse Rapids, where he had been sent by you on special duty. This non-commissioned officer has not been able to return as navigation closed on the day after he arrived and the ice is not yet safe enough to travel on.

Attached please find the annual reports of Inspectors Primrose, Strickland, Jarvis and Cartwright.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD, *Supt.*,

Commanding N.W.M.P. "H" Division, Yukon Territory.

DEATHS BY DROWNING AND OTHER CAUSES.

1. Thos. Barnes, drowned at Bennett 10th May, 1898.
2. Luke Richards, drowned at Bennett 10th May, 1898.
3. Wm. Angood, died on Lake Bennett in May, 1898.
4. R. T. Veitch, drowned at Bennett 28th May, 1898.
5. G. Herman, drowned at White Horse 5th June, 1898.
6. W. Boyd, drowned at White Horse, 5th June, 1898.
7. James Brooks, drowned at White Horse, 14th June, 1898.
8. R. H. Clancy, died at Mile's Cañon in June, 1898.
9. G. R. Field, drowned at White Horse 16th June, 1898.
10. W. G. Lyons, drowned at Lake LaBarge 24th June, 1898.
11. G. Montegazza, drowned at Lake LaBarge 24th June, 1898.
12. Man, name unknown, found below White Horse 2nd July, 1898.
13. Geo. Mulhern, drowned 10 miles below Big Salmon 9th July, 1898.
14. Ex-Mayor Cope, body found in Shallow Lake 6th June, 1898.
15. J. F. Whitcombe, shot by accident at Windy Arm in May, 1898.
16. Wm. Meehan, shot by Indians at McClintock River 10th May, 1898.
17. Indian (unknown), supposed to be "LaBarge Sam," found near the Takeena River, 24th July, 1898.
18. — Freeman, found drowned at Big Salmon in November, 1897.
19. Body found drowned, and buried on the east shore of Lake LaBarge, 15th July, 1898.
20. Body found drowned, and buried on the east shore of Lake LaBarge 29th June, 1898.
21. Joseph Grenier found in the Atlintoo River, British Columbia, reported drowned, 24th August, 1898
22. L. G. Shaw., drowned at Windy Arm 15th May, 1898.
23. N. G. Leslie, drowned at the foot of Bennett in June, 1898.
24. James Cowie, shot at the White Horse 28th August, 1898.
25. John Lee, died on the Str. "Willie Irving" end of September, 1898.
26. German (name unknown), drowned in the Klaheena, Dalton trail in July, 1898.
27. Ernest Amos, drowned in the Salmon River 18th July, 1898.
28. Ike Martin, lost on the Dalton Trail, in September, 1898.
29. Joe McManus, drowned at Bennett, West Arm, 9th October, 1897.
30. Peter Vavelloff do do do
31. Frank Antony, drowned at White Horse in November, 1897.
- 32-81. Lives lost at the Chilcoot snow slide, 3rd April, 1898.
82. Remains of a body found near the south of the Toochai River, Taku Arm, in July, 1898.
83. A. Jackson, frozen to death on the White Pass Summit, 28th January, 1898.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR P. C. H. PRIMROSE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
LAKE BENNETT, 15th November, 1898.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to make the following report of the Stikine River detachment, up to the present date.

Accompanied by Customs Officer John Turner, Sergeant-Major McDonell, nineteen non-commissioned officers and constables, four special constables, ten horses, nine dogs, four months' supplies, necessary tools, hardware, etc., for building, tents and camp outfit, &c., I sailed on the 25th February, 1898, from Vancouver, on the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's steamer "Tees," and reached Fort Wrangel, U.S., on the 1st of March, 1898, and was unloaded the same day. The United States Deputy Collector, Mr. Hofstedt, very kindly allowed me to use a vacant building which he had, as a barrack-room, where we put up a cook stove and installed ourselves with just what food and bedding we required, until such time as I could secure a passage from Wrangel to Cotton Island, where we could get on to the ice. Owing to the snow and slush, rain and mud, Wrangel was in a fearful mess, and the wharfs and everywhere else were crowded with every manner and description of stores, etc., and tents occupied every available space, which was not very much. Many men told me that they had found it exceedingly difficult to get a place in which to sleep, or a meal to eat, and this congestion of this little village, with men, horses, dogs, mules, oxen, cows, goats, &c., was due to the fact that there were only two small steamers, the "Louise" and "Alaskan" to handle the traffic over to Cottonwood Island, and to make matters worse, they could only go at high tide, and even then they were getting on sand bars quite frequently. Of the crowd of men and women then assembled at Wrangel there is little to say, except that they were a mixed lot and from all quarters of the globe, and although some men lost money or said they were robbed, still if a man minded his own business no one bothered him, unless he went into some of the questionable gambling places, of which there were quite a number, and by being drunk or reckless in showing his money, tempted the sharks to do him up.

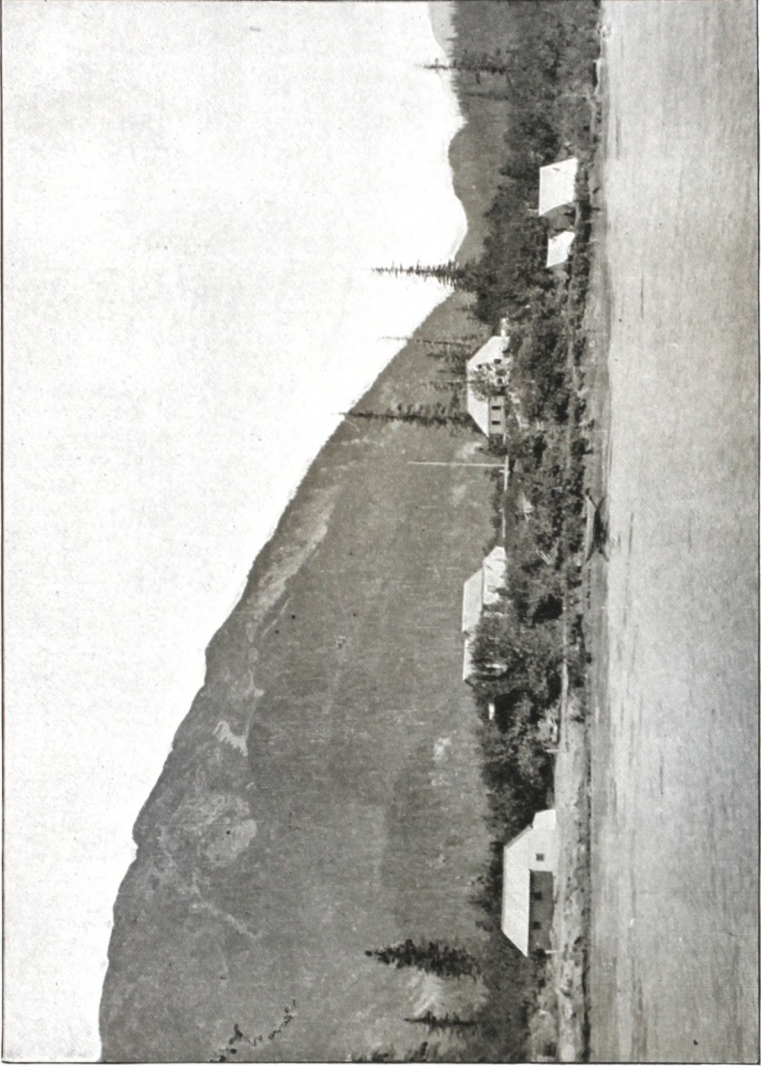
Owing to so much space having been previously engaged by other people, it was not until the 5th of March, 1898, that I succeeded in getting the whole of the party, horses and stores over to Cottonwood Island, the stores drawn up from the beach and put into the store tent.

The island presented quite an animated appearance, and was being laid out into blocks, streets, etc., being piled up with from between two to four feet of snow, piled over which were tents and stores of every description. On the same day I got our bob sleighs put together, rations and camp outfit separated for the party who were to remain in charge of the stores, and everything made ready for a start next day. The following morning, with 5 teams and 3 dog trains (all lightly loaded, as none of the animals had been worked for some time), I made a start up the river and found the trail to be in not bad condition for a few miles, but after that we got into slush and water at intervals, and from there on to the Dewdney Camp, which was 15 miles up the river, it was in a fearful state for horses, and not much better for dogs. In fact when a horse would break through the top part of the packed snow he would almost go out of sight, and then there would be a nice piece of work to get him out and repair the trail. I made camp that night, Sunday, on the opposite side of the river and below the Dewdney Camp, and here learned that no horses had been able to get any further, so I decided to send the teams back to Cottonwood Island and first bring all the stores this far, where I

formed a second standing camp. It was either raining or snowing most of the time, and in the morning there was two inches of water on the ice where we were camped, so this second standing camp had to be moved over to Dewdney camp, which entailed a lot more extra work in trying the trail, handling stores, brushing all the tents, making fresh dog lines, etc., etc. On the 8th March, 1898, I went ahead with the dog trains, leaving instructions for the teams to get up all the stores to second camp, and then wait until the trail should freeze. I reached the conventional boundary line that night and sent the dog trains back for another load. Next day, the 9th of March, I spent in going up the river searching for a building site, and it bothered me considerably, as I was to get as close as possible to the boundary line (the marks of which had long since disappeared), and yet not be on the United State side; further, I required a good steamboat landing, and with the quantities of snow and ice it was a problem to know what was below. Again, easy access to good timber, a good outlook and freedom from high water were factors to be considered, and in addition to the above, dispatch was required. I finally decided to locate on the high ground above where I was then camped, and very fortunately it turned out to be about 800 yards on the Canadian side, being almost in front of the Kah-kah-oi Lake, and further, was a good steamboat landing. I was greatly assisted in this by Mr. Galbrath of Telegraph Creek who went up the river some time before, having one of his employees who was an old timer, put in some sticks near where he remembered having seen a "boundary line mark," which had since been washed away. On the 10th of March I moved up to the bench and cleared away the snow right to the ground and got the camp moved by night, though it rained all day and the snow was from six to ten feet deep. On the 11th of March, we started hanging axes and commenced to work on the roads into the timber, which was tedious, as the snow had to be dug out for a foot or so, then brush cut and laid in this trench and soft snow packed on top of the brush. Each day the dog trains brought up a load from the second camp and returned. On the 12th of March it started to freeze so, that by travelling at night it was possible to get horses through, so by the 17th of March, the whole party was encamped at the line and enabled properly to get to work at the buildings. From this until the end of April, we were engaged on the buildings and would have completed them much quicker, had it not been that the weather was constantly against us, being either snowing or raining, and in addition to this the logs were flatted and dovetailed, which takes much more time than building with the round logs simply saddled. Again the timber was very tough, with plenty of knots and at least one dozen axes were broken. On the 1st of May we struck camp and moved into quarters, which consisted of an officer's quarters and office, store-house and mens' quarters, with kitchen attached, plans and photographs of which, (with the exception of the last photo which I attach,) were previously sent to the department. During this time the trail all along until the ice became unsafe, was a string of struggling, tugging, pulling humanity (where they did not have animals), and cheerful withal, which is to be wondered at, when you consider endless numbers of these people had to relay three times; so if they had got through the 150 miles you can easily see the amount of travel which they would have to do.

On the 3rd of May the first steamer, the "Ramona," reached the boundary and I received instructions to send a few men under canvas, but not to build at present, to Glenora, to assist the custom officer Mr. Turner, who went up on the "Ramona" as he could not then attend to business at the line. I sent Sergeant Stewart, Constables Borrow and Binns on this duty, where they remained all summer. Whilst awaiting orders, I put up a good sized stable 22 by 28, root-house 8 by 12, and cleared and planted a garden, which did very well considering how late it was planted and the ground being new; however, we harvested enough potatoes, turnips and beets, to do for the winter detachment, besides giving us a certain amount of green stuff during the summer. Surrounding the garden we put up a very nice fence, also put up fences leading to the barracks; and a good large flag staff.

After the work was completed the whole detachment was put through a course of drill, both foot and arm, also a course of instructions by the doctor in "First aids to the injured." Further, lectures on police duties, Criminal Code, British Columbia laws,



MOUNTED POLICE POST, STICKEEN RIVER, 1898.

mining and regulatious, rules and orders of the force, knotting and splicing, were all gone through, in addition to which I had practical instructions in packing and throwing the diamond hitch, in which latter, nearly every man became expert. Swimming parades were also held when the weather was warm enough.

On the 22nd of September, I received instructions to proceed to Lake Bennett, with the bulk of the detachment, and the following morning started for Glenora, to arrange the winter detachment. I got there on the 27th of September, 1898, after some difficulty and rented quarters at \$8 per month, for Constables Borrow and Binns, and started back with Sergeant Stewart by first boat and reached Stikine on the 1st October, 1898, and that day arranged for a winter detachment, consisting of Corporal Bowdridge, Constables Skinner and Ambrose.

We packed up and went on board the steamer "Strathcona," and taking the steamer "City of Seattle" at Wrangel, reached Skagway on the 5th October, 1898. Here my surgeon, Dr. Fraser, who had joined us on the 20th March, left us and proceeded for duty to the Dalton Trail Post. During the time we were on the Stikine, Dr. Fraser, in addition to his medical duties, also assisted me in any other way which lay in his power. We crossed the Summit by the White Pass on the 6th October and reached Bennett on the 7th October, 1898.

ACCIDENTS.

The only accident we had was the narrow shave from drowning of Constable Cobb, on the Iskoot River patrol on 3rd September, by the upsetting of the boat whilst tracking around a snag point. The Iskoot is both swift and dangerous and it is probable that Constable Cobb might have lost his life had not his two comrades, Constables Parks and Ellis, stayed with him in the way in which they did. The contents of the boat were lost and of this a full report was sent to Regina. I caused a subsequent patrol to try and recover the lost articles, but without avail. A Board of Officers exonerated the men from any blame for this loss and I might add that several parties in trying to get up the Iskoot River lost everything they had.

ARMS.

Some of the arms were old and consequently a few of the parts had to be replaced from Regina, otherwise they were all in good order.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

During the winter and until the ice broke, a constable, properly dressed, was on duty on the trail checking out those people who had passed the customs. In addition to this I had Constable Binns in the office to assist Mr. Turner. After the steamers had started to run, Sergeant Stewart, Constables Borrow and Binns, assisted Mr. Turner, at Glenora, and even then he found it hard to keep pace with the work, as two or three boats frequently came in on the same day and had to have the unloading superintended. At one time there were 16 boats running, viz.: the "Mona," "Casca," "Caledonia," "Strathcona," "Louise," "Ramona," "Skagit Chief," "Ogilvie," "Hamblin," "McConnell," "Duchesnay," "Ellwood," "Victorian" and "Glenora," and the majority were finely appointed boats, with electric light, etc. After Mr. Turner left the boundary we collected and forwarded to him duties collected on small boats, but this did not amount to much. We also entered and cleared all steamers, that is, they reported inwards and outwards and had their papers examined and stamped, and after being looked over for gambling devices, etc., were allowed to proceed. No fees were charged for this.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

I have already treated of in the narrative, but I might mention that they were all banked, whitewashed and mudded, both inside and out, and the cost of the whole, not including the extra working pay to the men, was \$346.12.

CRIME.

Of crime there was not much. Two men, James Burns and Chas. Henderickson, were murdered in the first week in April, 22 miles south from Telegraph Creek, by Joseph Claus, who was arrested by the British Columbia police, tried and sentenced to be hanged, but he evaded the gallows by taking poison. Of the smaller offences, they were nearly all committed at Glenora or Telegraph Creek and dealt with by Bullock Webster, Esq., S.M., a return of which cases he sent me and which I forwarded to the department. A man named Dave Coutermarsh was arrested at Glenora by the British Columbia police, on 12th June, 1898, for stabbing one James Galloway, and on the 14th June, he broke jail, but was subsequently arrested by Corporal Spreadbury, N. W. M. P., about the end of August, at the Log Cabin, and sent to Bennett jail. Here he remained in jail until the 29th September, when he was released by Captain Rant, S.M., on his own recognizance, and is now I believe at Dawson City, as he started for there.

Of suicides there were two, viz.: F. Lebaum, who hung himself in his tent at Shakesville on the 4th August, and J. Richardson, who shot himself in the graveyard at Telegraph Creek, on the 1st September. In addition to this, the following men were drowned on the Stikine River during the season.

1st April—J. F. Black, drowned 8 miles above the Cañon.

7th May—Half-breed Indian; drowned South Glenora.

20th May—Matheson.

20th May—McKinnon; body recovered.

20th June—E. T. O'Brien; drowned opposite Telegraph Creek; body recovered.

29th August—J. Brown.

31st August—R. Mitchel; drowned at Cañon.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION.

The climate is very moist and damp, with heavy rain and snow fall, though we had two months of splendid weather in the late summer and fall, I am informed by old-timers that it was quite exceptional.

In the vicinity of Glenora, I am told the climate is very much drier. During the winter months the wind seems only to blow down the river, in the summer months the reverse is the case.

The vegetation might be called semi-tropical. In fact, I have never seen anything to equal the growth. I observed volunteer timothy and oats (from the feed brought in by the Klondykers) at least $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the stalk. The oats did not ripen, as it was screened by the bush, but I fancy if it were put in early, in cultivated land, it would do so. Of small wild fruits, such as currants, blueberries, etc., they were in quantities. The underbrush was nearly impenetrable and had amongst it plenty of Devil's Club, a sort of prickly palm, and extended to the base of the mountains, where fir and spruce commenced in quantity.

Mosquitos and black flies were a perfect pest, the like of which I have never seen in the Territories.

DOGS.

Though I had only a few huskies, the others did fairly well for dogs which had only been broken that winter. I had a few dogs given to me which I "turned in."

DRILL

I have already mentioned.

FORAGE.

Our forage was good.

FISH AND GAME.

As there was plenty of salmon and trout to be had in the river, I had a net made and a fishing party out daily, and we thus obtained plenty of fish for ourselves and the dogs, besides curing some.

Of game, there were quite a number of goats on the mountains, but very high up and hard to get at. Porcupines were very plentiful, even in the vicinity of the camp, as some of the dogs learned to their cost. Grouse was very plentiful high up in the hills. There was also bear and beaver.

I forgot to mention there were quite a number of hair seals in the river.

HEALTH.

We had no serious cases of sickness, but during the winter coughs and colds were as common as humanity, though very seldom any one was off duty with them. Towards the fall a large number of the detachment were suffering from some skin disease, due to the stomach and liver trouble brought on, as I understood the surgeon to say, from the diet. However, no one went off duty, and nearly all, I think, were nearly recovered when they left for Tagish.

HORSES.

The horses were a very nice lot indeed, just the style for hard work ; short, thick-set and well ribbed up. During the summer I had a good feeding place for them around the shores of Kah-kah-toi Lake, that is when the flies would allow them. I had no sickness except a case or two of colic amongst them. They were not shod.

INSPECTIONS.

I had an arm inspection once every week. The camp, or quarters, were also inspected weekly. I also held kit inspection.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

The non-commissioned officers and constables as a whole, were a fine lot of men and when they got into the way of working together they could do anything. There were a few breaches of discipline, but not many.

I wish to bring Sergeant Major McDonell's name to your notice for advancement, as I consider him deserving of promotion. Corporal Bowdridge performed the duties of quarter-master sergeant, and I would ask you to give him the rank of sergeant, as he worked hard and took an interest in what he was doing. Whilst we were building, the most useful man in the whole party was Special Constable Bruce, who was the only man approaching a carpenter, and I consider him very much underpaid at \$30 per month, with the \$10 bonus, considering the country and the work done, and I do not know how I would have got along had I not had a man like him who had a good knowledge of carpentering. I would respectfully ask that his pay be increased.

PATROLS.

There was very little patrolling to be done, but at regular intervals I sent patrols by boat up the Iskoot River, where there were a number of prospectors camped. The only complaint received was about a man supposed to be crazy, but he was not insane. However, he and his partner lost their boat and everything it contained through the boats upsetting, and had a very hard time in reaching the mouth of the river, where they were picked up by one of the steamers, the "Monte Christo," in a very weak and destitute condition.

PEACE OFFICERS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

All the detachment were sworn in as peace officers for the province of British Columbia, before leaving Vancouver, in accordance with instructions.

RIVERS.

Of the Stikine River I might say, that it is a very strong stream and one against which men in clumsy boats, with loads, found it almost impossible to pull up against, but of course many men with canoes have gone from Wrangel to Glenora. Owing to its rapid current, which is about 5 miles per hour and very much more in places, and the snags, rocks, bars, rapids and in the cañon during high water, the driftwood, and the exceedingly low water early in the fall (this year about the first week in October), the Stikine is in my opinion at times and in places a difficult and dangerous river for steamboats, except very light draught and strong power boats. As an illustration of these remarks I might mention that quite a number of steamers received damages during the past season, and in view of the risks, correspondingly high rates of transportation do not seem unreasonable. The river rises very rapidly when it starts, and the greatest variation I observed between highest and lowest water was 12 feet. The Dominion Government snag boat "Sampson" spent a good portion of the season at work on the Stikine. The Marine Department established a signal board at the cañon visible to steamers going both ways, and as soon as a steamer entered the cañon from below, the disc was at once lowered, thus preventing the steamer above from entering the cañon. There were no accidents in the cañon in the shape of collisions. A good number of the steamers burned wood, and a few coal. The wood varied in price, but \$4.50 per cord might be an average. I attach a table giving the distances up the river to known points.

RATIONS.

The quality of the rations supplied was good and there was no complaint as to the quantity.

SETTLERS, MINERS, ETC.

Quite a lot has been written and said as to the hardships, sufferings, etc., of those who attempted to get to the Klondyke by this route, and doubtless there were some of both, but I wish to point out that quite a large number of these people were totally unaccustomed to work of this description, in my opinion, knowing little of camp life or cooking, handling an axe or pick, etc., working of animals or properly taking care of themselves. Further, a great many were not like the practical miner, as they burdened themselves with stuff for which they had no need. Numbers had an idea gold was to be picked up quite easily, probably on the hills or on the streets, and some I believe, would not have known gold had they seen it.

A considerable number started out with from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs., and as the trail was soft and in bad shape, they had to make some three relays, so they did not get through to Glenora on the ice, but camped on the river banks at different points, as the ice became unsafe, and waited for the steamers to pick them up; then they found the steamboat rates very high and this about exhausted the purses of many, consequently when they did reach Glenora and found that packing from Glenora to Teslin was \$800 per ton they were done, as these rates were prohibitive, except to a rich man. Further, reports were circulated as to there being 3,000 people destitute on this Stikine-Teslin Trail, but of this the department already has my reports, and I would just remark that there was no destitution, as there was plenty of food, and of the 2,500 who went in by this route, I have records of about 1,300 having come out, so that when you take into consideration those in business, and settled at Glenora, Telegraph Creek, Dease Lake and Teslin, and those who got through to Teslin and down the river, the ones remaining who are prospecting cannot be very many.

With regard to the Ashcroft Trail, the department has also my reports, but where some men came through with their horses like crowbaits and stories of sufferings and of eating horses, it causes one to inquire of other men who came through with their horses in good condition, and their answers to the different results as told to me by Mr. Porter, Government Agent for British Columbia and Telegraph Creek, was, that these people who had such hard times, would camp at night on the old camping grounds, where there was no feed, instead of going several miles if necessary off the trail and hunting up feed for their horses. Again, these men when they were short of meat, camped for three or four days, went hunting and secured meat for themselves. But as I said before, all men are not capable of doing these things and looking after themselves, so suffering and hardship there must be for a lot of those who are not so capable, I care not by what route it would be when they entered the Klondyke.

TRANSPORT.

I had five sets of bob sleighs and four dog sleds, tow big mascots and two toboggans, and they were all more or less knocked about when you consider the racketing they had in the slush and water and then frost, however, I had the woodwork all overhauled this summer by Special Constable Bruce, I had no smith.

GENERAL.

I did not bring the official diary with me from the Stikine to Lake Bennett as it is the property of the district, consequently, this report is not as I should wish, or what it would have been had I had access to the diary, with all its facts and dates.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE,

Inspector.

Supt. Z. T. Wood,
Com'dg, Tagish District.

TABLE OF DISTANCES ON THE STIKINE RIVER.

Name of Place.	Miles.	Port or Starboard.	Remarks.
From Wrangel.			
To Green Point.....	5	S.	
" Rothsay.....	3	S.	
" Cottonwood Island.....	1	S.	
" Capt. Sharke's Camp.....	10	P.	
" Kotete River.....	10	S.	For clear water, i. e. for boilers.
" Iskoot ".....	7	S.	
" Great Glacier.....	4	P.	
" Mud ".....	10	P.	
" Porcupine River.....	4	S.	Snaggy sloughs between these places.
" " (Upper Fork).....	4	S.	
" Anook River.....	4	S.	
" Hood Glacier.....	8	P.	
" Seud River.....	7	S.	
" Little Cañon.....	10	.....
" Ochsukieen.....	.....	S.	Upper end of Cañon.
" Kloochmans Cañon.....	10	.....
" Clearwater River.....	.....	P.	The Clearwater River is between Grand Rapids and Shakeville. Do not know the distance.
" Grand Rapids.....	5	.....
" Lookdown Creek.....	.....	.....
" Shakeville.....	26	P.	
" Glenora.....	5	P.	133.
" Telegraph Creek.....	12	P.	145. Approx.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR C. STARNES.

DAWSON, Y.T., 1st December, 1898.

The Officer Commanding the North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand herewith my report of duties performed since detailed for the Yukon Territory.

I reported to the Commissioner at Regina on the 1st September, 1897, and after receiving instructions from him to proceed to Vancouver to await instructions there, as I was to act for the time being as agent for the force; after being there for a few days, I received orders to proceed to Skagway and report to the Assistant Commissioner, and left on the 10th of September, arriving at Skagway on the 17th. I gave general assistance to the Assistant Commissioner in forwarding supplies over the passes until the arrival of the "Quadra," with the Minister of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Yukon. When these gentlemen left by the Dyea Pass, I was ordered to proceed with a pack train to escort them back from Bennett. I left Skagway on the 13th October and, meeting the Honourable the Minister at Bennett, returned at once with him to Skagway, arriving there on the 20th. I then received orders to proceed the next day to escort a party consisting of the Honourable Judge McGuire, Mr. Wade, Mr. McKeown, Mr. McGregor, jr., and Dr. Bonnar, with three members of the North-west Mounted Police and three dog drivers. On the 21st, after having made arrangements for packing, we started from Dyea for Lake Bennett over the Chilcot Pass. The weather was nice and calm until we reached the Summit on the 22nd, when we found it very stormy and the snow very deep. The packers, with our baggage, did not all reach Lindeman until the 23rd, and on the 24th, I had all the stores forwarded by members of the force to Bennett, and was in readiness to leave on the 25th.

My instructions were that I was to take two boats at Lake Bennett to carry what baggage there was, and five months' provisions for 11 men, and a quantity of dog feed for the one dog team I had with me. The two boats I had with me were too small to hold the amount of provisions and stores, and Captain Norwood, who had been placed in charge at Bennett, gave me another one. Even after that, and leaving about 2,000 pounds behind, our boats were still overloaded. Among other things, there were thirteen bags of mail to be carried, aggregating 1,000 pounds. We left Bennett on the morning of the 25th, and, after sailing all day, camped. The following day we made very little distance on account of the high wind, and were forced to land until the afternoon, when it apparently calmed, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon we sailed again. After an hour's sailing, a squall struck us about half a mile from shore, and as our boats were very heavily loaded and very hard to manage, water came in, and it was only by throwing stores overboard that we escaped wreck. However, the most of the things thrown overboard were recovered a little later floating, and all that was lost were some instruments of Dr. Bonnar's and about 400 pounds of bacon and flour. The storm kept us for another day, and we arrived at Tagish on the 30th. We sailed again on the next day and continued our journey safely, although delayed again on Lake LaBarge by storms. On the 8th we started down Thirty Mile River. The weather was cold and the ice was forming on the river, and for the three days which followed, we travelled among the ice, every morning being very foggy until about 11 or 12 o'clock.

On the evening of the 11th, I decided it was not safe to travel any further, the river running full of ice and the thermometer being about 40 below, and I camped at

the Little Salmon, proceeding at once to build a cabin, the Judge and every one giving a hand, and we managed to make ourselves comfortable for the winter. On the 17th the ice jammed below and the river rose about 16 feet in a few hours. On the 20th, an Indian and Mr. Bowles, who had both been with Major Walsh, reported that the Major and his party had been wrecked in a jam. They went back at once and reported my being at the Little Salmon. A few days after having sent Major Walsh a report of the amount of provisions, etc., I had on hand, I received orders from him to send back all men whom we could not feed until the 1st June. Keeping only one attendant, I sent at once with our dog team the three constables and the two dog drivers, with Constable Rogers in charge. These men were to return to Tagish for the winter. They had to leave all their kit and part of their bedding at the Little Salmon, and owing to the trail not being made, I believe had a very hard trip.

At the Little Salmon at the time we stopped, about seventeen miners were camped. They had all been frozen in as we had upon their way to Dawson. Five miles below also was a camp of three. From these people I purchased about 3,000 pounds of provisions, paying about \$1 per pound for about 1,000 pounds, and \$1.50 for the balance. This was done on instructions from Major Walsh, and secured us sufficient provisions to await the spring in comfort.

