

REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

1899

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1900

[No. 15—1900.] *Price, 15 cents.*

351.740 6
Nor
1899

**Yukon Archives
Robert C. Coutts
Collection**

REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

1899

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1900

*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 1899.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,
President of the Council.

FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

| | Page. |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Commissioner's Report..... | 1 |

APPENDICES TO ABOVE.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Appendix A.—Superintendent Sev. Gagnon..... | 8 |
| B.—Superintendent R. B. Deane..... | 15 |
| C.—Superintendent A. H. Griesbach..... | 27 |
| D.—Superintendent G. B. Moffatt..... | 38 |
| E.—Superintendent J. Howe..... | 48 |
| F.—Superintendent G. E. Sanders..... | 70 |
| G.—Inspector J. O. Wilson..... | 84 |
| H.—Inspector W. S. Morris..... | 94 |
| I.—Assistant-Surgeon C. H. Haultain..... | 100 |
| K.—Assistant-Surgeon G. P. Bell..... | 102 |
| L.—Acting Assistant-Surgeon F. H. Mewburn..... | 104 |
| M.—Acting Assistant-Surgeon E. H. Rouleau..... | 105 |
| N.—Acting Assistant-Surgeon P. Aylen..... | 106 |
| O.—Acting Assistant-Surgeon A. Blouin..... | 108 |
| P.—Acting Assistant-Surgeon E. C. Kitchen..... | 110 |
| Q.—Acting Assistant Surgeon A. B. Stewart..... | 111 |
| R.—Hospital Staff Sergeant C. T. McNamara..... | 112 |
| S.—Veterinary Surgeon J. Burnett..... | 114 |
| T.—Assistant Veterinary Surgeon T. A. Wroughton..... | 116 |
| U.—Veterinary Staff-Sergeant D. Fraser..... | 118 |
| V.—Veterinary Staff Sergeant H. T. Ayre..... | 119 |
| W.—Veterinary Staff Sergeant C. H. Sweetapple..... | 121 |
| X.—Veterinary Staff Sergeant J. Pringle..... | 122 |
| Y.—Veterinary Staff Sergeant J. Mountford..... | 123 |
| Z.—Veterinary Staff Sergeant G. Stevenson..... | 125 |
| AA.—Veterinary Staff Sergeant D. Coristine..... | 127 |

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
COMMISSIONER L. W. HERCHMER
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1899

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, January 1, 1900.

The Honourable
The President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1899, together with the annual reports of the following officers, for the same period :—

Superintendent Gagnon.
“ Deane.
“ Griesbach.
“ Moffatt.
“ Howe, with report of Supt. Constantine, Moosomin.
“ Sanders.

Inspector Wilson.
“ Morris.

The Assistant Surgeons and Acting Assistant Surgeons.
The Veterinary and Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, and the Veterinary Non-Commissioned Officers.

PATROLS.

Our annual winter patrol to the north this year only went as far as Fort Resolution, returning by Peace River and Lesser Slave Lake.

The example made, during the previous patrol, of hunters who killed buffalo had an excellent effect ; one of them, during last winter, while very much in need of food, seeing the tracks of a buffalo in the snow in the early morning, is reported to have fired his gun in the air, and hunted off in a different direction to that indicated by the tracks, and, as far as we can gather, not a single animal was killed last winter, and I have no doubt, with the extension of the close season, and the new order *re* only killing bulls when the close season is up, the buffalo will rapidly increase.

In addition to this patrol returning via Peace River, &c., several were made during the winter, and also in the summer to Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Landing, and a detachment of one inspector and ten men accompanied the Indian commissioners on their treaty-making expedition to the far north. It is reported that their services were much appreciated, and that all hands performed arduous duties cheerfully and willingly. The detachments at Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Landing have good control over the country, and after very hard work succeeded in arresting several Indians for killing an alleged Indian cannibal on Smoky River, one of them being found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced at Edmonton. Corporal Trotter, the solitary representative of the police in the far north, succeeded in arresting, near Fort Providence, one Sabourin, for murdering his brother's wife, and conveyed him to Edmonton, where he was found guilty and sentenced to be hung. These were the only two cases of serious crime reported in the unorganized districts, and we were fortunate to bring both to justice. This promptness will certainly have a good effect in future.

Our system of small detachments and constant patrols has been very effective during the last year, and the alleged murderers of Nelson Hagle, who disappeared in June, 1898, from near Lacombe, have been arrested in consequence, and his remains found. A large number of arrests have been made throughout the Territories on information gathered by these patrols for horse and cattle stealing, all of which will be found in the reports of the superintendents in whose districts they occurred.

The enormous amount of work we have done for the Department of Agriculture has brought us into close touch with the inhabitants generally, and a great deal of valuable information has been thus acquired, which will be useful hereafter.

INDIANS.

The Indians have given us no trouble this year beyond getting drunk occasionally. It is reported, however, that the knowledge of English gained at the various industrial schools enables some of them to get liquor at any time as half-breeds. All the bands have made great improvements during the year, and have put up enormous quantities of hay on contract, besides freighting and other work. Their cattle have done remarkably well, and the very highest prices paid for beef steers have in some instances been paid to Indians. Their horses are still too small, caused by inbreeding, and a few blocky small stallions distributed among them would raise the standard and usefulness for farming and freighting very rapidly.

LIQUOR.

The North-west government have taken up the matter very strongly of the evasion of their ordinance, and there has lately been a very marked improvement in carrying out the law *re* closing, &c., but interdicted persons still seem to get liquor, and a good deal reached the Indians, chiefly through a depraved class of half-breeds who hang round the towns, and are glad to eke out a living by immorality and procuring whisky for their Indian relatives. At the request of the North-west government, I have instructed the force at large to pay closer attention to the enforcement of the liquor ordinances. Hitherto, except in very glaring cases, we did not interfere, as there was a feeling that the Territorial government, having their own inspectors, did not require police assistance.

HORSES.

Horses are still going up in price, and it is very difficult to get the remounts required for the police, as nearly all the breeders are raising heavy horses suitable

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

for farm work. We bought during the year three or four Montana horses, but all the rest were raised in the Territories.

The good crops have caused a demand for horses, and there is no difficulty in selling any number of good solid horses.

I attach a list of the horses purchased, sold, &c.

FORAGE.

Owing to the extremely wet summer and early autumn, there has been great difficulty in curing hay all over the country, and at some points we have had trouble to obtain it. But, although the year has been so unsuitable for hay making, we have received some of the best hay I have ever seen up here.

The crop of oats, except in the Edmonton district, has not been a good one, and three-quarters of our police oats came from there, underselling the local growers.

HARNES AND SADDLERY.

Our harness and saddlery are in about the same condition as last year; it has all been kept carefully repaired, and very little new harness will be wanted next year.

TRANSPORT.

Our transport is in good order; we purchased seven buckboards this year, and with a few heavy wagons we can get along. Most of our wagons have from time to time been practically rebuilt, and being kept all the time in good repair are likely to last for some time.

ARMS.

Our Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers are in about the same condition as last year. I am glad to report that the Canadian make of ammunition has greatly improved, and was found to be fairly satisfactory, but it still is not as reliable as the American make. After personally inspecting the factory near Lachute, Que., and watching the actual manufacture, I failed to see why the ammunition should not be as good as the American; at only one stage was there any opportunity for carelessness, and that was in putting the powder into the shells, when I could quite imagine a careless man allowing unequal charges in some of them.

BARRACKS.

At Battleford, with a view to economy in time and fuel, a number of old log buildings have been pulled down, and the empty rooms in the barracks used instead. A new sick stable was completed, and the whole post has been greatly improved. At Prince Albert the post has been repaired, and some parts painted.

At Regina only ordinary repairs have been made, and nearly the whole post has been painted, and the men have been put into as few rooms as possible to keep down the fuel bill. The south block men's quarters is in a very bad state, and must have a stone foundation next year, and the Commissioner's quarters are in the same condition, the plaster falling all over the house in large sections.

At Lethbridge some repairing and painting has been done. At Macleod a sick stable has been made out of one end of the larger stable, new officers' quarters have been built, and at Pincher Creek new men's quarters by police labour.

At Calgary the post has been painted, and partially repaired, and the appearance greatly improved by tearing down an old stable. The superintendent's quarters will require a stone foundation next year.

At Fort Saskatchewan a new guard room is urgently required and will be built next spring. A jail at Edmonton is much needed, the only one in that large district is the guard-room at the Fort, twenty-two miles from Edmonton, where the only court is held, and prisoners, and in some cases witnesses, have to be carried backwards and forwards between these places, to the great loss of time, and injury to horses.

At Maple Creek the new guard-room has been completed, and the barracks generally put into capital repair by police and prison labour, at a very small cost to our department. I never saw these barracks look as well as they do now.

Next year considerable repairs must be made all over, and stone foundations put under buildings, and a few new outposts should be built, notably at Cardston and at Pincher Creek.

RATIONS.

The price of beef has gone up generally, and potatoes are also higher in some places, but all supplies have been generally good.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Owing to a threatened strike at Lethbridge we were likely to be in some straits for fuel, but by using Edmonton and Roche Percée coal of inferior quality to the Lethbridge, we should have managed. We burn considerable Fernie coal, which gives great heat, but few of our stoves are quite suited to its use.

Wherever possible we use electric light, which, while expensive, is much safer.

PHYSIQUE.

We are gradually coming up to our usual standard, which was reduced for a time by the picked men going to the Yukon. Most of the recruits joining have been well built young men, and others have grown, the standard is certainly better than it was last year.

DRILL.

Beyond spring, setting up and recruit drill, very little has been done, all ranks being fully employed in police duties. Owing to our decreased strength, it is impossible to get enough men together for even a division, but they are well set up, and smart looking.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline during the year has been of a very high order, and the men can be trusted anywhere without supervision. Indeed some of them behave even better when away alone on duty than they do when under immediate supervision. The large number of men sent to the Yukon left us with many very young and inexperienced constables to police the country, but I am proud to report that, although in many instances far away from immediate control, the duties were well done and the prestige of the force fully maintained.

PAY.

Two Inspectors have been appointed during the year, who receive the same pay as those of fifteen years service. This system I consider calculated to have a very

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

bad effect on the efficiency of the inspectors, who serve years at the same rate of pay, with no hope of an increase until they get promotion to superintendent, which takes from fourteen to fifteen years to gain. No extra pay is allowed to the adjutant or paymaster, and inspectors in command of divisions, with all the responsibility attached, receive no extra pay.

I would respectfully recommend that officers serving as adjutant and paymaster receive 50 cents per diem extra pay while actually employed, and that the same allowance be paid inspectors while actually in command of divisions for a month or over.

CANTEENS.

On the whole our canteens are very successful, affording the men moderate quantities of beer in their own barracks, and articles generally required by soldiers, at a much reduced rate. The profits are judiciously used in reducing the cost of messing, in providing prizes for rifle shooting and sports generally, and in many other ways making the barrack life of the men more enjoyable.

CRIME.

I regret to report that crime is on the increase all over the Territories, as will be readily seen by examination of the crime statistics attached to this report. The only serious crime reported to the police which has not resulted in any arrests is that of the murder of one Defoe at Canmore on the night of November 24, who was found murdered in his store at an early hour on next day, but we hope to be able to find and arrest the murderer. The victim was an Italian. The very large foreign population lately come as navvies and miners into the Territories, renders the work of the police in detecting crime much more difficult than it used to be. Still at the same time it is only fair to report that very few names of foreigners appear in the statistics, and those that do are generally for petty thefts and assaults among themselves. Considering that most of them have been kept down all their lives, and had no liberty whatever, I think it must be allowed that they behave in a free country very well indeed.

SETTLERS.

We have received a large immigration this year, principally Doukhobors and Galicians, but a number of Americans and repatriated Canadians have also settled, as well as a number of Mormons. The Edmonton, Yorkton and Saskatchewan districts have received most of the settlers, except the Mormons, and judging from the great improvement in those Galicians, who have been here several years, there can be little doubt that these people will eventually make good settlers. Being in colonies, they have to go long distances to obtain work, which is rather a disadvantage. A great number of foreigners are employed on the railways, and are said to make good navvies in a short time.

The Mormons have all settled in the Cardston district, where an irrigation canal, in course of construction, has given them a great deal of work. The canal is being constructed by the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, and I understand that they receive half cash and half in land for their work.

RANCHES.

This has been a great year for cattle, sheep and horse interests, high prices, and plenty of grass, and an excellent fall, which left the grass in a cured state, will keep the stock in fine order during the winter ; this added to a wonderfully open

fall, there being no snow on December 10, ensures success. The only drawback was the appearance of mange in certain localities in the ranching country. These districts have been quarantined, but I fear this disease will give a good deal of trouble before it is stamped out.

A number of pedigreed bulls have been imported, and the Canadian Pacific Railway is supplying districts with stud stock on most advantageous terms; if these importations continue there is no doubt the stock will improve. From \$100 to \$250 is the general price paid for the best bulls imported, which does not compare with the prices paid in the Argentine where as high as \$6,000 has been paid this year for a bull, which easily explains the fact that cattle from that country are of better quality than ours.

The price of horses is still going up, and a large number have been imported from Montana, generally of a low class, and not calculated to improve our stock.

QUARANTINE.

The enforcement of the "Animals Contagious Diseases Act," has again been in charge of the police, and a great deal of work has been done in connection therewith. My annual report to the Department of Agriculture, already in your hands, covers the ground.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The usual assistance has been rendered the other departments, and wherever practicable, teams have been placed at the disposal of their agents when required.

DEATHS.

I regret to report the following deaths:—

Supt. Cotton, "C" Division, May 7, 1899.

Reg. No. 1959, Constable H. Donnelly, "B" Division, October 28, 1898.

Reg. No. 3019, Constable D. C. Baldwin, "E" Division, March 11, 1899.

Reg. No. 3169, Constable W. H. Leadley, "E" Division, July 20, 1899.

Reg. No. 3275, Constable H. L. Flower, "K" Division, August 9, 1899.

Reg. No. 3010, Constable W. G. Harrison, "D" Division, November 11, 1899.

*Reg. No. 2793, Constable H. Dundas, "B" Division, August 6, 1898.

*Reg. No. 2654, Corporal H. W. Still, "H" Division, October 12, 1898.

ENGAGEMENTS, RE-ENGAGEMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Engaged on probation..... | 159 |
| Engaged permanently..... | 115 |
| Re-engaged without leaving..... | 125 |
| Re-engaged after actually leaving..... | 12 |
| Re-joined from desertion..... | 3 |
| Discharged, time expired..... | 56 |
| " purchased..... | 10 |
| " dismissed..... | 25 |
| " invalided..... | 5 |
| " died, (2* shown in last report, not struck off till this year)..... | 8 |
| " deserted..... | 9 |
| " by order of the commissioner..... | 4 |
| Granted free discharge, having completed two years' service in the Yukon country..... | 9 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

HORSES AND PONIES.

| | |
|--|----|
| <i>Horses</i> —Remounts..... | 80 |
| Cast and sold | 82 |
| Died and destroyed in Territories..... | 23 |
| Lost..... | 1 |
| <i>Ponies</i> —Lost in Yukon and Edmonton districts..... | 7 |
| Cast and sold in Yukon and Edmonton districts..... | 44 |
| Died and destroyed in Yukon and Edmonton districts..... | 55 |

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, November 30, 1899.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ended this date :—

The general state of the district is very satisfactory as far as strict police duties are concerned.

There have been fewer crimes than in previous years. No serious offences have been brought up, with the exception of a case of perjury, in which a jury found the prisoner not guilty. There has been no trouble with Indians. It was expected that some friction would occur between one T. Sanderson, who had secured a permit for one year to cut logs on some land east of Melfort, claimed by the Indians of Kinistin's band, but this was averted by sending, in time, an inspector who satisfied the Indians that they had not yet any claim on the land they had chosen for a reserve. The chief agreed not to interfere, and Sanderson promised to give them work during the winter. These Indians are quiet, but very poor.

The veterinary sercant at this post has had a few cases of glanders during the year, but the disease is on the decrease. No cases of tuberculosis were noticed, but a large number of cattle had to be destroyed and burnt, suffering from anthrax and actynomicosis.

There have been many cases of typhoid fever amongst the horses throughout the whole district, several of which have proved fatal.

The season was a very wet one, rain ceasing only about September 11. Over twenty inches of water fell during the summer months, in consequence the grain crops of all kinds were kept back, and suffered from frost.

The roads were also in a very bad state up to the end of October, bridges were carried away, and low places flooded, which necessitated travellers taking long circuits to get through. In some parts the trails were impassable for loaded teams.

CRIME.

The following is a summary of cases tried :

| | No. | Convictions. |
|---------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| Theft | 9 | 6 |
| Drunk and disorderly | 9 | 9 |
| Supplying liquor to Indians | 6 | 6 |
| Assault | 11 | 8 |
| Vagrancy | 8 | 8 |
| Lunatics | 3 | 1 |
| Horse and cattle stealing | 4 | |
| Rape | 1 | |
| Perjury | 1 | |
| Abduction | 1 | |
| Breach of game ordinance. | 3 | 3 |
| Miscellaneous | 11 | 5 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

INDIANS.

The Indians have given no trouble during the year. There were a few cases of drunkenness amongst them last autumn, several parties were brought up and were severely dealt with ; this example prevented the half-breeds from supplying the Indians with liquor, and no cases have been reported since.

The Indian Department has been supplied with the ordinary escort, when travelling with treaty moneys, and assisted in making the payments, also when it was required to keep in check the morals of some of them.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Two prairie fires were reported during the year, one at Osler, the other at Fish Creek. The settlers turned out of their own accord, and, when the patrols arrived, had the fire under control. No damage was caused. The patrols could not find how fires were started.

People are more cautious than in former years ; the new settlers, the Germans and Doukhobors specially, are very careful as they had sad experiences in their former homes from such fires.

When going through the district this autumn, I noticed that in many instances, travellers would build their camp fires on the road, and put them well out before leaving. The men on patrol also report that they noticed that the same precaution had been taken in every part of the district.

PATROLS.

Usual patrols have been kept during the year, and during the autumn extra men have been posted out, and more frequent patrols sent out from headquarters of the division and outposts. It was wise to increase this surplus of activity, as there was great danger that if a prairie fire made any headway before being checked, it would be almost impossible to put it out, on account of the rank growth of the grasses.

There is now one staff sergeant, one constable, and one interpreter and guide at Duck Lake. One sergeant at Rosthern. One corporal at Batoche, and one constable at Flett's Springs. A constable who was kept at Mistawasis during the year, and two constables, one at Domremy and one at Rosthern during the prairie fire season, have been recalled. The reserves at Snake Plains and Muskeg Lake, will be looked after from Duck Lake.

These Indians are very quiet, and a monthly patrol will be sufficient.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline has been strictly maintained, and the conduct of the men fairly good.

The entries in the defaulters book during the year, are as follows::

| | |
|---|-------|
| Under the influence of liquor | 2 |
| Breaches of discipline | 6 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 8 |

TARGET PRACTICE.

The annual target practice was carried out as usual. All the men of the division firing 90 rounds with the Winchester carbine, and 54 rounds with the pistol. The scoring was very fair.

A team was entered in the Canadian Military League, competing against the Regina and Battleford teams ; " F " Division won the first prize, a beautiful silver-plated chandelier.

No autumn match was held, as in previous years, all the available men were busy with fire, and other patrols.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The physique of the men of this division is up to the requirements of the force. A few, however, are getting too heavy to ride long distances.

The men have been in a healthy condition throughout the year. The average age, height, &c., is :

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Age | 35 years. |
| Height | 5:9 feet. |
| Chest measurement | 38 inches. |
| Weight | 152 pounds. |

DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS.

The following changes have occurred in the strength of the division, during the year :

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Strength of division December 1, 1898 | 35 |
| Gain : Transferred, sergeant | 1 |
| " constables | 2 |
| Engaged, specials | 1 |
| Promoted to corporal | 1 |
| Total | 43 |
| Loss : Transferred, inspector | 1 |
| " sergeants | 2 |
| " constables | 10 |
| Discharged, constable, by purchase | 1 |
| " specials | 4 |
| Total strength on November 30, 1899 | 25 |

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE DIVISION ON NOVEMBER 30, 1899.
PRINCE ALBERT.

| | Superintendent. | Inspector. | Staff Sergeants. | Sergeant. | Corporals. | Constables. | Special. | Horses, Saddle. | Teams. |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|--------|
| Prince Albert | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 4 |
| Duck Lake | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Rosthern | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Batoche | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Flett's Springs | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Herd | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Dead | | | | | | | | 1 | |

Attached two Assistant Surgeons, one at Prince Albert and one at Duck Lake.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The rations supplied are of good quality.

The first shipment of oats supplied by contractors Parish and Lindsay was somewhat discoloured, but fair. The last shipment was very good.

A fair supply of hay was secured last year, leaving us a surplus to go on with. This year two of the contractors at Prince Albert have completed their contracts, and their hay is fairly good. The third one has brought in some hay, but I regret to say that most of it had to be rejected on account of weeds. The time of delivery had to be extended at Prince Albert on account of wet weather and bad roads.

At Duck Lake a supply of first quality hay has been secured. It will be in the future a question whether good hay can be harvested immediately around Prince Albert; Duck Lake could probably supply this place with a superior quality of hay, if some one was enterprising enough to press it.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The kit and clothing are of good quality. Few of the fur coats are fit for use; repairing them is a loss of time; the stitching will not stand. A requisition for twelve new ones was made on Regina, but they have not been supplied.

HORSES.

The horses, with the exception of Reg. Nos. 1768, 2024, 2430 and 2444, are in good condition and fit for work.

There have been several cases of typhoid fever amongst them, probably caused by drinking stagnant water when out on duty. (*See* Sergeant Mountford's report).

The following changes took place in the strength of the horses during the year:

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Strength, Nov. 30, 1898..... | 43 |
| Cast and sold | 11 |
| Died | 3 |
| Transferred from depot..... | 4 |
| | — |
| Strength, Nov. 30, 1899.... | 33 |

Twelve horses have been sent on herd and are doing well so far. These horses are given 4 pounds of oats daily to keep them fit for work when required.

The total number of miles travelled by the horses of the division during the year was 60,253.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness are in fair repair; it will be overhauled during the winter and put in good working order.

TRANSPORT.

The transport, which was somewhat neglected during the year owing to having no constable who could look after it, all mechanics having been sent to the Yukon, is now being fully repaired and painted.

An ex-constable has been hired who does all shoeing, tinsmith's, carpenter's, saddler's and painter's work required in the post.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The accoutrements are in good order, as well as the arms, a surplus of carbines has been sent to Regina during the summer.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The Winchester gun grease sent for trial gives more satisfaction than the rangoon oil formerly supplied. I would respectfully recommend that it be supplied to the force.

INSPECTIONS.

The Assistant Commissioner inspected the post at headquarters, and outposts of Duck Lake, Batoche and Rosthern during the summer. All outposts have been frequently inspected by myself and the inspector under my command.

BARRACKS.

Four of the barrack rooms have been closed up for the winter. The two in use were kalsomined and painted.

The hospital has been transferred to the sergeants' quarters, where two rooms are fitted up for patients and another one for a dispensary.

It is urgent that the whole of the buildings in the post be reshingled, and that stone foundations be placed under the barracks, men's mess room and kitchen. This work should be done by contract; the roofing made of British Columbia cedar or red pine shingles, with tar paper, at a cost of \$4 per square. There is a little over 400 squares to be reshingled.

Tenders for the masonry should be called for during the winter. It is cheaper to get stone from the river in winter than in summer; 2,114 feet of masonry will cost from 12 to 14 cents per cubic foot, according to value of stone.

Tamarac sills, 8 x 8, 3,200 feet, at \$18 per thousand, \$546.

The painting of the roofs, if done by our men, will cost about \$100.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire engine in use at the post is in good working order, and the water tank is kept full. The hose in use in connection with the fire engine needs renewing.

Pails filled with water are kept in the occupied barrack rooms, guard room and sergeants' mess.

Six Stempel fire extinguishers, supplied during the autumn, have been distributed in the occupied quarters.

The Stempel I consider superior to the Babcock, as any one can use them; they only weigh about 50 pounds.

All fire appliances have been tested and found to be in good working order.

WATER SUPPLY.

The wells in use at the post are in the same state as reported last year.

TELEPHONES.

The telephone line between Duck Lake and Batoche has been in very bad condition during the year; men on the detachments at those outposts are repairing it as well as they can; many a time during the summer it was impossible to send messages. The one at Prince Albert has also been deficient during the summer.

CANTEEN.

The stock in the canteen has been reduced considerably, the strength in the post having been very much cut down, it is not doing much business in consequence, but is kept in a flourishing condition.

The men in the division are assisted in their messing and amusements from the profits realized.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

LIBRARY.

The newspapers and periodicals received from Ottawa, and a few magazines subscribed to by the canteen, are all the reading matter on hand.

GAME.

Ducks were plentiful to the end of November in all the running streams.

Prairie chickens and partridges are also very numerous, but hard to get at ; the weather has been fine, and no snow on the ground ; the birds are very alert and wild.

Large game is reported as being very scarce this autumn.

OCCURRENCES.

During the autumn several tons of pemmican for dog feed in the Yukon were manufactured at Duck Lake. The result of the manufacturing has not been as satisfactory as last year, on account of using bull's meat, which did not turn out as well as steer's. The settlements of Rosthern, Osler and Duck Lake have made great progress during the summer.

The firm of Gordon & Ironside shipped about 2,000 head of cattle from this district this autumn.

FLOODS.

On August 21 last the North Saskatchewan River, which was already at a pretty high stage, rose suddenly 16½ feet. During the twenty-four hours the stream carried down large quantities of trees, saw logs, and all sorts of farm material ; even a house was seen floating down.

This sudden rise, however, did not cause serious damage in this district, with the exception of disabling the ferries.

The half-breeds on the north side of the river abandoned their houses for a few days.