On the 31st January, by instructions from Major Walsh, I left the Little Salmon and reported to him at the Big Salmon, where I remained ten days, and from there proceeded to the foot of Lake LaBarge, where I was to meet Superintendent Wood, and transmit instructions for the work in the spring. I was to remain there to receive provisions which were to be shipped from Bennett with horses, build boats and come down the river in the spring to Dawson. At the foot of Lake LaBarge, I found Constables Barnes and Lynn, who had been sent back by Major Walsh after the wreck at Freeman's Point. These two constables built for themselves a cabin and established a post there. Inspector Wood arrived there on the 16th February, and the next day Sergeant Service with the boat building party arrived. Work was started at once cutting down timber and making ready for building boats. The services of a good designer were obtained and a few civilian carpenters. Eight four-ton boats were built for freighting and six small boats for the use of detachments. These were all ready by the 1st May. The freighting from Bennett was done partly by Messrs. Bartlett Bros. and partly by our own train of horses under Corporal Wilson. Before the roads got too bad on the lakes, forty-five thousand pounds of provisions in good condition had been stored at Lake LaBarge, ready to be loaded for Dawson.

Besides the house which had been built by Constables Barnes and Lynn, I had a store-house 16 x 24 and a barrack-room the same size built for the men. On the 14th day of April, Sergeant Haslett and eighteen men arrived from Tagish to man the boats on the way down to Dawson. On the 9th May, all being ready and the river clear, I left the foot of Lake LaBarge en route to Dawson. The days were then long and the weather fine, and although the water was low in the Thirty Mile River, the trip was accomplished without accident. I left men for detachment duty at the Hootalinqua, Big Salmon, Little Salmon and Fort Selkirk, with two month's provisions, I arrived at Dawson on the 17th May and reported to Superintendent Constantine, who was then in command. I had picked up on the way, the provisions that had been left during the winter at the Hootalinqua and the Little Salmon, so that I had 50,000 pounds of provisions on arriving at Dawson.

I had very little actual police or magisterial duties to perform during the winter. While at Little Salmon one Johnson and one Elmer were tried for the theft of \$8,000 in gold at Selkirk. These men were committed by me and sent before Judge McGuire for trial, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict them and they were acquitted. This was the first trial before the Supreme Court of the Yukon Territory. At the foot of Lake LaBarge the only police duties were the carrying out of the regulations requiring (1,000) one thousand pounds of provisions to be taken in by the miners coming into the country. It was only in a few cases that men had to be turned back, they being mostly pedlars or tramps, who had escaped the other detachments. Help was given to travellers at the Little Salmon, especially the first ones coming out of Dawson. These were without any provisions, having been obliged to carry everything on their backs.

In the last days of November and the beginning of December some of them were in a very destitute condition. At Lake LaBarge a large tent and stove were kept at the disposal of travellers.

My arrival at Dawson was very welcome, as only about one week's supplies were left in the post.

On the 26th May Superintendent Constantine left for Fort Constantine on an inspection tour, and I remained in command until his return, on the 8th June, and on the 24th June Superintendent Constantine, having been granted leave of absence by the Commissioner, I took command until your arrival on the 6th September. I forwarded to you then a report of the work performed during that period, and the information and statistics contained in it will of course appear in your report. Two hundred and fifteen cases were tried before Inspector Harper and myself, up to the time of your arrival.

As I had no instructions regarding the regulating of gambling saloons and places of prostitution, I did not make any changes in the policy that had been previously followed, expecting that you would soon arrive to take command. However, considering the steady increase of the population, and the great number of these places, Dawson was remarkably free from crime, and orderly, during the period of my command. I had the utmost support of all those under me, excepting the two non-commissioned officers, who were removed early by orders of the Commissioner.

After your arrival I performed the duties of acting quartermaster and paymaster.

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

CORTLANDT STARNES,
Inspector.



DAWSON CITY, 1897.



DAWSON CITY, 1898.



NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE, DAWSON CITY, 1898.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. HARPER.

FORT HERCHMER, DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY,
29th December, 1898.

The Officer Commanding the North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory,

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my yearly report from the date of my arrival here on the 10th October, 1897, up to the present date.

Upon my arrival here I found the town of Dawson very much excited over the shortage of provisions which was supposed to exist at that time. This gradually cooled down, and as soon as the river was able to be travelled on a great many left for the outside. This to a great extent relieved the tightness that then seemed to exist in provisions. So that by the first of the present year, and continuing through winter, provisions gradually became cheaper.

I think such great shortness on the market was caused by speculators getting hold of provisions during the summer and holding them for higher prices. During the latter part of the winter a few luxuries in the way of eggs, oysters, etc., arrived from the outside by dog teams, and to exemplify the prices that then existed for these articles I might state that oysters were sold at \$25 per can, eggs at \$18 per dozen, and everything else in proportion. As soon as navigation opened a great quantity of provisions commenced to arrive from up the river, and though they demanded good prices at first the supply soon brought them down so they at last reached some kind of a reasonable figure.

During last winter I visited El Dorado, Bonanza and Dominion Creeks. On El-dorado and Bonanza where the greater part of the work was done, I found the miners all well supplied with provisions, especially the mine owners, who are very hospitable and entertained one in a princely manner, making one think that no such thing as starvation could exist in the Yukon Territory. Last winter very little if any starvation occurred. Every one seemed to have work and at a good rate of wages. At the present time I consider the labour market over done. The ice commenced to move out of the river at this point on the 8th May, and the first boat arrived from the foot of Lake La-Barge on the 13th May. From this on boats commenced to arrive daily until the middle of June when they were arriving almost by the hundreds per day. A great many of the occupants of these boats were allowed to camp on the government reserve near the police barracks, which was fairly well wooded, though the fire wood for the police had been cut off there for last winter's use. Now at the present time there is hardly a stick standing, showing the number of tents and people who were there during the past summer. During last summer the people of Dawson and vicinity were very orderly and law abiding, so that there was very little duty for the police to do except to cut wood and look after their own comfort, but as soon as navigation opened, and the people began to arrive work began to increase until it assumed large proportions, keeping every available man on duty all the time.

MAILS.

Shortly after my arrival here in October, 1897, I took over the duties of postmaster in Dawson, having been sworn in as such before my departure from Victoria. At that time mail was being distributed in a tent in the town of Dawson by Corporal Carter

Upon my application Superintendent Constantine erected a small building attached to the guard-room for a post office, size, 10 x 10. When it got too cold to use the tent in town I moved the post office to this building which was used until the arrival of the first mail from the outside last winter, which was on the 26th February, 1898. Finding then that it would be impossible to distribute the mail from this building, I got the loan of a larger one in town which had been used as a saloon but was then closed. From this I distributed the mail, having four or five constables daily to assist in this work. I used this building for some time until the proprietor wanted it to fit it up as a saloon again, when I had to return to the small building in barracks, which I continued in until the first mail arrived by water which was early in June. I then obtained the use of another building in town belonging to Messrs. McDonald and Morrison, which they allowed me to use, rent free, up to September, when Mr. Ogilvie made arrangements for renting the building for \$1,000 per month, and fitted it up as a post office. This building was burnt down in the fire of 14th October.

I might state here that by the first mail leaving here for the outside last winter, about the 7th or 8th January, I sent a report to the post office inspector in Victoria, recommending that arrangements be made for the immediate erection of a post office with proper facilities for distributing the mail, and that some men who understood the post office business be sent to Dawson. I received a reply to this saying that my letter had been forwarded to Ottawa and recommended. Later on I wrote Major Walsh at Bennett to the same effect. Upon Major Walsh's arrival here I impressed upon him the necessity of at once erecting a post office building, and made out an estimate for the same, but upon seeing the figures he said he would do nothing until hearing from Ottawa. Later on I again brought this matter to Major Walsh's notice, when he gave me authority to have a building erected forming part of the barracks square, which was to be used as a guard-room afterwards. Just as the building was completed but before it was used as a post office, on account of the great increase in the prisoners, it was found necessary to take it for a guard-room at once. As the post office business was increasing largely, I got authority from Major Walsh to engage some civilians to assist in the work of distributing the mails. Up to this time the police had superintended the distribution of the mail entirely. During the most of the summer I had between 8 and 10 men, including police and civilians, working in the post office, and everything was done to try and accommodate the public in getting their mail with the facilities we had. I wish to bring this particularly to your notice as I have seen a paragraph in a newspaper regarding the bad management of the post office in Dawson. This will show you that I did what I could to get the proper accommodation for the distribution of mail before the great rush came.

I brought with me from Victoria a small mail consisting of two bags. The next mail to arrive was on the 26th February, by dog team, consisting of 18 bags. The next, 28th March, one bag, on the 31st March, 6 bags, on the 3rd April, 6 bags, and on the 16th April, 9 bags. This was all the mail that arrived between the 10th October, 1897, and the end of May, 1898, except some mail which came as far as the Little Salmon last winter, and was brought down by Inspector Starnes' party on the 17th May. I spoke to Superintendent Constantine early in the winter regarding sending mail out but he said that he could not do so until some dogs arrived, as dogs in Dawson were at this time too expensive to buy.

Mr. Hartman appointed postmaster at Dawson arrived about the middle of October and took over the post mastership from me.

INQUESTS.

During the past year I have held inquests on the following people :

- Mrs. Jessen, shot.
- J. B. Smith, typhoid fever.
- Captain J. D. Barrington, typhoid fever.
- J. A. Cadenhead, death from exposure.
- Myrtle Brocee, shot.
- Kitty Stroup, alias Stella Hill, poison.

Mrs. Jessen was accidentally shot by her husband. The revolver was in a sack with some clothing which was on a shelf in the top of the cabin. The husband got hold of one end of the sack and pulled it down. It struck on one side of the bed exploding the revolver and shot the woman (who was standing in front of the window brushing her hair) in the head killing her instantly. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

J. B. Smith died from typhoid fever. The inquiry was held because he was not attended by a registered medical practitioner but was nursed by a female doctor from the States and there was supposed to be some criminal neglect. The jury brought in a verdict that deceased died while in the charge of Mrs. Leulla Day, and from the evidence given, did not have the medical attendance that he should have had, which shows great neglect. The jury also recommend that all hospitals be placed under the supervision of the North-west Mounted Police in future.

Captain J. D. Barrington was a similar case to the last and he was nursed by the same woman. The verdict in this case was that deceased came to his death as the result of an attack of typhoid fever and further found that he had not received proper medical treatment as shown by the evidence of the party or parties in charge of the patient, and further recommend that the ordinance respecting the registration of births, deaths and marriages be strictly enforced.

J. A. Cadenhead, who was in the employ of the government as a surveyor fell through the ice while crossing the Klondyke River, and though the water where he got in was not more than five feet deep he was unable to get out again, the weather being very cold at the time. He is supposed to have fallen in about twelve o'clock at night and was found about seven o'clock the next morning. His elbows were resting on the ice, head and shoulders being out of water and the ice was frozen solid all around him. The verdict of the jury was that he met his death accidentally through exposure while endeavouring to cross the Klondyke River on the night of the 26th October, 1898.

Myrtle Brocee was a variety hall actress. She shot herself with a 32 calibre revolver, through the head, and death must have been instantaneous. This was done in the building known as the "Bank Hotel" in Dawson. The verdict of the jury was that while suffering from temporary insanity she shot herself with a revolver.

Kittie Stroup, alias Stella Hill, a dance hall girl, took her own life by taking strychnia. The verdict of the jury in this case was that the deceased came to her death by taking a dose of strychnine administered by her own hand while suffering from temporary insanity, and they also censured the druggist, thinking that there was a great lack of precaution in selling the strychnine under the circumstances he did.

I also held an inquest to investigate the origin of a fire which started on the morning of the 14th October, 1898, in Dawson, and burnt a considerable portion of the town. The jury found the cause of the fire, which started in the "Green Tree Hotel," to be from a candle which was left burning by a guest of the hotel in her bedroom when vacating the same about 3 a.m. on that date. I also during the year inquired into several cases of suicide and people being found dead, but did not consider that an inquest was necessary in these cases. Two people—one man and one woman—have been arrested for attempted suicide. The case against the man was dismissed, and the woman is now awaiting her preliminary investigation, she being too ill yet to appear. She is supposed to have attempted suicide by taking chloroform.

CRIME.

Upon my arrival in Dawson there was very little crime and very little work for the Justices of the Peace, but it has greatly increased, and since you appointed me, last September, police magistrate of Dawson my time has been almost entirely occupied in trying cases from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. I have not attached a list of cases tried by me personally, as I suppose they will be included in the general report forwarded with your report.

Taking into consideration the number of people now in Dawson and the class, and from what I have seen of these people during the past year, I consider them very law-

abiding citizens. As a whole, they are always ready and willing to carry out any order given them by the police. Under this heading, I think I might mention that the penalty which the Commissioner of the Yukon is empowered to impose under any ordinance, namely, \$100, is entirely inadequate for this country. Take, for instance, the Liquor License Ordinance as it exists now. A saloon license costs \$2,500 per year; therefore, a man would have to be fined at least twenty-five times in the course of a year to make it more expensive for him to pay his fines than to pay his license.

Also under the Criminal Code, Sec. 332, which alludes to the theft of dogs, the punishment imposed here is entirely inadequate. This section, I think, should be amended, if only to apply to the Yukon Territory, as the dogs in this country, especially in the winter, are the same as horses in the North-west Territories, and the punishment for the theft of dogs should be almost as severe.

OUTPOSTS.

In accordance with your order, I left Dawson on the 13th September, by the steamer "Canadian" to establish outposts at the undermentioned places:—

Indian River,
Ogilvie (Sixty Mile),
Half-way House,

Selwyn,
Hutshiku Bluff,
Tantalus Butte.

On the morning of the 14th I arrived at Indian River, located a situation for the post on the north side of the entrance to the river and a police reserve about a quarter mile square. Here I stationed Constable Saunders and two civilian axemen to build the post. On the afternoon of the 14th I arrived at Ogilvie, located a place for the post about a quarter mile this side of the trading post that was there. Here I selected a police reserve of about a quarter by about a half mile. Put Constable Rogers in charge of this detachment with three civilian axemen to assist him in building the post. On the 15th I established a post which I consider about half way between Stewart River and Selwyn, I picked out a place to build the post and about a quarter by a third of a mile for a police reserve. Placed Constable Jealous in charge with three civilian axemen to assist him. On the evening of the 16th reached Selwyn where I posted Constable Connors and three civilians to build a post, after locating a place for the same to be built and selecting a police reserve of about a quarter mile square. On the 18th I reached Hutshiku Bluff where I picked out a site for the Post and also a piece of ground about a quarter by a half for a police reserve. Here I stationed Constable Gregory with three civilians to assist in building the post. On the 19th I arrived at Five Fingers, picked up Corporal Holmes who was stationed there, arrived at Tantalus Butte on the evening of the same date where I stationed him with three civilians to build a post. These posts are all of uniform size, about 32 by 22 with a small store-room separate, about 10 by 12. I returned as far as Five Fingers on the steamer "Willie Irving," where she got stuck on a bar. I then left in a canoe by myself and came down to Selwyn, inspecting the detachments I had established on my way up, also the one at Pelly. I then rejoined the steamer "Willie Irving" and came down to near the Half-way House where she got stuck on a bar again. I left in a canoe and came down to Ogilvie inspecting the detachment, also Stewart River. At Ogilvie I again joined the "Willie Irving" but shortly after she had to tie up on account of the fog. I then left by canoe and came down to the Indian River where I again joined the same steamer and came on to Dawson. I found the posts on my return well under way. Each post I provisioned with five men's supply for one year except a few articles that were not complete. I also left supplies at Stewart River and Pelly. During the summer I visited the Post at Fort Cudahy, I would beg to suggest that if the detachment there is only going to consist of three or four men that the buildings there be abandoned and a building be taken at Forty Mile as this is where the principal portion of the people reside, only about one half dozen living at Fort Cudahy.

SHERIFF.

About the middle of October I received a letter from the acting Under Secretary of State, conveying to me His Excellency's pleasure regarding the carrying out of the sentence of death passed by the Honourable Mr. Justice McGuire on Joe, Jim, Dawson and Frank Nantuck and Edward Henderson. This letter was addressed to me as the sheriff of the Yukon Territory, which was the first information that I had received that I had been appointed to such a position. The beginning of this month I received an official communication from the Deputy Minister of Justice, dated 27th August, 1898, forwarding a copy of the Order in Council appointing me sheriff of the Yukon Territory, dated the 23rd August, 1898. About the 22nd of October I took over from Inspector Starnes, who was then acting sheriff, the duties of this office. I also prepared for the carrying out of the sentence upon the above mentioned condemned men, with the exception of Frank Nantuck, whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. I had everything completed and ready for the execution to take place on the 1st of November.

About 12 o'clock on the night of the 30th October, I was served with papers consisting of a petition from Mr. Wm. Philip Sheridan, Crown prosecutor, addressed to the Honourable Judge Dugas, praying that the sentence be not carried out on the 1st November, as it was "All Saint's" day, a legal holiday and a non-judicial day. This petition was granted by the Honourable Judge Dugas, and the condemned men were reprieved by him until the 2nd day of November. About 3.30 a.m. of the 2nd November I was served with further papers consisting of a petition from Mr. H. C. Lisle, advocate for the three Indian prisoners, and Mr. F. L. Gwillim, advocate for Edward Henderson, praying for another reprieve, on account of there not being sufficient length of time for the case to be considered by the Crown, and also that I was not legally appointed sheriff. Judge Dugas granted a further reprieve until the 2nd March, 1899. A copy of all the papers I have sent to the Secretary of State for the information of His Excellency the Governor General and the Honourable the Minister of Justice. In connection with my appointment as sheriff, I might say that I was duly appointed on the 26th October, by the commissioner in council, sheriff of the Yukon Territory, pending the appointment of such an officer by the Governor in Council. Also on the 28th October I was appointed by the Honourable Judge Dugas to act as sheriff of the Yukon Territory while a vacancy existed. On the same date I was duly sworn in by the Honourable judge as such sheriff. This was done on account of there being no official notification from Ottawa that I had been appointed sheriff, and they having the power under the North-west Territories Act to appoint a sheriff while a vacancy existed.

CLIMATE.

My impression of the climate during the last 15 months, which is the length of time I have been stationed in Dawson, has been very favourable. Last winter we had very pleasant weather, experiencing only two or three cold snaps extending from 10 days to two weeks at a time, and I did not experience more cold, or think the winter much worse than I have seen in the Rocky Mountains at Banff. This winter as far as we have gone I do not consider any worse, and certainly the weather from April to the commencement of October, no one could wish for better. In Dawson itself there are no mosquitoes or any insects or anything of that sort, though up the creeks they are a little bad, but no worse than I have seen in some parts of the North-west Territories. I should not consider this an unhealthy country in any way, except in Dawson where the population is thick and the sanitary condition bad. The only real sickness during the past summer has been typhoid fever, and of course a certain amount of scurvy almost always exists, through, I am told, people eating too much of salt meats.

AMUSEMENTS.

The principal public amusements in Dawson, consists of music halls, of which there are two, where dancing takes place after the entertainment, two or three dance halls,

and several places where gambling takes place. During the past year I have on several occasions visited these places. I consider, taking into consideration the kind of town Dawson is, and the very respectable way in which the music halls are conducted, that they are no worse than some of the entertainments I have seen in the music halls in some parts of London. With the exception of one man who was summoned before me under section 177 of the Criminal Code and fined \$50 and cost, there have been no complaints whatever regarding the morality of the entertainments. The dance halls and gambling places are also conducted in a very orderly manner, the proprietors of the same being very quick to stop any row or disturbance that may commence in their establishment, knowing that they will be punished, should they allow such a state of affairs to exist. These are the only public amusements, if they can be classed as such, that I know to exist in Dawson.

LUNATICS.

I think that, should the population of this country increase or remain at its present standing, it will be necessary to make some provision for the accommodation of the insane. At the present time there are quite a few in the guard-room, and last winter there was one in the guard-room when there was not such good accommodation as at present, and he was very violent, making it impossible for him to be treated in a proper manner. He became affected with scurvy while in the guard-room, was taken to the hospital and died shortly after. Should any violent insane person be brought to the guard-room again, there is no suitable place to accommodate him, nor do I consider the cells, as they now exist, proper accommodation for a person who has a chance to recover from insanity.

FIRE.

Since I have been in Dawson, there have been only three really serious fires. The first was early last winter, when a building used as a Presbyterian Church below, and occupied by about ten men above, with their provisions, was burned to the ground. On the 25th November, 1897, a building known as the M. & M. saloon and dance hall, was entirely destroyed, and also the Opera House and the Dominion Saloon.

Immediately after this, a public meeting was held and names put down raising a large subscription for the purpose of obtaining fire appliances, which were immediately sent for. During the summer, a steam fire engine, two chemical engines and a hook and ladder truck arrived through the North American Trading and Transportation Company. As all the money was not forthcoming to pay for this fire engine, etc., they remained as they arrived, cased up on the street in front of the North American Trading and Transportation Company's building until the fire of the 14th October, which started in the "Green Tree" Hotel, consumed the building used as a post office which was next to it, and about twenty other places. During the progress of this fire, a number of men got to work and uncased the fire engine and got it to work before the fire was extinguished, also the chemical engines. A meeting was then held and the money was forthcoming to complete the purchase of these appliances. Since which time, the Alaska Commercial Company gave a portion of one of their buildings for a fire station, and a very good fire (volunteer) brigade has been organized, which has extinguished a great many small fires that have occurred since the organization, without much damage having been done. In connection with this, I would beg to suggest that a clause be added to the fire ordinance already in existence, compelling householders to clean their stovepipes at least once a month, especially during the winter months, as I think nearly all the fires are started from stovepipes. In connection with the fire started on the 25th November, 1897, I would beg to state that I had a man named Nash up before me for starting this fire, and at another time for threatening to burn the M. & M. Saloon down, but in each case I was unable to prove anything against him, though I really think he knew something about it. Did not the present fire brigade exist, I think there would be very little chance of much of the town of Dawson being left standing by the spring.

CLOTHING.

As a board has already been held recommending certain clothing for use of the police in this country, I will not make any fresh suggestions, but I might say regarding any civilian coming into the country, that I do not see any reason for any change to be made, on account of the climate, in the clothing one wears during the winter and summer in the North-west Territories.

GAME.

A great many moose were brought to town during the past summer and sold from the butcher shops in town, also lately ptarmigan, grouse and rabbits have been abundantly exhibited in front of the different restaurants and butcher's shops. The game ordinance was not enforced here last summer. This I think was a mistake, as if the quantity of moose that was brought in last summer is brought in every year, very few will shortly exist in the country, and I would recommend that the game ordinance be strictly enforced in this territory.

RATIONS.

I consider the rations issued, good and liberal.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On my trip up the river on the steamer "Canadian" some difficulty was experienced in ascending the Rink Rapids, the steamer hitting several rocks and damaging the wheel considerably. I think this could be easily remedied by a few rocks being blown out. Also at the Five Fingers, though the steamer ascended without hitting any rocks it came very nearly doing so, and I think this could also be improved without much expense, which would be a great help to the steamboat navigation.

Last spring the Yukon River at Dawson was very high, flooding the barracks. The orderly-room, hospital, sergeants' quarters and store-room had about two feet of water in them. We had to take all the provisions and put them on the roofs of the different buildings. My own quarters I could only leave and return to by a canoe. The water was just coming through the cracks in the floor but did not flood the building. A considerable portion of the town was flooded. It was about ten days rising to its highest point, and dropped in about twenty-four hours, so that there was no flood in the barracks or town.

I would recommend that a recreation room be erected for the men at the post and that a billiard table and other games be supplied, as I consider that there is no post in the police force more in need of one than Dawson.

I would suggest that an ordinance be made, or the present Master's and Servant's Ordinance be amended so that small debts, other than wages, can be collected through the police court. As an example I would quote a case of a man who had worked at cutting wood which came before me lately, the work was done at so much a cord, say \$10 or \$20. This being contract work cannot be collected under the Master and Servants' Act, and it being almost impossible to bring a civil action, except through a solicitor's hands, it cannot be done as the fee to be paid the solicitor would be more than the amount of the debt. I quote this as one of many similar cases.

One can scarcely realize, except they were in Dawson last winter, the way the town and vicinity has been built up and made into an almost modern city, electric light put in, telephone lines established, also acetelyn gas, and one can this winter, obtain almost any luxury required if the price asked be paid.

If a canteen was established at this post it would be of great benefit to all members of the force as at the present time, with a policeman's pay, it is almost impossible to touch any kind of luxury at the prices asked for the same at the stores.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK HARPER,

Inspector, N. W. M. P.

APPENDIX E

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR W. H. SCARTH.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
FORT CONSTANTINE, 27th December, 1898.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended 26th December, 1898.

I took over the charge of this detachment from Corporal Conway, on 15th October 1897. The strength of the detachment was one officer, twelve non-commissioned officers and men. I have been in command from that date until the present.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A year ago the town of Forty Mile and this district was almost deserted, the population consisting of ourselves, the Alaska Commercial Company's employees, the North American Transportation and Trading Company's employees, the missionaries and their wives and the Indians, with a few miners on the different creeks. To-day the aspect has entirely changed and the population has most materially increased, both in the town and in the vicinity. The population of the town as established by the recent census is as follows: 200 white men and 80 Indians. The estimated number of men working on the creeks is about 1,200, the majority of these of course are on the United States side of the boundary line, there being very few men working across the line they must of necessity have this post as their market town, as the Forty Mile River is the only means by which these different creeks can be reached at present, that is to say with their supplies. The influx started in June. The two companies doing the trading business here last year had little or nothing left off at this post, and their main sales were to speculators from Dawson, who cleaned them out of nearly all marketable goods, with the idea of getting a corner on these articles in Dawson and making a handsome profit thereby. There were no saloons here last winter, but during the summer six were established; one in Fort Cudahy and five at Forty Mile. Since the license law has been passed, however, only two have applied for licenses, the others having closed down. During the past year business has materially increased, the Alaska Commercial Company's shipments amounting to about \$140,000 worth of goods, and their approximate sales to 31st December, \$90,000. The North American Transportation Company's shipments about \$68,000, with sales of about \$50,000. The new firm of Wright & Ganther, established here, made sales to the amount of about \$12,000.

STORES.

Until June of the present year, all members of the detachment were on short rations, when a shipment from Dawson relieved the strain and the rations were then placed at the old standard. For about six weeks during October and November last year, the rations per man per diem were:— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of bacon, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of flour, but I received instructions from Superintendent Constantine to buy some beef from a raft which was supposed to be frozen in near by. This was during the cold spell in November, and sending

eight men with four sleds to haul the beef, I purchased 1,500 lbs., it was, however, twenty-five miles up the river and it took the party six days to make the round trip; of course we had no dogs and they had to haul the loads themselves. There are plenty of stores this year.

The absence of light last year was the chief drawback, and during the dark days of the winter the men suffered real hardship from the shortness of coal oil and candles. We had to draw all our own fuel after cutting it, and in cold weather it took all day to handle the next day's supply.

CRIME.

There has been very little crime in this district and none of a serious nature. The majority of the crimes were petty thieving and I received numerous complaints during the year, but was never able to apprehend the offenders. In the early part of the summer this increased to such an extent that I thought fit to ask the officer commanding to allow me to place a town detachment in the town of Forty Mile. (The barracks being on this side of the river,—Forty Mile,—and the current being so strong between the two towns that it was almost impossible to get across under half an hour). This was authorized and two men were placed there, from which time the thieving in the town at least materially decreased. The list of crimes and convictions made is as follows :—

	Convictions.	Dismissals.
Giving liquor to Indians . . . . .	..	1
Theft	1	..
Gambling	3	..
Vagrancy	2	..
Drunken Indians	1	..
Assault	1	..
Total	8	1

The bulk of the detachment was removed in September last to Dawson, by your orders, and I consequently had to remove the town detachment. The town was regularly patrolled by the members remaining here.

INSPECTIONS AND PARADES.

The barracks were inspected regularly every week by myself, also the arms and accoutrements. As every member of the detachment had considerable kit due him, there were no kit inspections. Stovepipes were inspected regularly once a month. No drill was gone through in this detachment. On the 24th May, the detachment was paraded at 10 a. m. and a "feu de joie" and the usual routine gone through in honour of the day. An incident worth noting in connection with this is the following, all the American residents of Forty Mile turned out and answered to the salute, and floating the Stars and Stripes dipped the flag in honour of Her Majesty.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Water barrels were placed in each building and were always kept full. Pails were kept near the barrels.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

This post was built by Superintendent Constantine in 1895, and nine buildings were put up, with a stockade around the whole. In the fall of 1897 two buildings were removed to Dawson. In June of this year I received instructions from the officer com-

manding to turn the old hospital into a barrack-room and to build a kitchen, mess-room and wash-room on to it and to make the old barrack-room into a prison, the intention being to make a penitentiary of this post for the long-term prisoners. On the 16th July the men moved into the new barrack-room and work was commenced on the new guard-room. The new guard room was ready for occupation by 12th August, but has not been altogether completed yet. There are sixteen cells, eight on each side. A stockade was built around it. The old guard-room was turned into an office and two small rooms and one large one made. After the removal of the detachment on the 25th September last I moved the men into these rooms and had the sergeants quarters used as a mess-room and kitchen. The work was all done by our own men.

BREACHES OF DISCIPLINE.

Have been very rare. Nothing of a very serious nature occurring. They were severely punished. Five fines were awarded during the past year to members of the detachment. A prisoner escaped in September last, and the members of the force responsible for it were punished by you.

CLIMATE.

The climate if anything is milder than in the North-west, there only being there really cold spells during last winter, the coldest being in February. None of the cold spells lasted longer than ten days. Although so near the Arctic Circle this climate seems to be very suitable for gardens. I had a flower garden in the barracks in which the growth was most luxuriant and of a great variety, and from which I used to supply everybody. The Alaska Commercial Company and North American Transportation and Trading Co's. people had gardens in which they grew quite a variety of vegetables.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS—CUSTOMS.

Last June Mr. D. W. Davis, the Collector of Customs for this port, deputed me to act as his deputy during the summer. All the steamers stopping here were boarded. The duty collected at this point was about \$3,000. A considerable quantity of bonded goods were brought in.

INTERIOR.

During the summer it became necessary to place a Mining Recorder at this port, and Sergt. Bates, was deputed to act in that capacity. 110 applications have been made since that time and 64 free miners certificates were issued.

STEAMBOATS.

This summer forty-two new steamers passed this post, the first steamboat to arrive being a new one, the "May West," on 7th June, sixty-nine being the total number passing up from the lower trip, including the double trips of some of these steamers; six being the number of steamers which passed here last summer. Some of these, of course, made two or three trips. The last boat to come up this summer was the "Arnold," of the Alaska Exploration Co., on 3rd October. Not many passengers came up from the mouth.

INDIANS.

The Indians at this point mostly hail from the other side of the line. They are all under the charge of the Right Reverend Bishop Bompas, of the Anglican Church, of

Buxton Mission, who has charge of this diocese. Although better educated and dressed than the Indians of the plains, they are more shiftless and dissolute. The men do nothing as a rule, with the exception of a few who act as pilots for the river steamers, but even at this work they are indifferent, and next summer will probably see them largely replaced by white pilots. During February the caribou generally run, when they are forced to go out hunting. In the summer they go fishing for salmon, but the women do most of the work. There has been a great mortality among them during the past summer. Drinking and gambling is very prevalent among them, but only one drunken Indian has been detected as yet. During last winter some of them were in very straitened circumstances and, as the Bishop's stores failed to arrive, he was unable to help them much.

POST OFFICE.

I was appointed postmaster at this point, and the post office is in the barracks. This duty necessitates the continual presence of some one in the office. It might not be out of place to mention here that the mail service has been very bad and only twice have the contractors called at this office. Had it not been for the fact that the members of the force carried the mail to and from Dawson whenever any one happened to be travelling between these points, there would have been very little mail distributed at this post office.

PRISONERS.

From the 14th October, 1897, until the 5th July, Edward Henderson, charged with murder, was a prisoner at this post. He was ailing during all the period of his incarceration here.

N. Lord, for robbery, O'Brien for theft, each with a sentence of five years, arrived at this post on the 26th May. Both were suffering from scurvy and were unable to do any work until well on in the summer. They remained here until the 26th Sept., when they were removed to Dawson, by your orders. The remaining prisoners incarcerated here, and the dates on which they were brought here, and their terms of imprisonment, are as follows:—

3 years—Andrew Menser,	25th Aug., to Dawson	26th Sept.	} Theft.
5 " " Hendrickson,	25th June,	" 26th "	
1 " _____	25th Aug.,	" 26th "	
6 months—Wild,	26th Aug.,	" 26th "	

On 23rd September, prisoner A. Menser, escaped from guard room, this already has been fully reported.

MINING.

This was the first mining camp in the Territory, but was partially abandoned in the fall of 1894, for the Circle City diggings, and entirely so in the fall of 1896. At the time of the Klondyke strike last winter only two or three creeks were being worked and only a few men were on these. The Canadian creeks were Miller and Glacier creeks, in the sixty mile mining division, and the American creeks were Chicken, Napoleon, Cañon, Soker and Davis. A great deal of prospecting was done in the latter part of last winter, chiefly on the American side, and many new creeks were discovered, and these are all being worked this winter. Walker's Fork, Soker and Davis creeks were all worked during the summer and with very good results. The new creeks on this side of the line are Nelson and Moore, but all the old creeks which were worked before the Circle City stampede are being worked again this winter. The principle creek is Chicken, a tributary of Forty Mile River on the American side of the line, and about 110 miles from here; excellent prospects have been made, especially on discovery claim. On Napoleon Creek the two discovery claims were bought last spring for

\$15,000. The American creeks will be the chief support of this district, as only 23 miles of the Forty Mile River is on this side of the line, and this river is very long, has a large number of tributaries and drains a considerable area. Miners' law prevails across the line, and under the existing circumstances a property owner is not secure in his property, nor will he be until the United States establish their courts in Central Alaska. Jumping claims on the slightest pretext was, and is, the order of the day. A body of miners will get together and resolute and declare a creek open for relocation without any justification, and in some cases there is a very small percentage of property owners present at these meetings.

There have been a few applications for quartz, but as to the value of the finds, I could not say. A coal mine has been opened by the North American Transportation and Trading Co. about 12 miles below here on the Yukon River, and about twenty men employed in uncovering the vein. They are progressing rapidly, and in a short time will be taking out coal. The mine is superintended by a Mr. Watson. In fact they are already taking coal out and have a considerable amount ready for shipment. The coal is a superior lignite, throws out considerable heat, leaving very few ashes and no clinkers. The mine has developed beyond their expectations.

TIMBER.

There is very little of any size left in this district, that is, any considerable patches. During the past summer a great deal was destroyed by bush fires started through the carelessness of travellers leaving their camp fires alight. Considerable loss of property was also caused by this carelessness, many cabins and caches being burnt. Mr. Barnard, the Chief of the United States Geological Survey party, lost a considerable amount of his outfit from a fire of this nature while the party were out at work during the day. The country was patrolled regularly, but we were unable to apprehend any of this class of offenders.

The deportation of miners and others from Dawson for the lower river last fall has already been fully reported on, and also their actions in the country and at Fort Yukon. Among these people were a considerable number of tough characters and the majority of these, after getting their outfits at Fort Yukon, sold all but enough to take them through to Dawson, and were passing this post to the Mecca of all Yukoners, "Dawson," throughout the winter. In addition to these, many unfortunates who were left stranded on the lower river by the different transportation companies last fall, also managed to make their way over the ice to Dawson, and the hardships and suffering of some of these people remains yet to be told; totally unprepared as they were for the conditions of travelling in this country, very few dogs, and the majority had to pull their own sleds, a task which can only be appreciated by those who have "been there." One young fellow a Torontonian, arrived here with both feet badly frozen and was taken in and carefully tended by Constable Reed, to whom he owes having his feet to-day. He was laid up for nearly two months. There were numerous other cases of men being frozen, but I heard of no loss of life in this district. Outside of the two prisoners confined here, and mentioned above, I heard of no scurvy in this district.

During the past summer a party of United States Geological Surveyors were engaged in blocking out the country in the Forty Mile district on the other side of the line. In September last Lieut. Lowe, of the United States Infantry, arrived down the Forty Mile, having come up the Copper River from Baldy Bay in charge of an expedition sent out by the United States Government.

ACCIDENTS.

On the 4th of August it was reported to me that the body of a dead man had been seen lying on an island 14 miles below here. I immediately sent down a party to investigate, and a full report was made. Up to the present time I do not believe the body has been identified, although full descriptions were posted up.

On the 29th August the steamer "Lindi," of the Alaska Exploration Co., arrived from Dawson. It was reported to me that the purser of the boat had attempted to commit suicide. He died soon after the arrival of the steamboat. He had taken an overdose of morphia. Everything was done that could be to save his life. I made investigation and established clearly that it was a case of suicide, and from this fact, and the fact that it would almost be impossible to get together a jury on account of the lack of British subjects, I did not hold an inquest. The man was buried here and all the arrangements were made by our men.

In November last a man named David Matheson was found near Forty Mile, with his feet and hands badly frozen ; both hands and feet had to be amputated. He had just recovered from a severe illness.

The mortality in this district of white people has been very slight.

HEALTH.

The health of the detachment during the past year has been excellent.

The members of the detachment at all times, and especially during last winter, carried out their work cheerfully and well.

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

W. H. SCARTH,
Insp. Commanding Detachment.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR D'A. E. STRICKLAND.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
TAGISH, UPPER YUKON, November 1st, 1898.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Tagish District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended 31st October, 1898.

On receipt of instructions from the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police, I left Vancouver on the 21st day of August, 1898, on board the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship "Danube" for Skagway, in charge of a party of five men and a quantity of stores, consigned to the Assistant Commissioner. After an uncomfortable but otherwise uneventful voyage of seven days we reached Skagway about noon of the 28th. On reporting my arrival to the Assistant Commissioner I was ordered to see the stores unloaded, landed and checked off, which I did. Inspector Harper and his party of twenty non-commissioned officers and men were on the Skagway Trail endeavouring to pack their stores over to Lake Bennett when I arrived.

Skagway had sprung up in a couple of weeks. It was a city of tents, and contained, for its size, what was perhaps the most cosmopolitan population in America. Every nationality was represented there except the Chinese, and all were pushing and trying to get forward to the gold fields. The Skagway trail had been greatly exploited by some interested company promoters, and the eastern papers were full of long articles showing how easy of access were the gold fields and Dawson, if people would only take the Skagway Trail. To read these articles, one would think that an immense amount of work had been done on the trail and that a pack train could go straight along and reach Lake Bennett (a distance of forty miles) with little or no trouble. The reality, however, was vastly different. Attracted by these sensational reports, and by the ill-advised chatter of some returned Klondykers seeking notoriety, people from all parts of the world had begun a mad rush to the gold fields. Every steamer unloaded her hundreds of passengers, her tons of freight and her numerous pack horses at Skagway, and the trail, as a result, became so jammed and blocked that progress was an impossibility. To make matters worse, the rainy season came on, and during the three weeks I was there it rained without cessation. Hay and oats became very scarce, and horses on the trail died or were killed by the hundred. People became ill and disheartened and returned to Skagway after a vain endeavour to cross the pass, and after having spent all their money. It is estimated that no less than three thousand horses lay dead on the side of the trail between Lake Bennett and Skagway.

Seeing the state of affairs on the Skagway Trail, the Assistant Commissioner ordered me to take a party of men and six months' rations to Dyea and proceed to Bennett by the Chilcoot Pass. I left Skagway on the 14th September, and on arriving at Dyea I interviewed "Isaac," who was chief of the coast Indians, who packed over the Chilcoot Pass, and made arrangements with him to have my stores and provisions, amounting in all to some eight thousand pounds, packed over to Lake Lindeman at the rate of 38 cents per pound. This price seemed very exorbitant, but I could not improve on it; in fact I thought myself very lucky to be able to keep the Indians even at that. For example, just as our train was going to start, a

man came along and wanted some Indians to pack some two or three hundred pounds over to the lakes for him. The Indians had, however, been engaged by me so he offered two cents more per pound than I was giving, so of course that fixed the price. Every one of the Indians (sixty-three in all) threw down their packs and demanded forty cents per pound, which I refused to give. I was at my wits end to know what to do, as I was very short of money and a raise of two cents per pound would just about have broken me. However, I took the young man aside, and hinted that to raise the price just then was a dangerous precedent and that it meant that the Indians would break their contract with the Canadian Government, and that I would feel obliged to hold all goods that the Indians packed over to Lake Lindeman until their present contract was completed. I also told the chief "Isaac" that if he dropped my goods now I would see that he got no money for goods packed over the Summit, for other people, until the Government contract was completed. All hands saw the force of the argument and we got safely away from Dyea. The heavy rains of the past three weeks had caused the Dyea River to overflow and had washed away the bridges erected by the previous travellers, which of course we had to rebuild. The Indians informed me that they had never seen such a rainy season before. We got along alright until we reached the mouth of the cañon nine miles from Dyea. The bridge here had been carried away and it took us half a day to rebuild it. We camped here for the night and it was raining so heavily that I had all my provisions placed in a "bell" tent. It was fortunate I did so. The next morning about 6.30 I was finishing breakfast in front of the tent, when I heard a loud noise and looking up the cañon I saw a wall of water at least 15 feet high, rushing towards us. Fortunately where we had camped the cañon had widened out and allowed the water to spread. As it was we had hardly time to reach the hills before the ground where we had camped and where our tent and provisions were was covered with water the depth of four feet. The tent had been well pitched and the greater part of the stores consisted of flour and bacon which could not be easily carried away, so we lost only a few minor articles. This flood was known as the Sheep Camp flood and was caused by a glacier breaking and letting loose a small lake on the top of the hills behind Sheep Camp. We remained here for four days drying our provisions, etc., the Indians would not touch a wet pack on account of the increased weight, I got them started out at last and we reached Lake Lindeman on the 25th September, I hired a boat and ferried the provisions across this Lake.

On reaching Lake Bennett I found that Inspector Harper and party had just left for Dawson in four boats. Sergeant Haslett had been left by Inspector Harper in charge of Lake Bennett pending my arrival. Boats had been built by Sergeant Service and were in waiting, but we were delayed by contrary winds for some days. I left the head of Lake Bennett on 1st October, with Sergeant Haslett and thirteen men for Tagish Lake. We had extremely bad weather all the way down the lakes, it took us with our heavily laden boats five days to make the fifty miles. When I reached the foot of Lake Tagish I found Mr. John Godson and four assistants collecting customs duties. A few days before my arrival at Tagish a brutal murder had been committed at Marsh Lake. A man named Edward Henderson had shot and killed his partner Thomburg Petersen. Word was sent to Mr. Godson and he dispatched some of his assistants to the scene and arrested the murderer. He was brought to Tagish and kept there until the arrival of Inspector Harper who took him to Dawson for trial.

I selected a site for the barracks on the 6th October, began to clear the ground and erect buildings. We had very few tools with us and neither dogs nor horses and we consequently found the green timber very hard to handle. Some of the logs we had to carry three or four hundred yards. I managed to buy a few axes, shovels and picks from the passers-by but of course they charged exorbitant prices. I made the barrack building 70 by 20 divided into three rooms, barrack-room, mess-room and kitchen. The officers' quarters at the end of the square was 50 by 20, one end I used as an office. Assistant Surgeon Bonnar occupied a small cabin at one end of the square. We managed to get these buildings up and were occupying them by the 15th November. On the 13th October the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, accompanied by the Commissioner of the Yukon and Mr. Ogilvie, arrived at Tagish. They only stayed one

night and left next morning on their return trip to Lake Bennett. By Major Walsh's orders I established a post at the White Horse Rapids, placing Reg. No. 2155, Constable Richards, in charge. I sent nearly all our available stock of provisions, some 3,000 pounds, with them. The customs officers, however, received a good deal of food, in lieu of duties, from the miners so we were not afraid of starving.

Judge McGuire, Inspector Starnes, Crown Prosecutor Wade and party arrived at Tagish on their way to Dawson on 30th October. Captain Norwood, Inspector of Mines, and party passed Lake Tagish on 3rd November. Major Walsh and his party reached Tagish on 4th November and left again next day for Dawson. By this time the great rush of people to Dawson was nearly over. A great many stopped along the lakes and built cabins to spend the winter in.

On 27th November I left Tagish for Bennett to procure provisions as we had only two weeks' supplies left. Lake Bennett was not half frozen over, in fact travelling on that lake was not safe until December.

On the 24th November I began to build a store-house, but owing to the cold weather and the difficulty of getting earth for the roof, this building was not finished until the 1st January.

There was absolutely no sickness at Lake Tagish, during the winter. A civilian named Johnson had his feet frozen while prospecting on the McClintock River and was brought here for treatment. Dr. Bonnar operated, amputating the foot. In the spring, however, several of the men were taken ill, Constable Lindbladt especially had a very narrow escape of dying of pneumonia. The doctors attribute their illness to the long and trying service during the previous winter on the summits of the White and Chilcot Passes. I left Tagish on leave on the 26th December and did not return to Skagway until the 9th February. Immediately on my arrival there I was ordered to the summit of the White Pass by Superintendent Perry, to act as collector of customs at that point. I arrived at the Summit on the 13th February with twenty non-commissioned officers and men and pitched our tents on the ice. There was no timber within twelve miles that would do for either building or firewood and the weather was execrable. I left two men cutting logs at the nearest timber and started the rest of the men with horses hauling to camp. Blizzards raged on the Summit for nearly ten days, I was much afraid that we should lose some of our men. In spite of all our difficulties, however, the little house was ready on the 27th February, and at reveille on that date I hoisted the Union Jack on the summit of the White Pass and began the collection of customs duties there.

The great rush of people commenced about the 3rd March, and from that time until the end of the month I was kept very busy. I was relieved from duty on the Summit on the 29th March by Inspector Cartwright, and left immediately for Tagish Lake, arriving there next day. A great deal had still to be done at the Tagish Post, clearing away stumps and trees, building a wharf, officers' quarters, and generally improving the appearance of the place.

On the 11th May I received word that two prospectors, Meehan and Fox, had been attacked on the McClintock River by Indians. Meehan had been killed outright and Fox badly wounded. I immediately dispatched Reg. No. 2678, Corporal Rudd, and a party of police, to capture the Indians if possible. Dr. Barre accompanied them to render Fox any surgical assistance that might be necessary. After a chase through an unknown country, which lasted two weeks, Corporal Rudd succeeded in securing the four Indians concerned in the murder and brought them in irons to Tagish. I held a preliminary investigation and committed them for trial. They were sent to Dawson on the 5th July, and were then tried and sentenced by Judge McGuire to be hanged.

The ice went out of Tagish on the 28th May, and then the thousands of people who had been camped along the lakes, building boats and waiting for navigation to open, began to swarm down to Tagish. I had received orders from Colonel Steele to examine all boats passing the post to see that no intoxicants were being smuggled into the country. Colonel Steele had also instructed me to number all the boats and take and register the names and addresses of all people passing into the Yukon Territory. In books kept for that purpose I registered the names of about 28,000 people, hailing from



MILES CANON, LEWES RIVER, LOOKING UP FROM LOWER END.



RINK RAPID, LEWES RIVER.

all parts of the world. Considering this large number and the large proportion of "tough" element which came in with them, the absence of crime is simply wonderful. No cases of stealing were brought to my notice, and in fact all I had to do in my magisterial capacity was to settle a few petty squabbles, chiefly among partners.

On the 27th August Thomas C. Burnett, purser of the SS. "Nora," shot and killed James C. Cowie, purser of the SS. "Ora," at the White Horse Rapids. He was arrested by Constable Lindblad and brought up to Tagish. I committed him for trial, and sent him down to Dawson in charge of Constable Lindblad on the 9th October.

Word was brought me that a rich placer strike had been made on a creek running into Atlin Lake by one Fritz Miller and partner on 28th July. Miller told me he thought it was in the Yukon Territory, so I immediately left for Atlin Lake in order to see that the claims were laid out according to the rules and regulations governing placer mining in the Yukon Territory. Beginning at Discovery I laid off claims in alternate blocks of ten claims each, each claim two hundred and fifty feet (250). The miners met and appointed Miller "Free Miners' Recorder." I have since learned that this rich mining district is in British Columbia, and the miners are therefore only entitled to 100-foot claims. A large number of people have been prospecting for quartz, and some twenty-five claims have been recorded at this office. I have seen certificates of assays of these ores, and they run quite high in gold, silver and copper. Prospecting was carried on quite extensively on the McClintock River last winter, but nothing of any value was found.

On Wednesday the 7th September, Superintendent Wood arrived from Bennett and took over the command of the post.

REGISTERING AND NUMBERING BOATS.

In May last I received an order from Colonel Steele to number all boats passing Tagish Post, and to register the names and addresses of every man, woman and child who went in to the Yukon Territory. As Mr. John Godson, acting under the orders of Colonel Steele, had opened up a register at Lake Bennett, and as I did not know how many boats he had registered. I commenced numbering the boats from the number 10,000 and upwards. The number of the last boat that went down to Dawson this autumn was 14,736 making the total number of boats registered at this post 4,736. Mr. Godson at Bennett reached a total of 2,344. The total number of boats that went down the Yukon this year was 7,080. The number of people passing Tagish Post was about 28,000 making an average of four people to each boat.

The wisdom of Colonel Steele's order is apparent when I say that I have answered a couple of hundred letters from all parts of the world from people who were anxious as to the fate of relatives in the Yukon. In several instances the relatives of people who met their death by drowning on the lakes and rivers have been notified of the fact by turning up addresses in the register. Owing to the lack of clerical assistance and the tremendous rush of people in the early part of the summer, I was unable to register the names of the people in alphabetical order; had that been done, I would have found the task of finding out names and answering letters much easier. I have sometimes had to look through the whole 28,000 names to find one address.

STEAMBOATS.

A number of steamboats were built on Lake Bennett last spring. The Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company built three, the "Ora," "Flora" and "Nora." The two first mentioned were run through Mile's Cañon and the White Horse Rapids. and were used between the foot of the rapids and Dawson. The "Nora" ran between Lake Bennett and Mile's Cañon.

The Upper Yukon Company built two small iron boats the "A. J. Goddard" and the "Kilbourne." The "Goddard" was taken below the rapids and the "Kilbourne" plied on the upper lakes.

The Kerry Mill Company built the SS. "Olive May." A small steamer named the "Alameda" was built by some private party and sold to the Upper Yukon Company for the use on the upper lakes. The first steamer to arrive at Tagish was the "Goddard" on 3rd June and from that time until 4th November navigation was uninterrupted. Both companies talk of putting much larger and more commodious boats on this route next year in expectation of securing a large tourist traffic.

GAME.

Large game is not very plentiful in this vicinity. The Indians have to go some twenty miles back to hunt. Ducks are plentiful in the spring and fall. There are some grouse, not very many, however, chiefly the Canadian grouse or spruce partridge. Fish are very plentiful in Lakes Marsh and Tagish; lake trout and whitefish are chiefly caught by netting, and lake trout will also bite freely at the troll. Quantities of grayling afford very fine sport for the rod and fly.

DOGS.

The dogs, some eighty in all, were collected in April and sent to Tagish to be kept through the summer months. I established a dog camp in charge of Reg. No. 358, Constable Leader, at the head of Marsh Lake. He caught enough whitefish to keep the dogs supplied during the summer. A few of them died or were drowned.

TIMBER.

On Lakes Tagish, Bennett and Marsh timber fit for manufacturing lumber from is getting very scarce. Up the creeks and rivers there is still plenty of it and also on the lakes, but a long distance from the shore, so far that it would hardly pay to haul it. Dry wood is still plentiful and is to be found on the shores of all three lakes.

The Kerry Mill Company have a small mill on their timber berth on the south-east shore of Lake Nares. Nearly opposite on the north-west shore of this lake is a timber berth owned by Mr. Perry, J.R.; a small mill was in operation there last spring, and about 150,000 feet of lumber was cut. A Frenchman named Racine has a small mill at the head of Windy Arm, of Lake Tagish, on the British Columbia side of the line.

HAY.

There are several good hay marshes in the vicinity of Tagish and Marsh Lakes; the season of 1898 was, however, very unpropitious for the growth of hay. At Tagish no rain fell until the middle of June, and besides this there were several forest fires during the summer, and the fire getting among the marshes burnt the roots of the grass. It is hardly possible that such another bad season will occur for some time.

METEOROLOGICAL.

On the 26th July I received an order from Colonel Steele to put up the instruments supplied by the meteorological department and take daily observations. I beg to attach a copy of the observations taken for the months of August, September, October and November (not printed). A copy of these observations has also been forwarded to the Meteorological Department, Toronto.

MINING RECORDER.

I was ordered by Colonel Steele last spring to act as mining recorder. Some twenty-five (25) applications for quartz locations were received by me and sent to the Gold Commissioner at Dawson, who returned form "B," which was handed by me to the different owners.

MINERS' LICENSES.

I was appointed issuer of miners' licenses at Tagist Post on the 1st of May last. During the summer I issued:—

Nos. 48751 to 49000.....	\$ 2,500 00	
“ 49001 to 49250.....	2,500 00	
“ 50001 to 50250.....	2,500 00	
“ 52001 to 52230.....	2,300 00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 9,800 00
Less 49001 to 49053 by Inspector Belcher.....	\$530 00	
“ Substituted Certificate No. 52182, reduction	8 00	
“ “ No. 52183 “	8 00	
“ “ No. 52220 “	8 00	
“ Cancelled Certificate No. 52175.....	10 00	
“ “ No. 52176.....	10 00	
“ “ No. 52177.....	10 00	
		<hr/>
	\$584 00	9,800 00
		584 00
		<hr/>
Grand total.....		<u>\$ 9,216 00</u>

HORSES.

Forty-eight (48) horses were sent down in April to be pastured at the Tagish Post. They were turned out to grass on the 20th April. They were rounded up monthly for inspection. They have thrived wonderfully on the grass in the vicinity of the post and are all fat and in good order.

PAY.

I would like to mention the inadequate pay an officer receives in the Mounted Police in the Yukon Territory. The extra \$1.25 a day allowed an officer for Yukon service does not begin to cover the additional expense entailed by life in the Yukon. An officer not only has to provide himself with the expensive uniform of the North-west Mounted Police as worn in the North-west Territories, but with a large additional outfit as well, consisting of Yukon caps, parkas, winter boots, etc., such as are required by the rigour of a Yukon winter. The commonest luxuries also command a tremendous price, especially in the upper Yukon district. A tin of tomatoes could not be purchased last year for less than \$1.50 here. Eggs, of doubtful age, cost \$3 per dozen, and other things in like proportion. It is imperative that an officer should support the dignity of his position and command the respect of the various classes that enter the Yukon Territory. He has in this district, where there are no hotels, to do a great deal of entertaining, and not only to his personal friends but to a large number of

people who arrive—as they did last summer—armed with letters of introduction from their influential friends in the east. One cannot only give them straight rations, even if an officer's rations sufficed, which it does not.' A government official was quartered on me last July for nearly two weeks.

My experience last year was that the greater part of my salary had to go to pay living expenses.

POST OFFICE AND MAILS.

On the 20th August, 1897, I was appointed postmaster for Tagish Lake. The first through mail arrived at Lake Bennett on 29th September for Dawson. I brought it through to Lake Tagish with me, but having no means of sending it on I was obliged to wait for Inspector Starnes and party on the 30th October. I forwarded it on by him, no other delay in the forwarding of the mails took place at Tagish Lake, until the arrival of the Dawson outgoing mail in charge of Special Constable H. L. Loucks, which arrived at Tagish on the 11th May. Owing to the very unsafe condition of the ice, I judged it wise to hold the mail at Tagish Post until the opening of navigation. A very large number of letters have been handled in the Tagish Lake post office this year. Nearly every one of the 28,000 people who passed here mailed letters. A great many of them also having a very vague idea of the country and of distances ordered their letters addressed to Tagish. In addition to this I had also to handle, and make up, all letters addressed to the different points on the Yukon between Tagish Lake and Dawson.

CLOTHING.

The Klondyke lined clothing sent up last year, while good in quality, and warm, was in size much too small for the average policeman. Though nearly all the clothing was used it was much too tight and as nearly all the travelling in this country in winter is on foot a great deal of inconvenience and discomfort was caused thereby. The fur caps now in use by the men are not at all suitable for this climate. They will not pull down over the ears and head and are also too heavy. The buckskin mitts with one finger have not been a success on account of the cold, woollen mitts that come up high on the wrist with an outer mitt of light buckskin have been found the most serviceable. Pea-jackets would be a great comfort to the men. On boats, wharf and inspection duty men in the autumn cannot wear fur coats as they are too clumsy, and lined clothing does not look smart and soldier like. Pea-jackets would do away with both these objections as they are both warm and smart looking. It is a pity that some kind of uniform could not be devised that policemen could wear on all kinds of duty where freedom of action is required. The present uniform of serges, breeches and boots while looking well and doing for post duty cannot be used for boat and general river and lake work, and the Klondyke lined clothing soon gets out of shape, dirty, and is not distinctive enough to enable people to tell the difference between a policeman and an incoming miner.

MINING.

Owing to the large number of people who were forced, by the arrival of the cold weather, to build cabins in 1897 and winter on the lakes and small rivers of the upper Yukon, prospecting was carried on quite extensively. From personal observation I judge these people, perhaps a majority I should say, knew nothing of placer mining and their efforts to get down to bed-rock were ill-directed both as to place of sinking prospect holes and their manner of doing so. Two stampedes took place during the summer, one to Little Samon and one to Miner's Creek which runs into the Fifty Mile River about ten miles below Marsh Lake. Both of these creeks were finally abandoned as gold in sufficient quantities was not found to make work pay. About twenty-five quartz ledges were located in this upper district and recorded with me. I would

receive these applications and forward them with the recording fee to the Gold Commissioner who would return the official receipt, form "B," to me. I have seen certificates of the assays of these ores and they ran fairly high in the precious metals. One or two locations on the Wheaton River show a large percentage of nickel. At the present time a large number of people are prospecting in the vicinity of Atlin Lake on the north side of the British Columbia line. If they strike anything there it will be in the Hootalinqua mining district. Two copper claims have been located by John Handy and John McIntyre on the Fifty Mile River, ten miles below White Horse Rapids. They show some very fine specimens of copper said to carry a large amount of gold.

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

D'A. E. STRICKLAND,
Inspector.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR BELCHER.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
FORT HERCHMER, DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY, 30th Nov., 1898.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended this date.

I left Regina on the 29th December, 1897, and arrived at Vancouver on the 1st January, 1898, with 29 non-commissioned officers and constables. After getting various supplies the party sailed from Vancouver on the afternoon of the 3rd on the steamer "Rosalie" and reached Skagway on the evening of the 7th after a fairly good passage. Here I reported for duty to Inspector Wood and served under that officer until he left for Big Salmon on the 3rd of February. Superintendent Perry arrived at Skagway on the 9th February and ordered me to proceed to the Summit of the Chilcoot Pass at once, there to establish a post and open a customs office for the collection of duties, and I was appointed Sub-collector of customs for that post.