A few days after this the South Saskatchewan also rose considerably, injuring all the ferries. They were repaired a few days after the water subsided, with the exception of the one at Carlton, where the cable has not been stretched, it was buried under ten feet of sand and had to be dug out.

A general hospital has been opened during the month of November, with eight beds, five of which are actually occupied. It was very much needed in this district as many are without friends to attend to them when sick.

The continuous rains of last summer have saturated the ground so that most of the cellars in the town of Prince Albert are full of water which cannot be got out, except by draining, and few can afford the expense ; we may expect much sickness during the winter. On August 13 last a very heavy hail storm destroyed about 2,500 acres of grain in the Stoney Creek district. Wherever the storm raged everything was pounded into the ground. Two houses and a sawmill were destroyed. One child two years old was killed by the falling of a roof.

The ranchers, those who could not move their stock to get a full supply of hay, had to sell the cattle fit for market, and got advances on their young stock to enable them to pull through the winter.

The settlers are not discouraged, however ; they have the best land in the country, and expect better years.

One newcomer from Nebraska, who had succeeded in putting several acres in grain and lost it all ; when asked what he would do after such an experience, an-

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

swered that the country was all right and that he could stand hail better than cyclones, and he meant to stay in it.

Enclosed please find the medical reports of Drs. E. C. Kitchen and A. B. Stewart, and report of Staff Sergeant Mountford on horses.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. GAGNON,

Superintendent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

APPENDIX B

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING
MACLEOD DISTRICT.

MACLEOD, November 30, 1899.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my report for the year ended this date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Probably the most notable feature of the year has been the heavy rainfall and the success of agriculture generally. The grain crops did not ripen in all cases, owing to the luxuriant and long-continued growth, and where they did not ripen, they were cut green for fodder; hay is a very valuable product this winter, as harvest operations were interrupted and delayed by abundant and unusual rains, and great expense was entailed upon contractors and ranchers, by having to pay \$40 to \$45 per month to harvest hands who were kept for days at a time in a state of enforced idleness. On the other hand, the growth of the grass has been splendid, the calf crop has proved to be above the average, and the root crop extraordinary, both in quantity and quality.

The people of Lethbridge, in an address to the Hon. Clifford Sifton, described themselves as being "a prosperous, happy and contented people," and I believe that that description may be acceptably applied to the inhabitants of Southern Alberta, generally.

In December, 1898, very heavy windstorms passed over this section of the country, occasioning damage to haystacks, light buildings and fences. The weather during March was very variable, and during April unusually severe for that month. Notwithstanding the protracted winter, the cattle on the range came through it well. The Circle Rancho lost a good many cattle which they had imported from the east, by reason of losing some 700 tons of hay by a prairie fire, because eastern cattle do not at first understand the art of "rustling" for themselves in hard weather, but, with that exception, and one other, where insufficient hay had been provided, I know of no losses from the same cause.

The prolonged high water in the rivers, has proved a source of great danger to travellers during the past season, and several accidents have happened. On the 10th May, an appeal came to the barracks for help for a team of horses, which were struggling in the Old Man's River, and some men went to the spot. They managed to extricate one horse alive, but the other was drowned, and the wagon had to be left in the water for the time. The teamster had abandoned his team and disappeared.

On June 21, Const. Thomas, who was crossing the Belly River at Big Bend, lost one of his team, No. 2114, by drowning. Owing to one of the horses stumbling or baulking, the wagon was carried off the ford and upset, throwing its occupants out. Const. Thomas managed to cut both horses loose and then started after Mr. Clark, Indian farm instructor, who was being carried down the stream and who could not swim. Having drawn him to land he went after the horses, which

could both have been saved if they had helped themselves. One was brought out safely, but the other reared up, threw himself back and refused to make an effort. At the beginning of July a Roman Catholic priest, while crossing the Belly River near the mission on the Blood Reserve, lost his horse by drowning, although he and the horse knew the ford well and had crossed it often.

In consequence of the wet season, springs broke out in places where water has been unknown before, and the rivers in September were higher than they were at the time of the spring freshets. On September 13, an extraordinary fall of rain (some people called it a cloudburst) caused floods and torrents everywhere throughout the district. A few days later, Constable Cole, while en route to Big Bend detachment, with a team and wagon, having his saddle horse tied to the off horse, endeavoured to cross Bull Horn Coulee, which is ordinarily quite dry, but which at this time contained a good deal of water. He understood from a squaw that the crossing was practicable, and drove into the stream. The near wheeler stumbled and the team and wagon were then carried by the stream somewhat off the trail, at all events they could not make headway against it to the extent on the opposite side of the water, and in the end, one of the team and the saddle horse, regimental Nos. 1691 and 2133, were drowned. Constable Cole would have lost his own life, but for the squaw before mentioned, who threw him a rope, and hauled him out. Horse regimental No. 2251, was rescued by Mr. Hardy and some Indians of the reserve.

On the 20th of the same month, Inspector Moodie met with an accident in the St. Mary's River, close to the detachment. This was caused by the flood having washed away part of the ford. The near horse hung back, and would not pull in the deep water, and the current turned the wagon over. His teamster was driving a team in a half spring wagon, and Inspector Moodie was taking passage, leading his saddle-horse. They righted the wagon once, but it upset a second time, and just then Sergeant Cotter and his detachment came to the rescue.

Both Inspector Moodie and the teamster lost personal property by the upset, the former losing an expensive camera and a valise. Neither of the horses were hurt. A settler, who with his team and wagon, attempted to go to their assistance got into deep water and lost both his horses.

He is to be recompensed by the gift of two police horses, Reg. Nos. 1159 and 2198, which have been cast for the purpose.

The flood caused by the rain of September 13, washed away upwards of fifty feet of the approach to the Pincher Creek bridge, which is now useless. On January 7, two Indian boys were buried in a snow slide at the Church of England Mission at La Grandeurs. The coroner did not consider an inquest necessary. On May 30, two half-breed girls, of Montana, named Harris, aged respectively 16 and 7 years, were drowned while trying to ford the St. Mary's River at the Indian Ford, six miles west of the detachment. The bodies were recovered about two miles below where the accident occurred, after being in the water somewhat less than an hour. The current of this river is very rapid. Within about four miles of the in-take of the irrigation ditch the river falls 120 feet.

On June 24, the body of a man in an advanced stage of decomposition, was found on the prairie, about six miles from Cardston. An inquest was held, and it appeared that deceased's name was Charles Robinson. On the evening of June 13, he had been seen riding within two miles of where his body was found, and on the following day a horse, saddled and bridled, was found on the prairie some twenty miles distant by an Indian, and by him taken to the police at Cardston. Inquiries elicited the fact that Robinson was missing, and his body was accidentally found by a boy riding down a coulée. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

A boy named Albert McFarland, son of a new settler on the Kootenai was missed on July 7. His fishing rod and tackle were found on the river bank, and on July 15, Corporal Beyts found his body in the river some five miles down stream.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

On August 29, the body of the two year old son of Alfred Wilson, who had been accidentally drowned, was found in Pincher Creek. On September 1 the Macleod corner left for Cardston to hold an inquest on the body of a sheepherder named Oliver Jenkins, whose decomposed body had been found with neck broken on the Milk River ridge. The jury found that the deceased had died by the visitation of God. On September 23, I went to Calgary with sundry witnesses to appear in the Exchequer Court in McHugh vs. the Queen, being an action for damages for injuries received owing, as was alleged, to a defective bridge over the Old Man's River at Macleod. The hearing was *sine die* adjourned to Ottawa for argument of counsel. I understand that on the representation of the Crown prosecutor at Lethbridge, the witness fee in criminal trials is to be increased from one to two dollars per day. This is a concession which future witnesses will thankfully receive. In this connection, I beg to direct attention once more to the question of interpreter's fees in summary conviction cases. Interpreters will not act without payment, and there is no provision for including such fees in the order for costs.

CRIME.

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. | Un- accounted for. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------|
| Offences against the person | 11 | 10 | 2 | | 1 | 24 |
| Mischief | 2 | 4 | | | | 6 |
| Theft | 10 | 12 | 2 | | 2 | 26 |
| Forgery | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Offences against Indian Act | 45 | 24 | | 1 | | 70 |
| " Liquor Laws | 10 | 2 | 1 | | | 13 |
| Perjury | | 2 | 1 | | | 3 |
| Lunacy | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | 112 | 16 | 4 | | | 132 |

| Horses | Recovered. | At large. | Total. |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|--------|
| Reported stolen | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Reported lost, stolen or strayed | 5 | 17 | 22 |

The case which is shown as "unaccounted for" in the first classification is that of a man for whom a warrant was issued for seduction, but he had left the country before the warrant could be executed.

In the "unaccounted for" cases of theft similarly, two half-breeds were in Montana and beyond our jurisdiction before action could be taken.

Under this heading, I may mention a charge of cattle stealing, brought by the owner of a ranche against a settler, the investigation whereof was quite a lengthy affair. The police travelled about 570 miles in serving summonses, &c., the hearing was remanded fourteen times, and the record of the magistrate's examination covered eighty-five sheets of foolscap. The prosecuting stockman failed to establish his case, which was dismissed, and he now has the prospect of defending an action for damages.

The offences against the Indian Act are more than double the record of last year, and comprise, inter alia, fifty-two complaints of drunkenness against Indians, and fourteen cases of supplying intoxicants to them. The miscellaneous cases consisted

chiefly of vagrancy, and complaints under the Masters' and Servants' Ordinance, together with a charge of bigamy against a Blood Indian.

The Indian Department desired to have the law on the subject duly laid down, and the result was that the Indian was convicted, and allowed to go with a caution.

Of the eighteen horses reported to be still at large, ten belong to the Circle Ranche, and their loss has only been reported within the last few days. Whether they have strayed or been driven off is a matter of conjecture, but they have not been seen on their range on the Big Bow River since June, and it is surmised that they would not have left their locale of their own accord. It is tolerably certain that they are not in the south, and their descriptions have been sent to the northern divisions.

INDIANS.

The Indians deserve all possible praise for their behaviour. Taken as a body they give less trouble than white men. Some of them get drunk now and again, it is true, and considering they have little or no difficulty getting liquor, and it does not take much to unbalance them, it is not much to be wondered at. They do not appear to become quarrelsome when in their cups. The Peigans held a small sun-dance during the summer, but as the agent insisted on its being confined strictly to themselves, and no disturbing elements from outside were allowed to intervene, it was sparsely attended, and had very little interest even for the promoters.

We furnished the usual escorts at the time of the treaty payments.

OUTPOSTS.

The following table shows the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men employed on detached duty during the summer :—

| | Inspector. | Staff-Sergt. | Sergeant. | Corporal. | Constable. | Sp. Constable. | Scout. | Horses. | Ponties. |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------|--------|---------|----------|
| Pincher Creek | 1 | | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 | |
| Big Bend | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Kootenay | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 |
| Stand Off | | 1 | | | 2 | | | 6 | |
| St. Mary's | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | 8 | 1 |
| Cardston | | | | | | | | | |
| Boundary Creek | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 1 |
| Kipp | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | |
| The Leavings | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 1 |
| Mosquito Creek | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| Porcupine Hills | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | 1 |
| Peigan Reserve | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Town Patrol | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Herd Camp | | | | | 3 | | | 30 | 6 |
| On Command | 1 | | 1 | | 9 | | | 3 | |
| Dipping Station | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| The Springs | | | | | 1 | | | | |

The detachment was withdrawn from the Crow's Nest Pass in consequence of the paucity of men, and a mounted constable was stationed at a settler's near the sulphur springs.

The Pincher Creek district is settling up fast. Sixteen new houses have been erected in the village, and a large number in the surrounding country. Some 65 or 70 persons went into that neighbourhood last winter. It is, however, the Cardston

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

district which has made the most rapid advancement, and the immigration of Mormons next year is expected to run into the thousands.

I am informed by a Mormon gentleman, who is in a position to know not only the numbers of Mormon settlers, but the names of each and where they are settled, that the population of Cardston and its district is about 1,300 at the present time.

At Magrath, where there was not a single house last January, and which is now a thriving little village, there are 270 souls. Magrath is in the Pot Hole country, and on the irrigation canal, which extends from the intake, above our St. Mary's detachment, to Stirling, a point 18 miles south of Lethbridge, on the Canada and Great Falls Railway.

Stirling itself was no more than a name at the beginning of this year, but it is now a village of some 230 souls. Cardston, the Canadian headquarters of the brotherhood, will, in all probability, always be an important distributing point, and urgently requires barrack accommodation for a detachment and quarters for an officer and magistrate. Business men do not care to exercise judicial functions where their customers are concerned. The village authorities are willing to contribute a site, and are desirous of having a police detachment there.

It may not be uninteresting to briefly describe the Mormon system of immigration into this country. Certain brethren in the United States were selected to become pioneers of the movement and were informed that the interests of the church required them to migrate to Canada.

Some of them were very comfortably settled where they were, and had no personal desire to begin life afresh in a new country, but allegiance to the Church demanded the sacrifice, and they "pulled up stakes" and came.

They seem to have as little to say as to their destination. Some were ordered to build up and occupy Stirling, others Magrath, others this place or that, and the business in hand proceeded with the regularity of discipline. During the summer there was some dissatisfaction in connection with the excavation of the ditch, and a general stoppage of the work was threatened. The president of the Mormon brotherhood came over and set the machinery going again. "The Church," he said in effect, "has undertaken this contract. The honour of the Church is at stake. The brethren will resume their labours," and they did.

It goes without saying that selection has been made of most capable men. A speaker at the Hon. Mr. Clifford Sifton's meeting at Magrath said, "We will make your country blossom like the rose," and no one who knows the people and the experience they have gone through doubts their ability to fulfil the prediction.

The Lethbridge district will require more police next year, for there can be little doubt that within the near future the line of the irrigation ditch will be the most thickly settled portion of the Territories.

It was found necessary, in consequence of the paucity of men and the buildings, at Boundary Creek requiring a greater outlay of money than they were worth, to withdraw the detachment from that point, and, in substitution thereof, to place a mounted constable at a neighbouring settler's, where reasonable arrangements were made.

At Pincher Creek a new barrack building for the detachment has been built by our own labour, the cost of which, to the present date, has absorbed \$1,050 of the \$1,300 appropriation allowed. The building is finished, except as to paint.

At the Piegan detachment a new log stable and coal shed have been built at a cost of \$86.24.

At Kootenai detachment, a new zinc chimney has been provided and the pasture fence repaired at a cost of \$25.

Twenty-three storm sashes have been provided for the detachment at Stand-Off, St. Mary's and Kipp at a cost of \$45, and sundry other detachments have received sundry small grants of inconsiderable sums for ordinary and necessary repairs.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

During last February, in consequence of the numbers of dead and dying cattle between Kipp and Whoop-up and in the Little Bow country, Inspector Wroughton, V.S., obtained some specimens of skin which, after examination, he submitted to Dr. McEachran, Chief Veterinary Inspector for the Dominion, who agreed with him that the complaint was a form of eczema begotten of change of food, change of air and, probably, poverty of condition.

This complaint was mainly confined to imported cattle from the east, whose hay supply had been burnt and who were in no condition to withstand it. A little later Inspector Wroughton found in other specimens the true mange parasite, and this being found to be more widely spread than stockmen were at all inclined to admit, the whole of southern Alberta was placed in quarantine. Inspector Wroughton's report will describe at length the operations which were undertaken to suppress the disease, and I need not say more than that a constable was detailed to accompany every round-up and report upon the situation as regarded mange, and a staff-sergeant took charge of the dipping station. Police parties also accompanied and worked with the American round-ups which came to fetch their cattle which had strayed across the line, and saw that no Canadian cattle were taken out of the country.

Six hundred head of American cattle were taken away by the Montana round-ups.

In addition to the foregoing, all shipments of cattle during the autumn were inspected by a police veterinarian. An outbreak of hog cholera at a ranche near here during the month of May necessitated the slaughter of the animals affected.

On June 9, a horse belonging to a Pincher Creek settler, and on the following day another horse belonging to a homestead inspector, were destroyed for glanders.

ASSISTANCE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Staff-Sergeant Farr, V.S., and, in his absence on other duty, Sergeant Cotter at St. Mary's, have inspected all cattle, horses, &c., brought into the Territories from Montana through that outpost.

On June 28, Staff Sergeant Hilliard at Stand-Off, reported having detained twenty-eight head of horses brought into the country by "Weazel Moccassin," a Blood Indian, and inquired if they were liable for duty. I referred the matter to the Sub-Collector of Customs at Macleod, and was requested to cause the horses to be held until instructions could be obtained from the Commissioner of Customs. This was done, and the horses were kept at Stand-Off until the case was eventually disposed of by the Customs authorities.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &C.

The discipline and conduct of the division have been very good.

An unprecedented occurrence took place in connection with Reg. No. 2844, Constable B. O. Nettleship, which calls for some remarks. This constable had received a considerable sum of money from England, and his period of service was about to expire on November 28, 1898.

On November 23, he appeared before me in the orderly room, and asked if I would give him seven days leave until the end of his time, and would allow him to sign his discharge papers before leaving, as he had some business engagements in view, and it would inconvenience him to be obliged to return to Macleod on the 28th, for the mere purpose of signing his discharge board. I consented to this, and his affairs were in process of being wound up, when he misconducted himself, and I was constrained to cancel the indulgence, which I had previously granted, and ordered him to return to duty. In the course of the afternoon he deserted, and subsequently applied to Mr.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

Justice Rouleau for a writ of prohibition to avoid being apprehended and tried as a deserter. This writ was made absolute, the judge giving his opinion in writing.

With the help of the Imperial Manual of Military Law, which gave me the precedents that I wanted, I prepared an elaborate statement and argument for the consideration of the Department of Justice, and that department instructed their agent in Lethbridge, Mr. Conybeare, Q.C., to appeal to the Supreme Court in banc. A main point upon which the petitioner in prohibition relied was that the Queen's Regulations for the Army provide for the cancelling of a furlough, but not for that of a pass, such as I had granted.

Euclid had successfully demonstrated that the whole is greater than its part, and in this case the greater so obviously covered the less that the Queen's Regulations did not waste verbiage on an obvious truism. The law governing a court established "by positive law," and the relations in which that court (whether it be a Court-Martial, a Court of Prize, a Court of Admiralty, a Lord Mayor's Court, or a Mounted Police Court,) stands to other courts, was clearly laid down by Lord Loughborough in *Grant vs. Gould* in A.D. 1792, and his lordship then pointed out that the general ground for prohibition is excess of jurisdiction.

The Mounted Police Act having created a court and clothed it with authority, and having defined intoxication, however slight, and desertion or absence without leave, as two of the offences with which it has power to deal, it is not to be seriously contended that such a court exceeds its jurisdiction by proposing to deal with a deserter whenever he may chance to appear before it.

The fact is, a good deal of misconception has prevailed with regard to the disciplinary authority conferred by the Mounted Police Act, and some people have talked glibly about the rights of citizenship, &c.

I once heard it argued in court at Lethbridge that a constable in the police has a perfect right to keep a dog in barracks, upon which the trial judge remarked that if every constable has a right to keep a dog in barracks he has a right to keep a pack of dogs, and he could not agree with that proposition.

In 1844, in *re Porrett*, a soldier of the Bombay Army, Sir Erskin Perry, took occasion to lay down the principles which guide courts of law in their interference with courts-martial, as follows:—"The principle of the non-interference of the courts of law with the procedure of courts-martial is clear and obvious. The groundwork of the jurisdiction and the extent of the powers of courts-martial are to be found in the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War, and upon all questions arising upon these Her Majesty's judges are competent to decide; but the Mutiny Act and Articles of War do not alone constitute the military code, for they are for the most part silent upon all that relates to the procedure of the Military Tribunals to be erected under them.

"Now, this procedure is founded upon the usages and customs of war, upon the regulations issued by the Sovereign, and upon old practice in the army. As to all of which points common law judges have no opportunity, either from their law books, or from the course of their experience, to inform themselves. It would, therefore, be most illogical, to say nothing of the impediment to military discipline, which would thereby be interposed, to apply to the procedure of courts-martial those rules which are applicable to another and different course of practice." In A.D. 1878, in *Dawkins vs. Lord Rokeby*, the unanimous judgment of Chief Baron Kelly and nine other judges was, *inter alia*, expressed as follows:—

"We think that the motives as well as the duty of a military officer, acting in a military capacity, are questions for a military tribunal alone, and not for a court of law to determine. * * * * * as if the defendant had deposed that he had given an order to the plaintiff, which it was his duty to have obeyed, but which he had disobeyed. The order might have been to seize a battery, and the plaintiff might have alleged that he had done all that could be done, and that it was impracticable, and that the defendant knew that it was so, and a jury might find all this to be true. But an

assembly of military officers might hold, and justly and truly, that the order might and could, and ought to have been obeyed."

Acting upon these lines it was submitted to the court in banc that the North-west Mounted Police, if not a military body, are as nearly military as it is possible for an armed body of constabulary to be; that the statute by virtue of which they exist enjoins and provides for the maintenance of discipline, and that their regulations are essentially of a military character. Their regulations respecting the grant of an indulgence of a pass, and the form of pass itself, are adapted from those in vogue in the British Army, and are purely matters affecting the interior economy and discipline of the persons who are servants of the state, under the Mounted Police statute. As this report leaves my hands, I learn that the court in Banc has set aside the prohibition order.

ALTERATIONS IN EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.

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

GAIN.

| | Superintendent. | Inspector. | Sergeant-Major. | Staff Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Specials. | Total. |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| Engaged | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 22 | 27 |
| Re-engaged | | | | | | | 13 | | 19 |
| From other Divisions | | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | 30 | | 35 |
| | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 48 | 22 | 81 |

LOSS.

| | Superintendent. | Inspector. | Sergeant-Major. | Staff-Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Specials. | Total. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| Discharged | | | | | | | 6 | 42 | 48 |
| Dismissed | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Deserted | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Died | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| To Yukon | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| To other Divisions | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | | 13 |
| Purchased | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 29 | 43 | 82 |

A party consisting of Sergt.-Major Pennefather, Sergt. Watson, Corporal Wright, Constables Arnaud, Bayly, Bull, Dancy, Hales, Homewood, Dyre, Sergeant and Durnin, of "D" Division, and Constable Sparrow, of "K" Division, left for the Yukon on August 5.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

I am sorry to say that we have lost two members of the division by death, viz.: Henry Carmelle, who was employed as Blood Indian interpreter at Stand-Off, and who died on April 26 in the hospital at the Roman Catholic Mission on the Blood Reserve from peritonitis, and Constable W. G. Harrison, who shot himself in barracks on the morning of November 11. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "temporary insanity."

HORSES.

We have received twelve horses by purchase during the year, and one by transfer. We have cast and sold nine, transferred one to Calgary, and five have died, so that we have lost two altogether.

We have two that are not of much use to us and might with advantage be cast and sold, and two which it is proposed to give to the Mormon settler who drowned his team at the time of Inspector Moodie's accident. We shall thus be six short of our strength, and to make provision for a few old horses whose usefulness has pretty nearly gone, I would recommend the purchase of six saddle and six team horses during the coming year.

The mileage return shows that the horses have travelled 295,222 miles during the past year.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We have all the saddlery and harness that we require, except one set of single harness. There is but one such set in the division and another is required.

FORAGE.

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

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Macleod (baled)..... | 150 tons at \$10 25 |
| " (in stack)..... | 100 " 12 00 |
| Stand-Off..... | 30 " 7 00 |
| St. Mary's..... | 21 " 6 50 |
| Kootenai..... | 11 " 6 00 |
| Leavings (baled)..... | 11 " 11 35 |
| Kipp..... | 15 " 10 00 |
| Porcupine Hills..... | 12 " 6 00 |
| Pincher Creek..... | 32 " 6 00 |
| Big Bend..... | 15 " 6 00 |
| Peigan Detachment..... | 7 " 10 00 |
| Mosquito Creek..... | 10 " 10 00 |

Messrs. Brackman & Ker are under contract to supply us with 7,500 bushels of oats, half in sack and half in bulk, delivered in barracks here at 34½ cents per bushel, and 6,500 bushels in sacks at Macleod Railway station, at 34 cents per bushel.

Local settlers have contracted to supply the undermentioned detachments with oats, in sacks, as follows :—

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Kootenai..... | 300 bushels at 44 cents. |
| Pincher Creek..... | 1,400 " 44 " |
| Mosquito Creek.. | 300 " 43 " |

TRANSPORT.

I reported last year that we were greatly in need of two buckboards ; that need has become intensified by the additional 12 months' work.

BARRACKS.

The barracks artificers have been kept busy during the year, and we have now broken the neck of the work.

The following represents the main repairs which have been made here, together with the cost thereof:—

| | |
|--|---------|
| Painting and repairing roofs.... | \$49 93 |
| “ ceilings in barrack rooms and division mess room..... | 32 13 |
| “ and repairing Inspector Cuthbert's quarters.... | 7 33 |
| Repairing sidewalks.... | 38 60 |
| New front door and porch to sergeants' mess.... | 21 59 |
| New floor and repairs to orderly-room.. | 20 69 |
| New floor, Inspector Wroughton's quarters.... | 16 80 |
| Painting inside of guard-room.... | 17 95 |
| New water trough and cribbing work.... | 18 44 |
| New furniture—veterinary's office.... | 20 85 |
| New boxes for latrines.... | 3 36 |
| New chimney to wash-room.... | 41 50 |
| General small repairs..... | 38 17 |
| Lining markers' pit and targets.... | 74 63 |
| Wire, &c., for pasture fence, renewing posts and digging post holes..... | 88 24 |

One end of an existing stable was in the early part of the year screened off and fitted up as a veterinary sick stable, with surgery and attendants' room, at a cost of \$485.00. This work was done by contract.

A new officers' quarters in the barracks here is now nearly completed, having been built by contract, at a cost of \$1,276.00.

ROAD AND BRIDGES.