Taking Corporal Pringle and Constable Boyd with me I left Skagway at 5 p. m., but as the tide had commenced going out the lighter would not make another trip, I therefore engaged a tug boat, but owing to a snow storm the tug ran on the rocks at a point between there and Dyea and it proved impossible to get her off until the tide came in again, and owing to various mishaps and mismanagement on the part of the men running the tug, we did not reach Dyea until 4 o'clock next morning. Purchasing a small quantity of lumber at Dyea, after a good deal of trouble, all the teams in the place being already engaged, I managed to have it freighted to Sheep Camp that night, where we arrived about 7 p. m.

The Vigilance Committee at this place was trying two men for thefts of various kinds; the first was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged but managed to escape from his guard, and as he had not been deprived of his revolver commenced firing on his captors which they returned with interest; and he was afterwards found dead close to the tent in which I was stopping, with a bullet wound in his forehead. The other culprit was also found guilty and was sentenced to fifty lashes of the cat, which next morning he duly received on his bare back, afterwards a large placard bearing in large letters the word "thief" was tied on his back and he was turned adrift.

On the 11th February leaving Sheep Camp early I reached the scales about 9.30 a. m. and got most of the lumber and some of our freight packed up to the Summit that day; and we were able to pitch our tent on the top by about 7 p. m. this being the first tent ever pitched on the Summit to the best of my belief. The Scales is the name applied to the foot, and from here there is a very steep rise to the Summit which is 3,000 feet above sea level, crossing the Summit a distance of 200 or 300 yards the northern slope is reached. This although not as steep as the southern side descends rapidly to Crater Lake. The Summit is bounded on each side by high hills and in many places is as wide as a 100 yards.

On our arrival, there was a large quantity of goods at the Scales. The packers were in great demand and the only way I could see to get our supplies up, and which eventually proved to be correct, was to "grease" the packers' palms a little. For,

although the Chilcoot Railroad and Transportation Company had the contract to deliver our supplies, I considered it wiser, under the circumstances, to expend a few dollars judiciously and prevent delays. The morning of the 12th the rest of the lumber was brought up and we immediately cleared a place for the building, which was to be 12 by 12. The remainder of the day was spent in sawing and splitting scantling, so as to be ready to build on the morrow.

On the 13th February at 3 a.m., the moon giving sufficient light, all hands got to work and by dark had the four walls of the building up. These were built of one inch green planks, which, in the absence of dry lumber, we were obliged to use. This afterwards caused some annoyance, for, although banked with snow, they shrank to such an extent that the fine snow was constantly drifting through the crevices and wetting everything in the interior with which it came in contact. Superintendent Perry arrived this afternoon and camped below at Crater Lake. He was accompanied by a corporal and two constables, with two horses and sleighs.

On the 14th February the roof was put on the cabin by stretching a tarpaulin over it. The door and window were put in later on. It was necessary to get under cover something more substantial than the tent we were at present occupying, as we soon found that after a storm or even moderate wind we were completely covered with snow. This afternoon Sergeant Green and fourteen constables with six horses arrived from Bennett and camped at the foot of the hill at Crater Lake. It was thought advisable by Superintendent Perry and myself, owing to it being almost impossible to get firewood up to the Summit and for various other reasons, to have the main camp on Crater Lake. The camp consisted of four tents, three of these measured 16 by 24 and a smaller one 8 by 12. The small one, and one of the large ones were used by the non-commissioned officers and constables. Of the two other large ones, one was used as a store, and the other for the horses and were all fixed up very comfortably.

The morning of the 15th February Superintendent Perry left the Summit, after giving me some final instructions, for Dyea, the instructions were regarding the general duties, getting the police freight for which the Chilcoot Railroad and Transportation Company had the contract, pushed forward, etc. A storm now came from the north and continued very violent for ten days, often blowing a regular hurricane which made it impossible to do anything on the Summit. In fact it was dangerous to leave the tent as the snow was so blinding it was difficult to retrace one's steps. A north-west blizzard was not to be compared to it. On the night of the 18th the water commenced to rise in Crater Lake, and in the morning was six inches deep in the tents, most of the blankets and bedding getting wet before it could be prevented. It was quite out of the question to move the tents, so the sleighs were brought in and the beds made on them. Next night, however, the storm was worse and the water continued to rise. The horse and store tents were both blown down, the men only with the greatest difficulty keeping theirs standing by holding on to the poles and putting up additional supports. When daylight came the horse and store tents were fixed up as well as possible, although the horses had torn theirs and were in a very miserable condition. On the afternoon of the 21st the storm moderated sufficiently to move the men's tent to the top of the hill and although it was very cold, it was far better than being in the water. Some of the men got sick, the complaints being principally colds and kidney troubles. The nearest firewood being seven miles distant, the men sent for it, frequently returned badly frosted bitten. On 23rd February it being found impossible to keep the horses any longer they were sent back to Bennett.

You having assumed command, I received orders on the 25th February to commence collecting customs.

The 26th was the first fine day after the storm commenced on the 15th, the Union Jack was hoisted and the collection of customs duties began. This day I received instructions from you to post two men at Lindeman to receive our supplies, which kept arriving from this on and had to be delivered there by the Chilcoot Railroad and Transportation Company. I moved into the building the previous evening and found that the frost accumulated so thickly on the inside of the tarpaulin during the night that after the fire was lit in the morning, the place was like a shower bath until noon

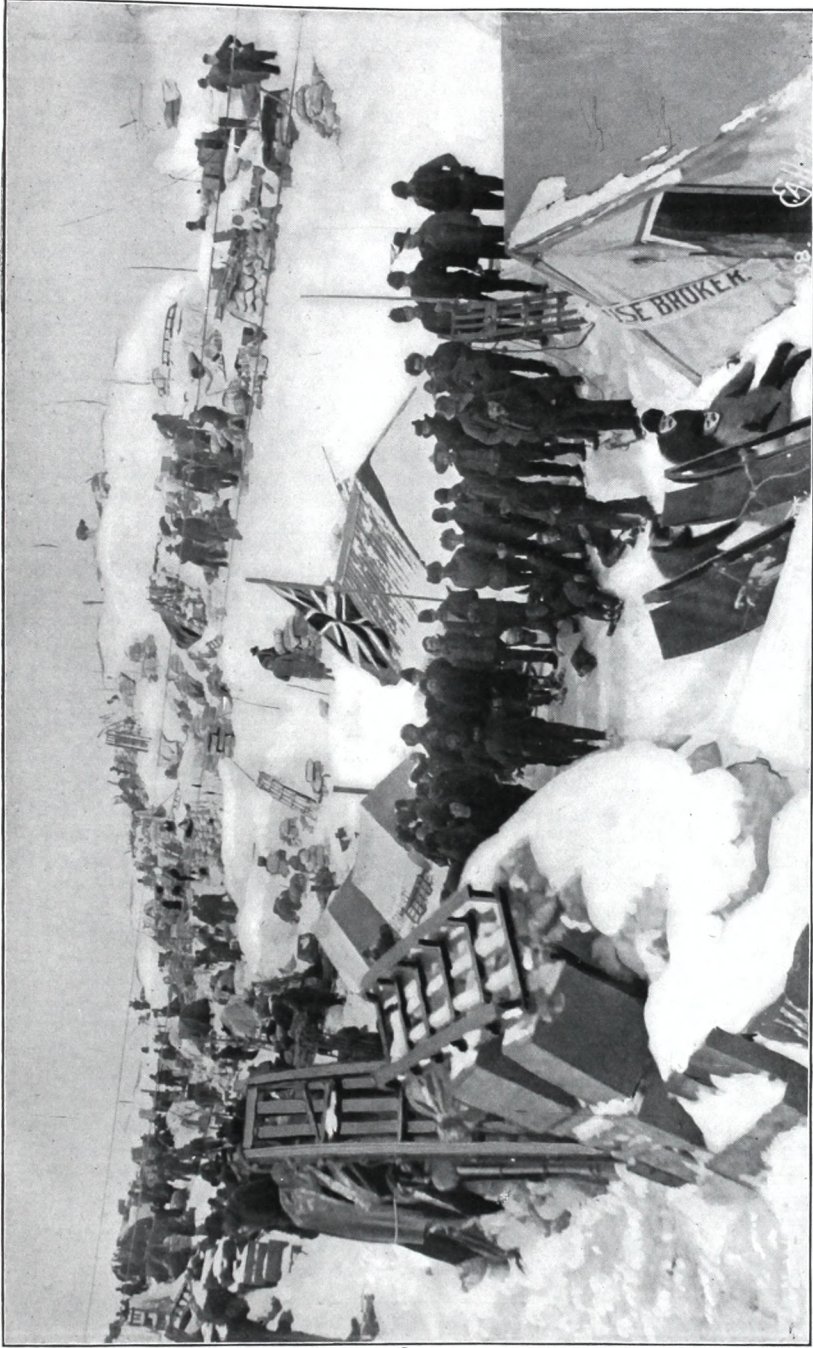
and everything got wet through. The corporal who also slept in the cabin with myself, slept in wet blankets until spring, as there was no chance to dry them.

This dampness not only caused mildew on bedding and clothes, but had the effect also of damaging, and in some cases ruining the papers kept in the room. Later on the men in the tents had the same experience. I at once ordered lumber to cover the roof from the Chilcoot Railroad and Transportation Company, but it was quite six weeks before the roof was covered with it and the frost prevented from accumulating. The weather kept fairly good now for about a week, on the 3rd of March another storm commenced and I might say continued with but a few intervals of fine days until the beginning of May. The storm which had been raging all the week reached its height on Saturday, 2nd April, when the heavy fall of snow and drift completely buried our cabin as well as all the tents and caches on the Summit, at 7 a.m. on the 3rd April, there was a lull in the storm which lasted until 10 a.m. During this time people began packing their outfits up to the Summit which they had hitherto been prevented from doing by the tempestuous state of the weather. While a number were on the Summit the storm increased in violence, knowing the difficulty of returning to Sheep Camp later and also that they could not remain on the Summit they at once commenced the descent. Although there had been several snowslides at the Scales caused by the heavy snowfall of the previous night, they managed to reach a point about half a mile below the Scales, here they were caught in a tremendous snowslide which buried about sixty people, fifty-three of whom perished and the remainder only with the greatest difficulty being rescued. The victims were all American citizens.

An incident of the tragic nature of this catastrophe was the fate of two women, earlier in the morning they had been rescued from a smaller snowslide at the Scales, but continuing on their way were caught in this second and larger one. One of the two was rescued but her companion perished; the first news of this accident was brought me by an employee of the Railroad and Transportation Company next morning, who came to report the loss of nineteen of their men who had been at work on the Summit. Feeling some anxiety as to the fate of a constable who had been sent on patrol shortly before the occurrence, I at once sent a sergeant to inquire into his fate and learn what assistance could be lent to the United States authorities in the work of relief. The sergeant returned later in the day and reported that the constable was all right and that as the result of a miner's meeting held at Sheep Camp, a party at once commenced digging out the bodies, all of which were recovered except two, these were found in the spring when the snow melted. It might here be stated as an example of the state of the weather on the Summit, that out of the three months that the Chilcoot Railroad and Transportation Company had workmen on the scene, only fourteen days were fine enough for them to perform their work.

Our tent was now in such a dangerous position, being so completely covered with snow, and owing to the impossibility of moving it, I obtained permission from you to purchase a new one, but owing to the continued stormy weather we could not pitch it for some time. The sentry had to visit the tent every quarter of an hour and the guard kept the doorway clear of snow during the night, as it was now nine feet below the level. The new tent was eventually pitched and the men made more comfortable. The men suffered from cold a good deal, but only three cases were serious, and they were sent to Bennett for medical treatment and soon got well. The guard tent was near the custom-house, and was always visited by the non-commissioned officer and myself nightly. On no occasion were the guard found neglecting their duty, and considering its heavy nature and the bad weather experienced, too much credit cannot be given these men who on all occasions performed their duty so cheerfully and well under the most trying circumstances.

This is generally known as the poor man's pass, because during the winter a man can freight his outfit himself by his own labour, the only difficulty being the trail from Sheep Camp over the Summit to Crater Lake. He can haul a light load to the Summit and then pack it on his back, probably making three or four trips a day and carrying from seventy-five to one hundred pounds each time. But taking the stormy days into consideration, when it is impossible to work, very few can pack their



Summit of Chilkoot Pass, 1898.—Canadian Custom House.

[GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU.]

1,100 pounds of provisions, camp outfit, hardware, etc., in less than a month. A great many took longer to do the job.

Many started in parties of two or more, and the heavy work soon began to tell on their tempers, causing frequent disagreements between the members of parties, each one fancying that he was doing much more work than his partners. The result would be a desire to split up, but this could never be done without an appeal to us. In most cases after hearing the "pros and cons" I found that they were all doing their best and their utmost, and I pointed out to them that in cases of this kind they should endeavour to keep as cheerful and as good tempered as possible, assist one another, look over little defects which did not show up when things were running smoothly, and they would reach the promised land as good friends as when they started. This generally effected a reconciliation, and I noticed that in many cases that the parties were on very good terms when they left the Summit for good. But in some cases other means had to be employed. Between these cases, and the almost continual inquiry for information upon every possible and impossible subject with which we had to deal, besides the collection of customs and other ordinary duties, our time was fully occupied.

The pass being the gateway into British territory, many of these people had to alter their customs and ideas to such an extent that it appeared to me to be the first lesson in a long course of education they would have to undergo before reaching Dawson. Most of them were glad to get somewhere where there was protection to life and property, as they seemed to have had a very uncomfortable time between Dyea and Sheep Camp, where so many of the "Soapy Smith" type appear to have had full play for their thieving propensities, and many were the complaints of the way they had been robbed and taken in by the gangs who infested the camps and trails. In all about 25,000 to 30,000 people crossed the Summit, a small percentage being genuine miners. They were of all nationalities, mostly American citizens, and drawn chiefly from the working classes, although all trades and professions were well represented. Many of these did not appear fitted for the rough life they would have to undergo in a new country such as the Yukon.

Except for the frequency of mists, which would in a very short time wet one through, the weather during May was comparatively good. As the daylight now lasted throughout the twenty-four hours, the freighting and packing was carried on continually. As this led to a great deal of noise at all hours of the night, the men were unable to obtain their well earned rest, so it was found necessary to instruct the sentry to stop all noise near the camp.

At the busiest times during March and April I found it necessary to have men on duty to regulate the traffic and keep the trails open on the Summit, especially those going down the hill to Crater Lake, besides the men regularly detailed to assist the customs outside. Owing to the steepness of this hill it was impossible to check the speed of the sleighs unless they were locked by a thick rope under the runners, a man in front holding the "gee pole" to guide it and another hanging on to a rope behind. On several occasions a sleigh got away and went down at express speed, only being stopped by dashing into others, and thus causing much damage.

In May and June the traffic fell off a great deal, as the idea of most people was to get to Lindeman or Bennett in time to build their boats or scows before the ice broke up in the lakes and then sail down with the first water. This would take some time, as many of them would have to whip-saw lumber as well as to build their boats.

The detachment at Lindeman, consisting of a sergeant and a constable, had to keep about 4,000 people in order, regulate the sanitary condition of the town, see that the sick were attended and also the burial of the dead, settle hundreds of disputes, give information upon all sorts of subjects, and various other matters besides their regular police duties. A letter signed by all the principal people of this place was sent to you, speaking of the efficient manner in which this detachment had carried out its varied duties in the highest terms.

On the 20th June I commenced putting up a new building, which, when completed, was used as a custom-house and is now used by the detachment stationed there. After handing over the duties of collector of customs to the officers of that department on the

evening of the 30th of June, I, in accordance with orders received from you, moved the detachment to Lindeman, except a corporal and two constables, who remained for duty on the Summit, as well as to assist the customs officials. After picking out a suitable position at Lindeman for the police barracks and customhouse, which was afterwards approved of by you and Mr. Clute, Inspector of Custom Posts, I commenced building the barracks there.

On Inspector Wood's leaving Bennett on the 8th June I also had command of the post and took up my quarters there early in July making occasional visits to my detachments at Lindeman and the Summit until I left on my transfer to Dawson on the 28th September, arriving at that place on the evening of 8th October, after an uneventful trip. On my arrival here I was placed in charge of, and made responsible for, the order of the town. On 1st November I left Dawson on a visit up the creeks, going as far as Dominion, on all there appeared to be a great deal of work going on and many men employed, I returned to Dawson on 5th November, where, since then, I have been doing duty.

ARMS.

The arms were regularly inspected weekly, and kept in a clean and serviceable condition.

BUILDINGS.

The first building erected on the Summit and used as a custom-house, and quarters for myself and Corporal Still, who was the customs clerk was 12 by 12. The walls were made of one inch rough boards. Being built when there was a great depth of snow and as near the top of the Summit as possible, it was found, as the snow melted in May, and the cabin gradually sank down, that it must have been 20 feet above the ground. However it kept its level fairly well, not being more than six inches out of plumb, till one corner rested on a rock, the remaining three sank as the snow disappeared and to prevent the cabin from overbalancing it was found necessary to keep constantly propping it. Finally the cabin rested at a height of nine feet above the ground level. On the 20th June a new house was commenced one hundred yards north of the position of the old one, which was torn down for the purpose of using the lumber in the new. This building was 18 by 12 and was a very good house; it was used as a custom house until the Custom's post was moved to Lindeman about the 14th July. Since then our detachment have occupied it.

The barracks at Lindeman are composed of three buildings and with the custom-house on the east side, form a square. The men's quarters on the north side are in a building 50 by 20 divided as follows—20 feet as cook-house, 20 feet for barrack-room and 10 feet for non-commissioned officers' quarters. The building on the west is 40 by 16 and is divided equally by a log partition, one-half being used as a guard-room and prison and the other half as a quartermaster's store. The building on the south side is the officer's quarters and the office and is 36 by 14 divided as follows—office 12 feet, mess-room 14 and bed-room 10 feet. These buildings except the one on the west described above, have board partition and are built of logs, being 8 feet 6 inches to the eaves with double board floors and board roofs covered with rubberized tar paper. An addition of 20 feet was added to the building at Bennett for officers quarters, it was not quite finished before I left for Dawson.

PATROLS.

A daily patrol was kept up from the Summit to Dyea until the trails got in bad condition, when it was only weekly. Patrol to Bennett and Lindeman twice weekly until the detachment moved to Lindeman, when a daily patrol was kept up to the Summit. After taking command of Bennett from Inspector Wood, the usual patrols were maintained from there to the Log Cabin and Lindeman.

TRAILS.

The pack trail, in summer, is on the east side of Crater Lake, and runs partly on the shore and partly on the hill-side until the cañon is reached, where the trail is very much the same, being on the bank and at other times various distances up, till the Long Lake is reached. Here the trail takes a rise of some two to three hundred feet round the east side of the lake, where it gradually descends to the narrows between Long and Deep Lakes. The trail crosses here to the west side of Deep Lake and follows the bank to the Little Chilcoot hill, and thence over the hill to Lindeman. Most packers prefer to take their freight across Crater Lake and Long Lake by boat, using pack animals on the trails between. In the winter the trail follows the ice from the foot of the Summit, thus avoiding the hills and affording a clear run to Lindeman and thence across the lakes to Bennett or on to Dawson.

FUEL.

Obtaining fuel was difficult and expensive. I at first sent our own men, but the work was so hard, hauling even the very small loads up grade on hand sleighs, and the weather so bad, that I had to discontinue; besides, owing to having so many men on duty as soon as the customs post was established, the men could not be spared. The nearest wood was seven miles from the Summit, or three miles from Lindeman, and being covered with snow it was hard to get out, as it was on the steep hill sides, so time was gained by going farther for it. In the spring the supply was soon used up by the people camping along the trail, which left no wood between the Summit and Lindeman. Although it was very expensive, I found the only way was to get it from the United States side. As it could only be obtained then in small quantities, it often happened that the detachment was without during a storm. The coal oil stoves arrived later on. One of these was used in the office and one in the guard tent. These did fairly well until the wicks burned out, and we found we could not put new ones in without the aid of a tinsmith. The cook stove smelt so badly that, after a few cases of sickness, caused, I believe, by the smell, the men complained about it, and I had to use the wood cook stove again. I believe coal would have been the cheapest fuel if we had had the proper stoves in which to use it.

ASSISTANCE TO THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Having been appointed sub-collector of customs, I opened the office on the Chilcoot Pass on the 26th day of February, 1898, and commenced collecting duties on that date. This caused great indignation among a certain class at Sheep Camp, Dyea, etc., and a number of meetings were held and some very loud talk indulged in at them, but as is usual with this class, most of meetings ended in talk. One gentleman, who wished to distinguish himself, wanted volunteers to the number of one thousand to march up and turn us off; but as he did not feel inclined to take the responsibility of leading this gallant band the affair fell through.

There were great difficulties in connection with the collection of customs duties owing to the office being too small and generally unfit; it was always cold and mostly wet. The weather was one continual storm with a few intervals of moderate or fine days. Frequently the wind drifted the snow through the smallest crevices and it had to be continually shovelled out. The frost would be an inch thick on the inside of the roof in the morning and after the fire was lit would continue to drop until noon. Owing to this everything in the office was quite wet and although everything was done to prevent it, our clothing, blankets, papers, etc., were almost saturated until I was able, after about six weeks from the time the office was opened, to get a board roof put on. I ordered the lumber from the Chilcoot Railroad and Transportation Company, at once as soon as I found it necessary, but owing to the storms, and the first lot being stolen from the scales, it was fully that length of time before they were able to deliver it. Lumber is much harder to pack up the Summit than anything

else and consequently packers will never tackle it if there is any thing else for them to take. March and April were the busiest months and the office was crowded all day. Being so small, 12 feet by 12 feet, and only a twelve inch rough board for a counter, and our bunks taking up much space, it was difficult for the clerks to work properly. Not having a safe, or any proper place in which to keep the cash except in a small box or kit bag, I had the corporal live in the office with me as it could not be left day or night without a responsible person in charge. At times I had as much as \$80,000 or \$90,000 on hand, principally in gold coin. We were continually short of paper and had to get it where we could. So much was used in giving receipts which had to be shown on passing Tagish Post, and were also used by our men on duty at the summit to check off the parcels as they were taken away. It was almost impossible to thoroughly examine outfits for the reason that if people were delayed on the Summit serious results would have followed and probably some deaths occurred. Travellers were always warned to leave the Summit before dark as it was very dangerous to remain there owing to the weather invariably getting worse after sunset. By the system of checking the packages as they were taken away, I believe very little went through without the duty having been paid on it. Altogether from the 26th February until the 30th June, the date on which I handed over the duties of collector of customs to the officers of that department, I collected \$174,470.32 and with the large amount of goods which went through in bond it can easily be seen that our detachment was kept busy with this work, besides our ordinary police duties, patrols, guards, etc., which had to be performed.

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

R. BELCHER,
Inspector.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. M. JARVIS.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
YUKON TERRITORY, TAGISH DISTRICT, 31st October, 1898.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Tagish District, Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the season of 1898, showing work and duties performed in the Dalton Trail District.

On the morning of the 3rd of April last I took over charge of a detachment of eighteen men and twenty-one horses from Staff Sergeant McGinnis, at Calgary, N. W. T., leaving on the same date for Vancouver, via Canadian Pacific Railway, arriving there on the evening of the 5th instant, and reported to Superintendent Perry. Under instructions from this officer I was present and inspected all the stores, provisions, etc., preparatory to being loaded on the steamer. I also attended the issue of the Yukon kit to the men of my detachment and saw that everything was satisfactory.

On the evening of the 7th instant the work of loading the stores, horses, etc., on the "Tees" was completed, all the men sleeping on board that night. I also took on board a Chinaman cook for Inspector Primrose, of the Stikine detachment, but unfortunately some time during the night, or in the early morning prior to leaving, some official had summarily ejected John the Chinaman off the boat, no doubt being under the impression he was a stowaway, this I was not aware of until making my rounds the next morning, then it was too late to rectify, the steamer having left the wharf between the hours of 5 and 6 a.m.

Leaving Vancouver on the morning of the 8th instant, our voyage through Alaskan waters to Skagway then commenced; our trip was rather rough, either rain or snow falling all the time during our passage through Queen Charlotte's Sound. Owing to the heavy swell, several of our men were troubled with slight attacks of mal de mere, but recovered their spirits inside of twenty-four hours. We arrived in Skagway on the evening of the 12th instant, where I reported to Superintendent Wood.

On the morning of the 13th instant, owing to a strong gale blowing up the canal, the SS. "Tees" was unable to leave the harbour, this consequently caused a delay of twenty-four hours in our departure for Haines' Mission; in the meantime a tug and lighter had been procured and transferring all our stores, horses etc., we left Skagway for Haines Mission at 8.30 a.m. on the morning of the 14th instant, arriving there at 11 a.m. In the afternoon we commenced unloading and before midnight had everything on the beach, and under cover.

I might mention here that Haines Mission is the landing place for parties going over the Chilkat Pass via the Dalton Trail. This trail is only travelled in the spring and winter months. Haines' Mission, I am informed, takes its name from the fact that a Presbyterian mission was founded there some years ago by one Sheldon Jackson, of Reindeer fame, but sad to say, the mission was a failure, and the large mission-house is now being used as a hotel. The tugs plying between Juneau and Skagway call at this point almost daily, and a semi-weekly mail service has been established. There are also a number of Indian houses lined along the beach, occupied by members of the Chilkat tribe. These Indians eke out a living by fishing, and packing over the different summits. A company of the 14th United States Infantry under command of

Captain Eldridge, were stationed here waiting to escort the Reindeer Relief Expedition into the Yukon, via the Chilkat Pass. There is a trail running through the woods to a Chilkat village, one and a half miles distant from the mission. This is where Mr. Dalton, from whom the trail takes its name, resides. There is also a post office and several general stores at this point. Three miles from this village across the Chilkat Bay, is another important place for shipping supplies via the Dalton Trail, but can only be used during the summer months; it is called Pyramid Harbour. The distance from Haines Mission by water to Pyramid Harbour is about eighteen miles, but taking the portage already referred to, of one and a half miles to the Chilkat village, and three miles by ferry across the bay, Pyramid Harbour can be reached in four and a half miles. The largest cannery in the world is established here, owned by a San Francisco firm and is managed by a Mr. Murray, a very hospitable Scotch gentleman.

On the morning of the 15th inst., although raining very hard, we commenced putting our carts and wagons together, loaded on our stores and baggage, and on attempting to hitch in the horses I realized that the majority had never seen a cart or a set of harness before, being for the most part, ponies off an Indian Reserve. However, after breaking a few pairs of shafts and replacing several axles, we managed by placing the ponies tandem to reach Yinda Stucky, a Chilkat Indian village some five miles distant from the Mission, where I established our first camp, leaving in charge Sergeant Major Barker, who had joined me at the mission with two constables from Skagway. The trail from the Mission to Yinda Stucky was in a horrible condition, the snow having melted to such an extent that the carts sank to the axles in mud in several places.

On the 19th instant, we completed hauling all our supplies from the mission to Yinda Stucky, this is a village composed of a number of good substantial frame houses, used in the spring and fall, chiefly in the fall, while the Indians are putting up their winter's supply of fish for their own use, and for dog feed.

On the 20th instant, I hired a large sized canoe and commenced ferrying our stores across the Chilkat River, I found that Constable Lawless and Stewart were excellent canoe men and were of great assistance to me, Special Constable Connell while attempting to lead some of the horses across the river got into a quicksand, and one of the horses knocking him down, he narrowly escaped drowning.

During the afternoon one of our boats was upset. This was caused by one of the led horses. Everything was saved and the forage that got wet was fed out the same night and next morning. I shall, under the head of "Means and Communications," describe this section of the country, but might mention here that at this crossing on account of the shifting quicksands a number of people have lost their lives, amongst them the head chief of the Chilkat Nation, in 1892. What stores were crossed that day were moved on five miles up the Chilkat, where I found very good feed for the horses.

Next morning, the 21st inst., we continued moving our stores across the river, taking advantage of the low tide. During the day I had a visit from Captain Eldridge and two other officers of the United States Infantry lying at Haines' Mission. On the 22nd inst., we finished crossing our stores, and concluded the day by shoeing the horses. The following morning, I sent Sergeant-Major Barker with four carts and instructed him to pick out a camping place with good feed for the horses, twelve miles distant. This trail runs on the old river bed of the Chilkat and is very heavy and sandy, and sand storms are frequently caused by the prevailing strong winds coming down from the mountains.

On the 26th inst., we established another camp at the mouth of the Kleheela River, commenced moving stores to that point and finished on the 30th. I was very much relieved when I realized that I had made my last crossing of the Chilkat.

On account of the very warm change in the weather, the waters of the Chilkat were rising rapidly, and as we had passed Mr. Dalton's teams, which were freighting our year's supplies, I deemed it expedient to give him a helping hand; so, next morning I turned out all of our carts, wagons and men, and got his whole outfit over in safety.

This camp is about 27 miles from Haines' Mission, and is a very pretty spot, with good feed for horses. In the vicinity, there is a species of salt grass growth, of which the

horses are very fond; they prefer it to their oats. About three miles down the river from this camp is a large Chilkat Indian village called Klukwan; this is the head camp of the Chilkat Indians in Alaska. One remarkable incident in this part of the district is the continuous roar of the snowslides, especially between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. It can be likened to nothing but thunder.

From this point, we continued to follow up the ice until we reached a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Dalton C ache (our present camp). On the 4th of May, Staff-Sergeant Lasswitz, myself and a pack train, moved up a camping outfit, established a camp, hoisted the Union Jack, and the next morning commenced collecting customs. Strange to say, the first two men to pay customs were Canadians, Dr. W. M. Thompson, from St. Thomas, who had been living in the Western States and California for twenty years. The Doctor came over, saluted the flag by taking off his hat, and said it was the first time he had seen it on English soil in that period. The snow at this point was about six feet deep and very soft, but by following close to the river bed, we managed to get through all right.

Having received orders from the Comptroller to build at Rainy Hollow, on account of it being well within Canadian territory, on the 6th May I proceeded with Constables Shook and Cameron on snowshoes. We travelled all that day until 10 p.m. before we reached the Hollow; the snow was soft, and every step taken one would almost sink to the hips. The following afternoon I returned to our camp, having been travelling thirty-six hours without blankets and only one meal.

Finding it would be impossible to get our stores to Rainy Hollow before the middle or end of June, and knowing we were well within the Canadian line, I decided to commence building the Dalton Trail Post, near Dalton C ache, so moved from where I had hoisted the flag, and on the 14th inst., the snow having almost disappeared, I transferred all our stores to the site chosen.

The Dalton Trail Post is beautifully situated on sloping ground which has good natural drainage into the Kleheela River. On three sides there are fine clear running brooks, also an abundance of good building timber and firewood. Good crystalized limestone is found close to the post, and I have had a lime kiln built with rocks, and turned out about 150 bushels of the best quality of lime, which I utilized in the plastering of the different quarters. There is a great scarcity of feed for horses in the immediate vicinity of the post, except across the river, where there is a large hay meadow, but unfortunately there is no access to it between the 1st of June and 1st of October, this being the period that the river is impassable, owing to the summer freshets. However, I fenced in 11 acres and sowed it with timothy, the grass was making very good headway when I left, and I have no hesitation in saying that the second year's crop will be of great assistance in the matter of forage. I would recommend that all the timber in, and around the quarters near the saw pit be cut down for firewood, the ground well brushed and put down for pasturage.

The following shows the dimensions of the buildings erected at this point.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Dimensions, 28 by 35, kitchen and dining-room 16 by 20, with cellar underneath, plastered in and outside, floored with whip-sawed lumber, hand-made shingles, five and a half inches to the weather.

SERGEANT-MAJOR AND SERGEANT'S QUARTERS.

20 by 24, floored with whip-sawed lumber, shingled roof, plastered outside and partly inside.

MEN'S QUARTERS.

35 by 28, a two-story building, with good large cellar underneath, well floored with lumber, shingled roof, plastered outside and partly inside.

STORE-HOUSE.

Dimensions, 12 by 15, covered with tarpaulin. This building I intended moving over in rear of mens' quarters, building a passage from the kitchen, and converting it into a bath and wash-room, as the upper story of the mens' quarters is now being used as a store-room.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

A dug out was built into the bank 14 by 20, with a good slab roof covered with mud, well plastered inside and out, occupied by 43 good yellow leghorns. I might mention here that their eggs were considered quite a delicacy in that region, and considering how well the birds are housed, I think they will be able to outlive the winter.

I had drawn out sufficient logs to build a fair sized stable, but on account of your orders *re* the withdrawal of the major part of the detachment for other duties, building operations ceased.

Owing to the large number of people in and around Shorty Creek Mining district, and the fact that there were no police near that point to intercept liquor being brought through British Columbia into the Yukon Territory, I obtained your authority to place a detachment at Dalton House, at the crossing of the Alsac River. At this point in August last, a barracks was erected, dimensions 18 by 16. I also ordered a store-house, same dimensions, and a good sized dog-house to be put up. Next year it will, in my opinion, be necessary to station men at Shorty Creek. Trouble will surely arise over miners jumping claims and it is more than likely that police will be required for the White River country before next year. (See Mining and New Discoveries.)

The Dalton House detachment is, as near as I can learn from information received from Mr. Tyrrell, about 12 miles over the British Columbia line. The timber in the neighbourhood of this detachment is of a very scrubby nature, very much inferior to what is obtainable at the Dalton Trail Post. On the 4th October, the census of the inhabitants in and around the Dalton House was taken by Constable Lawless, the population consisting of three white men and something over 100 Stick Indians; this band might possibly number 150 souls all told; it was impossible for various reasons to get a correct return. There are several lakes in the vicinity of the Dalton House, such as Kluku and Hoochi Lakes. Several families of Stick Indians are camped around these lakes.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The Dalton Trail. The trail used early in the spring and late fall, leads from Haines' Mission, and all freighting at that time can be done with wagons or carts to within three miles of the foot of Chilkat Summit, (Dalton Trail Post). From the mission to the Indian village Yinda Stucky, (and of tide water), is about five miles; for the first mile the trail runs through thick timber, then crosses over a bad swamp which is sometimes covered with tide water, and for the last two miles skirts the edge of the hills, and that part of the trail is covered with large boulders. At the village in spring and fall, all carts and wagons have to be taken to pieces and ferried across the Chilkat, horses are taken over with ropes from the boats. The crossing here is very dangerous owing to shifting quicksands.

From the first crossing (which can only be used at low tide) the road is on the riverbed, through loose sand, gravel and stones, following the Chilkat River to about three miles above the Indian village Klukwan, and then follows the water course of the Kleheela to within, as already stated, three miles of the foot of the first Summit. Both rivers have to be crossed and re-crossed about forty times, and as travelling with the wagons is done only when the rivers are breaking up in the spring, and just before they start to freeze up again in the fall (about the 5th of October), nearly every crossing made is dangerous to man and beast. In the spring the edges of the rivers are solid masses of ice, and in the centre a swift running stream, necessitating the wagons



N. W. MOUNTED POLICE, DALTON TRAIL, YUKON TERRITORY, 1898.

dropping a couple of feet or more from the ice to the river bottom and constant wading of the river. As soon as the sun is strong enough to melt the snow on the mountains, which generally is about the beginning of May, then travelling by the winter route or, properly speaking, the trail used in the spring and fall, is out of the question. In fact, the Chilkat cannot be crossed at any place without encountering a certain amount of danger. Places where we travelled up last spring had to be abandoned this fall on account of the quicksands.

The condition of the above trail induced Mr. Dalton to cut out and build a good trail for pack-horses from Pyramid Harbour to the top of the first Summit, a distance, I should judge, of about sixty miles, a trail which can be used from the time the snow melts until very late in the fall. The river bottom will prove the best trail in the winter, being much shorter and practically a level road, but it will hardly be possible on account of the deep snow to use the horses a great part of the winter, unless there is sufficient traffic to keep the trail well broken, but dogs should make good time over it during any part of the winter.

The start from Pyramid Harbour must be made at low tide, as the incoming tide washes almost perpendicular cliffs in some places where the trail is, and follows the edge of the mountains for about five miles to opposite the Indian village Yinda Stucky, where there is a big tide water flat stretching for miles along the river and about two miles wide. There is good grass at the head of this flat, and cattlemen generally make their first drive to this point after disembarking at the harbour.

About ten miles from Pyramid Harbour the trail turns off to the south and cuts into a range of mountains, keeping away from the Chilkat River until opposite Kluckwan at the mouth of the Salmon River. The crossing there is deep, but not swift, except on very warm days. Two men lost their lives there this summer by drowning. (*See Accidents and Drownings.*) The hills are again taken to about four miles above the mouth of the Kleheela River. From there the riverbed is followed for about two miles, and the Kleheela is crossed near the mouth of Boulder Creek. Just there, before making the crossing, is where the rich find of placer gold was made this fall, and of which I will refer to under the head of Mines and Discoveries. The trail follows from this crossing on the north side of the river and takes the hills again to the Dalton Trail Post. It goes then up through the heavy timber to the foot of the big hill or the first Summit, and then zig-zag to the top, a height of 1,700 feet from the foot, a continuous steep climb, and the only one on the whole trail. A detailed description of the trail would fill a whole volume, so I will therefore describe the main features only.

With the exception of about three miles from Pyramid Harbour, the road is free from rocks and is firm sand, easy on horses and cattle; all swamps or boggy places, and they are numerous, have been corduroyed and a good many substantial bridges built. The trail through American territory could with little expense be made wide enough for wagons. The laying out of the trail shows good judgment. There are very few steep grades, and wherever possible a gradual incline has been made, even at the expense of going around instead of over a hill.

A toll of \$2 per capita is levied on all cattle, and \$2.50 on horses, and the cattlemen going through, although having to pay the necessary toll, give Mr. Dalton great credit for the manner in which he laid out and built the trail. Mr. Dalton had an American surveyor and his staff employed during the month of July last, making a survey of the trail and mapping out the route. He also applied for a charter under the Oregon laws, which apply to Alaska. Boulder Creek is where he and other Americans claim the international boundary is, and it is where they ended the survey of the road. This creek is between eight and ten miles below the Dalton Trail Post. I did not stop Mr. Dalton from building his trail on up to the Summit, but warned him that he could not exact toll on the Canadian side. Now that the country is opening up and rich finds of copper and gold have been made, I think both the British Columbia and Yukon governments should recompense Mr. Dalton, even if it is only the amount he expended in improvements.

Notwithstanding the large amount of money that has already been paid out making the trail, I understand that this winter he intends building a substantial bridge across

the Salmon and Kleheela Rivers, thereby considerably lessening the danger of travelling over the trail. The water in the Kleheela and Chilkat Rivers is, I am informed, very much lower than it has been for years, and the riverbed shows that it has been flooded from bank to bank, in some places a distance of one mile, whereas this year the river ran in channels only. The depth of these channels varies according to the temperature during the day. (They are fed from glaciers.) On hot days in places where a horse could comfortably cross in the forenoon, he would have to swim early in the afternoon and be carried down a considerable distance, and in the evening the waters at the same place would overflow the banks. In the morning the water in these streams is much clearer than in the afternoon or evening. The main supply of water of the Kleheela River is derived from a large "mud glacier," which is in full view of the Dalton Trail Post. I might say that had the trail not been built to our camp in the latter part of the spring, we would have been cut off from all outside communication during the summer months. Berries of every description, such as high and low bush cranberry, blueberry, raspberry and strawberry, grow in wild profusion all along the trail, and the wild crocus is to be seen peeping from underneath the snow in the early spring.

The trail from the first Summit leads on over a good hard road covered with reindeer moss to Rainy Hollow. This place is what I might term a dip or hollow in the mountain, distant about 11 miles from the Summit. At this place there is a slope of over one hundred acres covered with a grass similar to wild timothy, this I would recommend to be fenced in or reserved as a pasturage. The timber in this part is rather inferior to that at the lower post, but sufficient could be procured close at hand to build a detachment and supply all the firewood necessary. Thence on to Glacier Camp, a distance of 20 miles. At this point there are 26 glaciers in full view. The feed here is excellent, but the timber is of a wet and boggy nature, dwarfed and scrubby. The next camp is Bear Camp, 25 miles distant from Glacier Camp, the trail is fairly good, crossing over a large flat called "Mosquito Flats," so called on account of the pertinacity of the insects infesting that part. No timber can be seen, but the feed is fair. Bear Creek is a small shallow stream emptying into the Alsac River and is used by the coast salmon when going up to the lakes to spawn. The trail crosses this creek to where two miles further on, the first crossing of the Alsac River is made, thence through timber up a rather steep hill and to where the British Columbia line, (60th par), separates the Yukon Territory, thence on over a good trail to the second crossing of the Alsac and where the Dalton House is situated, distance about fifteen miles from Bear Camp.

TRAIL FROM DALTON HOUSE TO FIVE FINGERS.

Leaving Dalton House the trail runs on a very steep hill for one mile beyond the detachment, then over a very good road to Klukshu Lake, 20 miles distant from the post, here another trail branches off in the direction of Shorty Creek, *re* which I will refer to later. The trail from Klukshu Lake on to Pennocks' Post, is in some places strewn with fallen timber; there are also some very bad bog holes; distance between the points about 30 miles. Trail and feed fairly good. Thence on to Camp Storey, a distance of 18 miles. Pennocks Post, Champlain Landing and Camp Storey, are points where Lieutenant Adair's party built cabins last spring for prospecting purposes. The next point reached is Hoochi Lake, from here to Five Finger Rapids is about 85 miles, a good hard trail all the way; feed in abundance, timber along this trail very small, except in close vicinity to the rapids.

The distance from Klukshu Lake to Shorty Creek is about 12 miles, the trail from the lake turning abruptly to the left over a low range, through heavy timber. The trail through the timber is very bad, following the side hill through, moss and bog. On my return I arranged with Mr. Biglow, (commonly called Shorty and after whom the creek was named), to look up a site for a new trail out to Dalton House. After leaving the Kla-sha River we climbed a rather steep hill and came out between two mountains, found excellent feed for the horses, with scarcely any timber to go through until we arrived close to the Dalton House. An excellent trail could be made with an expendi-

but up to the present I have not heard the result. I would not be surprised to hear that if there is such a thing as the "mother lode," this is it, as the creek cuts right through the vein, and the gold found lower down on the Kha-sha is from here. Mr. Howard S. Scott, the lieutenant's second in command, showed me some very fine specimens of native copper that they had taken out of their sluice boxes. He also showed me some nuggets they had found in the Kha-sha, the value of the largest being \$4.38.

There is, I am informed, a very fine seam of coal on the Alder Creek. As Union Gulch and Shorty Creek have not been prospected to any great extent, I am unable to make any report further than that coarse gold has been found there. The Kha-sha, Alder, Shorty, and Union Gulch, eighty claims in all, have been staked and recorded, and all alternate ten claims reserved for the government. I attach a map of this district, showing all the claims taken up and recorded up to August last, which is fairly correct. It was late in July before I was able to visit this district, as there was a large number of cattlemen and others going into the interior and duty had to be collected. I also had the international mail to handle from Five Finger Rapids to Skagway, and I party was sent to Five Finger Rapids with relays of horses to meet Major Walsh.

A deputation of miners waited on me and asked that, owing to the lateness of the season, and as they wished to prospect the country to the westward, would I make it a close season until the 15th May next; this I did, and the result was, that some fifteen miles to the westward two new creeks called and recorded "Roberts" and "Victoria" were discovered in September; the samples of gold shown me were flat and large, resembling that of pumkin seed. Of course, being very late in the season very little work was done, timber being scarce, no sluice boxes were made. The timber in the Last Chance district is not very plentiful, but sufficient can be had to make sluice boxes. One mile from Alder Creek there is an excellent water power, the fall is 10 feet in the 100, and all kinds of machinery and plants could be operated. Still further to the westward along a branch of the Alsac River, gold-bearing rock and copper pyrites have been found.

I cannot speak too highly of the hospitality and kindness extended by Lieutenant Adair, Mr. Howard C. Scott, and all their party, to our men who were obliged to go there on duty on several occasions, also to myself when I went there to record the claims in that district.

WHITE RIVER.

For years past it has been known on the Alaskan coast, and I believe in the Yukon, that native copper is to be found in the White River district, Indians have brought samples of it out, but it was generally believed that it came from Copper River, on the United States side of the line. Jack Dalton has made three trips into that region. Some years ago he guided Lieutenant Glave in there, who afterwards lost his life while with the Stanley expedition in Africa. Glave and Dalton nearly lost their lives by the upsetting of their canvas boat in Lake Kluane. Dalton again visited the White River in February last, he took in two prospectors with dog trains for Mr. Bratnober, agent for the Rothschilds. Again on the 4th of July, Dalton and Bratnober, with one man and three Indians, started out from the Dalton House for the White River and were gone one month and four days, making the return trip to Dalton House.

I was at the Dalton House waiting to meet Major Walsh in August when the above party returned, they had about 100 lbs. of native copper and placer nuggets, some of which Mr. Bratnober and Dalton gave me. I sent one sample to the Comptroller, one I gave to Major Walsh and one to Colonel Steele. The country in the vicinity of this copper, and for miles around, is I am informed covered with volcanic ash, no doubt at some period there has been some volcanic action at work.

A. Low and H. Lyons, two of the men Dalton took in in the early spring on his second trip, they could not find, however, they eventually turned up after being five days without a mouthful to eat. Lyons told me that they went down 40 feet in a prospect hole and found placer copper all the way down, they also found it in its native state in ledge. Last spring a large number of people got the copper fever down on the coast and started out for Cook's Inlet, but found it impossible to get in the

re owing to the large number of glaciers they had to encounter, and they turned back in hundreds. A large party started on the steamship "Alice Blanchard" from the Sound cities; the ship ran into the side of a mountain near Wrangel, in broad daylight, and afterwards into an iceberg. About 40 of her passengers refused to go any farther than Haines' Mission, they went over the Dalton Trail, some of them remained in the "Shorty" Creek district and took up claims, others prospected about, and some went into the White River, but just arrived there with sufficient food to bring them out again. They all intend going in over the ice again this winter, with enough supplies to carry them over a couple years. (The steamship "Alice Blanchard," I am informed, was heavily insured and never returned). From where the trail branches off leading to the White River, is about two days travel from Dalton House, running in a north-westerly direction, then six days travel from that point to Lake Kluane, a lake between 80 and 90 miles long, and which I believe forms part of the White River; seven days more travelling and you reach the head waters of the river, at this point there is a large glacier. Mr. Bratnober and his party waded this stream for two hours and three quarters, the water was icy cold. Another party called the "Iowa boys," crossed the glacier sometime afterwards successfully with their pack horses. Captain O'Connor, one of the party, in attempting to ford was swept off his horse, he was saved from drowning by one of his train dogs, a very powerful brute.

Mr. Bratnober, who is considered one of the most successful practical mining men in America, and who has been over the Dalton Trail twice, wrote me from Juneau, Alaska, in September last (he was then on his way to Europe), and said that the country west of the Dalton House, towards Shorty Creek and White River, had not been prospected thoroughly and it would take some years to do it, he is returning this winter with a large quantity of provisions and will go in over the ice.

About the latter part of September, a very rich strike of copper was made about 15 miles to the westward of the Dalton Trail Post, about three miles from Rainy Hollow in British Columbia. Several samples of the ore were sent out to the coast to be assayed, I received one assay from the Treadwell mine at Douglas Island, near Juneau, Alaska, which gave 38 per cent of copper; it was tested for gold or other metals. Three other samples were sent to Professor J. G. Davis, of Juneau, Alaska, which gave the following assay:—

Assay No.	Gold Oz.	Silver Oz.	Copper.
1 Small sample	$\frac{1}{10}$	Trace.	$47\frac{3}{8}$
2 Large samples	$\frac{3}{20}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$51\frac{13}{100}$

The professor was not told where the ore came from, but remarked in his letter that "it was the best sample of copper he had seen in Alaska." Some 15 claims were taken up and recorded at Lake Bennett. The vein is 2½ feet on the surface and can be traced for some miles. I sent you a sample weighing 11 lbs. I showed the specimens I had at the post to Mr. Tyrrell of the Geological Survey Department, who pronounced them as being very fine, he also told me that some 15 miles distant, near Glacier Camp, he had found float ore of the same character.

On my arrival at Tagish, Inspector Strickland showed me ore of a similar kind, of which he had recorded two claims close to Sixty Mile River, between Lake Marsh and LaBarge. From the direction of the vein I believe it to be a continuation of that found on the Dalton Trail. If so, we may look for one of the largest and richest copper camps in the world. I might mention here, that a large seam of cokeing coal is in close proximity to the copper.

PORCUPINE CREEK.

This creek is between 8 and 10 miles below Dalton Trail Post, and is claimed as United States territory. It is so close to the disputed Alaskan boundary that it is worth investigating. The creek was discovered last spring by a party of four Americans who were heading for the "inside," they worked all summer on the east branch of the

creek and took out several hundred dollars in course gold and nuggets. Late in September of this year, Mr. Dalton outfitted several of his men who had been working for him during the summer, and about the 1st October these men went over on the west branch of the creek and in about 15 minutes they took \$165 out of one pocket. The formation is an old moraine and where discovery claim is, gold can be seen with the naked eye. I was shown a nugget valued at \$18 taken from this claim, I also saw about \$400 in gold that was taken from the east branch of the creek.

This strike I am informed, is in the same belt as the very rich mines to the eastward at Seaward City, where the celebrated mines are in Alaska. I camped on the 1st October opposite the mouth of this creek with my party, en route for the Yukon. A number of claims have been staked and recorded at Sitka, Alaska, 20 acres, a small size farm, is allowed for a claim in the United States territory. A town site has been taken at the mouth of the creek and I am informed that an hotel is to be erected at once.

\$795 was collected by me for placer mining, \$46 for mining assignments, \$570 for miners licenses. A large number of the people going over the trail had procured licenses at Vancouver and Victoria, as they were informed that they could only procure them at these two points and at Dawson.

CUSTOMS.

The sum of \$11,738.50 was collected by me for customs duties. Quite a number of outfits passed through in bond, under convoy of a Deputy U. S. Customs officer. These convoys are taken on board at Mary's Island, or Juneau, and receive \$6 per diem until they reach our Custom-House, and I believe their expenses are paid back to the coast. Sergeant Lasswitz, acted as customs clerk and preventive officer, and did it in a most creditable manner. He received \$1 per diem and the *collector got nothing.*

INDIANS.

Chilkat or Clinkit Tribe.—These Indians reside, as already mentioned, along the Alaskan coast at Haines Mission, Chilkat, Pyramid Harbour, Dyea, Yinda Stucky and Klukwan. They eke out a good living by fishing, trapping and packing over the different summits. I find it next to impossible to get any correct estimate of their number, or of their past history. While at Dalton House in July last, I met the head chief of the Chilkats at Klukwan, and received an invitation to attend one of their potlaches on my way out, I called at the Klukwan village, the old chief had evidently been testing the firewater the night before; he showed me all over the village, also the presents he intended to give away at the coming potlache; a number of old rusty cannon mounted on 3-inch plank, almost rotted away, some old brass blunderbusses and all sorts of old relics, probably given them by the Russians. He also showed me an old flag of the British Columbia Co., 18 ft. x 24 ft., so old that it would almost fall to pieces. This flag was taken from the company's post at Fort Selkirk, in 1852, when the post was raided, plundered and burnt down by the Chilkats, headed by the present chief's father.

These Indians, up to a few years ago, traded with the Stick Indians of the Dalton House, and would never allow them to come out to the coast with their furs. But when Dalton established his trading post in there some years ago this trade was lost to them.

The Canadian Stick Indians make their headquarters at Dalton House, and I should judge would number, all told, about 150 souls. They earn their living by fishing, trapping and packing, \$4 per diem being about the usual tariff in this district by Indians.

The method of disposing of their dead generally in vogue amongst the Chilkat, Stick and Indians of the interior, is by cremation. One mile west of the post is a cremation village. During our stay there, one of the oldest chiefs died and we were all asked to attend the ceremony. Sergt. Lasswitz was able to procure photographs of the proceedings in its different stages. The body was carried on a stretcher from

his house, dressed in new clothes which had been put on him a few minutes before he expired. The custom is, while an Indian is sick and expected to die, to ask him how he would like to be dressed when dead, and when he is dead, he is placed on a funeral pyre, covered with logs and all the old clothes he possesses, his gun and every particle of food he did not consume during his last days, are burned with him. Nobody is allowed to go to windward of the fire, the superstition being that then the spirit would be prevented from going to the happy hunting grounds, and while the fire is burning, the squaws are chanting the funeral dirge. The next chief is intoning. One great peculiarity of these Indians is the hereditary descent of hunting and fishing grounds from generation to generation, and although an unwritten law, great adherence is paid to it. These Indians generally leave for their hunting grounds late in the fall, returning about Christmas with their catch of furs. I am told that during the last couple of years, the fur has been driven off by the many bush fires that have been started by careless campers. The tradition of the Stick Indians is, that in the days gone by, the Copper River Indians made a descent on the Stick Indian village, murdering all the males and carrying all the women and children into captivity and holding them as slaves; consequently, the Stick Indians are very much afraid to go into the White, or Copper River districts, even with white men.

There are a few Hoochi Indians at Klukshu Lake, also three log cabins and a graveyard. How many of these Indians there are, I am unable to say. From Hoochi Lake, there is an old Indian trail leading to Lake Kluane, where there are some very old deserted log cabins. The Hoochies still go to this lake, but not beyond it.

Mr. Bratnober informs me that the White River Indians are fine, determined-looking men, very tall, with heavy set jaws. These Indians are meat eaters, and Mr. Bratnober saw many caches of dried meat in the woods and signs of large encampments. They are in a very primitive state, most of them still using bows and arrows; some of them have the old Queen Bess. They make their own bullets out of the native copper, some of which were shown me. The fur trade from here goes to the Copper River Indians.

DALTON PONY EXPRESS COMPANY.

This company was formed early in the summer for the purpose of carrying out passengers from the Five Finger Rapids to Pyramid Harbour, via the Dalton Trail, but owing to the successful running of the steamboats on the upper lakes of the Yukon, this enterprise proved a failure. Some 250 good Oregon saddle and pack horses were put on this route and were equipped with first-class saddles. Good cooks and packers were also furnished for each train. The company were quite a few thousand dollars out on this speculation.

GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

I thought that when I visited the Upper Dease River on patrol two years ago, that it was the greatest bear country in America, but to use an American expression, "it is not in it," with the Kleheela River district. Riding up the river I saw no less than eight of these animals down close to the river feeding on the salmon. Bears are also plentiful near the Dalton House, they are only killed there for their food, no value being put on their skins, as it costs too much to pack the hide out. I have never seen any of the grizzly species, but I am informed they are plentiful in the neighbourhood. Mr. Tyrrell says they are of a very different species to any found in the mountain ranges and are peculiar to Alaska, as also is the mountain sheep, both these animals being larger in size and whiter in appearance than those of the Rocky Mountain range. Mountain goats are also plentiful in the latter part of September; two were killed out of a band of eight on the Copper River claims above Rainy Hollow. Cariboo are to be found in large bands near Glacier Camp and in towards the White River. Moose are also found at the latter place. Ptarmigan can be seen here in great numbers above timber line, blue grouse and spruce partridge are to be had along the trail. All the

fur-bearing animals that are found in the unorganized territories are to be had out here. All of last year's catch of furs traded at Dalton House, were this fall taken to Dawson for sale.

FISH.

All the different kinds of salmon in their runs go up the Chilkat and Kleheela Rivers, on the latter river only as far as Boulder Creek; they also run up the Alsac River from Yakutat Bay. In taking the transport down the Kleheela on the 1st October this year, dog and kluke salmon were so thick that it was impossible to cross the river without killing some with the wagon wheels when going over. No man coming out over the Dalton Trail from the Yukon need starve, as all the streams are teeming with fish; the salt water herring are to be seen in schools of millions at the mouth of the Chilkat River. These fish are small, but delicious to the taste.

ACCIDENTS, DROWNINGS AND DEATHS.

In June last a German, name unknown, attempted to cross the Salmon River with a pack on his back and was drowned, body recovered and buried on Kleheela River on United States side of the line. In July last, 18th inst., Ernest Amos of Winnipeg, coming into the country with one Captain Ekjor, driving a band of sheep and cattle, was drowned in the Salmon River, his body was recovered and buried. Two pack horses were also drowned at the same time. One of C. W. Thebo's cattlemen en route to Five Fingers was taken ill with appendicitis and died near Hoochi, he was buried alongside of the trail.

MAIL.

A mail service should be opened from Pyramid Harbour to the Dalton Trail Post and Dalton House. Every mail brought stacks of letters addressed in care of the police, and it would require a special clerk to answer letters received from Klondyke widows inquiring after their dear husbands, sons and brothers.

CRIME.

Before leaving Vancouver in April last I was appointed and sworn in by the British Columbia Government a stipendiary magistrate, and on arrival at Dalton Trail Post I swore in all ranks as British Columbia provincial constables.

In June last a Chilkat Indian named Tuoth, who was proceeding to Shorty Creek with mail, etc., undertook to evade the customs by taking to the hills. I heard of this and sent two constables after him; he was overtaken at the Summit and brought back. I gave him a caution and allowed him to go. Since that the Chilkat Indians are very particular about reporting at the custom-house both going into the interior and coming out.

In August last a special messenger arrived from Dalton House with a dispatch from Mr. Maloney, lawyer of Juneau, Alaska, who is a partner in the Dalton Pony Express Company, to the effect that five men had stolen a like number of horses and saddles from that company at Five Fingers, and at Hoochi men were sent out and all the party were apprehended and held awaiting the arrival of the prosecutor. Mr. Maloney arrived there during my absence. On my arrival he asked me to have an interview with the prisoners, the upshot was that he refused to lay the necessary information. I therefore discharged all hands and allowed them to take the horse and saddles across the line.

On the morning of the 22nd August last Ike Martin, fur trader at Dalton House, reported to Sergeant-Major Barker that he had been robbed of \$860 and suspected some parties who had left there the day before for the harbour. Martin and the sergeant-major started out in pursuit. When they arrived at Rainy Hollow they both lost their

horses during the night. The sergeant-major found his; Martin then asked him to ride ahead and overtake the parties. This he did and on his information I had the party searched, but only \$200 could be found amongst them. Martin, when leaving the sergeant-major said he would walk into Dalton Trail Post, a distance of eleven miles. He has never been seen or heard of since. Search parties have been looking for him but with no avail. Mr. Dalton will not entertain the idea that Martin himself took the money, he says he has wandered off the trail, got lost, or committed suicide. I think that if Martin was alive he would have been seen in the country or on the coast, as every Indian in Alaska knows him, he having been buying furs for the last fifteen years in the country. The Indians claim he is dead.