A bridge which has been built over the Kootenai River, and another for which a contract is awarded, over the Belly River, near Stand-Off, will contribute very much to the comfort and safety of travellers in those parts.

The bridge at Pincher Creek, as I have previously reported, is useless owing to its approach having been washed away, and if funds cannot be soon found to repair what is known as the Telegraph Coulee Hill at Lethbridge, wheeled traffic between that place and Macleod will be practically suspended.

The recently constructed bridge over Willow Creek, near here, is a great boon to settlers.

TELEPHONES.

The telephone line between Macleod and Lethbridge is in need of new instruments. Those that we have were old instruments when we received them from the Department of Public Works, and are very uncertain in their working. Electricians say they are worn out.

The line from Lethbridge to Cardston is in very poor condition, and is of increasing importance. It was constructed by the Mormons some years ago, with the assistance of a grant from the government, but the instruments provided were not long-distance telephones; the poles are, many of them, rotten, and the line is of very little use at it stands. I am credibly informed that Mr. Card has kept the line in such repair, as it boasts of, mainly at his own expense. I communicated with him on the subject, and he estimates that it will cost about \$400 to repair the line (close on 50 miles long), and that the cost of six new long-distance telephones, de-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

livered at Lethbridge, will amount to \$270. Of this total \$670, Mr. Card says that if the government will pay half, he and his people will contribute the other half in labour.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

A prairie fire was reported by Sergeant Cotter to have started at midday, on the 10th May, about six miles south of the St. Mary's detachment. The settlers and labourers on the irrigation canal were turned out, and it was suppressed by 7 p.m. It burned over about four square miles. No evidence could be obtained as to its origin. It was probably caused by some traveller carelessly throwing down a lighted match. On the 27th October, about 6 a.m., a spark from a passing engine ignited the grass about two miles to the eastward of the town. It was extinguished by some men sent out from barracks, assisted by some of the railway hands. A few acres of grass were burnt over.

On the 12th November, a prairie fire started about three miles east of the town, and some men from here put it out. About a square mile of grass was burnt, but the origin could not be ascertained. Probably some careless smoker was to blame.

On November 13, another fire came into view at about 10.45 p.m. This was on the north side of the track, about two miles east of the post. It was presumably started by a spark from an engine, and was extinguished by our men, and Canadian Pacific Railway employees.

On the 24th instant, a corporal was sent out to investigate smoke to the eastward, and reported a prairie fire on the Blood Reserve about seven miles from Kipp detachment. Settlers and Indians got the fire under by 1 o'clock next day. It had then burnt over some twenty-six square mile, and was in the first instance started by the engine of the work train within the fire guard. The railway men put this fire out, as they thought, but probably left some smouldering cow-dung which was fanned into flame by a high wind which arose a little later. Grass was the only property damaged.

I beg to inclose the usual return of criminal cases tried in this district, together with a distribution state of the division on this date, and the mileage return. I also inclose Assistant Surgeon's report of medical work.

I have not received the annual reports from Inspector Morris, or Inspector Wroughton's veterinary report of the combined districts of Macleod and Lethbridge.

As these officers are now in Regina I presume their reports will be rendered direct to yourself.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE.

Supt. Commanding District.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

DISTRIBUTION State of "D" Division on November 30, 1899.

| Division. | Stations. | Commissioner. | Asst. Commissioner. | Superintendent. | Inspector. | Asst. Surgeon. | Veterinary Surgeon. | Staff-Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables, | Scouts and Supermu- meraries. | Total. | Horses. | Ponies. | Total. |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| D ... | Macleod | | | | 4 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 31 | 7 | 50 | 44 | 1 | 45 |
| | Pincher Creek..... | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 2 | 9 | 12 | | 12 |
| | Big Bend..... | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| | Kootenai..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | Stand-Off..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 5 | 8 | 6 | | 6 |
| | St. Mary's..... | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 5 | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| | Cardston..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | | 6 |
| | Boundary Creek..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| | Kipp..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 2 |
| | Leavings..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | Mosquito Creek..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| | Porcupines..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | Peigan..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| | Town Patrol..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| | Herd Camp..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 7 | 35 |
| | On Command..... | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | | 17 | 3 | | 3 |
| | Total | | | | 6 | 1 | | 5 | 8 | 7 | 65 | 18 | 110 | 128 | 13 | 141 |

R. BURTON DEANE,

Supt. Commanding District.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

APPENDIX C

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH, COMMANDING "G" DIVISION.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, December 1, 1899.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—Re annual report, I have the honour to forward per book post my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1899.

In preparing the report, I have treated as briefly as possible on matters affecting other departments.

I also forward the annual medical and veterinary reports, criminal returns, distribution state, table of distances and annual estimates.

The return of Staff-Sergt. Sweetapple showing work performed by him for Department of Agriculture, and the annual target practice have already been forwarded.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH,
Supt. Commanding "G" Division.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "G" DIVISION,
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, December 1, 1899.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual report of "G" Division and the district under my command for the year ended 30th of November, 1899.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district generally is in a prosperous and growing condition, the crops have been good, but owing to the abnormal wet season, have not ripened so well, or been harvested in such good condition as in previous years, but, after all is said, I believe the results to the farmers generally will be satisfactory, those of them who having threshed expressing themselves as pleased with the yield, and it looks as if prices would be good.

From what I can learn the government creameries are giving every satisfaction.

Fur has been more plentiful than last year, \$152,000 worth having been purchased in Edmonton exclusive of what was purchased by the Hudson's Bay Co.

Owing to the extremely high water of the past season not as much mining by grizzly was done as last year, the small amount of gold sold by the miners being only \$8,500 worth as against \$85,500 sold in 1898. The new dredging company profess to be satisfied with the results of the season's work, although they were hindered by high water and are still experimenting with their machinery. However, in consequence of the results obtained and the experience gained in this new industry, it is said that several new dredges will be built in readiness for next season, both by the present and other projected companies.

The various small towns and villages throughout the district show noticeable improvements; Leduc has especially gone ahead during the past year and a large number of new settlers have taken up land in its vicinity.

A new farmer's mill is now in course of erection at Fort Saskatchewan, and during the past year a new mill has been erected in Edmonton and is now in operation; one was also built in Wetaskiwin and is now running.

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.

STRATHCONA.

This is the northern terminus of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway; one constable and one horse. This town having been incorporated is now doing its own police work, and the constable was withdrawn in October last.

ST. ALBERT.

One constable and one horse.

BEAVER LAKE.

One constable and one horse, withdrawn for the winter.

WETASKEWIN.

One constable and one horse. This point is situated on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

LACOMBE.

On the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. One constable and one horse.

RED DEER.

On the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. One non-commissioned officer and two horses.

INNISFAIL.

Also on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. One constable and one horse.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

FORT RESOLUTION.

One non-commissioned officer and one interpreter.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

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

PEACE RIVER LANDING.

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

ATHABASCA LANDING.

One constable.

EDNA.

This place is in the vicinity of the Galician settlements. One non-commissioned officer, one constable, and four horses were stationed here during the summer, but the detachment is now reduced to one constable and one horse for the winter.

PATROLS.

On December 5, 1898, Inspector Routledge left on patrol with dog trains via Lac la Biche for Fort Resolution visiting en route Forts McMurray, Chippewyan, Smith and Vermillion; he also visited and inspected the police outposts at Peace River Landing and Lesser Slave Lake, returning by way of Athabasca Landing and reaching Fort Saskatchewan on the morning of the first of April none the worse for his long trip; this patrol carried a small mail.

On December 19, 1898, Sergt. Anderson with two dog trains left for Peace River Landing via Athabasca Landing and Lesser Slave Lake, carrying a mail, he returned on the 18th of January, 1899, having made a successful trip; he brought a large mail, also some sums of money for different merchants in Edmonton. On February 15, 1899, Sergt. Anderson was again sent to Peace River Landing over the same route, having with him on this trip flat sleds and ponies, also a quantity of mail matter. He returned March 20, 1899, bringing back a large mail, his ponies and material being in good condition.

When circumstances would permit, patrols visited Athabasca Landing, Saddle Lake, Edna, Manawan, Lac la Biche, Whitefish Lake, Vermillion Lakes, Crooked Rapids, the Galician and German settlements; also the Lobstick settlement and Victoria.

In August last in accordance with instructions received, I placed a detachment at Edna for the purpose of patrolling the Galician settlements. This detachment proved of great service and had a good effect generally. There is no doubt that more patrolling should be done, but with so few men at headquarters, the amount of increased police work, owing to the great influx of settlers, and the large number of prisoners to be guarded, it was impossible to do more than was done.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

All demands that were made on the police were promptly attended to. An 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.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division during the year has been fair, but in the early part of it three constables were dismissed for serious breaches of discipline.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

Setting up and arm drill was carried out during the winter months, and also during the summer when men were available. All available men were put through the annual target practice.

LECTURES.

Lectures were delivered weekly during the winter months by Veterinary Staff Sergt. 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, but it would be in the interests of good order if a larger quantity could be forwarded and kept in stock.

RECRUITS.

Four good recruits were engaged in this district during the year. Five non-commissioned officers and five constables were re-engaged, six constables were discharged by expiration of term of service, and one constable was discharged by purchase.

HEALTH.

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

HORSES.

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

One case of typhoid occurred, but the horse in question is now recovering.

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

Three horses died from diseases; seven remounts and three pack ponies were purchased during the year.

The horses travelled 87,618 miles during the past year, and the train dogs 2,734 miles.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY.

The arms of the division are in good order and condition, all requiring repair being sent to Regina.

I have no artillery in my charge.

DESERTIONS.

There were no desertions from this division during the year.

HARNES AND SADDLERY.

The harness is in good condition; one set of single harness was condemned and sold, one double set of light wheel harness was received. The saddlery is also in good condition and repair.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order and condition and sufficient for our present needs.

FORAGE.

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

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Fort Saskatchewan | 30 cts. per bush. |
| Edmonton | 32½ " |
| Red Deer | 30 " |

Owing to the wet season, hay was scarce and difficult to obtain, but it was cheaper than in the previous year.

Prices are as follows :—

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Fort Saskatchewan, 65 | \$9 90 per ton. |
| " " 65 | 6 25 " |
| Edmonton | 8 00 " |
| St. Albert | 6 90 " |
| Red Deer | 5 00 " |

This year coal is being principally used at Fort Saskatchewan, only a small quantity of wood being contracted for, which costs \$1.85 per cord.

Contract prices of coal are as follows :—

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Fort Saskatchewan | \$2 40 per ton. |
| Edmonton | 2 25 " |
| St. Albert | 3 00 " |

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES.

The Government Telegraph Service has a wire running from Edmonton east via Battleford to Qu'Appelle with offices at Fort Saskatchewan village and Fort Saskatchewan (barracks), Victoria, Saddle Lake, Moose Creek, Onion Lake, Fort Pitt, Henrietta, Saskatoon and Touchwood. A wire is still in use from Father Lacombe's Half-breed colony at Egg Lake north.

The Roman Catholic Mission at St. Albert has a private telephone line from the Bishop's Palace to the church at Morinville near Little Egg Lake, a distance of twelve miles.

The barracks at Edmonton are connected with the barracks at St. Albert by telephone.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire engine, complete with all hose appliances, &c., is kept in a small building situated in the centre of the barrack square, and in close proximity to all the buildings, except the hospital. A tank which holds 2,500 gallons of water, is situated under the engine-house, and is kept full, 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, &c.

Two hundred feet of additional hose is required, as present quantity 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 wind-mill 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 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.

The new road to Lesser Slave Lake, via old Fort Assiniboine, was again gone over during the past summer and improved, but still requires more work to be done on it, as I understand that the wet season caused some of the corduroy work to be washed out of place.

BRIDGES.

Several new bridges were built during the past year, but others are needed in various localities.

Owing to the floods in the Saskatchewan River, several bridges were moved out of place by the water backing up and now require repairs.

The bridge over the Saskatchewan River is now in course of erection and it is stated, that it will be finished and ready for use by next spring.

FERRIES.

There are eight ferries in operation in this district, viz., two at Edmonton, one at Victoria, one at Crooked Rapids, 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 Athabasca River, near the ruins of old Fort Assiniboine, one on the Pembina River 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 300 gallons of wine and whisky were cancelled by members of my command doing duty in the prohibited districts.

GLANDERS, LUMPY JAW AND TYPHOID FEVER.

I am of the opinion that glanders is almost exterminated from the district as only four cases have been reported, which were promptly dealt with by my veterinary staff-sergeant. This I consider most favourable, considering the number of horses brought into the different localities. Cases of lumpy jaw are now quite rare. Blackleg has not caused any serious loss and much may be attributed to the adoption of the preventative inoculation. Typhoid fever has not caused such serious losses as in previous years, but still exists to a considerable extent.

SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

There has been a large influx of new settlers into the district this year, and as this part of the country has been visited by numerous delegates, it is fair to suppose that a number may be expected next season.

The crops have been good, but owing to the wet weather they did not ripen as well as in previous years. The money value of the agricultural implements sold in

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

Edmonton and Strathcona was \$285, 213. At Wetaskewin, the following agricultural implements were sold, viz. :—

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Binders..... | 38 |
| Mowers..... | 90 |
| Rakes..... | 45 |
| Ploughs..... | 42 |
| Harrows..... | 16 |
| Wagons..... | 49 |

The above shows that the district is progressing and money plentiful.

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 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, geese and prairie chicken were very plentiful this year. Elk and deer are said to be increasing owing to a better enforcement of the game laws, particularly as regards roving Indians, and as soon as certain bands, who are not yet brought under the ordinance, are placed on the same footing as the others, protection of all kinds of deer will be assured.

FISHERIES.

As far as possible with our limited strength, 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.

A few iron cots were received during the year, but more are required to complete, as we are still using a number of wooden ones. The rest of the furniture is complete.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BARRACKS.

Very few improvements were made during the year. A coal shed 24 feet x 16 feet 8 inches wide, was built by police labour, material the only cost. Slight repairs were made to several of the buildings by our own carpenter.

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, but five cases of horse stealing occurred.

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 four trains weekly instead of three, as in the last year.

CANTEEN.

Owing to the small number of men now at headquarters, the canteen is at present closed.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by yourself in January and May, and by the Assistant Commissioner in September.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am glad to say that this year, prairie fires have been conspicuous by their absence, owing, I think, to more carefulness on the part of the settlers, and also to the early snowfall in this part of the country, which prevented fires from running.

CRIME.

During the past year there has been quite an increase of serious cases of crime over last year, some of these being as follows :—

D. McFadden, arrested at Calgary, February 11, 1889, for seduction, sentenced to three years in Regina jail.

Rance Williams, arrested on February 24, 1889, for burglary, sentenced to three years at Stony Mountain.

Pay-i-u and Nape-so-sus, arrested at Smoky River, in the unorganized Territories, for the murder of Louis Moostod, a supposed Wehtigo. Pay-i-u was dis-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

charged, and Nape-so-sus sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Fort Saskatchewan guard-room for manslaughter.

Mary Bruchal, sentenced to one year in Regina jail for a series of thefts.

Mrs. Mary E. Hagle, arrested October 19, as an accessory to the murder of her husband, Nelson Hagle, committed for trial at Calgary.

T. A. Quigley, arrested near Kamloops by Sergeant Aston, October 30, committed for trial for the murder of Nelson Hagle. This murder was committed in June, 1898, and Staff-Sergeant Evans, of the N.W.M.P. detachment at Red Deer, has been working on the case from that date, but only obtained sufficient evidence to justify the arrest of the above parties in October, 1899.

Paul Sabourin, arrested near Fort Providence, in the unorganized Territories, on May 31, for the murder of his brother's wife, sentenced to be hung on December 22, 1899.

There were confined in the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan during the year 5 female prisoners and 98 males, total, 103; and at Edmonton 30 male prisoners, who did not come to Fort Saskatchewan.

I attach a summary of crimes in the district :

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Offences against the person..... | 51 |
| Mischief..... | 4 |
| Theft..... | 53 |
| Offences against the Indian Act..... | 8 |
| Offences against the Liquor Act..... | 5 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 108 |
| Insanity..... | 3 |
| Housebreaking.... | 2 |
| Total..... | 234 |

INCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

The government having decided to make a treaty with the Indians of the north, an escort of two non-commissioned officers, seven constables and one special constable, under command of Inspector Snyder, were detailed to accompany the Commissioners. I am informed that this escort performed the duties required of it in a most efficient manner.

During the year five cases of suicide and attempted suicide occurred; the first was a particularly painful one. A young man named William Rowland and a young girl, Lottie Brunette, took poison together, both dying from the effects. This occurred on April 21, 1899. On April 22, one Archie Rowland, brother of the above William Rowland, attempted to commit suicide, but was taken into custody before he accomplished his purpose. He was allowed to go on the plea that he was temporarily unhinged with grief at the loss of his brother. During the month of April a man named Van Arum attempted suicide by poison. He did not succeed, as he did not take enough. He was arrested before he could make a second attempt, and committed for trial; he was cautioned and discharged. On June 24, a young Galician girl named Maggie Kispon, having had some trouble with her employers, attempted to drown herself by jumping into the river. A policeman crossing on the ferry saw her, jumped in and pulled her out. He arrested and brought her to the guard-room. Her father was communicated with, and on his promising to look after her, she was, on account of her extreme youth, allowed to go.

The following accidents also occurred. On September 28 last, a young lad named Houston, living in the Beaver Hills, was out shooting, and when climbing over a fence, he pulled the gun after him by the muzzle; it exploded, and he received the charge in his body, causing instant death. The coroner viewed the

body, but did not consider it necessary to hold an inquest. On September 28, a farmer named J. Gensen, whilst getting water out of the Battle River, drove in too far, and his team being carried away by the current, in endeavouring to save them, he and they were drowned together. On the morning of October 19, a farmer named Andrew Grant was found dead in a farm-yard at Spruce Grove. It appears that he left Edmonton on the previous evening, and got intoxicated on the road, having with him two bottles of whisky. The team ran away and bolting into the yard, came in contact with some obstacle, and he was thrown out and killed on the spot. On August 27, the assistant matron of the Red Deer Indian Industrial School, named Miss Maud Waldbrook, mysteriously disappeared. No trace of her has been found up to this date.

On August 14, the district was visited by the Main circus, which exhibited at Strathcona. It was an excellent show, and well patronized by a delighted audience, Being well managed, no case of police intervention occurred; it was under police supervision whilst in the district.

On November 15, the district was visited by the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of Interior, who addressed a large meeting of the citizens of Edmonton and the surrounding country in Robertson's Hall.

The following new post offices were opened during the year, viz.: Wostok and Ross Creek, in the Victoria electoral district.

In the month of April, Inspector Routledge, who had returned from a patrol to Fort Resolution, was sent back to his division at Maple Creek.

I have pleasure in bringing to your notice the good and efficient services of Staff-Sergt. Evans and Sergt. Aston of my division, in bringing to justice the suspected murderers of the late Nelson Hagle, of Lacombe; more than a year elapsed from the time of the murder, in June, 1898, until the arrest of Mrs. Hagle in October, 1899, during which time Staff-Sergt. Evans was quietly and steadily working on this case, which he ultimately brought to a successful termination. The smart arrest of the other, T. A. Quigley, near Kamloops, B.C., by Sergt. Aston was not only most creditable to himself but to the force generally. The good work done by Corporal Trotter of the Fort Resolution detachment calls for commendation. These non-commissioned officers, several hundred miles from headquarters, had to face not only great difficulties and hardships, but also danger to their lives before they succeeded in arresting and bringing to Fort Saskatchewan the murderers Pay-i-u, Nape-so-us and Paul Sabourin.

I have again respectfully to point out, that the strength of the police in this district is not adequate to its needs, which are, owing to the large increase in population, daily growing more urgent. The men now comprising the division are mostly recruits and generally very young, they know nothing of the country and very little of police duties and owing to the weakness of the division it is impossible to give them the training they require, and should receive. To give you an idea of what I mean, I may say that when I had experienced, well-trained men to send out on duty, in many cases one man was sufficient to perform the duty required, but now in most cases it requires two men as owing to the new man not knowing the country, he must have with him a guide to show him the way to the place to which he has to go. I could say more on this subject, but I am sure that you fully understand the disadvantages under which we are now labouring. In dealing with the Galician settlements in this district, the want of intelligent and trustworthy interpreters is a great drawback; I have now one enlisted man speaking Galician well, who has been of great use to me, but one more is absolutely necessary for me to deal properly and intelligently with matters and questions which are continually coming before me in connection with the above people.

In conclusion, although I have adverted to the weakness of the force in this district, I may say that I have endeavoured to carry out all duties required of us as efficiently as possible with the means at my command, but I am free to confess, that more is now required of us than with our present strength and means we are able

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

properly to perform, and from present appearances the work of the force is more likely to increase than decrease.

I forward herewith the Annual Medical and Veterinary reports, Criminal Returns, Table of Distances and Distribution State.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

A. H. GRIESBACH,
Supt. Commanding "G" Division and District.

APPENDIX D

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. B. MOFFATT, "A"
DIVISION.NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "A" DIVISION,
MAPLE CREEK, December 1, 1899.The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

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

The district is in a most prosperous condition, and the live stock industry, in which almost the entire population may be said to be engaged, to a greater or lesser extent, is bringing large sums of money into the country.

I doubt very much whether there is in the whole of Canada a district where all the residents are in such easy circumstances as they are here.

A reference to the table of exports and imports of cattle, horses, sheep, and wool, will show to what proportions the industry has grown, and when it is remembered that the district for its size is a very sparsely settled one, it is evident that when over \$550,000, which these exports represent, is paid over to the owners of stock, a goodly share is coming to each.

The imports also show that the settlers have not lost any faith in their enterprise, as the cattle brought in exceed those shipped by over 3,000 head, and exceed importations of last year by nearly 10,000 head.

Of horses there were 401 brought in from other parts of the Territories by rail and 486 by road from the United States; the exports were about the same number, principally to Manitoba and the eastern parts of the Territories.

Maple Creek being the only customs port of entry in the district, all horses are brought here to pay duty.

The imports of sheep are thoroughbred rams from Manitoba and Ontario; the bulls brought in were also thoroughbreds for the improvement of stock.

Exports of sheep are at this date 2,000 less than last year, but there are over that number in the immediate neighbourhood of Maple Creek village already contracted for and awaiting cold weather for shipment to Winnipeg and British Columbia markets where they will be slaughtered on arrival. I hear that this is the case also in other parts of the district, so that no doubt before the end of the present month the output of sheep will greatly exceed former years.

The past season has been very favourable to the ranchmen in point of weather.

Last December was exceedingly mild, and although during January, February and March very cold weather was experienced, still there was very little snow on the ground to prevent animals obtaining all the feed they wanted.

It was not until April and May that snow to any extent fell in this district, and at that season one would naturally expect that the winter was over, but on May 1, a snowstorm set in and continued without the slightest intermission for forty-eight hours, when it lay on the ground to a depth of from two to three feet. After a long winter, with cattle becoming weaker, and cows dropping their calves, such a storm

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

made stock-owners very anxious about their herds. Many of them made strenuous endeavours in the midst of the storm to get their cattle into their ranches, and a few succeeded to some extent.

Fortunately when the storm abated warm weather supervened, and the rays of the sun being then strong, the snow disappeared very rapidly.

The month of May and early part of June were dry, but from the middle of June until the end of September there was a succession of showers occurring almost daily. The ranchmen at this time feared they would not be able to get any hay cured, in fact they were not able to cut any in low-lying places, but the rains produced a most luxuriant crop on the bench lands, from which they have been able to supply themselves, and the beautiful mild weather that has been enjoyed here this fall has cured all the standing feed without any frost.

Stock of all kinds are entering upon the coming winter in excellent condition, and as there is no lack of feed anywhere, should pull through with a minimum percentage of loss if the winter is not worse than the average.

EXPORTS.

| From. | Cattle. | Horses. | Sheep. | Wool. |
|--------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | | Lbs. |
| Maple Creek | 4,599 | 296 | 3,042 | 128,000 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 2,627 | 376 | 1,743 | 52,300 |
| Walsh..... | 1,128 | 8 | 2,941 | 64,000 |
| Swift Current..... | 132 | | 2,600 | 64,000 |
| Rush Lake..... | 957 | | | |
| Stair..... | 1,703 | 125 | 370 | 24,000 |
| Totals..... | 11,146 | 805 | 10,696 | 332,300 |

IMPORTS.

| At. | Cattle. | Horses. | | Sheep. | Bulls, Thoroughbred. |
|--------------------|---------|----------|----------|--------|----------------------|
| | | By Rail. | By Road. | | |
| Maple Creek..... | 2,742 | 10 | 486 | 48 | 36 |
| Medicine Hat..... | 2,900 | 317 | | 60 | |
| Walsh..... | 990 | | | 52 | |
| Swift Current..... | 200 | | | 50 | 3 |
| Rush Lake..... | 5,000 | | | | |
| Stair..... | 2,352 | 74 | | | |
| Totals..... | 14,184 | 401 | 486 | 210 | 39 |

CRIME.

One hundred and twenty-five (125) cases were heard by magistrates in this district during the past year.

As will be seen by the summary attached, over one-third were under section 207 of the Criminal Code. Drunk and disorderly, twenty-nine; vagrancy, seventeen.

Of the cases of theft, two were tried before Mr. Justice Scott, and convicted, and one is now waiting trial before the Supreme Court at the next sitting, while the remaining nine were disposed of summarily.

The number of cases of stealing rides on Canadian Pacific Railway is much less than for many years past, this is not due to any lack of vigilance on our part, but the tramp element is less numerous than formerly.

In the case of perjury cited, no prosecution was produced by the Crown Prosecutor at the trial, and accused was released.

Henry Von Hyden was committed for trial by a magistrate at Medicine Hat, charged with attempt to murder one Albert Fitch; he was sent for trial at Medicine Hat, before the Supreme Court in session on November 2, but as the complainant had left the neighbourhood and could not be found the case was adjourned until next sitting, the prisoner being released on his own recognizance by Mr. Justice Scott.