In September two men, who had not sufficient money to take the boat up the Yukon Lakes, or enough money to buy a horse to bring them out from Five Fingers, came to my office about 9.15 a.m. and told me that about one mile and a-half up the trail from the post, at 6 o'clock the previous evening, they had been held up by masked men and relieved of some \$3,000. I sent the sergeant-major and a good Indian tracker up the trail with one of the men that had been robbed,—it had been raining for several days and no one had passed over the trail and no foot-prints could be found. I have heard since that these two men were paid to report a "hold up" to the police, in order to injure the Dalton Express Company.

Re REINDEER RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson's United States Reindeer Relief Expedition landed at Haine's Mission with 558 reindeer, but no moss for feed. With the exception of 160, all were dead by the 8th of May; had it not been that identically the same moss as that in Lapland was found close to the Dalton Trail Post, not one head would now be living. The latest report from Constable Lawless, at Dalton House in September, was to the effect that about 140 of the reindeer were about ten miles beyond the detachment; at their present rate of travel they may reach Circle City in two years, providing the party have any reindeer left.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline and general conduct of the men was excellent. It would be hard, in the Dominion of Canada or any other country, to get twenty-six better behaved, obedient, hard working men, and cheerful sometimes under the most trying circumstances. Sergeant-Major Barker proved of great assistance to me in forwarding supplies and looking after things generally; most of the shingles used on the buildings were made by his hands, and he is an expert. Sergeant Lasswitz was also very valuable on the road. In the office he did the work of three men during the busy season, making out customs papers, issuing miners' licenses and recording claims.

HORSES.

Amongst the band of horses supplied for the Dalton Trail were a number of Indian ponies. Although sound and suitable for packing in ordinary circumstances, they have not the stamina for working in a mountainous region, the main objection being that they are too light in the bone. The old police horses I received from Bennett stood the work well, and no better could be desired.

ARMS.

I inspected the arms and accoutrements weekly during the summer, and all are in good working condition.

One revolver and belt was lost by Constable Shook on the 15th August en route to Pyramid Harbour. These were charged against his pay.

CLOTHING.

The regimental issue of long boots is altogether unsuitable for the Yukon work. I would recommend that a similar pattern to the active service boot of the Imperial service be supplied, suitable for either walking or riding. I would strongly recommend that an issue of pea-jackets of a uniform make be supplied. The pea-jacket gives a clean and soldierlike appearance and as a protection against cold cannot be equalled except by furs.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions supplied to the Dalton detachment were under an agreement made with Mr. Dalton by Major Walsh. Every article furnished was of the best quality and the price I consider reasonable.

FORAGE.

Compressed feed was used during the season and in quality was all that could be desired.

PACK SADDLES.

The pack saddles supplied were a very inferior article, causing sore backs. The fault lies either in the wood or in the manner they were put together.

PAY.

I regret to say that when comparing the pay of the Yukon contingent with the pay given to the ordinary labouring man in the Yukon, we are on a very much lower grade. This has been commented on by outsiders in very strong terms, and taking into consideration the responsibility thrown on the shoulders of all ranks, the large amount of monies passing through our hands; also, being placed in such a position that the force must command the respect of all classes of people coming into the country, I consider that the present rate of pay is inadequate to the work and responsibility involved.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Before leaving Vancouver in April last I was appointed Collector of customs for the Dalton Trail Post, and was also appointed by Major Walsh, in May last, mining recorder for the Yukon district on the Dalton Trail. Had the government sent up officers to fill these positions it would have cost them several thousand dollars in salaries, travelling expenses and maintenance. The officer commanding the Yukon Territory has already, I believe, recommended that a commission of 10 per cent be allowed on all collections made. Up to the present I have not heard of any notice having been taken of this appeal. There was no small amount of worry and additional work attached to the looking after the money, rendering returns, etc., neither was there a safe, or even a tin box, furnished wherein to keep the cash. Had any of this cash not been accounted for, we would certainly have been held responsible for the discrepancy, without any consideration being allowed for the disadvantages under which the work was performed.

A correct register of all parties, both male and female, coming in and going out of the country was kept, also a register of all horses, cattle, mules, together with their brands, etc., both at the Dalton Trail Post and Dalton House detachment. I regret to report that having lost my pocket diary, and it being necessary to leave the letter book, register and official journal at the Dalton Trail Post, I am unable to give the exact number of people passing over the trail, but I should judge that about 2,000 head of cattle and a like number of horses went into the interior this summer via the Dalton Trail.

Special reports from Constable Lawless late in September, were to the effect that a number of prospectors were working their way in to the Alsac River from Yakatat Bay, Alaska, and making for the gold diggings at Shorty Creek and White River, and that they were bringing up supplies that were dutiable.

The maps I have seen showing the different lakes on the Dalton Trail are anything but correct, and are very misleading to prospectors and others.

A large amount of revenue is being collected by the government in customs, miners' licenses and grants for placer mining. Improvements should be made on the trails in the interior. Boundary lines between Alaska and British Columbia, also between British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, should be well defined. All people coming into the country naturally come to the police for information, and we are expected to be walking encyclopedias on all such matters.

In a country such as this, where one has to live so much on bacon, fresh meat not being obtainable at all times, also where scurvy is so prevalent, I deemed it advisable to purchase two cows and 50 hens for the detachment. We had all summer a plentiful supply of milk and eggs, and with the strictest economy during the season, we were in a position to recompense the government out of our rations sufficient to recover the additional outlay. All the men that could be spared were instructed in making bread and cooking. I also had every man from the sergeant major down, educated in the art of throwing the diamond and colville hitch used in packing.

The international mail from Five Fingers to Skagway, was handled one trip only, it having been found that the steamers could run successfully on the Upper Yukon Lakes. Owing to the miscarriage of a letter from the officer commanding the Yukon, I was not notified of this until late in August, which threw me out of the use of quite a few men and horses for the greater part of the summer. Again, I had men and horses at Five Fingers, with relays on the road, waiting to bring Major Walsh out over the Dalton Trail, and did not get word from him that he was not coming until the 8th August. I had been waiting some weeks at the Dalton House, owing to these delays, and was unable to do as much building at the Dalton Trail Post as I intended to have done this summer.

I was fortunate in securing the services of Edward Armstrong, this young man was Court Interpreter and Deputy United States Marshal at Juneau, Alaska, for twelve years, and is considered one of the best and straightest interpreters in Alaska. He knew all the hard cases, and bad men in Alaska, and kept me posted as they passed in over the trail. As a Chilkat and Stick interpreter he has no equal; he is at present attending college near Tacoma. Should he ever apply for a position on the force, I have much pleasure in recommending him. Armstrong is a Cassiar half-breed, but one of the whitest I have ever met.

I found that quite a few of the prospectors (or men who term themselves such), from the United States, are a most undesirable class, they worked hard in getting their supplies in over the ice, but when they got inside they waited for some one to make a strike; they ate up their provisions, doing absolutely nothing. A number of these men were, I am informed, "grub-staked" eastern people.

A railroad line was surveyed last year from Pyramid Harbour for some distance into the interior, and I understand a good easy grade can be got over the Summit. Mr. Bratnobar and Mr. Onderdonk have sufficient grading done at the Harbour to hold the right-of-way.

I was informed that the Pierre Humbert Company, of Boston, had surveyors out from Haines' Mission looking up a road to the Chilkat and heading for the interior. I also heard that they had the option on the mission buildings and all their lands at that point.

On the 9th September last, I received your instructions re leaving nine non-commissioned officers and men with five horses on the Dalton Trail, and reporting with the balance of my command at district headquarters (Lake Tagish), for the purpose of building quarters on the Yukon prior to winter setting in, but owing to the high stage of water in the Chilkat River, it was impossible to take the transport down until the water had subsided. However, on the 1st October, after handing over all the detach-

ment stores, etc., to Sergeant-Major Barker, I pulled out with the balance of the men and thirty-nine horses, and succeeded in reaching Yinda Stucky without any mishap. On my arrival there I found the Dalton Company's teams had been lying at that place for over three weeks, owing to the high water. I had all the horses, kit, etc., ferried across to the mission side, pitched camp and left for Skagway, to engage a tug and lighter to transport the outfit to Skagway. Unfortunately, after this tug had been engaged it was sent down to Seward City to pull the tug "Mocking Bird" off a reef, and in consequence we were delayed several days. On our arrival at Skagway, I used all possible dispatch, crossing the Summit with all our horses, forage and kit and arrived at Bennett in two days. On the 17th inst. I reported to you at Tagish. All of which I respectfully submit.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. JARVIS,

Inspector Commanding Dalton Detachment.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. L. CARTWRIGHT.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, WHITE PASS DETACHMENT, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this annual report for the year 1898.

I received orders Monday, 28th February, to hold myself in readiness to proceed to the Yukon. I left Regina 6th March, at 2.10 p.m., with Sergeant-Major Barker and three men. 7th March we got into Calgary at 12 a.m., where we were joined by the rest of my party, consisting of three non-commissioned officers and twelve men. We arrived at Vancouver on the morning of 9th March. I reported to Superintendent Perry, who told me that he had engaged passages for myself and party on the SS. "Ningchow." By order of Superintendent Perry we went on board ship on Saturday afternoon 12th March, though the steamer did not leave till Monday at 8.10 a.m. The trip to Skagway was, on the whole, a fair voyage.

The whole party arrived at Skagway Sunday, the 20th, in good health. I reported at once to Superintendent Steele, who was at Skagway at the time.

Superintendent Steele ordered me to relieve Inspector Strickland, who was then stationed at the summit of the White Pass, and had been ordered away from there on account of sickness.

I left Skagway on Sunday, the 27th of March, together with Superintendent Steele, for the Summit. We arrived at the Summit the same day, making the trip from Skagway on horseback in four hours.

Monday, 28th March, I took over the command of the White Pass detachment from Inspector Strickland. The strength of the detachment was at this time four non-commissioned officers and sixteen men, and four horses.

The duties to be performed were numerous, owing to the fact that we had customs works to do, as well as police duties. Two men and a non-commissioned officer had also to be detailed to keep the detachment supplied with wood, which had to be brought from a point near the Log Cabin, about fourteen miles from the Summit; this also necessitated the detailing of three men daily to draw wood, with horses, from the wood camp to the Summit.

The difficulty of getting wood to the Summit can be judged from the fact that the parties who had their wood brought there for them paid as high as \$110 a cord. On several occasions the weather was so bad that for two days at a time we were unable to send down for wood.

The customs work necessitated the constant employment of one non-commissioned officer and three constables, in addition to this a regular guard was kept up.

The duty on the trail was, at times, most severe, a fine day being the exception, not the rule, the snow, unlike other parts of the Territories, was a kind of wet sleet which froze as it fell, this necessitated the wearing of oilskins nearly all the time. I would like to point out here, for I feel it my duty to do so, that the tents furnished this detachment were far from being what they should have been. On several occasions I went into the men's tent and could feel by holding up my hand, a wet drizzle, which drove right through the tent. Now, not one man complained to me about this, nor do I wish to complain myself, except for the reason of pointing out the facts as they were, in order that in future such a thing may not occur, and that stricter attention may be paid to the selection of tents, especially as to the quality of the canvas, for it is certainly unreasonable to expect men to do duty in all kinds of weather, and then ask them to

sleep in blankets which are anything but dry if it is possible to avoid so doing.

During the latter end of the month of March, and all through April, the rush of incoming Klondykers appeared the greatest; the Summit from 10 a.m., till about 12 reminded one of a busy market day in some eastern town. In fact the traffic was so great at times that it was necessary for us to interfere in order to prevent a jam.

The class of people who went in this year, as a general rule, were not legitimate miners, and it was astonishing the number of men who were (thanks to Soapy Smith, and the convoy system, established by the American officials at Skagway), practically without money when they reached the Summit. The convoy system was this: every Canadian, or in fact any one who purchased their goods in Canada, had to employ a convoy at the rate of \$6 per day and \$3 a day subsistence, this making a total of \$9 per day for convoy; thus, when a man with a small outfit, hauling his own stuff from Skagway to the Summit, reached the latter, the expense of the convoy (for on an average it would take him two weeks to get all his stuff there) cost him as much, if not more, than the total duty would have amounted to on the said goods, if they had been purchased in Seattle or San Francisco. The convoys in some cases attempted to get right through to Lake Bennett, but acting under orders from Superintendent Steele, I gave them to understand they would not be permitted to pass the Summit. In one instance a convoy threatened to hold a party's goods at the ford on the Skagway side of the Summit, if the said party refused to pay him in advance for the time he, (the convoy), calculated it would take him to go to Bennett from the Summit, this the owner of the goods did in order to have them released.

All during the rush the difference between the administration of law and order on the Canadian side of the line was a matter of comment, not only by our own, but by American citizens, as compared with the way it was conducted on the American side from Skagway to the Summit. One very good instance of the fact is that on one occasion a certain party who was riding through from Skagway to Bennett, thought it necessary to take an escort, as he had a large sum of money on his person, of a corporal and two men, furnished by the United States Regulars encamped at Skagway; he dismissed said escort within sight of the post, and on asking if he thought it necessary to take an escort from the Summit to Bennett, he said he did not, as he had no fear of being held up once he had reached Canadian Territory; this was an American citizen.

On the 9th of May, in accordance with instructions received from Superintendent Steele, I snowshoed over the summer trail to look out a place as near the Summit as possible, for a summer camp. I found that at the head of the Middle Lake, about six miles from the Summit, was the best place to establish my camp. I also found a pack train attempting to break a summer trail; this was the first pack train trying this trail. The ice on the lakes at this time had become so bad that the winter trail had to be abandoned, so on Wednesday, the 11th, Sergeant Pulham and two men, left to put frames up for tents, etc., and get the camp ready for the rest of the detachment, who moved over Friday, 20th May. By this time the rush was practically over, very few people going through as compared with the months of March and April. To show how long the ice remains in Summit and Middle Lakes, on Monday, the 21st of May, I walked from the portage at the foot of Middle Lake, to my camp at the head, and though in some places one would break through into the water knee-deep, the ice underneath was quite firm. This lake was not clear of ice so that one could navigate in it until 9th June.

On the 20th of June, Mr. Clute, Inspector of Customs, arrived from Skagway. He informed me that the Customs Department would shortly take over the customs work from the police, and in accordance with Superintendent Steele's orders, I handed over the customs work to Mr. McMartin on the 2nd July.

On 7th July, in accordance with orders received, I proceeded with Sergeant Pulham, to look out a spot on which to put up quarters for the winter.

On 8th July, we moved most of our stores to the Log Cabin.

On 9th July, about 12 noon, a bush fire started which very nearly caused us to lose our stores. Sergeant Pulham, who was in charge at Log Cabin, seeing the danger promptly tried to move the stores outside the range of the fire. The pack train,

after removing about half the stores thought the fire was coming directly for them and at once got out of the way, whereupon Sergeant Pulham at once placed the stores in the centre of a small slough. The fire, however, changed its direction, otherwise, it is difficult to say whether the precautions taken, (though nothing else could have been done) would have saved our stores.

After having established our camp at the Log Cabin, on 16th July, we started to clear the ground preparatory to building. The place selected was on a small rise about 500 yards from where Tooche Trail joins the Bennett, and in such a position as to command both trails. We started building on Monday, 18th July, but owing to the fact that there was no dry timber in the vicinity, we had to use green logs. The great difficulty in getting packers to bring lumber from Bennett to Log Cabin delayed us so much, (together with the withdrawing of men from this detachment) that it was not until the 9th October we were enabled to move into our winter quarters.

On the 2nd August, I received news that a rich strike had been made in the Atlin Lake country; in consequence of this strike a new trail was made at a point near the old police camp on Middle Lake. Only a few people, however, made use of this trail, though it may be necessary this coming winter to keep a patrol on it, in order to prevent persons from going into Atlin without at first reporting at Log Cabin to pay their custom duties. The trail is about two miles to the right of the winter trail which is over the lakes. I mention this fact in order to show that it was not possible to have selected one post that would have commanded both trails, but I do not think this new trail will be used much owing to the fact that sleighing, on the original winter trail, will be a great deal easier and parties going to Atlin will, I think, find it to their advantage to go all the way on the ice via Tooche.

On 12th November, in accordance with your instructions, I sent orders to Sergeant Turnbull to bring in all stores from the Summit detachment, leaving the flag flying.

RAILWAYS.

On the 3rd October, the British Columbia and Yukon Railway Company broke ground on this side of the Summit at the Little Meadows. The work on the railway is being pushed along rapidly, and I think by the end of December trains will be running to the Summit of White Pass.

TELEPHONE.

The railway company have now established their telephone line in working order as far as the Log Cabin.

TRAILS.

The trails between the Summit and Bennett have been much improved this year; considerable has been done along Shallow Lake, and between Log Cabin and Bennett. This work was done by packers, who spent about \$3,000 on it. The winter trail is hardly fit for use on the lakes between the Cabin and the Summit before January, when it is in good condition until about the middle of April, when it begins to get soft.]

PATROLS.

During the year the trail has been frequently patrolled from the Summit to the Log Cabin. The patrols have been instructed to pay particular attention to the prevention of cruelty to animals.

BUSH FIRES.

We have had two bush fires in this vicinity, but have been unable, in either case, to find the authors of same.

GAME AND FISH.

There is very little game in this section of the country, though a few ptarmigan and grouse have been killed. The only fish caught have been grayling, some of them weighing as much as three pounds.

CRIME.

As a rule, this district has been very free from crime, with the exception of some petty thefts and cruelty to animals on the trail. With regard to cruelty to animals, three arrests have been made. Two of the delinquents were convicted and fined by Captain Rant. Five horses and two dogs were ordered to be shot. One man was arrested for robbing a cache, and one lunatic was arrested at Log Cabin.

BUILDINGS.

Four buildings have been erected at this post, the main building, comprising barrack-room, mess-room, kitchen and sergeants' room, is 50 x 20. The store and guard-room building is 16 x 24. The office and officers quarters is 16 x 24. The stable is 14 x 25.

DISCIPLINE AND GENERAL BEHAVIOUR.

The discipline and general behaviour of this detachment has been very good, non-commissioned officers and men have performed all duties diligently and well.

SICKNESS.

During the month of April, there was a good deal of sickness owing to the fact which I have already pointed out, that the tents were not made of good enough material to keep out the wet. After leaving the Summit, however, with the exception of an epidemic during the latter end of August of chronic diarrhæa, the general health of this detachment has been good.

CUSTOMS WORK.

From the time I took over the command of this detachment till the 2nd of July, I had the full control of the collection of customs duties in addition to my police duties. During the rush the men on customs work had exceptionally hard work and long hours, going on at 7 a.m. and staying till 7 p.m., the men employed in office often working till 12 midnight, and sometimes till 2 a.m. I wish to bring this to your notice more particularly as I think that some compensation is certainly due the men who were employed on this work.

In closing this my report I would like to draw your attention to my experience of the weather while on the summit of the White Pass, and to the extent and period at which the trail over the lakes was best to travel.

The weather was as a general rule blustery during the months of February, March and April, the snow drifting in places to a depth of from 15 to 20 feet on the immediate Summit, and it is an actual fact that I found it necessary to have the door of my quarters dug out by eight men before I could get out. Nevertheless, from I should say, 1st February till the middle of April, is the best period for travel on the winter trail. From the present outlook I would say that there will be an equal, if not greater rush, over this trail than last year, owing to the new discoveries made at Atlin. The fact that the railway will in all probability be over the Summit by the New Year will I think establish this route as the quickest and easiest way, to the Yukon.

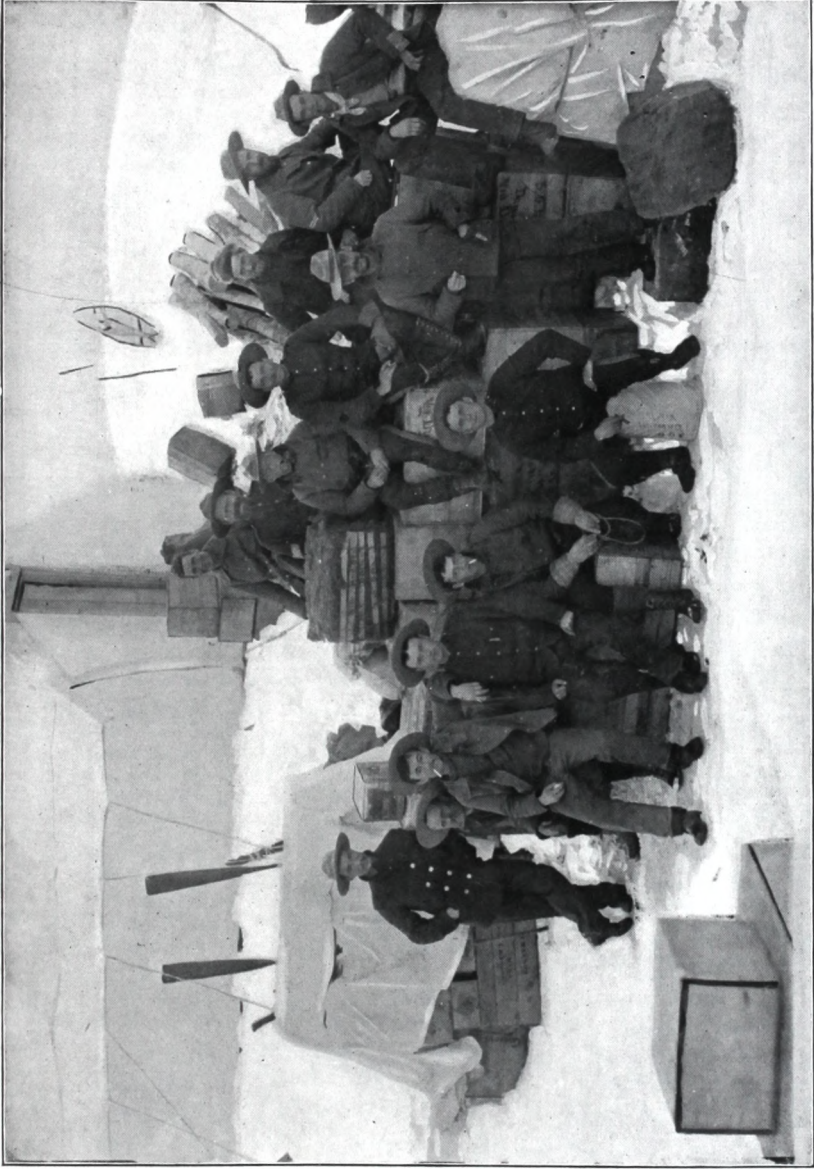
I have the honour, to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. CARTWRIGHT,

Inspector, Commanding White Pass Detachment.

Superintendent Wood,
 Officer Commanding,
 Tagish District.



Summit of Chilkoot Pass—N. W. M. Police Winter Camp, 1897-8.
[GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU.]

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON.

FORT HERCHMER, DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY.
20th December, 1898.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual medical report for the year ended 30th November, 1898.

Having been appointed to take charge of this post on the resignation of Assistant Surgeon Bonnar, I assumed the duties on the 12th July last.

I found one constable in hospital who had come from Tagish with typhoid fever, also a non-commissioned officer who suffered amputation of the toes of one foot, the result of frost bite, on 6th February, and has been continuously under treatment since that time, having had a severe attack of dysentery and recovering from this went through typhoid, but for some time past has been doing clerical duties. A few days after my arrival Reg. No. 2793, Constable Dundas, was sent down from Stewart River ill with typhoid fever, and after three weeks sickness I regret to record his death on the 5th August. He had had an attack of scurvy during the previous spring.

From the 1st August we had an unusual number of cases of dysentery among the men, very few escaping. Then followed, towards the end of the month, the epidemic of typhoid fever by which twelve non-commissioned officers and constables, four special constables and two civilians were attacked. Most of these cases were of a severe nature and necessitated a prolonged residence in hospital, requiring a great many extras such as fresh milk, champagne and other stimulants, which in this country are enormously expensive. Most of these cases were cared for and nursed in two log buildings in the barrack square, with very crude surroundings. All this sickness entailed expense and the employment of Miss Covert as night nurse, and fortunately at this stage Miss Scott of the Victorian Order of Nurses arrived from Selkirk, and rendered us throughout invaluable services. Constable Reed was also most attentive to the sick during this time.

I regret to refer to the death of Reg. No. 1959, Constable Donnelly, which occurred on 28th October from typhoid fever, he had a relapse after being out and around for several days. I have never seen anywhere so great a percentage of relapses as has occurred during the epidemic here, a convalescence in most cases was therefore very protracted, having at this date four cases yet in hospital who are now improving rapidly.

In the case of one constable suffering from debility, it was thought this country did not agree with him and he was sent to the outside. One constable has had a severe attack of sciatica and is still in hospital under treatment. Another constable has been ill with peritonitis and is yet in hospital, and though much improved, may have to remain off duty for some time.

Outside of these cases nothing of importance has occurred, although a large number of minor ailments and injuries have been treated from time to time, but which have not been tabulated.

On the arrival at Dawson, of Superintendent Steele, a new barracks hospital was built, and as soon as completed, was occupied, and under the charge of Staff Sergeant Bates, whose watchful care and attention has been assiduous, has proved a great boon

to our men. The hospital is in every way convenient and satisfactory, and the Commanding Officer has always been ready to receive, and act upon, any suggestion made by me that would in any way add to the comfort and well being of the patients.

The supply of drugs and appliances was almost depleted when I took charge, and I have had to furnish largely from my own private stock, as well as purchase from local dealers at very high prices. I understand that a stock is on the way in, and I am looking forward to its arrival at an early date. During the last three months when the epidemic of typhoid was at its worst, owing to the expense of luxuries in Dawson, the cost daily of each patient for extras and washing has been in the neighbourhood of \$3, this does not include medical attendance, medicines, nursing, or wear and tear, on building or furnishings.

The large number of prisoners continuously in confinement entails considerable amount of attendance upon them, and their sick report for the last three months has averaged from seven to twelve daily, including several lunatics who have been, and are still, under observation. The condemned prisoner Henderson has needed a good deal of attention, as his disease is incurable, and of such a painful nature that he has to be kept under the influence of opiates daily.

The guard room is all that could be desired for this camp in its present condition. I visit and inspect the guard room daily, and although the recommendations made by me as regards diet and the care of the prisoners have been promptly acted upon by the officer commanding, yet owing to the hardships, improper cooking, and quality of food, and the climatic conditions to which most of these prisoners were exposed previous to their incarceration, I fear there may be during the winter and spring a general outbreak of scurvy among them, in fact, several cases have already appeared.

In addition to my barrack duties, I have charge of all the officials in the various departments connected with the government, and on the arrival of No. 1 Company of the Yukon Field Force on October 2nd, they were also placed under my care. They have a daily sick parade to the hospital and so far there has been no serious illness amongst them.

During the summer, and up to the present, the demand for attendance and medicines by indigents suffering from various diseases has been very great, the more severe of these have been sent to the hospital of the city at the expense of the government, which has entailed a very great outlay. I have during this time devoted as much spare time as was at my disposal to the visiting and relieving these people in their tents and cabins within a radius of two miles, besides the large number who visit the barracks surgery daily and receive attendance, medicines and appliances, most of these cases being frost-bites and scurvy.

After the deposit of nearly 20,000 souls upon the swamp that mainly constitutes the Dawson town site during the summer, and the enormous amount of sickness thereto attributed, the Yukon Council, through the member to whose care the Health Ordinance was assigned, viz., the officer commanding the North-west Mounted Police, appointed me health inspector for the Lower Yukon District and medical health officer for the town of Dawson, it therefore became necessary to thoroughly investigate into the insanitary and filthy condition of the town, and to put into operation the health ordinance. This is being pushed to the fullest extent, and we hope before spring to have the town in as clean a condition as is possible, and to keep it in that state through the year, and thereby prevent a more serious epidemic than that of the past summer.

The impossibility of securing a sufficient quantity of disinfectants of any kind will make it very difficult to keep latrines, and cess-pools, sweet and free from offensive odors. I would here very strongly recommend that the Government forward to this point a large supply of disinfectants, to be delivered by the first boats coming down the river in the spring. The amount of work necessary to be done in this department was such that I could not overtake it, so a sanitary inspector has been appointed, acting under my directions, and therefore a great deal will be accomplished during the next few months.

Having given above my specific report since July last, it might not be out of place to add some general remarks which may be helpful to a public contemplating a residence in this northern territory, and who may not be conversant with the requirements of a sub-arctic climate and newly settled country.

The number of elderly people, and persons with poor constitutions and broken down health, who have flocked into this undeveloped and very cold country, without the necessary food, clothing or means to keep them longer than a few months, has become a great trial to the more healthy and robust, because many of the latter have had to give up work to nurse and look after neighbours, acquaintances and sometimes total strangers who have fallen by the wayside, suffering from the ills to which we are all more or less liable, but more especially under these Yukon circumstances. It has also been a case of the survival of the fittest. The Yukon council has also been taxed to its utmost in trying to care for the hundreds who have made application to them for relief. We have men here ranging anywhere from fifteen to seventy-five years old. The elderly ones fall easy victims to the cold, badly cooked food, insufficient in quantity and variety, which the working man should have to sustain him through the hard work consequent in mining and development of such a country as this. The people who rushed in here during the past season were taught that a plentiful supply of bacon and beans should form the staple articles of their dietary. These should have been almost the last articles to have received consideration.