Two cases of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, are awaiting trial.

For the offence of house-breaking, a prisoner is undergoing a sentence of six months imprisonment, with hard labour, in our guard-room, imposed by Mr. Justice Scott on June 20 last.

Of the five cases recorded of supplying liquor to Indians, one was dismissed, and conviction and imprisonment resulted in the other four.

Under the Masters and Servants Ordinance, eight cases of non-payment of wages came up, in most of which an order for payment was made.

Breaches of Liquor License Ordinance, eight cases, all occurred in Medicine Hat, and include the furnishing of liquor to interdicted persons. It was in this connection that the charge of perjury before mentioned arose.

There were five insane persons given into our hands, four of whom were adjudged of unsound mind, and committed to Regina jail, pending the issuance of a warrant for their removal to Brandon Asylum, the other was a passenger on the Canadian Pacific Railway who had been acting queerly, but it was afterwards discovered his manner was the result of excessive drinking, whereupon he was released on his recovery.

The case of breach of Brand Ordinance was a well-known shipper of cattle omitting to have animals inspected by the local inspector of brands, before being loaded on cars. A fine of \$20 and costs was inflicted.

SUMMARY of Criminal and other Cases.

| Nature of Offence. | No. | Nature of Offence. | No. |
|--|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Drunk and disorderly..... | 29 | Receiving stolen goods..... | 1 |
| Vagrancy..... | 17 | Gambling..... | 1 |
| Assault..... | 11 | Supplying liquor to Indians..... | 5 |
| Theft..... | 12 | Non-payment of wages..... | 8 |
| Appropriating cattle or horses..... | 2 | Cruelty to animals..... | 2 |
| Stealing a ride on Canadian Pacific Railway..... | 15 | Breach liquor license ordinance..... | 8 |
| Carrying concealed weapons..... | 2 | " brand ordinance..... | 1 |
| Perjury..... | 1 | " prairie fire ordinance..... | 1 |
| Attempted murder..... | 1 | Insanity..... | 5 |
| Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm..... | 2 | | |
| House-breaking..... | 1 | Total cases..... | 125 |

AMERICAN CATTLE

Are still a source of great annoyance to settlers on the south side of the Cypress Hills, particularly towards Medicine Lodge numerous instances have occurred where ranchers have lost several days at a time searching for their own cattle taken off their usual ranges by these intruders, and at other times have had to ride miles driving tramp cattle away from their home ranches only to find them back again in the course of a few days.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

I understand that the Medicine Hat Stock Association has memorialized the Hon. the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Customs on this subject; the grievance being more felt amongst their members on the western end of the Cypress Hills than towards the eastern portion.

The American round-up parties went through the southern portion of the district in the spring and fall, and took past our detachments, on the south side of the hills, a large number of American cattle, 4,018 being taken past Ten Mile, and 8,465 past East End, but as the spring round-up is for calves, and that in the fall for beef, those animals not required at the time are turned loose and soon return to their accustomed haunts on this side of the line.

CUSTOMS.

Collections to the amount of one thousand five hundred and two dollars and sixty-six cents (\$1,502.66) were made during the year and remitted to the collector of customs at Calgary up to July 1, after that date to the collector at Lethbridge, in accordance with the instructions to that effect from the department.

This amount was almost entirely for horses from Montana, of which 486 head were imported.

CONDUCT

Of the division under my command has been very good.

HEALTH

Of the men during the past year has been very good, no cases of illness of a serious nature having occurred.

Reg. No. 3124, Constable Burke, P., was thrown from a remount horse he was exercising, and sustained a dislocation of the first finger of his left hand. It was considered advisable by S. Sgt. McNamara, in medical charge, to send him to the hospital at Medicine Hat, where he was under treatment for about one month; it is not considered probable that his finger will regain its flexibility.

On November 17, Reg. No. 3383, Constable Forsyth, H.R., was cleaning his arms in the town station when he accidentally shot himself through the calf of his right leg with a 38-calibre Smith and Weston revolver.

The ball was extracted and wound dressed and the patient brought to the hospital, where he is still under treatment, and doing well; it is not thought that any permanent injury will result.

HORSES.

There are at present 52 horses in the division, 27 saddle and 25 team.

Seven remounts were purchased here, and four were shipped here from Calgary.

Seventeen horses were cast and sold during the summer, for which fairly good prices were realized.

One mare (No. 2176) was destroyed in consequence of being so badly cut in the hocks by a barbed wire fence while on herd that her recovery would have been impossible.

A good many of the horses at present on the strength are becoming old and worn out. These should be cast in the spring and replaced by young horses.

There are 15 horses on herd for the winter at Mr. Peacock's ranche on Hay Creek, and 17 in the stables for duty, the remainder being distributed amongst the various detachments, as shown in the distribution state of division herewith.

The mileage of horses during the past year was 89,556 miles.

HARNESSES.

The harness in possession of division is sufficient for our requirements, and is in very fair order. Until very recently there was no one in the division competent to make necessary repairs, and this work had to be done by a saddler in the village. A constable on transfer to Macleod during the summer was kept here for a couple of weeks, who made repairs to the harness and saddlery necessary at that time.

INDIANS.

There are a few stragglers through the district, who reside principally near Medicine Hat and in the vicinity of this place.

A census was taken recently for the information of the Indian Commissioner, which shows a total of 137, of which 49 are children, 8 are Chippewas, the others Crees.

They are generally peaceable, and seldom give any trouble. Four were arrested during the past year, three for being drunk, and one for theft; a conviction resulted in each case, and was punished by imprisonment.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

This post has not been at all well supplied in this respect during the past year. During the last few days, however, we have received a small supply of articles required, and issues will be made to the N. C. O.'s and men.

I beg leave to draw your attention to my remarks on the subject of canvas clothing and headgear in my report of last year. In this district especially, where nearly all the work of the division is on the prairie away from the railway, I think a change on the lines suggested should be made.

DRILL.

The regular course of setting up drill was commenced in February, and continued for two months, the sergeant-major instructing, the other non-commissioned officers taking their turn in putting the squad through.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The annual practice of division was commenced on August 14 and completed as far as was found practicable on November 3. Seven non-commissioned officers and constables stationed on the detachments could not be brought in to compete, as I had no men in the post available to relieve them.

Reg. No. 3178 Constable Huxley, E.J., made the highest scores in both carbine and revolver practice, his score being 276 and 139 respectively.

TRANSPORT

In possession of the division is in good order and sufficient for our requirements.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

As mentioned in my report of last year, it was the intention of the North-west government to survey and declare a public highway the old trail from the Four Mile Coulee and Fort Walsh to the village of Maple Creek. This has been done, and the road is marked in places with survey mounds.

The work included a bridge where the trail crossed Maple Creek, near our barracks, and this has been finished within the last few days.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

The bridge itself is a steel superstructure set on piles driven in either bank, and is a very substantial affair. There is a long approach to it on the west side, which is a dump of earth similar to a railway embankment, but if the bridge had been placed across the creek where the measurements were taken for it, this dump would not have been necessary, as the bridge would have reached from bank to bank, level with each other.

Since I reported to you during the fall that the approach on the west side was too narrow, and unsafe to drive over, it has been widened four feet and substantial posts and rails placed on each side.

Some grading is required to make a road and carry off surface water, and I hope that this will be done early in the spring.

Another bridge has been built across the creek on the road allowance, about 2½ miles south of the barracks. This was rendered a necessary work from the only good crossing being fenced in by a homesteader, on the trail to the hills, where most of the hay and wood is hauled from.

During the summer the North-west government sent a man with boring machinery to clean out the well in the village of Maple Creek, which had again become choked with sand from the bottom. In performing this work it was discovered that the iron pipe or casing had not been sunk to the bottom. After considerable delay the work was finished and the well handed over to the village authorities.

The villagers have provided themselves with a new pump driven by a wind-mill on a 50-foot steel tower, but through some defect or want of knowledge of the machinery, it only worked a few days and then broke down, and the primitive method of hauling water two miles in a tank had to be resumed.

FENCES.

I would beg to draw to your attention that the North-west ordinance regarding fences is furnishing protection altogether to the person who erects them, and none whatever to the owner of stock who has animals injured by an illegal barbed wire fence.

There are numerous barbed wire fences in this district, that while they were kept in a thorough state of repair, would come up to the standard of a legal fence, but some of them are not yet completed to bring them to that standard, while others have wires down in places, thus being a menace to the safety of animals.

Of course there is a civil remedy whereby an owner may sue for damages caused to his stock, but in a great many cases there would be nothing found to satisfy a judgment against the owner of the so-called fence, and the owner of the injured and maimed animals would have his trouble for his pains.

I would suggest that a penalty clause should be inserted in the ordinance giving power to a magistrate to punish any one maintaining a dangerous boundary fence. This provision was in the old ordinance, which for some reason was repealed.

RAILROADS, ASSISTANCE TO.

None was asked for or afforded during the past year.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPH.

The telephone line from the village to barracks is the only one in the district. The instruments are antiquated, and are becoming worn out, requiring frequent repairs.

QUARANTINE.

An outbreak of mange among cattle kept our veterinary inspectors very busy. Very little of the disease was found in this part of the district, but it was more pre-

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

valent in the settlement of Josefsburg and Plume Creek, and amongst the bulls, which were being close herded at Egg Lake.

A veterinary non-commissioned officer accompanied the round-up in the spring in this sub-district, and examined all cattle gathered. Only two cases of mange and four or five of actinomycosis were discovered.

Mr. Hargrave, V.S., of Medicine Hat, was employed by you to accompany the Medicine Hat district round-up for the same purpose, where but very few cases were discovered at that time.

The district was quarantined after the discovery of mange amongst the bulls on herd on July 1, and active steps were taken to have infected animals, and those that had come into contact with them, treated.

Dipping stations were commenced, one at Goose Lake, near our Medicine Lodge detachment for Medicine Hat district, and one at Spring Creek, seventeen miles south of the barracks, for these ranges. They were not commenced early enough to have them completed in time to treat any cattle this season before cold weather set in, but on an inspection made recently of the station at Goose Lake by Staff-Sergt. Richards, and at Spring Creek by myself, it was found that both could be completed to commence dipping diseased animals as early in the spring as was found desirable.

Cattle for shipment were examined on their ranges up to October 1, when you ordered that they were to be inspected at point of shipment.

Reports from the non-commissioned officers employed on Quarantine duty have been forwarded to you, besides which they have also submitted an annual report.

During the month of August you instructed me to send to meet an American round-up party said to be coming over to this side to gather all American stock. Reg. No. 995, Sergt. Hynes and two constables were detailed for the duty, and left here on August 25; they remained out until October 2, but saw nothing of any special American party. Reports were received from Sergt. Hynes from time to time, from the detachments of 'K' division at Pendant d'Oreille and Writing on Stone, and from Medicine Lodge, which were forwarded for your information.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been none in the district during the past year that did any damage. One was started in the Four Mile Coulee which burnt over about 100 acres before being extinguished. The man suspected of kindling it was summoned before Inspector Routledge, J.P., but there was not sufficient evidence to convict.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

It was considered desirable that our detachment at Medicine Hat should have quarters in a central part of the town, and a building suitable could not be rented for the purpose of a station. I, therefore, recommended that one of the buildings at the old barracks should be moved and re-erected on a suitable site.

Your authority being obtained, a contract was entered into with Mr. W. Tom, a local carpenter and builder, to move the building formerly use as the sergeants' mess, and erect and make any alterations required on lots acquired in the town by the police department.

For stable accommodation, a contract was made with the same party to remove and re-erect a building 24x24 feet that had been used as the blacksmith's shop.

These contracts were satisfactorily completed and buildings occupied by our detachment early in the summer; it is found that they are much more convenient for police purposes and more conducive to the comfort of our men than any building that could be rented.

At this post the new guard-room was completed and taken into use on May 26. It is a great boon to the N. C. and men doing guard duty, besides being

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

safer for the custody of prisoners, while from a sanitary point of view the improvement is incalculable.

The men's barrack and mess-room was refloored, and the mess-room, which leaked badly, reshingled.

A new floor was laid in the upper part of the Q. M. Store, thus greatly adding to the warmth of the building and giving more space.

A partition dividing the orderly-room into an office for the clerk, and a private one for the officer commanding was erected and the whole plastered afresh.

Plastering was done throughout the barracks where required and the whole kalsomined.

The guard-room was painted outside, and the inside of any building requiring it was also done up.

With the exception of the expense for material, these improvements cost very little as the greater part of the whole work was done by prison labour. We had in the guard-room a prisoner who, though committed for trial, volunteered to work; he was a stonemason and plasterer, and all his work cost was the expense for lime and a few bricks to rebuild chimneys. Another prisoner undergoing sentence of six months hard labour, is a painter by trade, and one who thoroughly understands his business, he has done all the kalsomining and painting both in buildings and transport.

I desire to call your attention to the state of the shingles on the roofs of the buildings on the square; most of them are becoming rotten and leaky. The main barrack-room is especially bad in that respect, and an appropriation should be made to enable them to be reshingled next spring.

DETACHMENTS

Of "A" Division, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are Medicine Hat, which consists of one corporal and one constable, Swift Current and the town station at Maple Creek, where one constable at each place is stationed.

On the south side of the Cypress Hills are East End, with one sergeant and two constables. Farwell, one special constable, Ten Mile has one corporal and two constables, and Medicine Lodge, a sergeant and one constable.

Until very lately two constables were at Medicine Lodge; one of these was transferred for duty in the Yukon district, and I have not been able to replace him on that detachment, being so short-handed in the post.

These outposts in the hills are all short-handed, and with the strength of the division at its present state I am unable to strengthen them. Medicine Lodge particularly should have at least three men, and a sergeant in charge, making its strength four. They have a large district to patrol, including the Josefsburg settlement, and instructions have been received that this place must be visited weekly.

Again, an order was received that during winter months all patrols are to consist of not less than two men, thus, at Medicine Lodge, the place would have to be left alone, and all the horses taken or orders disregarded.

East End and Ten Mile should also have another man, more especially during the winter months. At Farwell, which is a link in the chain of communication, there is not much patrolling to be done, but had there not been a settler in the immediate vicinity of the detachment it would not be desirable to have one man alone all winter.

The detachment buildings are all log structures, and have to be mudded up and white-washed with white clay very frequently, as the summer rains wash the mud off. I would suggest the advisability of next summer having all the buildings properly plastered with lime, and the work done by outside labour, thus saving the men a great deal of dirty work and time that could more profitably be used in patrolling their sub-districts.

INSPECTIONS

Of the outposts have been made by myself as frequently as was found possible during the summer.

The post is inspected daily by the orderly officer, and weekly, each Saturday at noon, by the commanding officer.

The Assistant Commissioner inspected the barracks on January 9 and September, 13, and the Commissioner on July 6, August 19 and 26.

FORAGE

Supplied on contract this year has been of good quality.

There was some difficulty in getting our hay supply owing to the extremely wet season, as the hay contracted for, is cut on irrigated or low-lying land. The contractors were not able to get at it; it is, however, now all in stack, and the quality is, if anything, superior to that hitherto furnished.

DISTRIBUTION State, "A" Division, Maple Creek, November 30, 1899.

| Station. | Superintendent. | Inspectors. | Staff Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constabls. | Special Constables. | Total. | Horses. | | Total. |
|--|-----------------|-------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | Saddle. | Team. | |
| On Canadian Pacific Railway— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Headquarters of Division..... | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 21 | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Medicine Hat..... | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Swift Current..... | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Maple Creek, town station..... | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Cypress Hills— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East End..... | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Farwell..... | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Ten Mile..... | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Medicine Lodge..... | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Calgary on transfer to Yukon District..... | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| Herd..... | | | | | | | | | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| Total strength..... | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 5 | 36 | 27 | 25 | 52 |

STRENGTH OF DIVISION.

The attached Distribution State shows a total of 36 of all ranks, including 4 special constables.

There are only 9 constables at headquarters of division, every one of whom are what is known as "employed men," some of them are employed in double capacities.

Two sergeants are shown present, but one whose term of service expires in February was granted a furlough without pay, to proceed to South Africa; the other will be discharged on December 5.

One of the corporals shown is in charge of the Q.M. stores, the other division orderly.

The 2 constables shown as at Calgary on transfer to Yukon are of course lost to this division and still further reduces the strength.

To properly perform the police duties of this district, which is a large one, where the stock-raising industry is so extensively carried on from Rush Lake on the east to the Red Deer River and Langevin on the west, and from the south branch of the Saskatchewan River to the boundary line, with settlers and ranchmen at each ex-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

tremity, requires, at a very low estimate, 50 non-commissioned officers and men. The detachments could, with this strength, be put on a proper footing and flying patrols sent from headquarters to visit outlying districts not covered by the regular ones without upsetting all arrangements and details in the post as is now the case if a couple of men happen to be required for any special duty.

During the past summer we have had constantly four or more prisoners (at one time there were sixteen). Amongst these there has always been one or more either 'off work,' on the sick report, or in some way not available for work ; these must be kept under escort in guard-room while the others were out at work, also under escort. When there was a larger number of prisoners it necessitated more constables to escort them when set at labour in different parts of the barracks, but at no time could less than two men be detailed for the duty.

I am forwarding herewith the reports of Staff-Sergeants McNamara and Coristine of the medical and veterinary work performed by each respectively, also a list of criminal and other cases tried in the district.

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, WITH REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENT C.
CONSTANTINE, MOOSOMIN SUB-DISTRICT ; STAFF-
SERGT. WATSON, WOOD MOUNTAIN, AND
SERGT. BYRNE, ESTEVAN SUB-
DISTRICT.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, DEPOT DIVISION,
REGINA, December 1, 1899.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for depot division and headquarters district, together with reports from Supt. Constantine for Moosomin and Saltcoats sub-districts ; Staff-Sergt. Watson, for Wood Mountain district ; Sergt. Byrne, of Estevan sub-district, and Staff-Sergt. Ayre, veterinary staff-sergeant at Regina.

GENERAL.

Assiniboia as a whole has been very prosperous during the past year. Many of the farmers and ranchers are putting up excellent buildings, and are hiring more help than has ever been done in previous years, and are getting a greater acreage under cultivation. One improvement which is well marked, especially in the more advanced districts, is the tendency to beautify both the inside and outside of dwelling-houses as well as the surrounding premises, many planting trees, &c., around a plot of ground which is planted with flowers, vegetables and small fruits, thereby earning a nice little sum each year and making their places more pleasant and homelike. Not only is this true of the English-speaking portion of the population, but it is gradually spreading into some of the older settlements of foreigners.

CROPS.

In general all crops have been good this season, and the ground is in good condition for another year, due to the fact of the large amount of rain making the ground soft and facilitating the breaking and working of same.

The wheat crop is above the average, although in some parts the early frost in August injured the yield, but not the sample of the grain. Owing to the late harvest and a few of the farmers becoming afraid of frost, some cut their grain too green and thus spoiled the quality, in fact, it is reported that one farmer near Regina cut his crop so green that the elevator companies would not accept his wheat at any price on account of the tendency of such grain to heat in the elevators.

The districts most affected with frost were Chickney, Lorlie, Pleasant Forks, Abernethy and the north-east portion of Kemlis district. A hailstorm about the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

middle of August passed in an easterly direction over File Hills and north of Lohke, but luckily not passing over much of the wheat district. In no district has the wheat crop been a failure. During the past year prices have been as high as the past two years; the average price now for No. 1 hard is 51 cents per bushel, being a little lower than in the earlier part of the season, the price then being about 58 cents.

The potato crop was poor in most localities, owing, no doubt, to the early frost, and unless large quantities are shipped into this part of the country, the price will be very high before spring.

The hay crop was good, with the exception of low-lying meadows, which were either too wet to cut or the grass was too rank to make good hay when cut, but the extra-crop of the higher lands will be more than ample to supply the wants of the farmers and ranchers in the districts where they depend on hay for winter feed. In many districts they cut very little hay for feed, depending on green sheaf oats for horses and cattle.

STOCK.

The growth of grass was very good, and the pasturage most excellent. The cattle industry has become of great importance in Assiniboia. The health of all stock has been good, with the exception of horses, which have suffered somewhat from an epidemic of influenza, which in some localities assumed a very light form, but in others was much more severe and caused the death of quite a few head of horses.

Glanders has given considerable work in this district, and a number of horses have been destroyed which contracted the disease. A marked decrease is shown in the number of cases of lumpy jaw in cattle; there has been much less this year than during the past two years. The evident abatement of this pest and the excellent price paid for beef makes the rancher's prospects very bright. The production of mutton in this district is not carried on to any great extent, which I think is to be regretted, butchers often having to send to Winnipeg and other places for a supply of mutton, which is sometimes not as good quality as that which could be produced here.

SETTLERS.

Settlers are coming into the country rapidly, and in the vicinity of Rouleau, about 30 miles south-west of Regina, 28 homesteads have been taken up by settlers from the east, who are, I understand, a very desirable class of people.

In the Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch district quite a number of new settlers have come in, and are, I hear, going in for ranching on an extensive scale.

A man named Davis, who came from Sweetgrass, U.S.A., into Canada last July and bought most of his cattle in Manitoba, has a herd now of some 500 odd. He intends going extensively into ranching in the Willow Bunch district.

The Doukhobors, 3,994 in number, have been settled in their villages, from Yorkton, during the past year. Their villages are as follows: Devil's Lake, 38 miles N.W. of Yorkton; Kamsack and Wallace, about 30 miles N.E. of Yorkton; Whitesand, and near Fort Pelly, 44 miles north of Yorkton. They are pretty evenly divided up amongst these villages. Five hundred of the men are away working at present, though as many as seven hundred were away during the summer, most of them working on the railroads and a few as farm labourers. Some of the women have gone out as domestic servants, and, I understand, are doing well. They all appear to have made ample provision for the coming winter, and are in good shape to meet the same.

Re the Galicians—Three hundred came in by Yorkton route and one hundred and sixty settled at Beaver Hills, 35 miles west of Yorkton, and are doing extremely well. The remainder are settled in the Crooked Lake colony, 25 miles north of Yorkton.

Most of the Galician young men are out working and a great number of the young girls have gone out as domestic servants. The ranchers and families in the town find this a great boon, as otherwise it would be utterly impossible to obtain female help of any kind.

CRIME.

The attached schedule, which has been prepared from the Offence Sheets of the detachments in Depot Division, shows the number of cases acted upon by the North-west Mounted Police and from the list of the same you will see that the detachments have been kept pretty busy.

There were three rather good captures which I will bring to your notice. The first case I will take is one which Sergt. Byrne of Estevan detachment handled with a good deal of judgment. It would appear that a Swede named John Anderson, who has a ranch near Estevan, found himself during the month of July, 1898, minus 21 head of cattle. He at first thought these cattle had strayed and made diligent inquiry, but it was of no effect. He then appealed to the police and Sergt. Byrne was placed in charge of the case and was sent over the boundary line to Culbertson, Montana, and the following are the facts which he learned from Anderson and others. In the month of July, 1898, one James Jones bought 11 head of cattle from two men who answered the description of two mounted men who had visited Anderson's ranche at Wood End, near Estevan, just before the cattle disappeared. He found that these men's names were Frank Webber and Frank Jones. Now, James Jones, of Culbertson, Montana, gave this Frank Jones and Frank Webber two mares and \$45 cash for 11 head of cattle about the end of July and although James Jones knew that there was something wrong about the transaction, the cattle not being branded, he said nothing barring the bargain being a good one from his point of view; later, however, the transaction got talked about, and a Swede named 'Charlie' told Jones he would write to Anderson. Jones became nervous over the matter and wrote to Anderson himself and hoping to appear in a favourable light, wired to the stock inspector at Fort Benton asking him to come down and take charge of the cattle, which the stock inspector promptly did. The other ten head of cattle were traced to a butcher at Wiliston, who obtained them from a firm named Bell Bros., near Wiliston, Montana.

The identity of these ten head being the property of Anderson could not be proved, although it was well understood that these were the ten head stolen from him. On March 18, 1899, Webber was arrested at Fort Benton, Montana, and brought to Estevan by Sergt. Byrne, he, Webber, waiving extradition. He was tried at Moosomin by His Honour Judge Wetmore on two charges of cattle stealing and was sentenced to five years in penitentiary in both instances, the sentences to run concurrently. His accomplice Jones managed to evade arrest and is still at large, but I have private information that he intends to visit Canadian territory in the spring and I have no doubt that ere long I will be able to record his capture.

Anderson disposed of his eleven head of cattle at a good figure in Montana. This case simply illustrates the advisability of keeping a strong patrol along the boundary. The present reduction of the force in the Estevan district, along the frontier deters the settlers from going into stock-raising to any extent near the boundary line.

The second case was re one Chas. Sinclair, alias Phelps. On July 4, I received the following telegram from G. Spring Rice, J.P., of Pense:—

Suspicion horse and buckboard stolen. Left here yesterday morning for Rice's ranche, but kept south trail past Rice's. Roan horse, open buckboard, stout man about forty.

(Sgd.) G. SPRING RICE.

Upon receipt of this telegram I wired to Staff-Sergt. Watson at Wood Mountain to look out for, and arrest, man for horse stealing, giving description. On July 7 I

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

received a wire from Staff-Sergt. Watson saying that Constables Orman and Campbell had arrested Sinclair at Willow Bunch. Sinclair was brought to Regina and was sentenced to two years in Regina jail by His Honour Judge Richardson. While at Pense, Sinclair, alias Phelps, gave a cheque to Mr. S. G. Marling, storekeeper, of Pense, drawn on the First National Bank, Dakota, U.S.A. Mr. Marling gave Sinclair goods on the cheque and sent it to Regina for collection. The manager of the Union Bank of Canada sent it to the First National Bank, Fargo, who returned it with remark 'No funds,' and stated that Sinclair, alias Phelps, was wanted for various offences in their part of the country. Upon Sinclair being placed in the guard-room at Regina I had his photograph taken, and I wrote to the manager of the First National Bank, Fargo, inclosing one of them and asking if he knew this man. The following is the reply I received :—

FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA, July 26, 1899.