This state of things need exist no longer, as we can now get anything in the country that money can buy.

I would recommend and advise that no person over the age of forty-five years, and those only with strong, robust and unimpaired constitution, should come here with the intention of labouring in the mines or prospecting the country. The fact of having to pack all provisions, etc., on one's back during the summer, and to sled the same in winter for, perhaps, fifty or seventy-five miles, should preclude all but the strongest, unless with means, from trying their fortunes as miners in this territory.

There are now at this date over one hundred cases of scurvy which have come to my notice, the causes in all these cases cannot be ascertained, but are mostly attributed to those mentioned above. It is absolutely necessary that there should be a very good assortment of canned vegetables, and fresh and corned meats included in the outfit, as we have here no fresh vegetables in season, and have been until now dependent almost entirely upon canned stuffs the year round, with the exception of fresh beef, of which at present there is a plentiful supply in the camp. We have had some cases of scurvy among our own men, and I expect we shall have more. The officer commanding has issued a plentiful supply of fresh beef, and potatoes as far as possible, but I would recommend that tomatoes, corn and peas be added for Yukon consumption.

The climate of the Yukon Territory is not very different at any season to that of the North-west Territories and Manitoba, only perhaps in length, cold weather usually beginning about the middle of September, and we know that last year the river was open before the 13th of May. The very cold snap, minimum 47° below, of last month did not seem to be colder than I have often experienced in Manitoba during December and January. I have worn the same quality of clothing here as in former years in Ontario and Manitoba. Good woollen underwear and good fairly heavy tweed clothes, some form of fur overcoat and fur head-dress for out-door wear; for working, ordinary weight tweed or cloth clothes, with overalls or canvas suit to break the wind, a liberal supply of warm socks, stockings, moccasins, mitts and felt boots, is necessary.

From what I know of the country after a six month's residence, I believe this part of the territory to be destined to play its part in the development of this great Dominion of ours.

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

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report, Fort Herchmer, Dawson, 1897-1898.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
		Days.	
Abscess of ear.....	1	6	Still under treatment.
Debility	2	24	1 returned to duty, 1 sent outside.
Diarrhœa and Dysentery.....	25	5	Returned to duty.
Febricula.....	4	10	" "
Frost bite.....	4	9	" "
" with amputation	1	297	Still under treatment.
Neuralgia.....	6	6	Returned to duty.
Orchitis	1	15	" "
Peritonitis.....	1	20	Still under treatment.
Sciatica	1	40	" "
Scurvy	2	20	Returned to duty.
Sprained ankle.....	2	8	" "
Tonsilitis.....	2	7	" "
Typhoid fever.....	18	45	Two died and four still in hospital.

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX L.
RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory from 1st December, 1897, to 30th November, 1898.

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.			
Dec.	3 S. Hensard	D. Attewell	Larceny			Dawson	Dec.	4 Supt. Constantino		Dismissed.
"	3 E. Fitzgerald	M. L. Hamilton	Non-payment of wages.			"	"	7 Insp. Harper		To pay \$50 & costs.
"	6 L. Healy	J. Beaudreau	Dog stealing			"	"	6 Supt. Constantino		Dismissed. Dog to be returned.
"	8 N. W. M. P.	J. Doherty	Drunk and fighting			"	"	10 Insp. Harper		Dismissed.
"	8 E. Johnson	J. Furlong	"			"	"	10 Insp. Harper		Fined \$10 and costs
"	8 P. McDonald	Arctic Saw M. Co	Non-payment of wages.			"	"	9 " "		To pay \$91 & costs
"	10 A. Josephson	T. Nash	Arson			"	"	12 " "		Dismissed.
"	10 P. Padden	S. Anderson	Insane	Dec. 11		"	"	"		Commed as insane.
"		L. P. Nash	Theft	" 14	Insp. Harper	"	"	"		Released on bail.
"	10 " "	A. M. Kyle	"	14	"	Dawson	1898.	"		1 year hard labour.
"	27 G. Grant	F. King	Damage to property	" 28	Sup. Constantino	"	Apr. 13	Judge McGuire		1 m. h. l. and \$1500 fine.
"	27 R. P. Hornsly	F. A. Aldrich	Non-payment of wages.			"	Dec. 28	Supt. Constantino		Judgment for amt. claimed.
1898.							1898.			
Jan.	5 T. Kakeldy	A. Trabold	"			"	Jan. 7	7 Insp. Harper		To pay \$112 & costs
"	5 J. Atkinson	"	"			"	"	"		\$115 "
"	19 W. McPhee	H. McGraw	Theft			"	" 20	Supt. Constantino		Released on suspended sentence.
"	31 B. Levy	J. Barrett	Assault			"	Feb. 1	1 Insp. Harper		To pay costs court \$7
Feb.	2 Regina	R. Lyng	Perjury	Feb. 3	Insp. Harper	Dawson				Released on bail Feb. 7, 96, \$300.
"	3 N. W. M. P.	Syd. Judd	Drunk and incapable			"	Feb. 3	Supt. Constantino		Fined \$5 and costs.
"	4 Bella McDonald	P. McDonald	Assault			"	5	"		" \$5 "
"	17 N. W. M. P.	Jennie (the Mare)	Drunk			"	" 17	"		\$50 (incl. \$5 costs) or 30 d. h. l.
"	19 W. H. Turley	J. A. Jackman	Assault			"	" 19	Insp. Harper		Fined \$5.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	It tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.						
Mar.	1 N. W. M. P.	M. McLeod.	Drunk and disorderly.			Dawson	1898.	2 Supt. Constantine.		Fined \$10 and costs
"	8 C. H. Hill	T. Coffee.	Dog stealing.			"	"	10 Insp. Harper.		Dismissed
"	20 N. W. M. P.	G. Sarden (Ind.)	Drunk.			"	"	21		Fined \$30 & \$5 costs
"	22 " "	J. Gates.	Assault.	May 23	Sup. Constantine	"		12 Judge McGuire.		" \$50.
"	24 J. Henderson.	I. Hough.	Non-payment of wages.			"		"		Am't. cl'd \$231.25 paid in court.
"	23 N. W. M. P.	R. Connors.	Creating disturbance.			Dawson	Mar. 30	Supt. Constantine		Fined \$5 & costs.
Apr.	6 H. Hutchinson.	Dan. Egan.	Dog stealing.			"	Apr. 7	Insp. Harper.		To pay value of dog \$100, fine \$10, \$10 costs or 3 m. h. l.
"	9 A. H. Winter.	"	"			"	"	14		To pay value of dog \$200, fine \$10, \$10 costs or 3 m. h. l. Case dismissed.
"	9 " "	Andy Shee.	Theft			"	"	14		"
"	14 T. Boardman	W. E. Shrowatt.	"			"	"	22		"
"	18 H. J. Thurlow	Theo. Becker.	"			"	"	19		"
"	18 " "	H. Hog.	"			"	"	19		"
"	18 J. B. Crocker.	Geo. Huffman	" of gold dust.			"	"	21		"
"	20 E. Ogilvie.	C. M. Austin.	"			"	"	"		"
"	20 N. W. M. P.	P. MacDonald.	Giving liquor to Indians.			Dawson	Apr. 29	Supt. Constantine		F'd \$100 & \$10 costs
"	25 " "	F. Dowling.	"			"	30	"		Fined \$200 and \$10 costs & 2 mos. h. l.
"	23 N. W. M. P.	D. Ripstein.	Selling liquor to Indians.			"	Apr. 30	Supt. Constantine.		Dismiss'd. Defendant having clean-up dur'g adj't
"	26 " "	Lloyd & Nash	Nuisance, premises in a filthy condition.			"	May 5	Insp. Harper.		"
"	26 " "	May Parks	"			"	"	5		"
"	26 " "	Jenkins & Kirkpatrick.	"			"	"	5		"
"	26 " "	P. MacDonald.	"			"	"	"		"
May	4 O. J. Anderson.	V. Graham.	Breach of peace.			"	"	9		Bond, 3 m. in \$300 Case dismissed.
"	7 Matilda Aikin.	G. S. Gillespie.	Theft of lumber.			"	"	9		"
"	10 N. W. M. P.	G. L. Rickard.	Assault.			"	"	10		Fined \$20 and costs
"	10 " "	Thos. Nash.	"			"	"	11		"
"	10 " "	E. F. Walker.	Attemptg to commit theft	May 11	Insp. Harper	"	"	17 Judge McGuire		F'd \$250 & 6 m. h. l.
"	16 " "	Ab. Royal.	Drunk and disorderly			"	"	17 Supt. Constantine.		Fined \$10 and costs

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory, &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.
1898.				1898.		Dawson	1898.			
June 17	F. S. Lindig.	A. B. McDonald.	Assault				June 20	Insp. Harper		Withdrawn.
"	S. D. Goff.	Thos. Fuller, aged 13.	Theft.			"		"		To return \$116 to S. D. Goff, fined \$20 & costs & to be handed over to his father.
"	Ed. E. Williams.	H. F. Anderson.	Obtaining \$5,000 under false pretences.			"	"	"		
"	N.W.M.P.	C. A. Anderson.	Drunk and disorderly.			"	18	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$10 and costs
"	"	Ch. Swanson.	"			"	18	"		" \$10
"	"	Jas. Mitchell.	"			"	18	"		" \$10
"	"	Wm. Brabazon.	"			"	18	"		" \$10
"	"	H. Franklin.	"			"	18	"		" \$10
"	"	Indian Billy.	"			"	18	"		" \$5
"	"	Tagish Charlie.	"			"	18	"		" \$5
"	Dev. Sabin.	Wm. Fautoux.	Non-payment of wages.			"	18	"		Dismissed.
"	N.W.M.P.	Max Beaver.	Selling liquor to Indians.			"	20	Insp. Harper		Withdrawn.
"	Aug. Felder.	J. Graham.	Theft.			"	15	"		"
"	G. Williams.	C. Koerner.	"			"	15	"		"
"	H. Anderson.	J. H. Anderson.	Non-payment of wages.			"	21	"		To pay \$85 & \$5 costs
"	N.W.M.P.	D. W. Soper.	Drunk and disorderly.			"	21	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$10 and costs
"	"	J. Pigan.	"			"	21	"		" \$10
"	"	C. F. Perry.	"			"	21	"		" \$10
"	"	Wm. Lawrence.	"			"	22	"		" \$10
"	"	L. LaPlante.	"			"	22	"		" \$10
"	Mrs. A. R. Crane.	Ch. Staples.	Theft.			"	22	Judge McGuire.		6 mos. imp. h. l.
"	N.W.M.P.	G. McDonald.	Drunk and disorderly.	June 25	Insp. Starnes.	"	June 24	Insp. Starnes.		Fined \$10 and costs
"	"	Robt. Smith.	"			"	24	"		" \$10
"	"	J. E. Eastwood.	"			"	24	"		" \$10
"	"	W. J. McKay.	"			"	24	"		" \$10
"	"	R. Collins.	"			"	25	"		" \$5
"	N.W.M.P.	E. L. Totner.	Assault			"	25	Insp. Harper		" \$10
"	"	Chas. Nessler.	Drunk and disorderly.			"	27	Insp. Starnes		" \$10
"	"	K. Ostenson.	"			"	28	"		" \$25
"	"	A. McDonald.	"			"	28	"		" \$10
"	"	J. McCarthy.	"			"	28	"		" \$10

CRIMINAL RETURNS.

28	"	Anton Dahl.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	"	"	"	\$10
27	"	Carl Auland.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	28	"	"	"	\$20
26	"	Geo. Bruce.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	"	"	"	5
25	"	R. K. Thompson.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	30	"	"	"	5
July 1	"	W. B. Moore.	"	"	"	"	"	"	July	2	"	"	"	20
1	"	M. Pierce.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	10
1	"	T. T. Hunter.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	10
1	"	Th. Heney.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	10
1	"	P. Malone.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	5
1	"	L. Jackson.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	10
1	"	H. Davis.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	25
1	"	A. Knipper.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	15
1	"	E. G. Tennant.	Keeping disorderly house	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	15
1	"	C. S. Winstead.	Defrauding H. M. customs	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	20
2	June	Wright Carter.	Aggravated assault.	June 30	Insp. Harper.	"	"	"	"	15	July	Judge McGuire.	"	Whisky confiscated.
26	"	E. McKewen.	Cheating at play.	July 2	"	"	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	Discharged.
28	"	J. Schwartz.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	3 months' imprisonment, h. labour.
29	"	T. Connelly.	Theft.	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	Discharged.
29	"	S. Shoemaker.	Theft.	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	June	Insp. Harper	"	Dismissed.
29	"	G. H. Henry.	Bad language on streets.	"	"	"	"	"	"	29	"	"	"	Fined \$5 and costs.
29	"	A. H. Metcalf.	Theft.	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	July	"	"	To come up for trial when called on.
30	"	O. W. Jackson.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"	"	"	Dismissed.
29	July	E. A. Lynds.	Assault.	June 30	Insp. Harper.	"	"	"	"	2	"	Judge McGuire	"	Fined \$20.
4	June	W. P. Stephens.	Non-payment of wages.	June 30	Insp. Harper.	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	Dismissed.
26	July	J. Richards.	Theft.	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	"	Judge McGuire	"	"
5	"	N. W. M. P.	Drunk and disorderly.	July 6	Insp. Harper.	"	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	Fined \$10 and costs.
4	"	"	Theft.	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	1 year's h. labour.
5	"	"	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	Fined \$15 and costs.
6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	10
6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	20
8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	10
9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	5
9	"	"	Committing a nuisance.	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	1
9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	1
9	"	"	Theft.	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	2 days' imprisonment, h. labour.
9	"	"	Committing a nuisance.	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	Fined \$1 and costs
9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	\$1 or 2 days' imprisonment, h. l.
9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	"
9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	"
4	"	W. H. Hewson.	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	Insp. Harper	"	To pay 40 days at \$4
4	"	"	Theft.	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	Prosecutor did not appear.
11	"	F. Schincher.	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	July	Insp. Harper	"	To pay \$300 and costs.
9	"	"	Assault.	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	"	Insp. Starnes.	"	Fined \$15 and costs.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1898.			1898.			
July 11	N. W. M. P.	A. Lahtien	Committing a nuisance.			Dawson	July 11	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$1. & 10cents.
" 11	"	Seattie-Yukon S. Co.	Assault			"	" 12	"		" 20 and "
" 11	C. Morgan	Seattie-Yukon S. Co.	Non-payment of wages			"	Aug. 2	Insp. Harper		To pay \$260 & costs
" 12	Wm. Thompson	Chas Jones	Assault			"	July 13	Insp. Harper		To pay \$50 & costs.
" 12	F. C. White	C. G. Caldwell	Non-payment of wages			"	" 13	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$100 "
" 12	T. S. Belcher	J. L. Tam	Having liquor illegally in possession.			"	" 13	"		" \$20 "
" 11	N. W. M. P.	J. Marchbanks	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 13	"		" \$50 "
" 12	T. S. Belcher	E. Tam	Having liquor illegally in possession.			"	" 13	"		" \$50 "
" 12	"	J. McKay	"			"	" 13	"		" \$50 "
" 13	N. W. M. P.	R. Marsh	Creating disturbance			"	" 13	"		Discharged.
" 13	"	H. McCosky	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 14	"		Suspend'd sentence
" 13	"	A. E. King	Creating disturbance			"	" 13	"		Fined \$5 & costs.
" 12	Mrs. C. Thompson	Chas. Jones	Assault			"	" 14	Insp. Harper		Bound over to keep peace and to pay costs.
" 13	W. A. Westcott	Seattle-Yukon S.S. Co.	Non-payment of wages			"				Settled out of court
" 14	N. W. M. P.	J. Pageau	Drunk and disorderly			"	July 15	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$10 & costs.
" 14	"	D. L. Atkinson	"			"	" 15	"		" \$5 "
" 14	"	Tom Egan	"			"	" 15	"		" \$5 "
" 14	"	F. Newberry	"			"	" 15	"		" \$10 "
" 15	"	Amos Noid	"			"	" 16	"		" \$10 "
" 15	"	(Geo. Stubbs	"			"	" 16	"		" \$15 "
" 16	W. Buckley	H. Buckreis	Threatening to shoot			"	" 16	Insp. Harper		Bound to keep peace one month.
" 17	N. W. M. P.	T. C. Edger	Having liquor illegally in possession.			"	" 18	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$50 & costs.
" 17	"	C. H. Trabor	"			"	" 18	"		" \$50 "
" 17	"	J. J. Diesel	"			"	" 18	"		" \$50 "
" 17	"	Howard & Hamilton	"			"	" 18	"		" \$50 "
" 17	Ed. McKeown	J. S. Day	"			"	" 26	"		" \$50 "
" 17	H. J. Miller	T. O. Lindsay	Fraud			"	" 26	"		Dismissed.

No.	Name	Charge	Date	Officer	Disposition	Costs
11	L. Morgan	Seattle-Yukon S.S. Co.				
20	N. W. M. P.	P. O. Norberg..				
21	L. Saverson..	G. R. Pope				
21	R. Kelly	M. L. Peters				
21	N. W. M. P.	J. Foran				
21	"	J. Oullette.				
22	"	A. Rankte.				
22	"	N. F. McPhee.				
18	T. S. Belcher..	J. F. McGregor.				
22	A. W. Owen	A. Smith	July 23	Insp. Starnes..		
18	F. Simming	J. Resene				
25	N. W. M. P.	W. Wilson				
25	H. C. Morrow	A. Menser	July 27	Insp. Starnes..		
26	N. W. M. P.	P. Giarshadt				
27	Col. Navig'n Co.	P. Burke.				
28	N. W. M. P.	R. Wood.	July 27	Insp. Starnes..		
28	"	A. Bianovick				
28	"	T. Casey.				
28	"	P. Peinan				
28	"	Oa. Viber				
28	P. Garhardt..	E. D. U. Harris				
25	P. Deville.	S. Snyder.				
29	French Explor. Co.	W. Yarrington				
29	J. A. Chute.	H. McCullough	July 16	Insp. Strickland		
"	N. W. M. P.	Joe Nantuck				
"	"	Jim "	" 16	"		
"	"	Frank "	" 16	"		
"	"	Dawson "	" 16	"		
29	J. A. Chute.	Mrs. S. L. Moore				
30	N. W. M. P.	Ed. Ryan.				
30	"	M. McHole				
Aug. 1	"	W. Cole				
2	"	Ch. Rue				
3	"	Geo. Johnson.				
"	"	Dr. Locke				
1	H. Norquay..	S. P. Green..				
1	"	Merriman				
1	"	Chambers				
1	"	S. J. eiser.				
4	N. W. M. P.	J. Sheehy				
4	"	W. Elliott.				
7	"	T. Young.				
"	"	Seattle-Yukon S.S. Co.				
"	"	P. O. Norberg..				
"	"	G. R. Pope				
"	"	M. L. Peters				
"	"	J. Foran				
"	"	J. Oullette.				
"	"	A. Rankte.				
"	"	N. F. McPhee.				
"	"	J. F. McGregor.				
"	"	A. Smith	July 23	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	J. Resene				
"	"	W. Wilson				
"	"	A. Menser	July 27	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	P. Giarshadt				
"	"	P. Burke.				
"	"	R. Wood.	July 27	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	A. Bianovick				
"	"	T. Casey.				
"	"	P. Peinan				
"	"	Oa. Viber				
"	"	E. D. U. Harris				
"	"	S. Snyder.				
"	"	W. Yarrington				
"	"	H. McCullough	July 16	Insp. Strickland		
"	"	Joe Nantuck				
"	"	Jim "	" 16	"		
"	"	Frank "	" 16	"		
"	"	Dawson "	" 16	"		
"	"	Mrs. S. L. Moore				
"	"	Ed. Ryan.				
"	"	M. McHole				
"	"	W. Cole				
"	"	Ch. Rue				
"	"	Geo. Johnson.				
"	"	Dr. Locke				
"	"	S. P. Green..				
"	"	Merriman				
"	"	Chambers				
"	"	S. J. eiser.				
"	"	J. Sheehy				
"	"	W. Elliott.				
"	"	T. Young.				
"	"	Seattle-Yukon S.S. Co.				
"	"	P. O. Norberg..				
"	"	G. R. Pope				
"	"	M. L. Peters				
"	"	J. Foran				
"	"	J. Oullette.				
"	"	A. Rankte.				
"	"	N. F. McPhee.				
"	"	J. F. McGregor.				
"	"	A. Smith	July 23	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	J. Resene				
"	"	W. Wilson				
"	"	A. Menser	July 27	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	P. Giarshadt				
"	"	P. Burke.				
"	"	R. Wood.	July 27	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	A. Bianovick				
"	"	T. Casey.				
"	"	P. Peinan				
"	"	Oa. Viber				
"	"	E. D. U. Harris				
"	"	S. Snyder.				
"	"	W. Yarrington				
"	"	H. McCullough	July 16	Insp. Strickland		
"	"	Joe Nantuck				
"	"	Jim "	" 16	"		
"	"	Frank "	" 16	"		
"	"	Dawson "	" 16	"		
"	"	Mrs. S. L. Moore				
"	"	Ed. Ryan.				
"	"	M. McHole				
"	"	W. Cole				
"	"	Ch. Rue				
"	"	Geo. Johnson.				
"	"	Dr. Locke				
"	"	S. P. Green..				
"	"	Merriman				
"	"	Chambers				
"	"	S. J. eiser.				
"	"	J. Sheehy				
"	"	W. Elliott.				
"	"	T. Young.				
"	"	Seattle-Yukon S.S. Co.				
"	"	P. O. Norberg..				
"	"	G. R. Pope				
"	"	M. L. Peters				
"	"	J. Foran				
"	"	J. Oullette.				
"	"	A. Rankte.				
"	"	N. F. McPhee.				
"	"	J. F. McGregor.				
"	"	A. Smith	July 23	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	J. Resene				
"	"	W. Wilson				
"	"	A. Menser	July 27	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	P. Giarshadt				
"	"	P. Burke.				
"	"	R. Wood.	July 27	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	A. Bianovick				
"	"	T. Casey.				
"	"	P. Peinan				
"	"	Oa. Viber				
"	"	E. D. U. Harris				
"	"	S. Snyder.				
"	"	W. Yarrington				
"	"	H. McCullough	July 16	Insp. Strickland		
"	"	Joe Nantuck				
"	"	Jim "	" 16	"		
"	"	Frank "	" 16	"		
"	"	Dawson "	" 16	"		
"	"	Mrs. S. L. Moore				
"	"	Ed. Ryan.				
"	"	M. McHole				
"	"	W. Cole				
"	"	Ch. Rue				
"	"	Geo. Johnson.				
"	"	Dr. Locke				
"	"	S. P. Green..				
"	"	Merriman				
"	"	Chambers				
"	"	S. J. eiser.				
"	"	J. Sheehy				
"	"	W. Elliott.				
"	"	T. Young.				
"	"	Seattle-Yukon S.S. Co.				
"	"	P. O. Norberg..				
"	"	G. R. Pope				
"	"	M. L. Peters				
"	"	J. Foran				
"	"	J. Oullette.				
"	"	A. Rankte.				
"	"	N. F. McPhee.				
"	"	J. F. McGregor.				
"	"	A. Smith	July 23	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	J. Resene				
"	"	W. Wilson				
"	"	A. Menser	July 27	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	P. Giarshadt				
"	"	P. Burke.				
"	"	R. Wood.	July 27	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	A. Bianovick				
"	"	T. Casey.				
"	"	P. Peinan				
"	"	Oa. Viber				
"	"	E. D. U. Harris				
"	"	S. Snyder.				
"	"	W. Yarrington				
"	"	H. McCullough	July 16	Insp. Strickland		
"	"	Joe Nantuck				
"	"	Jim "	" 16	"		
"	"	Frank "	" 16	"		
"	"	Dawson "	" 16	"		
"	"	Mrs. S. L. Moore				
"	"	Ed. Ryan.				
"	"	M. McHole				
"	"	W. Cole				
"	"	Ch. Rue				
"	"	Geo. Johnson.				
"	"	Dr. Locke				
"	"	S. P. Green..				
"	"	Merriman				
"	"	Chambers				
"	"	S. J. eiser.				
"	"	J. Sheehy				
"	"	W. Elliott.				
"	"	T. Young.				
"	"	Seattle-Yukon S.S. Co.				
"	"	P. O. Norberg..				
"	"	G. R. Pope				
"	"	M. L. Peters				
"	"	J. Foran				
"	"	J. Oullette.				
"	"	A. Rankte.				
"	"	N. F. McPhee.				
"	"	J. F. McGregor.				
"	"	A. Smith	July 23	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	J. Resene				
"	"	W. Wilson				
"	"	A. Menser	July 27	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	P. Giarshadt				
"	"	P. Burke.				
"	"	R. Wood.	July 27	Insp. Starnes..		
"	"	A. Bianovick				
"	"	T. Casey.				
"	"	P. Peinan				
"	"	Oa. Viber				
"	"	E. D. U. Harris				
"	"	S. Snyder.				
"	"	W. Yarrington				
"	"	H. McCullough	July 16	Insp. Strickland		
"	"	Joe Nantuck				
"	"	Jim "	" 16	"		
"	"	Frank "	" 16	"		
"	"	Dawson "	" 16	"		
"	"	Mrs. S. L. Moore				
"	"	Ed. Ryan.				

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory, &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.
1898.										
Aug. 6	N. W. M. P. Dick Crane	T. Egan J. R. Brundage	Drunk and disorderly. Obtaining goods by false pretences.	1898. Aug. 10	Insp. Harper	Dawson	1898. Aug. 10	Insp. Starnes. Judge McGuire		Fined \$20 & costs. Dismissed.
"	2 Archie Shelf	J. C. Ross	Theft	"	"	"	Aug. 11	Insp. Harper		"
July 11	I. Delaney	Gifford	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	Aug. 11	" Starnes		\$5 and costs or 10 days' h. l.
Aug. 11	N. W. M. P.	E. L. Morris	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	" 11	" Harper		\$2 and costs or 7 days' h. l.
" 9	"	J. Dugard	Fishing on Sunday	"	"	"	" 11	"		\$2 and costs or 7 days' h. l.
" 9	"	I. Fleming	"	"	"	"	" 11	"		\$2 and costs or 7 days' h. l.
" 4	Sam Ross	H. Abramovich	Assault	"	"	"	Aug. 10	Insp. Starnes		Withdrawn.
10 N. W. M. P.	"	B. Sigruce	Creating disturbance	"	"	"	Aug. 13	"		Dismissed.
" 10	"	F. McKeown	"	"	"	"	" 10	"		Fined \$10.
" 10	"	Al. Tanguay	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	" 10	"		" \$5 & costs.
" 9	Simpson	J. J. Leiser	Unlawfully practicing medicine.	"	"	"	" 11	" Harper		" \$50 "
" 9	"	W. L. Day	"	"	"	"	"	"		Withdrawn.
" 9	"	Merriman	"	"	"	"	Aug. 11	Insp. Harper		Fined \$50 & costs.
10 T. Wilson.	"	J. H. McArthur	Aggravated assault.	"	"	"	" 29	"		" \$50.
" 10 N. W. M. P.	"	G. Landerkin	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	" 10	" Starnes		" \$5 and costs or 10 days.
" 10	"	H. S. Pelton	"	"	"	"	" 11	"		Fined \$10 and costs or 10 days.
" 10	"	Mrs. Chromter (Indian).	"	"	"	"	" 11	" Harper		Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months.
" 10 O. C. Dyckorn	"	W. L. Young	Theft	Aug. 12	Insp. Harper	"	Aug. 11	Insp. Harper		Released on bail.
11 N. W. M. P.	"	J. Furlong	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	" 11	" Harper		Fined \$15 & costs.
" 10	"	G. Stewart	Receiving stolen property	"	"	"	" 11	" Starnes		3 months' h. l.
" 11	"	L. Corkish	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	" 12	"		Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days.
" 11	"	Joe Burke	"	"	"	"	" 12	"		Fined \$15 and costs or 15 days.
" 11	"	Moses McGregor	"	"	"	"	" 12	"		Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days.
" 12	"	W. Moore	Assisting fugitive from justice.	"	"	"	" 17	"		Dismissed.