Supt. J. HOWE,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina, Canada.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of the 21st inst., to the manager of the First National Bank, Fargo, will say that we hold a warrant for Charles Sinclair, alias Phelps, for obtaining goods under false pretences from different parties here. This man has been fully identified by merchants and others here.

We want this man badly and will get all necessary papers. Please wire as soon as possible at my expense.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) FRED. A. BAWERS,
Chief of Police, Fargo.

To this letter I sent the following reply on August 1 by wire :—

Sinclair, alias Phelps, sentenced to two years H. L., Regina Jail this morning. Communicate with Crown prosecutor, Mr. T. C. Johnstone, of Regina, *re* any further action you may wish to take.

Again this shows that men should be kept on the boundary line, otherwise this man might have got over into Montana without being heard of.

Another important case was *Queen vs. Somers* alias W. G. Crick.

On August 21, Staff-Sergt. Heffernan was ordered to Qu'Appelle to endeavour to locate W. G. Crick and H. B. Christie, wanted in London, Eng., for theft of £23,000 of Buenos Ayres bonds. He ascertained that early in June they had stopped with a brother of Christie's living north of Qu'Appelle, and then left for Donald, B.C.

On August 26, a warrant having been issued for the arrest of Crick, Staff Sergt. Heffernan left for Donald. Crick and Christie had been there, had spent money freely, and with an outfit of men and pack horses, had gone prospecting to the Tete Jeune Cache, some 200 miles north-west of Donald.

Christie returned soon after, having injured his knee, and went to England, Crick going on to the Cache. While remaining at Donald, Heffernan learned that Crick and party were coming out and might be expected any day.

On Monday the 11th, Crick was arrested by S. Sergt. Heffernan and brought to Donald, where in presence of Inspector Abbott he was searched, but \$66 was all the money found on him. Immediately upon Crick being arrested, Inspector Abbott wired to England to have Christie arrested.

A bunch of keys was found on Crick, two of which looked very much like safe deposit keys. Crick was brought to Regina, arriving here on September 13. Inspector Abbott remained at Golden a few days to make inquiries.

On September 15, S. Sergt. Heffernan and Inspector Abbott went to Qu'Appelle and drove out and interviewed Samuel Christie, and he told them that Crick and his brother had asked him, when there, if he was 'hard up,' and that he had told them he was, and they had each given him \$250.

He thought at the time there was something wrong, but they told him they had made money on the Stock Exchange.

It was also learned from Christie that his brother sailed from New York on August 6. Inspector Abbott left Regina on September 17, with prisoner P. L. Somers alias W. H. Crick in charge. When tried in London, Eng., Crick received four years and Christie three years penal servitude.

I beg to quote the following, which appeared in the London, Eng., *Daily Mail*, which shows the appreciation of the duties performed by Inspector Abbott and others connected with this case.

POLICE OFFICERS AWARDED.

A substantial cheque was yesterday sent by Messrs Neumann and Co., to the city police for division between Detective Inspector Abbott and A. Pentin and other officers who assisted them in securing the arrest and conviction of Crick and Christie, now undergoing penal servitude for the theft of Buenos Ayres bonds to the value of £23,000.

It will be remembered that as soon as Crick and Christie had secured the bonds they succeeded in realizing £8,000 in gold and notes, of which they deposited £6,000 at various railway cloak rooms in London, whence it was subsequently recovered, owing to the announcement in the *Daily Mail* of the arrest of Crick in British Columbia, and of Christie at New Cross.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF CRIMES IN THE HEAD QUARTER'S DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1899.

| | Cases entered. | Convictions | Dismissed, withdrawn and not tried, &c. |
|--|----------------|-------------|---|
| Corruption and disobedience— | | | |
| Obstructing peace officer..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Escaping from justice..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Aiding escape from custody..... | 2 | | 2 |
| Misleading justice— | | | |
| Perjury..... | 2 | | 2 |
| Offences against religion and morals, &c.— | | | |
| Vagrancy..... | 32 | 31 | 1 |
| Drunk and disorderly and creating disturbance..... | 41 | 36 | 5 |
| Using threatening language..... | 8 | 6 | 2 |
| Indecency..... | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Buggery..... | 2 | 2 | |
| Frequenting house of ill-fame..... | 3 | 3 | |
| Inmate of..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Prostitution..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Offences against the person— | | | |
| Rape and seduction..... | 15 | 8 | 7 |
| Assault (common)..... | 62 | 51 | 11 |
| Offences against property— | | | |
| Shooting cattle and horses..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Horse stealing..... | 4 | 4 | |
| Cattle stealing..... | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Theft..... | 53 | 34 | 19 |
| Receiving stolen property..... | 2 | 2 | |
| House-breaking to commit indictable offence..... | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| False pretences..... | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Cruelty to animals..... | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Forgery..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Offences against Indian Act— | | | |
| Supplying intoxicants to Indians..... | 7 | 7 | |
| Offences against Railway Act— | | | |
| Stealing rides..... | 37 | 32 | 5 |
| Offences under N. W. T. ordinances— | | | |
| Prairie fires..... | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| Masters and servants..... | 35 | 28 | 7 |
| Liquor ordinance..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Giving liquor to an interdict..... | 17 | 17 | |
| Drunk while interdicted..... | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Found in bar after hours..... | 3 | 3 | |
| Excessive drinking..... | 2 | 2 | |
| Indian drunks..... | 10 | 10 | |
| Peddling without license..... | 5 | 5 | |
| Insanity..... | 16 | 15 | 1 |
| Game ordinance..... | 4 | 4 | |
| Sunday observance..... | 5 | 5 | |
| Miscellaneous..... | 46 | 40 | 6 |
| Mischief..... | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| Auctioneering without license..... | 1 | 1 | |
| Quarantine and Herd Act..... | 21 | 18 | 3 |
| Total..... | 501 | 414 | 87 |

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have in all been nine convictions during the past year under the Prairie Fire Ordinance, being a decrease of two cases as compared with last year.

The total amount paid in fines was \$152.50.

The fires this year have been few, as you will see by the above. I attribute this to the vigilance of the police and fire guardians.

INDIANS.

The behaviour of the Indians has been good. Those on Piapot's and Muskowpeetung's reserve have been conducting themselves very well and have caused little or no trouble.

There were twelve cases of Indian drunks in this district. The parties supplying them with liquor were caught and punished, except in recent cases at Yorkton and Fort Pelly. In these cases the Indians were punished, but the parties who furnished the liquor have not yet been traced. The only other criminal case of note I have to record against Indians are a case of assault by Indian Kick-kack-is-sequaw on Indian Billy at Grenfell, and the case of seduction by Cashongahine, also at Grenfell, where the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in the common jail at Regina.

The rapid strides towards civilization by the Indians are very pronounced in this district.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Owing to the present quarantine arrangements our veterinary surgeons and staff sergeants have been kept very busy.

I am happy to say that lumpy jaw amongst cattle has very much decreased during the last two years.

A slight outbreak of influenza broke out in some parts of the district from which some few deaths occurred. Glanders was also a source of trouble to our veterinary department.

We have not been bothered by American cattle coming across the line, but I am informed by the N. C. Officer in charge at Wood Mountain that some 80 head of the Diamond Circle Rancho drifted across during the severe storm in October last, and that they are still in Canadian territory west of Wood Mountain. I instructed him to write to the rancho owners at once and notify them to have the cattle taken back without delay, and I presume that by this time it has been done.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The usual escorts were furnished during the year to attend on Indian reserves while the treaty payments were on, and also to convey the treaty money from the various express offices to the Indian agents on their respective reserves.

CUSTOMS.

Wood Mountain is getting to be rather an important port of entry. During the year of 1899, 2,154 horses were entered, valued at \$26,577.50. Duty, \$7,330.90. According to arrangements with the Customs Department and the North-west Mounted Police sub-collectors, 5 per cent commission is only allowed on collections over \$2,000, so that the actual commission received by the non-commissioned officer in charge at Wood Mountain during the year would be \$461. Small collections have been made also at North Portal and Moosejaw.

CROWN TIMBER DEPARTMENT.

One corporal and one constable left this post for timber duty in Manitoba. Corporal Nicol was stationed at Emerson and constable Reid at Whitewater. Constable Reid arrested one American which has, I think, had a very salutary effect upon the others who had designs on Canadian timber.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

PATROLS.

A number of patrols have left this post, and the district has been well patrolled from the outposts, the distance travelled by the horses being 157,277 miles.

DRILL AND LECTURES.

Drills both mounted and foot continued throughout the year and the recruits have been well trained.

During the past year 148 recruits joined, which with fifteen on probation at the end of last year makes a total of 163, of which ninety-eight were taken on permanently, fifty were discharged as non-suitable and the remaining fifteen are still on probation.

The annual target practice was carried on as usual and on the whole the shooting was good.

Lectures on police duty, criminal code and veterinary subjects, have been carried on weekly and recruits have been instructed thoroughly in constables manual.

HEALTH.

The health in this district has on the whole been good. There having been only two serious cases. One sergeant and three constables have been invalided, two of the last having come there from other divisions.

RATIONS.

The rations this year have been good. The Hudson's Bay Company supplying all rations with the exception of flour and beef.

The beef was supplied by F. N. Darke, of Regina, and the flour by Messrs. McCarthy & Co., also of Regina.

CANTEEN.

The canteen of this post is in a good solid condition and gives satisfaction.

FORAGE.

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

FUEL.

As I remarked last year fuel is an expensive item in this post as during the cold weather great quantities have to be consumed to make the old portable buildings habitable. The weather having been so fine this year, however, the expenditure in coal will be lighter than in former years.

LIGHT.

The electric light has given fair satisfaction.

HORSES.

The health of the horses of Depot Division for the past year has been good, only one death occurring and that from enteritis. During the past year only eight horses were cast and sold, averaging a trifle over \$33 each.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1899

Forty-two remounts were purchased and posted to Depot Division, and out of these, six were transferred to 'C' Division and three to 'F' Division. Thirty-three horses and one pony have up to the present been sent on winter herd, but probably there will be a few more to go later on.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery and harness are inspected weekly and are kept in good condition and repair.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of this post is quite adequate and is kept in thorough repair.

GUARD.

The guard-room has been painted inside and is remarkably clean and neat. One hundred and seventeen civilian prisoners have been incarcerated during the year, showing an increase of twenty-three as compared with last year.

DESERTIONS.

There was only one case of desertion from Depot Division during the year. Reg. No. 3216 Constable McKay, D., deserted from Depot Division, Regina, on August 31, 1899.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the N. C. officers and men of the division has been, generally speaking, good. The following tables gives the number of punishments and fines :—

PUNISHMENTS.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Imprisoned and dismissed..... | 11 |
| Fined.... | 63 |
| Minor punishments, C. B., &c..... | 103 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 177 |

CHANGES IN DIVISION.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Officers joined.... | 2 |
| “ resigned.... | 2 |
| “ transferred from depot | 2 |
| “ transferred to depot..... | 4 |

NON-COM. OFFICERS AND CONSTABLES.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Special constables engaged on probation..... | 163 |
| “ “ “ after 2 months' service..... | 98 |
| “ “ discharged..... | 50 |
| “ “ at present on probation..... | 15 |
| Transferred to other divisions from depot..... | 114 |
| Transferred from other divisions to depot..... | 41 |
| Re-engaged..... | 14 |
| Discharged by purchase..... | 2 |
| “ “ expiration of service..... | 7 |
| “ “ dismissal..... | 11 |
| Desertions..... | 1 |
| Invalided..... | 4 |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

SPECIAL CONSTABLES FOR PARTICULAR WORK.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Engaged | 5 |
| Discharged..... | 9 |

YUKON.

The following parties left Regina for the Yukon between November 1, 1898, and November 30, 1899 : Staff-Sergt. Morris, in charge of 45 dogs, on January 19, 1899 ; Sergt. Jones, Corp. Johnstone and 15 constables, on July 31, 1899 ; Constable Townsend and 10 constables, on August 7, 1899. All these parties were transferred to 'H' division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE,

Supt. Commanding Depot Division.

DETACHMENTS of Depot Division.

| Name. | Superintendents | Staff Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Specials. | Horses. | Fonies. |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| Moosomin..... | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | | 6 | |
| Wolseley..... | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Whitewood..... | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Cannington Manor..... | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Grenfell..... | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Saltcoats..... | | | 1 | | 1 | | 4 | |
| Yorkton..... | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Qu'Appelle..... | | 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| Fort Qu'Appelle..... | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Moosejaw..... | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Estevan..... | | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | |
| North Portal..... | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Oxbow..... | | | | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Fort Pelly..... | | | | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Kutawa..... | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| Wood Mountain..... | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 6 | |
| Willow Bunch..... | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Town Station..... | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMANDING
MOOSOMIN SUB-DISTRICT.

Moosomin, November 26, 1899.

The Officer Commanding
Depot Division,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Moosomin sub-District for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The sub-district includes all the judicial district of Eastern Assiniboia, excepting a small portion of the south along the international boundary line. The detachments posted therein are Moosomin, Whitewood, Grenfell, Wolsley, Canington Manor, Saltcoats, Yorkton and Fort Pelly.

The improvement has been general throughout the district during the past year. The crops here have been good, an increased acreage sown, the result being very noticeable both in the towns and country districts. In nearly all the small villages many good and substantial buildings have been erected giving an appearance of permanency heretofore somewhat lacking.

The population of the district is very much mixed. Russia, Germany, Sweden, Austria and France, besides the United Kingdom and the United States, contributing each a share. Besides these national differences such countries as Russia and Austria send people of widely different language and religion, each contributing a different factor in the general make-up of the country. Our native Indians furnish another. Taken as a whole the settlers are succeeding, becoming as they do each year more familiar with the climate and working methods. In reference to the two classes of emigrants most before the public eye lately, viz., the Doukhobors and Galicians, of the former, 3,994 have been settled in their villages from Yorkton. The villages are as follows: Devil's Lake, ranges 5 and 6, townships 30, 31 and 32, 38 miles from Yorkton. Kamsack and Wallace, ranges 31 and 32, townships 27, 28 and 29, about 30 miles from Yorkton. Whitewood, and near Fort Pelly, ranges 1, 2 and 3, townships 30 and 31, 44 miles from Yorkton. 500 of the men are from home at present working; as many as 700 were away during the summer. Most of these were working on the railroads; a few, however, as farm labourers. Very few of the women are at service. They are all well prepared for the coming winter. Of the latter (Galicians) 300 were settled in the Yorkton District during the year and 160 settled at Beaver Hill colony; all are doing well. The latter place is about thirty-five miles from Yorkton, the remainder are settled at Crooked Lakes, on range 4, and are also progressing. A number of young men are out working and some of the young girls are at service. In the Galician colony, twenty-five miles north of Saltcoats some poverty exists, and fifteen or sixteen families will require assistance to see them through the winter. These families came in during the present year. The older settlers are better off. They do not grow very much crop, neither have they much stock. Potatoes and flour being their principle diet. In my judgment the Doukhobors and Galicians will make good settlers and be of use in the country from an agricultural point of view, they being essentially agriculturists. Getting the foreign element to understand what the law is, and that

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

it must be obeyed by all is harder than its actual enforcement and entails a great deal of travelling, but is easier to do in the long run than waiting till ignorance brings about a serious breach of it.

CRIME.

The detailed list of crime has been forwarded. It is rather a long one, including many different kinds of offences. One case convicted of attempt to carnally know a girl under fourteen years of age. Carnally knowing girl under fourteen years, two convictions. In the case of the attempt the prisoner was sentenced to flogging in addition to imprisonment. In one of the cases of carnally knowing, flogging formed part of the sentence also. In the other case, imprisonment only. The offender was a treaty Indian.

Two cases in which the criminals have gone free are the burglary of a safe at Broadview, and the theft therefrom of \$160 during the past summer, and the recent burglary of a store at Fleming with the theft of \$575. In neither of these places is any constable stationed. I do not mean to say that his presence alone would have prevented these crimes, but it certainly would have very much lessened the chances of their being successfully performed. A rather peculiar case as regards punishment for horse stealing occurred during the past year. A man from the Territories stole a horse from Manitoba and brought the animal into the Territories and sold it. He was arrested by us and horse recovered. We turned the prisoner over to the Manitoba authorities, he pleaded guilty and received the light sentence of three months imprisonment. To many thieves with the certainty of obtaining the price of the horse, which was \$60, and the uncertainty of getting three months imprisonment, the business of horse-stealing will present many attractions.

The numerous duties, such as quarantine, stock inspection, etc., prevent our entire attention being given to cases which might sometimes be followed up with advantage. Many of them also require skilled and practiced police work, which is not available. In short, there are not sufficient men in the sub-district to do the work required of them. They are mostly recruits and without experience.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Winchester carbines and Enfield pistols, with which we are armed, although in fair condition, are defective in sighting, and are generally very much inferior to the best arms, notably the Lee-Metford carbine and the Webby and Colt revolvers. It seems a pity that we cannot have the best arms, and endeavour to obtain the best results at target practice. The ammunition is good.

BARRACKS.

We, as formerly, occupy quarters in the court house at Moosomin. We keep the jail also. The quarters are good and well heated. The stable built by the government is also good and has room for eight horses. In the smaller detachments, the men are boarded in hotels or boarding houses, as most convenient. The prison accommodation here consists of only four cells, and is rather inadequate.

DISCIPLINE.

There have been no desertions, and only one instance of breach of discipline, during the past year. This was produced by drunkenness, and the man was dismissed. Most of the men having lately joined, largely increases the work of those in charge, and does not give such favourable results, as more experienced men would.

INSPECTIONS

All detachments have been inspected several times during the year, and reports forwarded.

INDIANS.

The Indians throughout the district have steadily progressed during the year. At Moose Mountain agency, a great improvement has been made. Sales of cattle and grain, grown and raised by themselves, contributing largely to their support.

Crime among them has been more frequent than during last year. One developed into a clever burglar, and committed several thefts of a minor nature, before he was caught, and sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment. Another was sent up for carnally knowing a girl under fourteen years. One for assault, and several for being drunk, &c. In all cases, convictions were made. Indians always require attention, even with competent officials in charge.

Escorts were furnished for treaty money and payments attended. All passed off quietly.

KITS.

The kits issued are mostly of good material.

GAME.

Deer are being preserved in this particular section. A noticeable increase in ducks, owing to the season having been closed last spring. Spring shooting is now allowed under the amended ordinance, and is very destructive, as it unsettles them during the breeding season. Chickens are plentiful, as also are geese in some places.

HEALTH.

The general health has been good, there being no serious illness.

HORSES.

The horses are generally good. Reg. Nos. 1739 and 2098 of this detachment having been brought to your notice recently as being probably unfit for further service. The reduced travelling in winter gives those in any way overworked a chance to pick up. When a horse gets up in years it is very hard to keep him up to the work in detachment, as cases occur when it is impossible to regulate the pace and distance to send them.

SADDLERY, HARNESS AND TRANSPORT.

We have a sufficient supply and in fair condition.

As I said last year, the objection to the Mexican saddle is its weight.

LIQUOR LAW.

The prevailing idea (no doubt largely inculcated by the reading of the ordinance) that the law regulates the sale of liquor and tends to the decrease of drunkenness is farcical to the last degree. It really seems to increase and encourage it. Where there is a policeman stationed who is certain to insist on prosecution, care is taken by the vendors of liquor, but where there is not, or when his back is turned, wholesale drunkenness goes on. More particularly during the autumn when the proceeds

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

of the harvest are being sold and the chances of a rake off are greater. That the system of inspection is so arranged as to prevent this is a comfortable fiction. The inspector as a rule will not move until some one reports a breach of the ordinance, furnishing witnesses, &c. Then when all the work in connection with the case is done and some one else has to bear the so-called odium of the prosecution, the inspector may prosecute and incidentally collect fees for so doing.

Some of the lower class places are sanctuaries from arrest for vagrancy for characters who would otherwise find their way to jail if not provided with a refuge.

PATROLS.

There are no regular patrols kept up, the ordinary duties keeping us busy. Under this head I would say that there are some small towns where a court ought to be stationed, at least from the time the harvest is cut until after it is sold, on account of the large sums of money used for paying for wheat and cattle often left in very insecure places, being a great temptation to thieves, and further on account of the large sums paid out in close proximity to bar-rooms. Irregular patrols cannot prevent the consequent drunkenness and disorder. The villages of Wapella and Fleming are cases in point.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The fires this season, although they did no great damage, were bad ones, on account of the heavy growth of grass. Two bad ones occurred near Moosomin, both originating from railroad engines. One was put out by us, assisted by settlers and townspeople without doing much damage. The other burnt four stacks of wheat before it was got under. A very bad fire occurred near Carlyle. The man setting it out was convicted and fined. Two boys who started a fire which burnt over a large section of country south of Grenfel, were convicted and fined.

The fines in all the cases being \$25 and costs each. The number of fires set by individuals is decreasing, partly owing to prosecutions. As settlement goes on the tilled land and roads help to check the fires, but increase the probability of these being started through carelessness.

QUARANTINE.

The duties under the Department of Agriculture entail a great deal of work and attention and add considerably to the already heavy office work. We are required to inspect every animal leaving the district.

Both buyers and sellers are now careful not to produce any apparently diseased animal for shipment. The numbers shipped out of the district for the past year are as follows :—

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Moosomin and Fleming— | |
| Cattle | 5,130 |
| Sheep | 68 |
| Pigs..... | 13 |
| | 5,211 |
| Yorkton— | |
| Cattle | 2,364 |
| Saltcoats— | |
| Cattle..... | 535 |
| Churchbridge— | |
| Cattle | 159 |
| Largenburg— | |
| Cattle..... | 223 |

RECRUITS.

Any one applying for engagement to us was referred to headquarters. The applicants, however, were few.

SETTLERS AND RANCHERS.

As this is largely a mixed farming district there are not many of what would be called ranchers. All the settlers except those with some special drawback have professions.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Annual practice was formerly held at Moosomin on the Dominion Rifle Association Range. This year the range has fallen into disuse and is unsafe, in consequence of which we could not use it. The duties prevented the men being sent to Regina for practice, and in consequence they had none this year. This is to be regretted, as in my opinion every man should be familiar with the use of his arms, and at least a fair shot. This is more imperative at present owing to the fact that many of the men have lately joined.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply at Moosomin, formerly in a very unsatisfactory condition, is now fully provided for, the civic authorities having bored a well and erected a large tank into which a plentiful supply is pumped by means of a wind-mill. As it is heated during winter, it is available at all seasons.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE, *Supt.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

REPORT OF STAFF-SERGEANT WATSON, WOOD MOUNTAIN SUB-DISTRICT.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, November 13, 1899.

The Officer Commanding,
Depot Division,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, dated October 27, 1899, I have the honour to forward herewith the following report of the work performed in the Wood Mountain Sub-District during the past year :—

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms are in good order. The ammunition used at "annual practice" was not as good as might be desired. Several shots fell short, and others had the well known sound of bad cartridges. It was of Canadian manufacture.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings are in good repair, with the exception that most of the roofs need re-painting.

On June 28 last the bank stable (reported as unsafe in last annual report) fell in. The lumber fit for use has been saved, and the timber has been used as firewood. The buildings have been mudded and whitewashed by hired labour.

CRIME.

One case of horse stealing, awarded two years in Regina jail by His Honour Judge Richardson.

CUSTOMS DUTY.

During the past year two thousand one hundred and fifty-six (2,156) horses, including foals, were entered here for duty. Customs duty on all dutiable articles was also collected.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the men has been very good. Discipline excellent.

FENCE.

As mentioned in last annual report, a fence around the post is badly needed.

FORAGE.

The forage is excellent. Hay plentiful.

FUEL.

Wood is getting very scarce, and has to be hauled from 20 to 25 miles. I would most respectfully suggest that in future coal be used for heating purposes, as coal of good quality (the same as most ranchers use) can be obtained with very little labour about 16 miles from this post.

GAME.

Antelope is gradually becoming scarcer. Duck plentiful. Prairie chicken more plentiful than for some years.

HEALTH.

The health of the men has been good. There has been no serious cases of sickness or accident during the year.

QUARANTINE.

Quarantine against Glasgow and other smallpox infected towns in Montana and Dakota was enforced from April 22 to May 26 by Staff-Sergeant Watson and Constable Quinn, who were camped on the Glasgow trail at the international boundary line, where all parties coming and going had to report. This prevented the half-breeds visiting friends on this side of the line and carrying contagion.

HORSES.

The horses are in good condition, and have stood the summer's work well.

HARNES AND SADDLERY.

Harness and saddlery are good.

INSPECTIONS.

Monthly inspections of arms, horses, harness, kit, &c., were made at this post and at Willow Bunch by Staff-Sergeant Stewart when in charge, and since then by myself.

INDIANS.

The Sioux Indians who live in the vicinity of Wood Mountain post are peaceful and law-abiding. There are seven lodges here at present.

OUTPOSTS.

The Willow Bunch detachment is the only outpost, and at present only one man is stationed there. I think there should be a smart corporal in addition to the man there at present, preferably one who speaks French.

PATROLS.

Patrols were made when necessary. Owing to not having sufficient men, the regular patrols were not kept up.

MILEAGE.

The mileage of the horses of the detachments in this sub-district is 29,576 miles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the year there have been four prairie fires in this sub-district, one of which occurred on May 1 last, which burnt in a westerly direction and came within a quarter of a mile of the post before it was finally put out. All available men turned out. No damage was done to hay, buildings, &c.

The other three occurred during September, 1899. One of these started in the vicinity of Weyburn, and burnt over a large extent of country, the nearest point to here reached by it being about 35 miles to the north-west, in the vicinity of Old Miner Creek. One started south of the international boundary line and burned a few miles north on this side, and did no damage.

The other, to the east and south of here, burnt close to the ranch of Jas. Marshall, east of Willow Bunch. Marshall and his men put it out. It did no damage.

RATIONS.

The quality of rations issued was good.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The men of this sub-district were put through a course of target practice in September last.

During the year a new range was built, as the old one was considered dangerous.

TELEGRAPH AND MAIL SERVICE.

Both the telegraph and mail service has been satisfactory.

STOCK.

The stock in this district is in splendid condition, no disease among them. Wolves have done little damage to stock during the past year. Quite a number of cattle were sold in this district to American buyers, and driven across to Montana points for shipping. The prices realized by ranchers were fair. During the past season grass was abundant, and all kinds of stock has done extremely well, and are in splendid condition to withstand the winter, even should it be a severe one. During the past year the American cattle have given us no trouble, there being none in the district until a short time ago, when about seventy-five head were seen south-west of this post. These probably drifted north during the bad storms in October last.

LUNATICS.

There were no lunatics committed during the past year in this sub-district.

REMARKS.

There has been very little crime committed in this sub-district during the past year. No cases of running off stock reported. A number of cases of horse stealing from the American side were reported by wire and letter. We gave every assistance in our power to the American authorities searching for criminals who were supposed to have taken refuge on this side of the boundary line.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. WATSON,
Staff-Sergeant.

ESTEVAN SUB-DISTRICT.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
ESTEVAN SUB-DISTRICT,

ESTEVAN, November 30, 1898.

To the Officer Commanding,
Depot Division,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my annual report, for the year ending this date.

I took over the sub-district from Staff Sergt. H. des Barres on November 18, 1898.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The year has been a prosperous one, the crops were good on the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and along the foot of the Moose Mountain.

The coal mines at Roche Percé have been extensively worked. The total output in the two large mines, the Roche Percé and Souris Colliery Companies has been 30,000 tons. The demand has far exceeded the output, owing to the difficulty in procuring cars from the railway company.

CRIME.

There seems to be a decrease in crime, although the population has increased considerably. We have had a number of trivial cases, but only a few serious ones. The most serious case was that of Louis Short, of Carnduff, who attempted to murder his wife, and then shot himself dead.

The case of Frank Webber, who was brought back from Montana for running a bunch of cattle across the line, and was afterwards sentenced to five years penitentiary by His Honor Mr. Justice Wetmore at Moosomin, won for the force a great deal of credit and also taught a great lesson to the rest of the gang 'across' the line.

Two other cases which caused a great deal of popular comment were the arrest of Jim Murphy and John Martin. On June 6, I was at Weyburn, on patrol, when I received a telegram from the sheriff of Minot, North Dakota, offering a reward of \$50 for the arrest of one Jim Murphy, who had broke jail while awaiting trial on a charge of safe blowing. Constable Martin arrested Murphy at 10.40 p.m., just as he alighted from a freight train. I handed the prisoner over to the sheriff at North Portal two days later.

On July 14, I received a wire from the deputy sheriff of Kinmore, North Dakota, offering a reward for the arrest of one John Martin, who was wanted on a charge of horse stealing. I arrested Martin between here and Wood End Post, on the 18th, and handed him over to the sheriff at North Portal on the 20th. Both Murphy and Martin waived extradition.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

The following is a summary of the cases tried :—

| | No. | Convictions. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Drunk and disorderly..... | 5 | 5 |
| Assault..... | 1 | 1 |
| Vagrancy..... | 1 | 1 |
| Insanity..... | 0 | 0 |
| Selling liquor without a license..... | 0 | 0 |
| Cattle stealing..... | 2 | 1 |
| Refusing to cut noxious weeds..... | 0 | 0 |
| House breaking..... | 0 | 0 |
| Mischief..... | 0 | 0 |
| Malicious injury to property..... | 0 | 0 |
| Refusing to leave licensed house..... | 1 | 1 |
| Horse stealing..... | 1 | 0 |
| Suicide..... | 1 | 1 |
| Total..... | 12 | 10 |

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There was a great deal of prairie burnt by fires, but with the exception of a few tons of hay there was no damage to property. The first fire came from the north-west, and was supposed to have been started by a freight, this side of Weyburn, but owing to the long distance, and the fact that there are no settlers in that part of the country it was impossible to get any information. The next fire came from across the line, and after that the whole country was on fire, with the exception of patches here and there, and about one township at Goose Lake, the country south to the Great Northern Railway is all black. Owing to the strong growth of grass last year it was impossible to beat the fire out, so we simply back-fired along the valley where the hay was. The people of Estevan ploughed a fire guard around the township on which the town is situated, so by back-firing we succeeded in saving that much grass, which together with the valley will furnish plenty of grazing ground for the cattle for this fall and next spring.

The people deserve great credit for the prompt and willing manner in which they turned out to fight the fire.

It is a pity something cannot be done with the railway company on this side to make them regulate the spark arrester on their engines. On the American side prairie fires are scarcely ever started by a freight engine, while here I have seen them set seven fires while coming up the hill from Roche Percée station, a distance of half a mile. These fires did not jump the guard.

INDIANS.

There are no Indians in the sub-district with the exception of Moose Mountain reservation, and I have only seen one Indian from there this summer, and he had a pass.

INSPECTIONS.

I have inspected the detachments in the sub-district once a month and found everything in good order, as far as could be expected. There were no complaints.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

| | N.C.O.'s. | Constables. | Horses. |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|
| Estevan..... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| North Portal..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Oxbow..... | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 2 | 3 | 7 |

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

I have patrolled the boundary regularly between Wood End and North Portal, taking in Roche Percée. I have made regular patrols east, sometimes going as far as the Manitoba boundary, and returning directly through the Hirsch Colony. I have made a number of patrols north-west, twice going as far as Milestone. I have rarely heard any complaints from the settlers.

The North Portal detachment patrolled the boundary line from Short Creek on the west to the Manitoba boundary east, keeping as close to the line as possible. There were times when the rivers and creeks were too high to ford, so they had to travel further north and cross a bridge.

The constable at Oxbow has had his hands pretty full all the time, and although he has not kept up any regular patrol he has been on the move most of the time, and has done a lot of splendid work.

HORSES.

There were seven horses in the sub-district during the summer, and they are all in good serviceable condition. Three of the horses that were in the sub-district when I took it over, were badly used up, so I had them exchanged. The principal trouble is caused by bad shoeing, as we have to patronize local blacksmiths. I have to travel forty-four miles to get my shoeing done.

FORAGE.

The forage is good, oats have been purchased for 47 cents per bushel for Estevan and North Portal. At Oxbow the horses are boarded out at 40 cents per diem.

RATIONS.

The men all board at hotels ; the board is good and reasonably cheap.

SETTLERS.

Only two new settlers have come in this district during the last year.

There was a large influx of settlers into Weyburn, fifty-four miles north-west from here. A few families moved from points north on the main line, but the majority came from Barrie, Ont. The total number of families in the settlement at present is 200, and 100 in Yellow Grass district.

RANCHERS.

There are only about five ranchers in the district, with a total of 554 head of cattle.

GAME.

Ducks and geese were most plentiful. Chickens are very scarce.

There are a few deer and antelope west of township twenty-three on Big Muddy, but I am afraid that even if they do escape the half-breeds they will have a hard time to find feed after the snow falls, as the country is all overrun with fire.

A few beaver still remain on the Souris River and Long Creek, they are guarded jealously by the settlers, and are in no danger of being molested. There are quite a number of otter on Long Creek. There has been no violation of the game ordinance that I know of, and I have not heard any complaint.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are four half-breed families in the district. All are working and doing well.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

QUARANTINE.

The quarantine work has been mostly done by North Portal detachment. Owing to the energetic efforts of Staff Sergt. Tracy, glanders were pretty well stamped out of the sub-district before he left here. Cases reported are very rare now.

One bunch of cattle drifted across the line last summer at a point south of Carn-duff. I wrote to the sheriff of Minot, North Dakota, with the result that the owner turned up and took the cattle back.

The non-commissioned officers and constables, without exception, have done their duty with zeal and intelligence.

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

G. W. BYRNE,
Sergeant in Charge of Sub-District.

APPENDIX F

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS. "C" DIVISION.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD, November 30, 1899.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "C" Division for the year ending November, 1899. As you are aware, I only assumed command of the division at the end of last month, and am, therefore, largely dependent on the official records for my data in compiling it. For the first part of the year the division was under the command of the late Superintendent, J. Cotton, whose death, I regret to record, took place on May last. From that date until my arrival, Inspector Howard fulfilled the duties of commanding officer

GENERAL.

The police district of which Battleford is the headquarters is perhaps one of the largest, and suffers from the great inconvenience of being without railroads. The division is thus hampered with a large amount of work in the way of freighting, &c., which is escaped in other parts of the Territories. The major portion of the population is composed of Indians and half-breeds, scattered over an area of some 42,000 square miles; the greater number of these Indians are under treaty, but many are not. The half-breeds have been a law abiding people as the absence of crime indicates, but this has always been the case, and was so before the rebellion of 1885. Most of them are not prosperous, and have hard work to make both ends meet. Unless the Indians are looked after and made to work they seem incapable of doing much for themselves. By far the largest half of the population of the district cannot therefore be looked upon as a satisfied people, and, not being satisfied, they may at any time prove dangerous and require care, backed by force, to handle. This force, I regret to say, owing to the reduced strength of the division, we have not got, and the lack of railroads prevents an increase being sent in a hurry. A small occurrence is likely to cause trouble as witness the crime of O-Ke-Ma, mentioned under head of "Crime." This Indian was desirous if he could not raise a general row to at least emulate the deeds of the late "Almighty Voice." I would respectfully recommend that this division be increased, if necessary at the expense of another so situated that it can be reinforced quickly by rail. At present the district cannot receive the police supervision it requires. The late Superintendent J. Cotton, in his report for last year, under the heading of "Indians," points out very clearly and properly the necessity for strengthening the police in this district, and, were it not for the space it would occupy, I would like very much to quote his remarks here. The conditions now are not much changed from what they were twelve years ago, except that another element of possible friction has arisen in the shape of foreign emigrants, Doukhobors, Galicians, &c. They do not understand the Indians and half-breeds and are apt to act in an imprudent manner towards them.

Besides the colonies of foreigners above mentioned, a number of individual settlers have come into the district, and those engaged in farming and raising cattle have

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

had a prosperous year. Many farmers who have been here some years are now quite wealthy and everything goes to show that the country is extremely well adapted for cattle and mixed farming. As a country for cattle it has perhaps made more advance than in the way of farming and thousands of head have been sold to eastern buyers such as Gordon and Ironsides and others. Gordon and Ironsides also send a large number of cattle into this district each year to be wintered. The extremely wet summer has been a great drawback and some difficulty was experienced in getting up all the hay required, but the effects were not as much felt here as in other parts of the Territories. From twenty to forty families from Huron County, Ontario, are expected to locate here next Spring ; some have already selected their land. It is a wonder to me that the country around Battleford has not become more thickly settled than is now the case. Should a railway be built here I predict a rapid settlement of the whole district.

CRIME.

As for many years past, the amount of crime in the district has been very small, a return of all criminal cases tried is attached to this report. The following cases are perhaps worthy of brief mention.

A report was received from "Thunder Child's" Reserve that an Indian named "O-Ka-Nee" had assaulted the farm instructor, by knocking him down. The Indian Agent with Sergt. Parker and two men went to the reserve on January 14, and made the arrest. In this case it appears the Indian tried to borrow a gun and also tried to induce the other Indians to assist him in resisting arrest. Sergeant Parker took every precaution and in securing his prisoner gave him no chance to offer any successful resistance. The Indian openly boasted he would not be arrested and that there were not enough police in the country to accomplish it. For his offence he was sentenced by Indian agent Daunais and Inspector Howard, Justice of the Peace, to two months imprisonment with hard labour.

James Bird for horse-stealing received on September 26, a sentence of twenty-three months imprisonment from Mr. Justice McGuire.

In June last our patrols found fish traps in the Battle River near 'Little Pines,' 'Poundmakers' and 'Sweet Grass,' Indians reserves. No arrests were made and Inspector Howard, the officer commanding at the time, appears to have relinquished the investigation when he found it was an absolute necessity for the Indians to sustain life by supplementing their rations by any means they could.

SCHEDULE of cases tried in 'C' Division, Battleford District, for Year ending November 30, 1899.

| Offence. | White. | Half-breeds. | Indians. | Total. |
|---|--------|--------------|----------|--------|
| Assault | | | 1 | 1 |
| Cattle and horse stealing | 1 | 3 | | 4 |
| Concealing goods with fraudulent intent | | 1 | | 1 |
| Drunk | | 1 | | 1 |
| Deserting employment | | 2 | | 2 |
| House-breaking | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Setting out prairie fires. | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Non-payment of wages. | 1 | | | 1 |
| Releasing animal from pound unlawfully | 1 | | | 1 |
| Selling animals unfit for food | 3 | | | 3 |
| Theft | | | 1 | 1 |
| Total | | | | 19 |

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires are always a source of great danger in this part of the country, the luxuriant growth of grass together with the bush and trees, which are in scattered clumps in every direction, make it very difficult to contend with a fire once it gets a good start. This year, however, has proved a lucky one in this respect, mainly due to the wet weather continuing well up to the beginning of October. At the end of September as the grass was beginning to look very dry it was deemed necessary to send out men on fire patrol; accordingly we stationed men at Bresaylor, in the Eagle Hills and an extra man in the vicinity of Jackfish. The patrols were recalled on October 2, there being no further necessity for them. The sending out of these few men almost paralysed the general work of the command, and during their absence we had to do away with the night guard and detail a constable as 'night watchman.'

The following are a few of the prairie fires, for which parties were sent out:

On April 21, a fire started just south of Battleford. Staff-Sergeant Pringle and party assisted by settlers had great difficulty in preventing it getting into the bluffs near the Industrial School; had this taken place many of the school buildings might have been burnt, origin of this fire not ascertained.

Sergeant Parker and party on April 24, with assistance of settlers, fought a fire south of Battle River, although some property was destroyed, quite a lot that was seriously threatened was saved. This fire was started by some children, who, on account of their age, were not prosecuted.

On October 4, a large prairie fire was observed in Eagle Hills, all available men were despatched at 10 a.m., returning at 11.30 p.m. They succeeded in putting out the fire, saving much property and arresting the person who started it. It appears he had carelessly thrown a match away when lighting his pipe. He was sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment.

INDIANS.

The Indians throughout the district are doing as well as might be expected, but from a police point of view, which looks to the maintenance of peace, and the safety of the community at large, the condition of affairs is not satisfactory. The Indian if well fed by the government will do nothing for himself, on the other hand if his rations are cut down to a minimum and an endeavour thus made to force him to do something for his own support, he, in many cases, will not do it, his nature abhors manual labour, and he exists in a state of semi-starvation. It will take years to eradicate the hereditary instincts of the Indian, and to make him take naturally to earning his living 'by the sweat of his brow.' How far to force him, is the difficult problem, which the Indian Department has to solve, but do their best, the lot of the majority of the Indians cannot be other than an unhappy one. Such being the case, we may logically conclude that the presence of a sufficient force to keep them in order is necessary. 'Prevention is better than cure,' and will be more economical in the end. Under the heading of crime, I have mentioned that the Indians were trapping fish and that they were not prosecuted. The non-commissioned officer who investigated this matter reported the rations the Indians were receiving at that time, was three ounces of bacon and half a pound of flour per day. This ration is increased when there is need.

The following is as close an estimate as I can obtain of the number of Indians (treaty and non-treaty) in this district:

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

TREATY INDIANS.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Red Pheasants Reserve (Crees) | 142 |
| Sweet Grass Reserve (Crees) | 104 |
| Little Pine's Reserve (Crees) | 109 |
| Poundmakers' Reserve (Crees) | 111 |
| Lucky Man's Reserve (Crees) | 6 |
| Thunderchild's Reserve (Crees) | 133 |
| Moosomin's Reserve (Crees) | 105 |
| Stoney Reserve (Stoney) | 86 |
| Meadow Lake Reserve (Crees) | 65 |
| Onion Lake Reserve (Crees) | 760 |
| Chippewayan Reserve (Chippewayan) | 180 |
| Saddle Lake Reserve (Crees) | — |
| Whitefish Lake Reserve (Crees) | 730 |

NON-TREATY INDIANS.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Moose Lake | 150 |
| Frog Lake | 50 |
| Island Lake | 60 |
| Scattered north of Onion Lake and Saddle Lake | 150 |
| Saulteaux roving between Battleford and Red Deer River | 75 |
| Saulteaux near Turtle Lake | 60 |
| Total | 3,076 |

The mortality among the Indians is great, and those on the Stoney Reserve have dwindled from over three hundred a few years ago to something like eighty. I have not a satisfactory explanation of this and hence cannot state the cause. The decrease is mostly on those reserves in the immediate vicinity of Battleford.

'Yellow Sky's' band of non-treaty Indians in the neighbourhood of Turtle Lake have been having very hard times, but they seem determined not to take treaty. In February they were in a starving condition, and Sergeant Martin, with a party, was sent out to give them relief. He issued 225 pounds of bacon, 375 pounds of flour, 10 pounds of tea and 20 pounds sugar. This non-commissioned officer very carefully explained to 'Yellow Sky' and his band that the government did not want to see them die of starvation, yet they should make up their minds, if they intended to hold out and not go on a reserve, that they could not expect relief. The non-treaty Indians at Moose and Frog Lakes had also very hard times last winter, but managed to pull through, in some way, without being relieved. The scarcity of both fish and game was the cause of this destitution and the prospects for the coming winter are not much better. Rabbits, which have been almost extinct for the past year or two, are again making their appearance, but not in very large numbers.

Sergeant Martin had occasion to again visit 'Yellow Sky's' band on June 24, in connection with a proposed "Sun dance," which he stopped; the Indians deciding to have a 'Medicine Dance' instead. This dance, amongst the Indians, appears to be merely a general gathering at which the "Medicine Men" instruct the others in certain of their so-called arts, they also, Sergeant Martin reports, 'teach the young men to be good and honest, to respect their neighbour's property, and to have no enemy.' They were willing to have the police present throughout all these ceremonies. Sergeant Martin asked 'Yellow Sky' why he would not take treaty, and he replied: 1st. He had noticed on the reserves the instructors were too strict and severe. 2nd. He wanted to be free and independent, to come and go as he pleased without

asking permission from anybody. His first answer simply means he did not want to work or be shown how, and his second is really the only reason he has for not taking treaty. These people, suffering and undergoing the hardships they do, with an almost hopeless prospect ahead of them, give a slight insight into the Indian character. A generation or two will have passed and gone before he will live and work like a white man. As with wild animals, so with the Indian, in confinement he sickens and dies. This is clearly shown by the effect imprisonment often has on them. His whole nature has to be changed and this has to be done gradually, it will take years, and cannot be hurried. Those non-treaty Indians who persist in saying: "I am content, let me alone," should be forced to accept the good service from the government that he persists shall not be done—the good service that he denounces a bad service.

The Indians on the reserves make something out of cattle and farming. Staff-Sergeant Hall reports as follows on the Indians in the Saddle and Onion Lake section:

ONION LAKE RESERVE.

This reserve is in charge of Agent Mann. The Indians do little or no farming, their whole attention being paid to the raising of cattle, of which they have something over twelve hundred head, and made sales during the past year amounting to more than five thousand dollars. These Indians are good workers, and give very little trouble. There are two missionary boarding schools on the reserve, both being well attended; the Church of England school having forty pupils and the Roman Catholic about fifty. The buildings of both missions are extensive. The Indians on this reserve are issued rations weekly.

CHIPPEWAYAN RESERVE, COLD LAKE.

Agent Mann also has charge of these Indians. They are hunting Indians, and although belonging to the treaty, receive no rations. Owing to the scarcity of fish and game last winter the Indian Department was obliged to give them assistance. The school has been closed at this reserve owing to the parents taking their children with them when away on their hunting expeditions.²

SADDLE LAKE RESERVE.

"This reserve is managed by Agent Sibbald. The Indians do considerable farming, and are becoming more efficient each year. Their crops generally turn out well. There is a large boarding school under the control of the Roman Catholic Mission, with about sixty pupils, also a day school (Methodist), with a very fair attendance. The Indians on this reserve receive rations weekly.

WHITEFISH LAKE RESERVE.

"Under the control of the same agent as the last. These Indians also do a lot of farming and have a saw and grist mill, with which sawing and grinding for both reserves is done. The Methodists have two day schools here, both well attended. During the past two years great progress has been made on this reserve. These Indians are rationed weekly.

HALF-BREEDS.

It is difficult to estimate with any degree of exactness the half-breed population in this district, but it is at least one-third that of the Indian. They may be divided into two classes, the educated and the uneducated; the former are doing well, and hardly distinguishable from the whites, whilst a great number of the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

latter are in more or less destitute circumstances, and others are practically Indians. In and about Battleford there has been for some years past a few families of half-breeds who have required assistance, more particularly in the winter. During the past year the number has been reduced as much as possible. In March last the number to whom we were giving relief was sixty-five men, women and children. The majority of these were helpless and unable to do work of any kind; when possible we called on them to do something for the relief afforded them. At this date we have two adults and one child receiving assistance. The allowance we give is as follows

| | Bacon or | Beef. | Flour. |
|--------------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Adult ration.... | ½ lb. | ¾ lb. | ¾ lb. |
| Child's ration.... | ¼ lb. | ¾ lb. | ½ lb. |

During the past year we issued 4,002 adult rations and 3,102 children's. Haying, harvesting and freighting are the principal employments open to the poorer half-breeds, and in the winter the cutting of fire-wood helps out many.

The half-breed settlement at Egg Lake, established by Father Lacombe, is progressing favourably. The total population is about 300. Staff-Sergt. Hall, in his annual report, has this to say about it: "The settlement is under the charge of the Rev. Father Therien, who has made great progress since the establishment of the reserve. There are now about fifty families living in substantial buildings, with good out-buildings, each family having their own farm well fenced. They also have a saw and grist mill. They generally have good crops, and raise enough for their own support. A new school-house is in course of erection, and when complete will be the finest building in the district. The day school is well attended. I have not heard a single complaint from this reserve during the year. Their general health has been very good, their sanitary condition being well looked after by the reverend father in charge."

DOUKHOBORS.

These people are, I expect, the precursors of large bodies of foreign immigrants. We have received three settlements of them in this district during the year, and with the exception of a complaint made at Saskatoon (mentioned further on), I have had very good accounts of them. Corporal Lindsay, of the Henrietta detachment, thus reports on them:

HENRIETTA DETACHMENT, November 13, 1899.

The Officer Commanding "C" Division,
N.-W. M. Police, Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that on May 29, Prince Hilkoﬀ, with two Doukhobor delegates, stopped here and asked for information about water, land, wood, hay, etc. I gave him all the assistance and information in my power, and he expressed himself well pleased with the country. On August 22, Mr. Copeland arrived and located 120 Doukhobors one mile south of this detachment; another band, ninety-five strong, was placed at the elbow of the North Saskatchewan, and a third village was placed at Birch Coulee, with thirty-five inhabitants.

The settlers at Henrietta have about fifty acres broken, and thirteen houses built; they possess two teams of oxen and twelve horses; the latter are, with the exception of one heavy team, chiefly stout ponies.

The Doukhobors at the Elbow have about twenty-five acres of ground broken, nine houses and ten head of horses, value \$50 per head. The village at Birch Coulee has fifteen acres of ground broken, five houses built, and own a couple of teams of horses.

In all three villages building will go on intermittently until severe weather sets in. A church is in course of construction here, and a few more acres of ground will be broken.

Owing to the lack of an interpreter, it is very difficult to gain any information as to their financial standing, whether satisfied with their location, or as to their future prospects, but I have made the following observations as to their manners and customs. They appear to be a patient, industrious and self-supporting race, the women equalling the men in endurance and skill at all kinds of manual labour; in fact, the women do one-half of the ordinary work, besides attending to their household duties.

The houses are built of sods and in some cases of logs, and most of them have a stable attached. The floors are of pounded earth. Both houses and stables have a coat of mud inside and out. The houses are warm and clean, but very dark. A large oven, built of home-made, sun-dried bricks, is the chief feature in the interior of each house. Each oven has a flat roof, and there the younger members of the family sleep.

Since their arrival here their principal diet has consisted of dry bread, potatoes, different kinds of fungi and berries, and on that simple diet they have got through quite a lot of hard work; they are gradually departing from their vegetarian principles, and some of them already eat meat whenever they can get it.

They are very slow in learning English, and, living in their communistic way, it will be a long time before they forsake their own language and customs.

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

(Signed) E. M. LINDSAY,
Corpl. in Charge of Detachment.

From my own observation they are a fine healthy looking people, the size of the men being remarkable. Their habits are not as cleanly as one would wish, and the amount of clothing they wear whilst working in warm weather makes one wonder how they will stand our cold winter, and whether they can possibly add any more garments to those they already have. In speaking of their cleanliness, I might say that some annoyance has been occasioned at Saskatoon by their habits, and Constable Clisby reported to me as follows: "On arrival they (the Doukhobors) have been in the habit of camping on the west side of the railway track close to the station, where the Immigration department had erected two large tents for their accommodation. Whilst camped there numerous complaints were made to me of the manner in which they conducted themselves, indecently exposing themselves, and the filth which they accumulated during their stay. One complaint in writing was so strongly worded, that I had to take immediate action in the matter and ordered them to move to the back of the stockyard where their presence was least likely to offend."

A few days ago a party of them came through to Battleford looking for work, but, finding none, returned.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

The road between Saskatoon and Battleford is now in first class order, a great deal of work and money has been expended thereon during the past year. All the hills are graded and every creek and soft place has a good bridge. The road to Onion Lake and those in that part of the district, are rough and consequently hard on transport. During the high water in the Saskatchewan, which was unprecedented, the bridge at Moose Hill Creek was swept away and has not been replaced, making this

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

crossing very dangerous. The ferries at Fort Pitt and Battleford are both not running, the latter having been carried away by a heavy wind storm. The inconvenience caused by this has been great, particularly as the river has not frozen at this date. Communication with the country north of here has been cut off except by boats, and settlers and others desiring to get in their winter supplies have been greatly inconvenienced. Some effort should be made to have these ferries in running order next spring.