11	H. H. Smith.	Ed. Tennant....	Selling liquor illegally	"	"	"	12	"	Fined \$50 and costs (½ to informer).
11	"	Gus. Bakke	"	"	"	"	12	"	"
11	J. Appelbaum	M. Bartlett	Assault	"	"	"	12	Harper	Fined \$20 & costs.
12	N. W. M. P.	J. S. Fillmore.	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	13	Starnes	" \$10
12	"	D. McLean	"	"	"	"	13	"	" \$5
15	"	T. Kirkpatrick.	"	"	"	"	15	"	Fin'd \$20 and costs.
14	"	W. Sullivan	"	"	"	"	15	"	" 5
15	"	R. Hogan	"	"	"	"	15	"	1 months h. l.
17	"	G. Stubbs	"	"	"	"	17	"	F'd \$40 or 1 m. h. l.
17	"	Jos. Parent	"	"	"	"	17	"	" 10 or 10 days.
17	"	Geo. Burnett	"	"	"	"	17	"	" 10 or 10 "
17	"	P. DeVille	Nuisance....	"	"	"	17	Insp. Harper	" 1.
17	"	Jno. Bourke	"	"	"	"	17	Insp. Starnes	6 months h. l.
17	H. Burke.	Jno. Boyle	Theft	"	"	"	17	Insp. Harper	Fined \$1.
16	N. W. M. P.	Griffin & Poyer.	Nuisance.	"	"	"	17	"	"
17	"	J. Anderson	"	"	"	"	17	"	"
17	"	S. J. Dempsey	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	18	Insp. Starnes	F'd \$5 or 10 d. h. l.
18	"	Kram	Nuisance.	"	"	"	18	Insp. Harper	" \$2 and costs.
18	"	Kedger	"	"	"	"	18	"	" \$1.
18	"	P. Arnance	Drunk and swearing	"	"	"	19	Insp. Starnes	" \$25 & costs.
17	"	J. Boyle	Attempt to escape jail.	Aug. 19	Insp. Starnes	"	19	"	"
19	"	A. Krepper	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	19	Insp. Starnes	Fined \$20 and costs or 15 d.
22	"	E. Picotte	"	"	"	"	23	Insp. Harper	Fined \$15 and costs or 10 d.
22	Wilson.	Kosovsky.	Assault	"	"	"	23	"	Fined \$20 and costs or 30 d.
2	J. Bourke	L. Boulay	Theft.	Aug. 24	"	"	24	Insp. Starnes	3 months h. l.
10	N. W. M. P.	A. Hepler	Obtaining money by false pretences.	" 19	Insp. Starnes	"	Oct. 2	Judge Dugas	4 "
15	J. Zundel	C. B. Howard	Theft.	" 29	"	"	Aug. 29	Insp. Harper	Dismissed.
23	N. W. M. P.	E. A. Wilde	"	"	"	"	24	Insp. Starnes	6 months h. l.
20	D. McFadyen	J. Atkinson	Extortion.	"	"	"	26	"	Dismissed
24	N. W. M. P.	H. H. Smith	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	25	"	Fined \$10 & costs.
25	"	E. W. Posey	Refusing to work.	"	"	"	25	"	2 d. sol. cells, bread and water.
27	"	R. Hogan (pris- oner)	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	27	Insp. Harper	Fined \$10 and costs or 21 d.
27	"	Anderson	"	"	"	"	28	Insp. Starnes	Fined \$5 and costs or 5 d.
27	"	T. Lewis	"	"	"	"	29	"	Fined \$10 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
29	"	Thos. Corneff	"	"	"	"	30	"	Fined \$25 & costs or 15 d. h. l.
29	"	D. McLennan	"	"	"	"	30	"	Fined \$10 & costs or 10 d. h. l.
30	"	W. A. Sturgis	"	"	"	"	31	"	"
30	"	J. Murphy	"	"	"	"	31	"	"

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory, &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.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Aug. 31	N. W. M. P.	T. Kruyner.	Keeping disorderly house			Dawson	Aug. 31	Insp. Starnes.		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
" 31	"	J. Ford.	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 31	"		Fined \$5 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
Sept. 1	C. L. Hawks.	D. A. Bassett.	Theft.			"	Sept. 1	"		15 days h. l.
" 1	N. W. M. P.	F. Marsh.	"			"	" 2	"		Fined \$5 and costs or 5 d. h. l.
" 1	"	Dick Crane.	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 2	"		"
" 1	"	D. C. Foley.	"			"	" 2	"		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
" 1	"	C. Dandeneau.	"			"	" 2	"		Fined \$10 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
" 2	"	Jno. Payne.	"			"	" 3	"		Fined \$5 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
" 2	"	J. R. Hamilton.	"			"	" 3	"		Fined \$5 and costs or 5 d. h. l.
" 2	Williamson	Hecubus.	Wounding dog.			"	" 3	Insp. Harper.		Fined \$5 and costs or 14 d. h. l.
" 5	N. W. M. P.	H. Hillman.	Creating disturbance			"	" 5	Insp. Starnes.		Fined \$1 and costs or 1 d. h. l.
" 5	"	H. Hillman.	Contempt of court.			"	" 5	"		5 days h. l.
" 5	"	A. K. Kates.	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 6	Insp. Harper.		Fined \$5 and costs or 5 d. h. l.
" 6	"	J. Donovan.	"			"	" 7	Insp. Starnes.		Fined \$15 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
" 8	"	W. Woodling	"			"	" 8	"		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
" 9	"	Nits Lafevre.	Inmate of house of prostitution.			"	" 9	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 1 m. h. l.
" 9	"	J. Neuvel.	"			"	" 9	"		"
" 9	"	B. Blanchet.	"			"	" 9	"		"
" 9	"	B. Montigny.	"			"	" 9	"		"
" 9	"	H. Seman	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 10	"		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
" 9	"	Robertson.	"			"	" 10	"		"
" 9	"	Frank Taylor.	"			"	" 10	"		"
" 10	"	T. Connif.	"			"	" 10	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory, &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.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Sept. 15	N. W. M. P.	F. Camells.	Inmate of house of ill-fame			Dawson.	Sept. 15	Insp. Starnes		
" 15	"	Flora Deborgé.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Blanch Delorme	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Jean Dubois.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Vera Holmes.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Caddie Boyle.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Lucy Miller.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Jennie Merton.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Clara Wilson.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Lucienne Martin	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	C. De Maville.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Margit Dupen	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Alice Laborde.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	A. T. Hajakawa	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	J. K. Tangtouchy	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Mollie Gray	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	J. Clayton.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Jul. Denage	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Luc Morris	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Fearl Melton	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Ethel Vernon	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Eva Baker.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Irene Willis	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Maggie Cobb	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Marge Betz	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Clara Nelson.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Irene Walsh	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Florence Burgess	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Belle Mitchell	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Tory Page.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Ione Lawrence.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Helten Gordon	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Maud Earle	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Mrs. Van Norton	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Nellie Garfield	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Ella Berry.	"			"	" 15	"		

Fined \$50 and costs or 1 mo. hard labour.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory, &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.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Sept. 15	N. W. M. P.	F. Kelly.	Vagrancy			Dawson.	Sept. 15	Insp. Starnes		
" 15	"	C. C. Kelly	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	I. Boyle	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	R. Burnett	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	J. Higgins	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	F. M. Kelly	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	C. H. Code	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	M. H. Didbell	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	John Duholm	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	J. C. Smyth	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	J. Anderson	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	T. Wilson	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	J. Marchbanks	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	T. W. Crossby	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	C. L. King	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	W. T. Doherty	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	F. Gruse	"			"	" 16	"		Fined \$50 and cost or 1 mo. hard labour.
" 15	"	J. Barneberg	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	L. Kenter	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	F. Martin	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	J. Bell	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	J. G. MacLeod	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	W. O. Riley	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	S. Massted	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	W. L. Kenway	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	C. M. Yade	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	E. McKenison	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	F. G. Fiske	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	J. O'Melia	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	Phil. Mortimer	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	D. L. Chase	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	S. A. Bonafield	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	J. P. Murphy	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	T. Turner	"			"	" 16	"		
" 15	"	M. M. Thompson	Assault.			"	" 16	"		Fined \$25 and costs or 1 m. h. l.
" 16	"	Joe Mooney	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 16	"		

16	"	Thos. Olson.....	"	"	"	16	"	Fined \$20 and costs or 15 days h. l.
17	"	E. J. Linehan.....	Nuisance.....	"	"	17	"	Fined \$10 and costs
17	"	J. McCarthy.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	"	"	17	Supt. Steele	Fined \$20 and costs
17	"	G. Kruyner.....	Wages due.....	"	"	19	Insp. Scarth	Fined \$600 and costs
17	S. Moll.....	Carrie Miller.....	Keeper, house of ill-fame.....	"	"	19	Supt. Steele	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 mos. hard labour.
17	N. W. M. P.....	Eva Fields.....	"	"	"	19	"	"
17	"	Min. Fields.....	"	"	"	19	"	"
17	"	Jean Ray.....	"	"	"	19	"	"
17	"	Hannah Walker.....	"	"	"	19	"	"
17	"	Mary Martin.....	"	"	"	19	"	"
17	"	Kit Ashworth.....	Keeper, house of ill-fame.....	"	"	17	Supt. Steele	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
17	"	Bebe Wallace.....	"	"	"	17	"	"
19	"	Geo. Fletcher.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	"	"	19	"	Fined \$20 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
19	"	J. Nodine.....	Disorderly conduct.....	"	"	19	"	Fined \$10 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
18	"	J. Ferritt.....	Creating disturbance.....	"	"	19	"	Fined \$20 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
18	"	J. Monroe.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	"	"	19	"	"
18	"	Carrie Boyle.....	"	"	"	19	"	"
18	A. Ross.....	J. E. Ferris.....	Non-payment of wages.....	"	"	17	Insp. Scarth	Fined \$10 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
19	N. W. M. P.....	A. Davis.....	Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	"	"	19	Supt. Steele	Fined \$50 and costs
19	"	B. Mortimer.....	"	"	"	19	"	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
17	P. Burns.....	J. Hughes.....	Non-payment of wages.....	"	"	19	Insp. Scarth	Fined \$41.25 & costs
19	Jos. Cooper.....	C. F. Brook.....	Theft.....	"	"	20	Insp. Scarth	6 mos. hard labour.
20	N. W. M. P.....	Joe Young.....	Vagrancy.....	"	"	20	Supt. Steele	Fined \$50 and costs or 6 mos. h. l.
19	"	Josephine Popet.....	Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	"	"	20	"	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
21	"	J. Mulligan.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	"	"	22	Insp. Scarth	Fined \$20 and costs or 1 mo. h. l.
22	"	C. Smith.....	"	"	"	22	Supt. Steele	"
22	"	W. A. Barreau.....	Vagrancy.....	"	"	22	"	Fined \$50 and costs
22	L. Rush.....	H. Housler.....	Non-payment of wages.....	"	"	22	Insp. Scarth	Fined \$39 and costs
22	N. W. M. P.....	H. C. Hern.....	Creating disturbance.....	"	"	22	Supt. Steele	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 mo. h. l.
22	G. H. McPherson.....	M. Beaver.....	Assault.....	"	"	23	Insp. Starnes	"
22	L. Wilson.....	R. McKenzie.....	"	"	"	23	Supt. Steele	Fined \$20 and costs or 3 mos. h. l.
22	N. W. M. P.....	G. Buckley.....	Damaging property.....	"	"	24	Insp. Starnes	Fined \$15 and costs
22	"	P. Thompson.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	"	"	24	Supt. Steele	Fined \$20 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
22	"	H. Barnes.....	"	"	"	24	"	"
24	"	J. Cunningham.....	"	"	"	26	"	"
24	"	M. J. Macnamara.....	"	"	"	26	"	"
25	"	— Meurice.....	Discharging firearms.....	"	"	26	"	Cautioned.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases in the Yukon Territory, &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.
1898.				1898.		Dawson!	1897.			
Sept. 23	B. A. Shafer	J. Morrison	Letting out bush fire				Sept. 26	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$25 and \$50 govt. reward.
"	J. Cooper	C. Williamson	Theft				"	"		6 mos. hard labour.
"	H. Hill	J. Soltes	"				"	"		"
"	B. Simon	—, Johnson	Assault				"	"		Fined \$5 and costs or 2 days h. l.
"	N. W. M. P.	J. B. Montgomery	Drunk				"	Supt. Steele		Fined \$20 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
"	"	J. Ward	Using vile language				"	"		Fined \$10 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
"	Hawkins	P. Deville	Non-payment of wages				"	Insp. Search		Fined \$17.50 & costs
"	N. W. M. P.	A. Grant	Creating disturbance				"	Insp. Harper		Fined \$20 and costs or 30 days h. l.
"	"	A. Waiser	Having firearms on person				Oct. 1	"		Fined \$20 and costs or 1 mo. h. l.
Oct. 1	"	"	Vagrancy				"	"		4 mos. hard labour.
Sept. 30	"	Georgie Bell	Inmate of house of ill-fame				"	Supt. Steele		Fined \$50 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
"	"	R. Britt	Vagrancy				"	"		Fined \$50 and costs
"	"	H. Gregory	"				"	"		Suspend'd sentence
"	"	A. C. McDonald	Creating disturbance				"	"		Fined \$10 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
"	"	G. B. Bruce	Drunk and disorderly				"	"		Fined \$20 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
Oct. 1	"	Gussie Bolduc	Keeper, house of ill-fame				"	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
"	"	Eva Dewar	Inmate				"	"		"
"	"	Joe Bradley	Ordered to leave town and did not go.				"	Insp. Starnes		6 mos. hard labour.
"	Erma Henderson	J. Theis	Assault				"	"		Fined \$10 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	N. W. M. P.	M. R. King	Selling liquor on Sunday				"	Insp. Harper		Fined \$50 and costs
"	"	J. Montgomery	Drunk and disorderly				"	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$30 and costs or 15 days h. l.
"	"	D. Nichols	"				"	"		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 days h. l.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases in the Yukon Territory, &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.	It tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.		Dawson	1898.			
Oct. 23	N. W. M. P.	J. Dempsey	Drunk and disorderly				(Oct. 24	Supt. Steele		Fined \$20 and costs or 1 month h. l.
" 25	"	Gruver	Theft.			"	"	Insp. Harper		6 mos. h. l.
" 25	"	F. Laplante	Drunk and disorderly			"	"	Supt. Steele		Fined \$20 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
" 25	"	B. Sturgeon	"			"	"	"		"
" 26	"	F. Johnson	Vagrancy			"	"	"		Fined \$50 and costs
" 26	"	C. Thomsen	"			"	"	"		"
" 26	"	Dickair	Drunk and disorderly			"	"	"		Fined \$20 and costs
" 26	"	E. C. Mack	"			"	"	"		"
" 26	"	C. Carlson	Obstruction			"	"	"		Fined \$1 and costs.
" 26	"	J. L. Fishburg	Vagrancy			"	"	"		Fined \$50 and costs
" 27	"	T. A. Deering	"			"	"	"		"
" 27	"	P. C. Winkley	"			"	"	"		"
" 27	"	E. Atkinson	Drunk and disorderly			"	"	"		Fined \$25 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
" 27	"	W. Lawrence	"			"	"	"		"
" 28	"	P. Fagan	"			"	"	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 days h. l.
" 29	N. W. Kline	Blaker	Pointing firearms, &c.			"	"	Insp. Harper		Fined \$100 and costs or 30 days h. l.
" 29	N. W. M. P.	Bermland	Drunk and disorderly			"	Nov. 1	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 days h. l.
Nov. 2	"	W. A. Rogers	Vagrancy			"	"	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 10 days h. l.
" 2	"	Eva Dewar	"			"	"	"		"
Oct. 26	M. E. Pray	Brackett & Still	Non-payment of wages.			"	"	Insp. Scarth		Fined \$60 and costs
Nov. 1	N. W. M. P.	Alice Janseville	Vagrancy			"	"	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$60 and costs or 1 month h. l.
" 3	"	T. R. McGill	"			"	"	Insp. Harper		Fined \$60 and costs or 30 days h. l.
" 3	"	A. Anderson	Drunk and disorderly			"	"	"		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 days h. l.
" 3	"	"	Carrying firearms.			"	"	"		Fined \$25 and costs or 30 days h. l.
" 4	"	Bert Gordon	Vagrancy			"	"	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month h. l.

4	"	C. S. Dillone	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	"
4	"	Dr. MacFarlane	Nuisance on streets.	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	"	Fined \$20 and costs
4	Nellie Garfield	D. E. Bassett	Assault.	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	2 mos. h. l.
4	N. W. M. P.	Geo. Mead	Vagrancy.	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	Fined \$50 and costs
4	"	Mrs. Ferriene	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	or 30 days h. l.
4	"	H. Phillips	"	"	"	"	"	5	"	"	"	or 10 days h. l.
7	"	Bermond	Vagrancy.	"	"	"	"	8	Insp. Starnes	"	"	"
7	"	W. Michael	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	Fined \$50 and costs
7	"	Lucy Cooper	"	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	or 10 days h. l.
7	"	T. J. Young	Vagrancy.	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	Fined \$25 and costs
7	"	T. McGrath	Theft of dog.	"	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	or 20 days h. l.
7	J. Hellwinkle	A. Close	Nuisance.	"	"	"	"	8	Insp. Harper	"	"	Fined \$50 and costs
7	N. W. M. P.	L. N. Collombe	Assault.	"	"	"	"	9	Insp. Starnes	"	"	or 1 month h. l.
8	"	D. Edwards	Nuisance.	"	"	"	"	9	"	"	"	or 2 days h. l.
8	"	F. Aldrich	Giving liquor to Indians.	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	Fined \$50 and costs
11	"	C. Teichgraber	Theft.	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	Fined \$100 & costs
11	"	R. Daly	(Gambler) vagrancy.	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	or 1 month h. l.
11	"	W. W. Woodburn	Vagrancy.	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	6 months h. l.
11	"	O. Boghetto	Nuisance.	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	Fined \$50 & costs.
11	"	I. A. Pike	Vagrancy	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	" \$30 "
11	"	H. M. Carr	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	"	"	11	"	"	"	or 2 days h. l.
12	"	F. Anderson	"	"	"	"	"	12	"	"	"	Fined \$50 and costs
11	"	E. Whitmore	Vagrancy.	"	"	"	"	12	"	"	"	or 10 days h. l.
11	"	J. Murphy	Theft.	"	"	"	"	12	"	"	"	Fined \$10 and costs
8	T. Steckley	O. Sather	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	or 10 days h. l.
14	N. W. M. P.	V. Richardson	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	"	"	12	"	"	"	Fined \$50 and costs
14	"	McAnany	"	"	"	"	"	14	Supt. Steele	"	"	or 10 days h. l.
14	"	Carrie Boyle	"	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	Fined \$500 & costs
14	"	D. McRae	"	"	"	"	"	14	"	"	"	or 2 months h. l.
14	"	E. Davis	"	"	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	"
10	A. T. Wright	T. Lewis	Theft.	"	"	"	"	17	Insp. Scarth	"	"	1 month h. l.
16	J. Jansen	J. W. Tergsen	Assault.	"	"	"	"	17	"	"	"	Fined \$10 & costs.
16	N. W. M. P.	C. Hoffard	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	"	"	17	Supt. Steele	"	"	or 2 months h. l.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases in the Yukon Territory, &c.—Concluded.

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.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Nov. 16	N. W. M. P.	R. Harold	Drunk and disorderly			Dawson	Nov. 17	Supt. Steele		Fined \$25 and costs or 2 months h. l.
" 16	"	W. Sutton	"			"	" 17	"		Fined \$50 and costs
" 14	J. P. Douglas	B. Fuller	Killing dog			"	" 18	Insp. Scarth		Fined \$125 & costs or 2 months h. l.
" 17	N. W. M. P.	C. B. Brown	Vagrancy			"	" 18	Supt. Steele		Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months h. l.
" 19	"	J. O'Melia	"			"	" 18	"		"
" 19	"	J. C. Leuder	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 19	"		Fined \$25 and costs or 2 months h. l.
" 21	"	I. A. Wilson	Selling liquor without license.			"	" 22	Insp. Belcher		Fined \$200 & costs.
" 21	"	C. Worsel	"			"	" 22	"		" \$200
" 21	"	Maud Earle	"			"	" 22	"		" 100
" 21	"	May Parke	"			"	" 22	"		" 50
" 21	"	Sale Vaglis & Co	"			"	" 22	"		" 50
" 21	"	I. R. Souffat	"			"	" 22	"		" 50
" 21	"	Eliz. Marches.	"			"	" 22	"		" 50
" 21	"	Annie Davis	"			"	" 22	"		" 50
" 21	"	Pete De Ville	"			"	" 22	"		" 50
" 21	"	Thos. Fagan	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 23	"		" 25 & costs or 2 months h. l.
" 24	"	I. Galbraith	Vagrancy			"	" 24	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months h. l.
" 24	"	E. J. Hescock	"			"	" 24	"		"
" 24	"	N. Burleyd	"			"	" 24	"		"
" 24	"	M. Kennedy	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 25	"		Fined \$25 and costs or 2 months h. l.
" 24	"	F. Wilson	Vagrancy			"	" 25	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months h. l.
" 24	"	L. A. Little	"			"	" 25	"		"
" 24	"	F. Brown	Frequenting house of ill-fame.			"	" 26	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month h. l.
" 24	"	J. Magner	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 26	"		Fined \$25 and costs or 2 months h. l.
" 24	"	F. Riley	"			"	" 26	"		"

"	24	"	S. McKewen	Aggravated assault.	"	"	28 Insp. Scarth.	Fined \$20 & costs.
"	26	S. Searce.	W. Walton	Assault	"	"	26	" 10 or 1 month h. l.
"	28	A. Burzio	G. McDougall	"	"	"	28	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month h. l.
"	28	N. W. M. P.	F. McArthur	Vagrancy	"	"	28 Insp. Harper	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month h. l.
"	28	"	P. H. Pheny	"	"	"	28	"
"	28	"	F. Welcher	"	"	"	28	"
"	28	"	C. Smith	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	29	"
"	28	"	G. B. Bruce	"	"	"	29	"
"	28	"	Nels. Olsson	"	"	"	29	"
"	29	A. L. Spotts	S. W. McCoy	Theft.	"	"	30 Insp. Scarth	6 months h. l.
"	29	N. W. M. P.	G. F. Shaver	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	30 Insp. Harper	Fined \$25 and costs or 2 months h. l.
"	29	"	J. W. Worgan	"	"	"	30	"
"	29	"	C. McFadden	Theft.	"	"	30 Insp. Scarth	6 months h. l.
"	29	"	J. Carlson	"	"	"	30 Insp. Starnes	"
Feb.	21	W. McIntosh	J. McFee	Deserting employment.	Tagish.	Feb.	21 Insp. Wood	Dismissed.
June	28	"	W. Field	Bringing intoxicants into territory.	"	June	28 Insp. Strickland	Fined \$100 & costs —(paid).
Aug.	27	"	F. C. Bennett	Murder.	"	"	"	Awaiting trial at Dawson.
Sept.	30	"	S. Martin	Theft of dogs.	Tagish.	Oct.	3 Insp. Wood	Dismissed.
Nov.	11	Tagish Charley	J. Sinfield	"	"	"	3	"
June	5	N. W. M. P.	Shottie	Drunk.	"	Nov.	11	1 month h. l.
Aug.	25	"	Atoth	Evading customs.	Dalton Trail	June	5 Insp. Jarvis	Dismissed.
"	25	"	J. Olin	Horse-stealing	"	Aug.	25	"
"	25	"	J. H. Brumley	"	"	"	25	"
"	25	"	L. F. Anderson	"	"	"	25	"
"	25	"	J. Estinghouse	"	"	"	25	"
"	25	"	H. Hanson	"	"	"	25	"

PART IV.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

	PAGE.
Schedule A (summer 1898).....	3
do B (30th November, 1898).....	5

SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Division—Continued.

Division.	PLACE.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commiss'r.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
F	Prince Albert.....			1	1			2		3	15	5	27	32	
	Duck Lake.....							1			1	1	3	4	
	Batoche.....								1		2	1	4	6	
	Melfort.....										1		1	1	
	Mistawasis.....										1		1	1	
	Ft. McMurray Patrol.....				1						2		3	7	
G	Fort Saskatchewan.....			1				2	1	1	3	3	31	43	
	Edmonton.....								1		2		6	7	
	South Edmonton.....										1		1	1	
	St. Albert.....									1			1	1	
	Innisfail.....										1		1	1	
	Red Deer.....							1					1	2	
	Beaver Lake.....										1		1	1	
	Wotaskiwin.....										1		1	1	
	Riviere qui Barre.....										1		1	1	
	Athabasca Landing.....										1		1		
	Lesser Slave Lake.....										2	1	3	6	
	Peace River Landing.....								1		1		2	6	
	Grand Prairie.....													1	
	Grand Rapids.....								1		1	1	3		
	Fort Smith.....									1			2		
	Yukon Patrol.....											1	1	30	
	On Command.....				1				1		2		4	3	
K	Lethbridge.....			1	1			1	2	3	11	7	26	19	
	Milk River Ridge.....										3		3	6	
	Coutts.....								1		2	1	4	10	
	Writing on Stone.....									1	2	1	4	6	
	Pendent d'Oreille.....										2	1	3	5	
	St. Mary's.....								1		2		3	6	
	" on herd.....													21	
	On Command.....													3	
Depot.	Regina.....	1	1	1	5	1	1	7	9	4	57	16	103	61	
	Saltcoats.....							1			4		5	8	
	Moosomin.....				1			1			4		6	4	
	Wood Mountain.....							2			2		5	5	
	Qu'Appelle Station.....												2	2	
	North Portal.....							1					1	1	
	Estevan.....							1			1		2	5	
	Wolsley.....										1		1	1	
	Kutawa.....										1		1	3	
	Moosejaw.....										1		1	1	
	Whitewood.....										1		1	1	
	Willow Bunch.....										1		1	1	
	Grenfell.....										1		1	1	
	Oxbow.....										1		1	1	
	Ft. Qu'Appelle.....										1		1	1	
	Town Station.....									1			2	1	
	Ottawa.....							3	1		1		5		
B. & H.	Total in N. W. Territories.....	1	1	7	19	3	2	42	41	31	306	112	565	608	
	Yukon Territory.....			4	8	3		9	13	16	149	37	239	116	119
	Grand total.....	1	1	11	27	6	2	51	54	47	455	149	804	724	119

SCHEDULE B.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS ON 30TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commis'r.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
A.....	Maple Creek...			1	1			2		2	11	8	25	17		
	East End.....								1		2		3	4		
	Farwell.....										1	1	2	2		
	Ten Mile.....								1		2		3	5		
	Medicine Lodge.....								1			2	3	5		
	Medicine Hat.....									1	1		2	2		
	Swift Current.....										1		1	1		
	Town Station.....									1				1		
	On herd.....														22	
	C.....	Battleford.....			1	1			3	3		14	9	31	18	
Onion Lake.....								1			2		3	5		
Jackfish.....											1		1	1		
Macfarlane's.....											1		1	2		
Henrietta.....										1	1		2	3		
Saskatoon.....											1		1	2		
On herd.....															16	
Macleod.....				1	3	1	1	4	5	1	42	16	74	50		
D.....	Fincher Creek.....				1				1		2	3	7	9		
	Big Bend.....									1	1	2	4	6		
	Kootenai.....									1	1		2	3		
	Stand Off.....							1			2	10	13	6		
	St. Mary's.....								1		1		2	3		
	Lee's Creek.....									1	2	2	3	1		
	Boundary Creek.....									1	1	1	3	3		
	Kipp.....										1	2	3	1		
	Leavings.....										2	2	4	5		
	Mosquito Creek.....								1		1		2	3		
	Porcupines.....								1		1	1	3	5		
	Peigan.....									1		2	3	1		
	Herd Camp.....									1	2		3	43		
	Town Patrol.....								1		1		2			
	On Command.....								1		2		3			
	E.....	Calgary.....				3			4	2	2	24	6	41	23	
		Banff.....								1		1		2	3	
Anthracite.....											1		1	1		
Canmore.....											1		1	1		
Morley.....											1		1	1		
Gleichen.....								1			3	3	7	7		
High River.....										1	1		2	3		
Okotoks.....											1		1	1		
Millarville.....											1		1	1		
Ings.....											1		1	1		
Olds.....											1		1	1		
On Command.....				1	1			1						3	12	
F.....		Prince Albert.....			1	2			2	1	2	18	5	31	19	
	Duck Lake.....							1			1	1	3	4		
	Batoche.....								1		2	1	4	6		
	Herd.....														14	
G.....	Fort Saskatchewan.....			1				3	2	1	22	7	36	46		
	Edmonton.....				1				1		4	2	8	6		
	South Edmonton.....										1		1	1		
	St. Albert.....									1			1	1		

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—Continued.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commis'r.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
G	Innisfail										1		1	1	
	Red Deer							1					1	2	
	Beaver Lake										1		1	1	
	Lac St. Ann										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin										1		1	1	
	Athabasca Landing										1		1	1	
	Lesser Slave Lake										2	1	3	5	
	Peace River Landing								1			2	1	4	3
	Fort Smith									1		1		2	
	Yukon Patrol														30
K	Lethbridge				1			1	1	3	10	9	25	17	
	Milk River Ridge									1	2		3	6	
	Coutts								1		1	2	4	10	
	Writing on Stone								1		2	2	4	6	
	Pendent d'Oreille										2		2	5	
	St. Mary's								1		2		3	6	
	" on herd													17	
	Little Bow										1		1	1	
	On Command												1	5	
	Depot	Regina	1	1	1	4	1		11	5	6	42	31	103	49
Salcoats								1			2		3	5	
Moosomin				1				1			3		5	4	
Moose Mountain											1		1	1	
Qu'Appelle Station								1					1	2	
Fort Qu'Appelle											1		1	1	
North Portal								1					1	1	
Estevan									1		1		2	4	
Oxbow											1		1	2	
Wolseley											1		1	1	
Grenfell											1		1	1	
Kutawa											1		1	3	
Moosejaw											1		1	1	
Whitewood											1		1	1	
Willow Bunch											1		1	1	
Maple Creek					1				1					2	
Wood Mountain									1			2	1	4	6
Yorkton									1			1		1	1
Fort Pelly											1			1	1
Indian Head											1			1	1
Town Station									1			1		2	1
Ottawa									3	1		1		5	
On Command					1		2	1	1				5	10	
On herd														5	
Total in N. W. Territories.		1	1	9	19	4	2	47	37	30	275	138	563	608	