The condition of the bridge over Battle River has been the cause of much comment and anxiety. There is no doubt whatever that the bridge is dangerous and liable at any time to be the cause of a serious accident. Some doubt has existed as to whether the federal or local government was responsible. I now understand the latter intend replacing the present structure with one of steel next year. On July 25, Inspector Howard drew your attention to the state this bridge was in, and on August 4, the Comptroller wired as follows: Reported to the Minister of Public Works that Battle River Bridge in danger being carried away; if necessary, take steps for its temporary protection at cost not exceeding \$300; reply."

"Inspector Howard wired in reply that the report was exaggerated, but that the bridge was not safe and recommended an examination by a competent engineer. Subsequently on August 21, he wrote a report to the Comptroller, in which, after stating that it was his opinion "the bridge should be properly examined with the view to ascertaining to what extent it is unsafe," he suggests heavy traffic should be forbidden to cross, and goes on to say, "cannot see that such restriction could be attempted unless it is certain the bridge is unsafe, on the other hand, if it should be unsafe, then lives might be saved were the suggested restriction enforced."

Since the preceeding correspondence, I have heard nothing officially regarding the bridge.

OUTPOSTS.

The following are the outposts of this division with the number of men at each:

| | N.C.O's | Constables. |
|------------------|---------|-------------|
| Onion Lake..... | 1 | 2 |
| Jackfish..... | — | 1 |
| Macfarlanes..... | — | 1 |
| Henrietta..... | 1 | 1 |
| Saskatoon..... | — | 1 |
| | — | — |
| Total..... | 2 | 6 |

The above are permanent, when necessity arises, such as during the prairie fire season, temporary outposts are established where required. All the permanent outposts have good houses, and those I have seen are in first class order.

The Onion Lake detachment is the most important, Staff Sergeant Hall, the N. C. O. in charge has been there for many years, and is thoroughly acquainted with the work he has to perform. The country patrolled by this detachment extends to the Chippewayan reserve on Cold Lake, North; to Frog, Moose and Long Lakes, North-west; to Egg, Saddle and Whitefish Lakes, West, and to Island Lake, North-east. A glance at the map will show that this is a very large district, inhabited as it is, for this small detachment to handle.

Macfarlanes and Henrietta are the centre of a patrol system, and besides are important links where our teams can stop when travelling between Battleford and the railway at Saskatoon.

Near Henrietta, three Doukhobor settlements have been established, and elsewhere I quote the report of the N. C.O. in charge of this detachment (Corpl. Lindsay), on these people.

The Saskatoon detachment patrols as far as Dundurn and Osler, and has had a good deal to do this year in connection with quarantining and looking up cattle afflicted with contagious diseases. Constable Clisby in charge of Saskatoon, reports that from March, and throughout the year, quite a number of families have arrived in and near Saskatoon, the majority being farmers with their families, in all there were forty adults and thirty children. During October, the detachment building was thoroughly overhauled, the plastering and kalsomining being done by outside labour, and the painting and minor details by Constable Clisby.

I might add that a great deal of the time of the detachments at Saskatoon, Henrietta and Macfarlanes is taken up in freighting, which cannot be avoided, though it largely interferes with their purely police work.

BARRACKS, BUILDINGS, &c.

A lot of work has been done on the barracks here during the past year, and the whole appearance of the place altered. This was started after your visit in the beginning of August, when you left the necessary instructions :

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

The government telegraph line, running through this district, from Saskatoon to Edmonton, is in very good order, and by it, we have communication with our detachments at Saskatoon and Henrietta. The Onion Lake outpost is some three or four miles from the telegraph office, and it would be a great convenience if we could have a telephone connecting them. The telephone line at Battleford gives fair satisfaction, we can generally manage to keep up communication with telegraph office in town, and this is a most important connection. The system as a whole wants a thorough overhauling and repairs by a competent man.

WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE PROTECTION.

The water used in the post, is obtained from a well situated in the barrack square, and although not of the best, it is better than the river water.

A wind-mill has been put up, and as a labour-saving appliance, has been a great boon. With it we cut wood and pump water. It will saw as much wood in a couple of hours, with a fair wind, as four men could manage in two days. It will easily pay for its cost this winter. A steel tube was put in the bottom of the well, which acts as a reservoir, and has so far prevented the old trouble of sand getting into the pump and injuring it. The wind-mill is occasionally put out of order by the breaking of a coupling or some portion of the mechanism. I have requisitioned for a supply of certain of the most fragile parts, so as to have them on hand, in case of accident.

We have three tanks, with a total capacity of about 18,720 gallons, placed at convenient points about the barracks. These tanks are always kept full of water. The hand fire-engine and hose-reel, are housed in the pump-house, and are always ready for use. Fire parades are held weekly, and a special squad detailed, and instructed in working the engine and coupling hose.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The division, as far as possible, was put through the usual "setting-up" and arm drill, during the spring, more than this it was impossible to accomplish.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

TARGET PRACTICE.

As was reported to you at the time, by Inspector Howard, the target practice of the division, after being commenced, had to be abandoned, owing to the flooding of the rifle range, by the overflowing of the Saskatchewan River. The range is still under water. A keen interest has been taken for years past by this division in rifle shooting, and it numbers amongst its members, some of the best shots in the force. The division entered a team in the Cavalry Series of the Dominion Rifle Association. The first scores made were not up to the average, as several of the team were young shots, but their improvement was very creditable, and in the last match competed in, six of ten men, made the possible at 400 yards, and this in a rain storm. Constable Megaffin made, including sighting shots, twenty-four consecutive bulls-eyes at the 200, 300 and 400 yards range, a truly remarkable score.

Constable Clisby was allowed to go to Prince Albert and compete in the rifle matches there. He succeeded in winning the challenge cup for the second time.

ARMS.

The division is armed with Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers. The former might be said to be an obsolete weapon for a service such as ours, and we should be supplied with one more up-to-date. At present we have ninety-one Winchester carbines, and seventy-three Enfield revolvers on our books.

ARTILLERY.

This branch consists of one 9-pr. M.L.R. gun, and two obsolete bronze 7-pr. M.L.R. mountain guns. The two latter are without carriages, and in this condition are useless. The ammunition and stores, in connection with these guns I have not had time to examine, but from what I can gather, the ammunition, except the empty shells and friction tubes, is unserviceable, and dangerous to use. No gun detachment has been drilled this year, on account of the reduced state of the division.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

All clothing and kit received, has been of good quality, and, with few exceptions, has proved satisfactory in every way.

FUEL.

The only fuel used here is wood, contracted for and delivered a year before it is used, in order to insure its being dry. The supply for next year is now being delivered. The average price, per cord, is the same as last year, \$2.50.

FORAGE.

Good hay this year has been hard to obtain. Although there was plenty of grass, the unusual rain-fall and consequent swamping of the hay meadows, prevented the best hay being cut. We have, however, got very fair hay at headquarters, and all the detachments, except Macfarlanes; at this place we rejected the hay supplied, and as yet, the contractor has made no effort to replace it.

The oats received have been of good quality. Those grown in the district are deteriorating every year, and the farmers should endeavour to get a change of seed.

RATIONS.

Rations supplied have been of uniformly good quality, and no complaints have been received.

HEALTH.

As will be seen by the acting assistant surgeon's report, which accompanies this, the general health of the division has been extremely good, he having no sickness of a serious nature to report, except that which resulted in the death of the late Superintendent Cotton.

Fever which has been an ever-constant source of anxiety in this locality, in the past, has, I am thankful to say, not made its presence felt for the last two years. This, I consider, is attributable to the improved sanitary condition of the barracks and of the town adjoining. As regards the town, I might say, the police had it thoroughly cleaned last spring.

PASTURAGE.

Part of our pasture is under water, as a result of the overflowing of the river. This was fenced in two years ago, and has proved a great convenience, for by possessing it, we are able to save forage, and give our horses a much needed rest when they require it.

HERD.

If I put any horses on herd, I propose sending them to the same place as last year, where they know the range, and the distance is only eight miles from barracks, but as this place is across the river, which is still open, up to now, I could not very well send them. I intend writing you later, as to the advisability of sending out a winter herd, or using our pasture instead.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH OF DIVISION

Attached to this report, you will find two distribution states, showing the distribution and strength of the division for June 30, and November 30, 1899. The strength of the division in short, is as follows :

| — | Officers. | Non-Com. Officers. | Constables. | Specials. |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Battleford | 2 | 7 | 12 | 9 |
| Onion Lake | | 1 | 2 | |
| Jackfish | | | 1 | |
| Henrietta..... | | 1 | 1 | |
| Macfarlanes | | | 1 | |
| Saskatoon | | | 1 | |
| | 2 | 9 | 18 | 9 |

The total contains too large a proportion of specials, and at least half should be replaced, as soon as possible, by regularly enlisted men, who are available for all duties. In the course of two or three days, I lose one staff-sergeant and two constables, transferred, so my actual strength is thirty-five. The division has thus four less non-commissioned officers and men than last year, twenty less than in 1898, and twenty-eight less than in 1897.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

The following shows the changes that have occurred in the division during the year :

| | |
|---|---|
| Officers, transferred to | 1 |
| Officers, transferred from | 1 |
| N.C.O.'s and constables, transferred to | 5 |
| N.C.O.'s and constables, transferred from | 3 |
| Engagements | 0 |
| Re-engagements without leaving | 1 |
| Re-engagements after leaving | 1 |
| Discharged, time expired | 1 |
| Special constables transferred to | 1 |
| Special constables transferred from | 0 |
| Special constables engaged | 5 |
| Special constables discharged | 5 |

HORSES.

Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Pringle has had charge during the past year. Generally the health of the horses has been good. Typo-pneumonia seems to be a prevalent disease amongst the horses in the northern part of the Territories, and we lost two from this cause ; Reg. Nos. 2096 and 1693.

Horse, Reg. No. 2225, whilst on patrol to Jackfish, broke a leg, and had to be destroyed.

We have received during the year, eight remounts, six coming from Regina, and two being purchased locally. Fifteen horses were cast and sold. The prices realized were very good, averaging \$30 per head.

The distribution of the horses of the division is as follows :—

| Place. | Saddle. | Team. | Total. |
|---|---------|-------|--------|
| Battleford | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| Onion Lake | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Jackfish | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Macfarlanes | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Henrietta | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Saskatoon | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Lost | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dead, not struck off in G.O's | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 28 | 11 | 39 |

The actual total should be 38, one horse being dead.

The majority of the saddle horses are broken to team and jumper, and are more used in harness than under saddle.

Our strength in horses has been reduced during the past year by nine, and these ought to be replaced by a similar number of good saddle horses. I am unable to give you the total mileage travelled by the horses of the division for the past year, as I find the record has not been kept. Instructions have been given that will ensure this being attended to in the future.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddles and harness in possession of the division are in fair condition, some of each being old, though kept in repair. All saddles and harness not in actual use

are stored in a room adjoining the saddler's shop, and the saddler, Constable J. Guthrie, has it under his immediate supervision, keeping everything in good order.

TRANSPORT.

The greater part of the transport is old, but we manage to keep it in good repair. Being so far away from railway communication we naturally have to take a good deal more out of our transport than in other divisions. One light spring wagon requires new axles, and you have given me authority to purchase two light sleighs for use between Battleford and Saskatoon. Two new jumpers will probably be required at Onion Lake, these we can make ourselves. Most of the transport was painted last winter, and it will all require a fresh coat before spring.

GAME.

Prairie chickens, ducks and geese have been plentiful. Rabbits are coming in again after one of their periods of almost total disappearance. Large game of all kinds is very scarce.

PATROLS.

Patrols were kept moving about the country as well as could be managed under our reduced circumstances. I cannot report that the district was properly patrolled or that it received the police supervision that it appears to me it requires. In addition to the parties already mentioned as being sent out in connection with prairie fires and Indian matters, a special patrol under Sergeant Martin left the barracks on January 21, and visited the country extending thirty miles north of Battleford and seventy-five miles east.

Another patrol visited this section again in May and in July, Sergeant Parker and party made a six days' patrol south-west to Tramping Lake.

Numerous small patrols were sent out, and each detachment made regular trips through their own sub-districts.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division, according to the number of punishments awarded, has been remarkably good.

The following is a summary of sentences imposed for breaches of discipline:—

| | |
|--|---|
| Reprimand to N.O.C..... | 1 |
| Confinement to barracks and fined..... | 1 |
| Fined..... | 1 |
| | — |
| Total..... | 3 |

Owing to reduced strength of the division the duties have become more arduous, and all ranks have cheerfully fulfilled them.

PHYSIQUE.

The members of the division are a well set-up active lot of men, fit for any work. The average height is 5ft. 8in., and the chest measurement 37½ inches.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The usual assistance has been rendered the Indian Department in regard to escorts for treaty payments, &c.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

Veterinary Staff Sergeant Pringle has done all the veterinary work for the Department of Agriculture in this district, and it has taken up a great deal of his time. Actinomycosis, commonly called 'Big Jaw,' has been prevalent, and it appears to have been introduced into the district by Manitoba cattle sent up here to be wintered. Eight animals were destroyed for this disease and many isolated, their owners imagining they might cure them. Two horses were shot for glanders.

At Saskatoon, Constable Clisby had to make several trips in connection with contagious disease amongst animals.

LIBRARY AND CANTEEN.

The library supported by subscriptions from the members of the division has continued to grow and supplies excellent reading matter. The canteen is in a flourishing condition and with its profits assists the mess in supplying articles for recreation purposes.

With this report, I beg to forward the following documents :—

Annual report of Acting Assistant Surgeon Blouin.

Annual report of Veterinary Staff Sergeant Pringle.

Return of criminal cases during year.

Distribution state of division for June 30, 1899.

Distribution state of division for November 30, 1899.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS, *Supt.*,
Commanding "C" Division.

APPENDIX G

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. O. WILSON, 'E' DIVISION.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DISTRICT OFFICE,
CALGARY, November 30, 1899.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "E" Division for the year ending this date.

Superintendent Sanders was in command of the division till October 18, 1899, when he left on transfer to 'C' Division, Battleford.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of affairs in this district has shown a marked improvement.

The city of Calgary has made rapid progress. A large number of new residences have been erected, also several fine business blocks.

The increased prosperity in the city is due in a large measure to the establishing of a divisional point here, and the erection of a round house and machine shops, by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The ranchers have had a most successful year. The price of stock of all kinds has kept up, and the demand has been greater than the supply, and there has never been a time in the history of the cattle industry in Alberta when the prospects were brighter or more promising.

The growth of grass during the past season has been most wonderful, owing to the continuous wet weather, the past summer being one of the wettest known for years. It was feared that the grass would not mature before the frost, but this has been dispelled, as a spell of dry weather with warm winds has had the desired effect, and the grass is now said to be in perfect condition for feed for the winter.

The farmers have also had an abundant yield of grain, but I fear a large amount of it has been damaged.

The establishing of an abattoir and cold storage at Calgary by P. Burns & Co., will also tend in a large measure to increase the cattle business. I am informed that this firm intends slaughtering one hundred and fifty cattle per day, besides all the hogs and sheep that can be procured.

The output of coal at the Canmore and Anthracite mines during the year was 125,000 tons—the company employ about 400 men the year round. The demand for this coal is increasing each year.

CRIME.

During the past year crime has certainly increased, as will be seen from the attached list showing the disposal of cases.

There were two cases of cattle killing, which are now waiting to come before the courts.

There were also 120 miscellaneous cases, which chiefly consist of vagrants and men stealing rides on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Of this number there were only nine dismissed.

Of the three cases of housebreaking, we obtained two convictions. Men entered the section house at Keith on October 5, on the main line of the Canadian

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

Pacific Railway, about ten miles from Calgary, during the absence of the section men, and stole therefrom \$93. They were arrested on October 6, and were by me on the 14th committed to stand their trial. The Hon. Mr. Justice Scott sentenced them to six months imprisonment with hard labour on November 20.

On November 4, one E. A. Harris of Calgary shot and wounded his partner Geo. Gouin. From what I can learn it was the result of a family quarrel. Harris was arrested on the 5th and released on bail. He appears for hearing early in December, as Gouin is at present too weak to give evidence.

The most serious offence of the year happened on the night of November 24, when one Joseph Deffee (Italian), a storekeeper at Canmore, was murdered at about 9 p.m., which was not discovered until 10 a.m. the following day by Corporal O'Kelly, who found the body lying behind the counter, the head having been smashed in, with some blunt instrument.

Coroner Sanson, M.D., of Calgary, impanelled a jury, and some seventeen witnesses were examined, but nothing was brought to light as to who was the perpetrator of this dastardly crime.

Deffee was known to carry a large sum of money on his person, and the impression is that the motive of the crime was robbery, as no money was found on the body. Three men were arrested on suspicion, but afterwards discharged. No doubt I shall have more to report later.

The undermentioned criminals who have been arrested on requisition from without, are :—

D. McFadden, February 8, on requisition from Edmonton, for bigamy.

Mary Syulks, April 21, on requisition from Edmonton, for forgery.

Roy Gill and Louis Livingstone, August 13, on requisition from Macleod, for theft.

E. Walters, November 17, on requisition from Medicine Hat, for theft.

Summary of cases tried in Calgary district, from December 1, 1898, to November 30, 1899 :—

| Crime. | Convictions. | Dismissals. | Awaiting trial. | Total. |
|--|--------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|
| Offences against the person..... | 6 | 2 | 1 | 9 |
| Theft..... | 13 | 3 | | 16 |
| Offences against "Indian Act."..... | 27 | 2 | | 29 |
| " Liquor Law..... | 2 | 1 | | 3 |
| " Animals Contagious Disease Act..... | 5 | 1 | | 6 |
| Lunacy..... | 3 | 1 | | 4 |
| House-breaking..... | 2 | 1 | | 3 |
| Bigamy..... | 1 | | | 1 |
| Cattle-killing..... | | | 2 | 2 |
| Forgery..... | 2 | 1 | | 3 |
| Horse-stealing..... | | 1 | | 1 |
| Obstructing Police in execution of duty..... | 3 | | | 3 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 120 | 9 | | 129 |
| | | | | 209 |

GUARD-ROOM.

Our guard room is the common jail of the district. It is in charge of Corporal Cochrane, E., who is a very efficient provost. The following is his report :—

To the Officer Commanding

"E" Division North-west Mounted Police,

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the report on this guard-room, for the year ending November 30, 1899.

Ten prisoners were confined in guard-room at commencement of the year.

One hundred and fifty-two were received during year, making a total of 162, consisting of 101 whites, etc.; 21 half-breeds; 40 Indians; total, 162. Of this total eleven were only in guard-room on transfer to jails or asylums in the east, or wanted at other places in the Territories.

The remaining 151 were confined for 155 offences, of which the attached table gives details.

The monthly maximum number of prisoners were received in April, 23. Minimum in February, 3. Average number received per month, 12.9.

Nine prisoners were waiting trial during year for an average of 72.8 days. The health of the prisoners has been good. Only a few punishments were inflicted for minor breaches of prison discipline.

The guard-room buildings are in good repair, with the exception of the yard fence, which requires strengthening.

Separate accommodation is urgently required for female prisoners and lunatics. At the present time these two classes are kept in the most public portion of the guard-room, their cells opening off the compartment where the other prisoners have their meals, and where the services of the different churches are held.

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

ERNEST COCHRANE, *Provost Corporal.*

| Crime | Number of cases. | Number of cases dismissed. | Number of fines paid. | Number of sentences awarded. | Average length of sentence. | Remarks. |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Murder | 4 | 3 | | | | 1 waiting trial. |
| Accessory to murder | 1 | | | | | 1 " " |
| Housebreaking | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Horse stealing | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 6 months. | |
| Forgery | 1 | | | | 1 year. | |
| Passing forged cheques | 2 | | | 2 | 5 months. | |
| Theft | 15 | 5 | | 10 | 3 to 6 mos. | |
| Unlawful possession of government property. | 2 | | 2 | | | |
| False pretences | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| Attempted suicide | 1 | | | | | Sent to friends. |
| Lunacy | 10 | 6 | | 4 | | To Brandon asylum. |
| Unlawfully destroying cattle | 1 | | | | | Out on bail. |
| Assault | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 to 9 mos. | |
| Carrying concealed weapons | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 14 days. | |
| Obstructing the police | 3 | | | 3 | 6 months. | |
| Contempt of court | 1 | | | 1 | 22 days. | |
| Drunk, etc. | 7 | | 3 | 4 | 26 days. | |
| Frequentering disorderly houses | 4 | 4 | | | | |
| Selling liquor without a license | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| On licensed premises in prohibited hours | 3 | | | 3 | 1 to 6 days | |
| Vagrancy | 26 | 2 | | 24 | 15 days. | |
| Stealing a ride on C. P. R. | 13 | | | 13 | 8 to 15 d'ys | |
| Total | 112 | 29 | 8 | 71 | | |

INDIAN ACT.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|-------------|----------------------|
| Supplying liquor to Indians | 12 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 to 4 mos. | |
| Drunk | 26 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 11 days. | |
| Having liquor in possession | 1 | | | 1 | 1 month. | Sent back to school. |
| Absconding from Indian schools | 4 | | | | | |
| Total | 43 | 10 | 4 | 25 | | |
| Grand total | 155 | 39 | 12 | 96 | | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

PRAIRIE FIRE.

In this respect we have been remarkably fortunate this year, there being no fires of any great importance.

On April 21, a fire started near Morley. The police turned out the settlers and extinguished same in a few hours. There was no damage done; origin unknown.

On April 26, one broke out near Okotoks, it covered an area of about two miles square and destroyed 15 tons of hay. It was supposed to have started from a branding fire; there was not enough evidence to prosecute.

On the same date, a fire started a few miles north of Calgary, near the Calgary and Edmonton Railroad; the only damage done was prairie burnt. It was extinguished by the police after a good hard day's fighting.

On June 16, a fire was discovered about three miles east of Canmore. The settlers were turned out and extinguished it in a few hours. There was no damage done; cause unknown.

On November 18, a number of fires were started by engine No. 41, between Calgary and Claresholm in the Macleod district. It burned towards High River, doing considerable damage by the destruction of several hay stacks and some extent of grazing land was burned over, the settlers were very much incensed about it. As it was in the Macleod district, I reported the fact to the officer commanding that district. I also reported it to Superintendent Niblock, of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

INDIANS.

The behaviour of the Indians has been very good, and they have, I am pleased to say caused us very little trouble. There has been, however, a certain amount of drunkenness, and this I am convinced will increase as the pupils of the Indian schools are discharged, as with their knowledge of English they can more easily procure liquor. In the majority of cases it has been found that liquor has been supplied to Indians by the half-breeds speaking the same language and following much the same life as the Indian, it is an easy matter for them to obtain and carry it to their friends and relations.

There are still a few white people who are willing, if they think they are free from detection, to sell liquor to Indians, but we have been most successful in bringing them to justice. Twenty-seven convictions have been obtained under the Indian Act, six for supplying liquor to Indians, and twenty-one for Indians found in a state of intoxication.

A large number of Indians worked during haying for the ranchers in the High River and Okotoks districts, and in all cases gave full satisfaction. Next year they will find plenty of work for themselves and horses.

The Blackfeet put up the hay at Gleichen detachment, and the work was performed in a workmanlike manner.

Three Indians have been employed as scouts for the police during the year, and have given every satisfaction. Two were stationed at Gleichen and one at the Sarcoe Reserve. At the latter place the scout attends the issue of rations, and at Gleichen the issue is attended by a constable and one scout. At Morley this work is performed by the constable stationed there.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Reports which have been forwarded by Veterinary Staff-Sergeants Stevenson and Tracey (the latter sent here in October, as one veterinary sergeant could not commence to cope with the work) to the Department of Agriculture, have given full details of the work performed for that department. And every effort has been made to protect their interests.

In the spring a number of cases of 'glanders' were found in this district, and the horses destroyed. I am now pleased to report that very few cases have been discovered lately.

'Actinomycosis' is most certainly on the increase, and instructions received from the Department of Agriculture in this connection have been strictly carried out.

A great many cattle have been quarantined for 'mange' and treated by Staff-Sergeant Stevenson, D.V.S.

All cattle previous to being shipped on the cars have been examined by a qualified veterinary surgeon and permit given for those found free from contagious or infectious diseases.

There were five convictions obtained, and one case dismissed, for breach of the Animals' Contagious Disease Act.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escorts were provided the agents during the treaty payments, remaining at the agency during payments.

All Indians found off their reserves without passes have been sent back at the request of the agents.

Two boys deserted from the industrial school at Red Deer during the summer, and at the request of the principal they were intercepted and sent back under escort.

A boy, 'One Spot,' deserted from the Calgary Industrial School in October, returning to his home at the Sarcee Reserve, and at the request of Mr. Hogbin, the principal, I sent a patrol to bring him in, and hand him over.

ASSISTANCE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

All parties coming from the south have been examined to ascertain if they had 'let passes.'

On October 9, Joseph Decheneau, with his family, horses, wagons, &c., were detained by Corpl. Browne at High River, as they had crossed the boundary line without reporting. They were sent here under escort, and handed over to the Customs Department. The animals were examined by Veterinary Staff Sergeant Stevenson, and found free from disease.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are quite a few of this element around Calgary, who have given us considerable trouble in one way and another during the past year.

On October 24, one Johnson Lone-man was discovered by a patrol to be informing the Indians that we had no authority to send them back to their reserves. I had an information laid against him, charging him with vagrancy, kept him in the guard-room for a couple of days, and then gave him twenty-four hours to leave town. This had a grand effect on the rest of his companion, he hailed from Pincher Creek, whither he returned.

On November 1, whilst Constable McElroy was arresting a Sarcee Indian for being intoxicated near the mission at Calgary, three half-breeds, A. and G. Bruneau and G. Lerock, assaulted him in the execution of his duty, one going so far as to draw a knife. They were, however, overpowered and brought to barracks, and suffered the penalty, by each serving six months, with hard labour, in the guard room.

I have had several conversations with the Rev. Father Lacombe about these people, and he admits that they have become so depraved that it is impossible for him to do anything with them. Our guard-room has always several of them within its walls.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

LUNATICS.

On December 3, 1898, Daniel Taylor, a resident of Olds, N.W.T., was, by his father, charged before S. Harrison, J.P., as being of unsound mind. He was committed to Regina Jail to await the pleasure of the Lieut.-Governor.

On December 17, Mrs. Sidney Watt was admitted to the guard-room for safe-keeping at the instance of Dr. Sanson, M.D., she was kept here for some time, and subsequently sent to the asylum at Brandon.

C. K. Johnstone was, on January 7, by Mr. W. R. Winter, P.M., ordered to be sent to Regina jail, he being of unsound mind.

On August 19, Adolphe Pflughaupt was, at the request of the authorities of the Calgary General Hospital, brought to barracks for safe-keeping, as they were unable to keep control of him at this institution. He was found to be mentally deranged, and sent to the Brandon Asylum on August 28.

He was, however, by the authorities at Brandon Asylum, released in a very short time, presumably supposed to be cured. He returned to his home at Eden Valley, near Pekisko, and on October 19 committed suicide. Sergt. Browne, who is stationed at High River, at once notified the coroner, Dr. Welsh, who impanelled a jury. After hearing the evidence, they brought in a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind, and added a very strong rider of censure on the authorities at Brandon Asylum for allowing the man out, and requested the proper authorities to call on them for an explanation of their action in the matter. The jury also requested the coroner to see that the verdict was not pigeon-holed, as they were only voicing the feeling of the whole community in thinking a very grave error had been committed in allowing a dangerous lunatic to be at large.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been excellent, with the exception of three cases of scarlatina. This disease broke out in No. 1 barrack room, and as soon as it was discovered, all men showing the slightest symptoms were at once sent over to the general hospital, and the remainder of the men put under canvas.

I regret to report two deaths in the division, viz., Reg. No. 3169 Constable Leadley, W.H., and Reg. No. 3019 Constable Baldwin, D.C.

The former died on July 20, from hemorrhage of the lungs, while performing his ordinary routine as canteen steward. He bore an excellent reputation as a constable and a man, his demise being keenly felt by his comrades.

The latter shot himself through the head in No. 8 barrack room on March 11. He was to have taken his discharge at 10 a.m. The verdict brought in by the jury was 'that he came to his death by his own hand by shooting himself through the head.' Although a very searching inquiry was made, no reason could be found for his rash act. It is presumed that there were private matters of which we had no knowledge.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The whole division were put through a course of drill, mounted and dismounted, Sergt. Hilliam performing the duties of drill instructor.

Lectures on police duties were given during the winter months by an officer, and on veterinary duties by Staff Sergt. Stevenson, D.V.S.

LIBRARY.

I am pleased to report having a library that is a credit to the division; we purchase nothing but cloth-bound covered books. All outposts are furnished with reading matter, which is changed from time to time.

In addition to the books and papers purchased from the fine fund, a monthly subscription of 25 cents per man is subscribed.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is doing a flourishing business. The amount of stock carried is not large, we purchase everything locally. During the year \$200 has been given to the messes; another grant of \$50 was given for recreation purposes. The establishment itself is sound financially, and has assets to pay off all liabilities and leave a good balance to its credit.

I also beg to point out that there is no expense attached to the running of the canteen, as the work is performed by the bugler, and the books, &c., are kept by the district and division clerk.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the members of the division is excellent. The average height is 5 ft. 9 in., and the average chest measurement 38 in.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order, all repairs have been made by McTavish Bros., who have given every satisfaction. One heavy wagon 'E' 14 was condemned, and one light spring wagon purchased.

All the transport was painted during the summer, the work being performed by police labour.

HORSES.

We have 52 horses on the strength of the division, of these 19 are team, 32 saddle and one pony.

Horses. Reg. Nos. 844 and 1820 died during the year, the former from Spinitis, and the latter from complication of diseases.

Five horses were cast and sold on May 30, at an average of \$33.00 per head.

Five remounts were taken on the strength during the year.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness and saddlery is in a good general state of repair. We have some single cincha saddles that ought to be exchanged for those having double cinchas.

FORAGE.

The hay for this Post, Gleichen, Banff and High River, has all been put up under contract and is of fair quality. It was very difficult to obtain good hay this year, on account of the very wet season we had during August and September.

Oats for the Post are supplied under contract, which was awarded to the Calgary Milling Company, they gave every satisfaction and no cause for complaint. All the outposts are supplied from the Post except Gleichen, E. Griesbach supplying this detachment which is cheaper than shipping from here.

RATIONS.

Have been of good quality and ample.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The quality of clothing and kit has been very good.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY.

This command is fully supplied with the Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers.

Our artillery branch consists of two 7 pr., M.L.R. guns, with limbers and harness in good order.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

Our barrack furniture is in good serviceable condition.

GAME.

Prairie chickens, ducks and geese have been very plentiful, but towards the last of the season were very wild. Big game, however, is growing very scarce. There are quite a few antelope on the Red Deer, but the Indians hunt there every fall and they will, I am afraid be a thing of the past before many years.

Two convictions were obtained for a breach of the ordinance.

BRIDGES.

It has been brought to my notice by our patrols that a great many bridges and culverts erected by the territorial government in this district are in a very dangerous state, and each case was at once reported to the Department of Public Works at Regina, and instructions to the local overseers to have the necessary repairs done.

INSPECTIONS.

You inspected the barracks on January 16, May 21, June 9, August 9, and September 29.

The assistant commissioner inspected the barracks, books, &c., on April 12, and July 26.

Inspector Burnett, V.S., inspected the horses on May 21.

Inspector Wroughton, V.S., inspected the horses on January 16.

The barracks were inspected weekly by the officer commanding, and all outposts were inspected monthly whenever practicable.

The acting assistant surgeon inspected the guard room daily, and the post weekly.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been very good, although a slight increase of cases over last year. This is chiefly due to so many young hands being in the division; one sergeant was reduced to corporal.

The following is a summary of punishments awarded :—

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Imprisoned.... | 4 |
| Fined.... | 29 |
| Minor offences.... | 41 |

Total.... 74.

CHANGES IN DIVISION.

| | |
|---|----|
| Officers transferred to.... | 1 |
| “ “ from.... | 2 |
| N. C. O's and constables transferred to.... | 15 |
| “ “ “ from.... | 15 |
| Engagements.... | 7 |
| Re-engagements.... | 6 |
| Discharged, time expired.... | 6 |
| “ dismissed.... | 2 |
| Deserted.... | 0 |
| Deceased.... | 2 |
| Special constables, transferred from | 3 |
| “ “ engaged.... | 22 |
| “ “ discharged.... | 13 |

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The following table shows the present distribution :—

| Place. | Officers. | Non-Com. Officers. | Const'b'ls. | Specials. | Total. |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| Calgary | 2 | 9 | 18 | 4 | 33 |
| Banff | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Morley | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Canmore | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Okotoks | | 1 | | | 1 |
| High River | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Millarville | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Gleichen | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| Olds | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Onleave | 1 | | 1 | | 2 |
| Sarcee Reserve | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 3 | 13 | 28 | 8 | 52 |

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

All the buildings at this post received a coat of paint in September, which greatly adds to the appearance of the barracks. This was done under contract.

The detachment building at Gleichen, was put in a thorough state of repair by the landlord, which greatly adds to the comfort of the men.

The police at High River now occupy a building near the railway station, owned by Mr. J. Limoges. It was necessary to make this move, for where the police were boarding, was found too far from the station and telegraph office, and was very often the cause of very important messages not being delivered.

The buildings at Banff have had the necessary whitewashing, etc., done at a very small cost.

The fence posts around the barracks at Calgary, have become rotten, and are continually falling down. It will be necessary to have them replaced next summer.

The house known as the quarters of the commanding officer, is in a very shaky condition, and should be jacked up, and have a stone foundation put under it.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROL.

Patrols have been made throughout the year, and the district well covered. The number of miles travelled by the horses of this division, is 131,298.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

The following are the outposts :

| Outposts. | N.C.O. | Constables. | Scouts. | Horses. |
|-------------------------|--------|-------------|---------|---------|
| Banff | 1 | 1 | | 5 |
| Canmore | | 1 | | 1 |
| Morley | | 1 | | 1 |
| Olds | | 1 | | 1 |
| Okotoks | 1 | | | 2 |
| High River | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Millarville | | 1 | | 1 |
| Queenstown | | 1 | | 1 |
| Gleichen | 1 | 3 | 3 | 10 |
| Sarcee Reserve. | | | 1 | 1 |

The Banff detachment has been reduced to one N.C.O. and one constable and three horses for the winter.

The detachment at Queenstown is only a summer one, the necessity for placing a man at this place during the summer was, that a large number of Indians were continually travelling over the old Blackfoot Crossing trail to Macleod, and were reported to be annoying the ranchers. This detachment patrolled south and met a patrol from Macleod at Rodger's ranche.

I forward herewith, the reports of Acting Assistant Surgeon Rouleau, Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Stevenson, list of criminal cases disposed of, mileage return for the year, and estimates for supplies for the coming year.

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

JAMES O. WILSON, *Inspector,*
Commanding Calgary District.

APPENDIX H

REPORT OF INSPECTOR W. S. MORRIS, 'K' DIVISION.

LETHBRIDGE, November 30, 1899

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

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

The district generally is in a prosperous condition, but the Miners' Association, giving it out last month, that they intended to strike for 10 cents per ton more wages, rather interfered and prevented the Alberta Railway and Coal Company from making their usual winter contracts. Happily their differences were amicably arranged, and everything is now going on as usual. Lethbridge has a grand future before it, is the opinion of every one. We have had a very favourable season for the agricultural community of this district, and the crops, both cereal and roots, have been the best in the history of the district.

CRIME.

I have nothing to record of a very serious nature. The following list comprises all complaints which have arisen within the district during the year. The number of cases is surprisingly small, considering that the town of Lethbridge is a miners' town.

| Crime. | Convictions. | Dismissals. | Awaiting Trial. | Total. |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|--------|
| Theft | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Cattle killing | | 2 | | 2 |
| Drunk and disorderly | 21 | | | 21 |
| Assault | 4 | | | 4 |
| Miscellaneous | 13 | | | 13 |
| Vagrancy | 1 | | | 1 |
| Total | 41 | 6 | 1 | 48 |

IRRIGATION AND IMMIGRATION.

During the year, in spite of the inclement weather which has continued throughout the whole season, a very large amount of work has been done upon the canal system of the Canadian North-west Irrigation Company, and while operations are not so far advanced as had been anticipated, enough has been accomplished to indicate the magnitude of the work and to guarantee its completion in time for next season. The first division of the work extends from the St. Mary's river to the crossing of Spring Coulee and is a little more than 10 miles long. About two-thirds of the material to be excavated has been removed; and all of the structures have been completed. These include head gates at the intake; two flumes 784 feet long and 30 feet high, measuring weir, drops, and numerous road bridges. There has been nearly 400,000 feet of lumber used in this division alone, 240,000 feet in the one flume.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

The second division extends from Spring Coulee to the head waters of the Pot Hole river and is nearly two miles long. The excavation of this portion is more than half completed and all the structures, including dam, headgate, drops and road bridge, are entirely completed.

The third division, extending from the Pot Hole River to the level of the Stirling plains and embracing the heaviest portion of the work, is five and three-quarter miles long. This section also shows very considerable progress, and about two-thirds of the total quantity of excavation has been removed. The structures are in fair way towards completion. This dam and headgate, the two most important works, being finished, leaves three flumes and two bridges still to build.

The fourth division extends from the end of the last mentioned section across the plains to the crossing of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's railroad about 3 miles south of Sterling. This is nearly 20 miles long, is comparatively light in quantity and is about three-fourths completed. There are two flumes on the section and a dam and headgate at the crossing of Nine-Mile Coulee with a few road bridges.

These four divisions comprise the main canal system, but extending from it, at Nine-Mile Coulee, and using that natural channel for some distance, is the Lethbridge branch which will convey water to the town of Lethbridge and the lands immediately adjoining it. This branch will be, in all its sections, about thirty miles long. Very little work has been accomplished on it so far, energy being directed mainly to the completion of the main system.

Between 200 and 250 teams of horses and over 300 men have been engaged in the prosecution of this work. Their continuous efforts have been much impeded, as has been stated, by the unusual character of the season, though arrangements are being made to carry on the work as long as it is possible to do so.

Already a very large increase in the population has followed upon the commencement of these works. It is estimated that fully 1,200 people have come into the district to be benefitted by the canal this year, fully 500 of these being located at the new towns of Sterling and Magrath, both of which have sprung into existence since the beginning of the year. At both places, all the indications of thriving prosperous communities are in evidence and the settlers talk with much assurance of their prospects in their new home, and with confidence of the great number who will follow them in the immediate future. These settlers are nearly all Mormons and appear to be conforming to our laws. They are strikingly industrious.

The land they have taken up is admirably adapted for settlement. The settlers are well satisfied with the laws and the manner in which they are administered.

Each and every week, worthy industrious people are passing through the territories in quest of farms. Hitherto we were not in a position to ask them to abide with us, unable as we were, to point to a quarter section of vacant land for which the average struggling farmer could with his meagre means construct the long and expensive ditch necessary to bring the needful water to enable him to raise a crop. We have substantially reached the limit of individual effort in reclaiming the desert lands of southern Alberta, this means congestion, the limit of growth is near at hand unless we devise some way out of the dilemma. This the Canada and Alberta Irrigation Company are doing for this section of southern Alberta by their canal ditch now in course of construction.

Every dollar that is expended in building irrigation canals will carry on this development and will be returned a hundredfold. Whether on business or on pleasure bent, the American visitor does not fail to note that here, possibilities for farming, now that irrigation is being introduced, are unsurpassed in any part of the world.

INSPECTION OF ANIMALS.

All animals coming into this district, either by trail or train, were inspected at Coutts, which is on the boundary and the sub-customs port of the district, by a qualified veterinary surgeon. The following is a statement of all animals entering the

country at that point during the past season, and upon which fees authorized by the Department of Agriculture in the absence of a certificate from a qualified veterinary surgeon on the United States side of the line, were collected.

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Horses..... | 644 |
| Cattle..... | 86 |
| Sheep..... | 164 |
| Swine..... | 13 |

The number of cattle driven out of the district by the various American round-ups, during the year was 2,025. This number is very small, considering the great number of American cattle to be seen in the district at certain periods of the year. The grass being good on the United States side of the line this year, the number at no period was nearly so great as previous years.

GLANDERS.

During the year but one case of glanders was reported to me as existing in the district. This animal was destroyed and burnt.

SMALL-POX.

Considerable alarm was felt here during the months of September and October last, owing to the fact that small-pox was very prevalent in Great Falls, Montana. As an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, Dr. Galbraith was sent out to Courtts by the Territorial Government, having all the powers of a health officer, to examine all passengers and employees upon north bound trains before permitting them to enter the North-west Territories. The feeling has about subsided, owing to the quarantine being raised in Great Falls.

POSTS AND PATROLS.

The number of outposts in this district at the present time is the same as last year. In addition to the patrols carried on from detachment headquarters, a flying patrol by your order, commanded by Sergeant Waller, accompanied the American round-up until it crossed the line. He saw that all Canadian cattle were cut out and their owners notified by postal cards, as to their whereabouts and number. There were no mangle cattle amongst them.

QUARANTINE.

This district being quarantined, consequent upon some of the cattle on the range having mange, every hoof was carefully inspected and a certificate given by a qualified veterinary before it could be shipped out of the district.

GAME.

As a region for game, especially for black tail deer, antelope, geese, ducks and prairie chickens, this district is unrivalled anywhere in the Territories. In the Sweet Grass Hills, Montana, which is eight miles south of the Writing-on-Stone detachment, I have seen some splendid specimens of the mountain goat. Black tail deer are multiplying rapidly on Milk River. They are especially plentiful in the coulees some ten or twelve miles below the Pendant d'Oreill detachment.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the heavy rains during the summer, the grass kept green and prairie fires could not burn. There have been a few during the past month, but a long way from Lethbridge, and in a section where they could not do much harm.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

ASSISTANCE TO INDIANS.

There has been no trouble whatever with the few wandering Indians in this district, and the department has not required the assistance of the police.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &c.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers and constables has, with one or two exceptions, been all that could be wished.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, &c.

There has been no drill during the year owing to the small number of men at headquarters. Neither has there been any target practice, owing to the same reason, and in addition thereto our range has been built upon. The outposts on Milk River, however, have gone through their annual target practice, and the scores show up better than last year. Those who fired are unanimous in condemning the Dominion ammunition, they contend that it is of an inferior kind.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is excellent, and the men are well able to perform any duty required of them.

BARRACKS.

The barracks are very much in need of an overhauling, and to this end a carpenter is urgently required. The sills of the barracks require to be attended to at once, and the same applies to the flooring in the kitchen and other rooms. The sills of the windows too should have immediate attention, as also should the door sills, which are almost worn through by the constant tread of about 100 men for the past twelve or thirteen years.

HEALTH.

Little or no sickness has occurred during the year. We have had but one death, viz., that of Constable Reg. No. 3275, H. L. Flower, who accidentally shot himself in some unknown way on the trail, while returning to his detachment on August 9 last, from headquarters. He was well liked by his comrades, and his sudden demise was keenly felt by them.

ARMS.

The carbines in this division are fairly serviceable, though a goodly number are honeycombed. The revolvers are in good condition.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order with the exception of one heavy wagon, No. 2, brought in from the Milk River ridge detachment during the summer. This wagon has seen its best days as the feloes, spokes, etc., are pretty well used up. The half yearly stocktaking board, held on June 30 last, condemned one heavy wagon, one half spring wagon, and one buckboard.

FORAGE.

The forage, both hay and oats, supplied us by the contractors during the year, has been of the very best quality.

FIRE PROTECTION.

With eight babcocks and two large water tanks within the precincts of the barracks square, that may be used in case of a fire by the town steam engine, we are reasonably safe from being burnt out.

RATIONS.

The rations have been so good that we have not had one complaint during the year.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

While the clothing is of good quality, yet the supply is never equal to the demand. Blankets are due many of the men and have been for a very long time. The fur coats will do this winter, but no longer, if appearances go for anything.

TRANSFERS, RE-ENGAGEMENTS, &c.

Transferred to the division, one acting corporal. Transferred from the division, one corporal, one constable. Re-engaged, three non-commissioned officers, four constables. Dismissed, one constable. Discharged (time expired), three constables. Discharged by purchase, one constable. Died, one constable. There are at present fifteen non-commissioned officers and constables attached to 'K' Division for duty, who are members of 'D' Division.

HORSES.

We lost one horse by death during the year, Reg. No. 1569. Four horses were cast and sold. Two horses were destroyed, and of this number, was Reg. No. 199, 'Buck,' the patriarch of the police force. He was so old that you sanctioned his being shot, because of his infirmities. Horse flesh in the police force has deteriorated to a marked degree since 'Buck's' advent. Most of our team horses are getting very old, and we have received no remounts during the year.

The distance travelled by the horses during the year was 140,075 miles.

TELEPHONE.

We have telephone communication with Macleod, Kip, St. Mary's detachment 'D,' St. Mary's detachment 'K,' and with Cardston, but on the whole it appears to be of little use, as it is very frequently out of order. The one to Cardston has been a dead letter for a very long time.

DISTRIBUTION.

The following was the average distribution during the past year :—

| Name of Post. | Officers. | Non-Com. Officers. | Constables. | Total. | Horses. |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|--------|---------|
| Lethbridge..... | 1 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 19 |
| Couts | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 12 |
| Milk River Ridge..... | | | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Writing on Stone..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| Pendant d'Oreille..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| St. Mary's..... | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Little Bow | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Town of Lethbridge..... | | | 1 | 1 | • |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

INSPECTIONS.

The barracks were inspected by the Assistant Commissioner on April 21 and August 21, and by yourself on August 15.

I also beg to inclose a return of all the criminal cases tried in this district during the past year.

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

W. S. MORRIS,
Inspector Commanding "K" Division.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON C. H. HAULTAIN.

MACLEOD, December 15, 1899.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual sick report of 'D' division, for the year ended November 30.

This has been an unusually healthy year in comparison with the two preceding ones, probably because of an absence of the usual season of dry heat. There has been little or no typhoid in the entire district this autumn, and the same may be said of infectious diseases since the spring.

Of course, with the completion of railroad construction, the surplus floating population, engaged upon it, moved off, and to this is partly due the immunity from the above disease. In the winter months, there was a wave of follicular tonsilitis, which alarmed many, on account of its similarity to diphtheria. In doubtful cases, swabs were at once sent to the analyst in Winnipeg, and reply received by wire.

The provisions of the health ordinance have been well acted up to in regard to infectious disease, during the months that there was any.

I have to record two deaths in the year. That of Interpreter Carmelle, of peritonitis, at Stand Off, on April 26, when I was away on leave, the circumstances of which were reported by the medical man in charge. Also that of Reg. No. 3010, Constable Harrison, W.G., from a pistol-wound, inflicted by his own hand on November 11.

Some special cases have been fully reported upon, *e.g.*, Reg. No. 2705, Constable Alexander, who fortunately recovered from a badly prolapsed iris, without impairment in sight. Also Constable Aspdin, who has had no return of the bone-affection which was a sequel of enteric fever.

In some of the detachment buildings, the men were greatly annoyed by those pests of old wooden houses in this country. Fumigation and all other means seemed to be less effectual than in other years. Continued observation of this question forces the conviction that no means can be really effective, short of removing all infested wood-work, and replacing by plaster.

HOSPITAL.

Some new instruments were received in April, which were much needed.

There has been a daily average of three and one-half on the sick report, and a daily average of two in hospital, four of them being prisoners.

Seventeen recruits have been examined for engagement, of which number seven were accepted.

Fifteen men have been examined for re-engagement.

Reg. No. 1336, Staff-Sergeant Stewart has performed his duties throughout the year in an efficient and able manner, and can be counted on when any stress of work may arise.

Reg. No. 2662, Constable Aspdin, has been careful and saving in his management as cook and orderly.

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

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

Medical cases, 'D' Division, Macleod.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average Duration. | Surgeon's Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| Acne..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Biliousness..... | 2 | 4 | 2 | " " |
| Colic..... | 3 | 3 | 1 | " " |
| Colds..... | 13 | 26 | 2 | " " |
| Coughs..... | 4 | 20 | 5 | " " |
| Debility..... | 1 | 6 | 6 | " " |
| Diarrhœa..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | " " |
| Dysentery..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | " " |
| Dyspepsia..... | 2 | 6 | 3 | " " |
| Follicular tonsillitis..... | 9 | 45 | 5 | " " |
| Headache..... | 2 | 4 | 2 | " " |
| Herpes febulis..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | " " |
| Influenza..... | 1 | 11 | 11 | " " |
| Laryngitis..... | 1 | 7 | 7 | " " |
| Melancholia..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | " " |
| Mentally unsound..... | 1 | 27 | 27 | Special Constable sent to Brandon Asylum, June 12, 1899. |
| Nyaglia..... | 4 | 32 | 8 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Neuralgia..... | 2 | 8 | 4 | " " |
| Parotites..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | " " |
| Peritonitis..... | 1 | 4 | 4 | Interpreter Carmelle, Stand Off, died, April 26, 1899. |
| Pyrexia..... | 2 | 6 | 3 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Quinsy..... | 1 | 16 | 16 | " " |
| Rheumatism, muscular..... | 1 | 5 | 5 | " " |
| Sore lips..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | " " |
| Sore throat..... | 4 | 8 | 2 | " " |

SURGICAL CASES, 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

| Disease. | No. of cases. | No. of days. | Average duration. | Surgeon's Remarks. |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Abrasion of heel..... | 1 | 33 | 33 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Abscess..... | 3 | 147 | 49 | " " |
| Boils..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | " " |
| Bruises..... | 7 | 84 | 12 | " " |
| Burns..... | 1 | 10 | 10 | " " |
| Chafe..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | " " |
| Conjunctivitis..... | 1 | 7 | 7 | " " |
| Contusions..... | 2 | 36 | 18 | " " |
| Corns..... | 1 | 5 | 5 | " " |
| Cuts..... | 4 | 12 | 3 | " " |
| Contracted tendon..... | 1 | 48 | 48 | " " |
| Epididymitis..... | 1 | 31 | 31 | " " |
| Fractured arm..... | 1 | 35 | 35 | " " |
| " rib..... | 1 | 12 | 12 | " " |
| Frozen toe..... | 1 | 13 | 13 | " " |
| Frost bite..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | " " |
| Gonorrhœa..... | 2 | 52 | 26 | " " |
| Hemorrhoids..... | 1 | 12 | 12 | " " |
| Hernia of iris..... | 1 | 32 | 32 | To Winnipeg, February 10, 1899. |
| Inflamed foot..... | 1 | 5 | 5 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| " elbow..... | 1 | 12 | 12 | " " |
| Injury to knee..... | 1 | 229 | 229 | Sent to Sulphur Springs and Regina. |
| Mucous warts..... | 1 | 4 | 4 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Odontalgia..... | 6 | 6 | 1 | " " |
| Sprains..... | 2 | 6 | 3 | " " |
| Strains..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | " " |

APPENDIX K

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. P. BELL.

REGINA, November 30, 1899.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of Depot Division for the year ending this date.

Three hundred and seventy-eight (378) cases have been treated, and one hundred and thirty four (134) admitted to hospital. The average daily number on sick report was 5·17. No deaths have occurred during the year.

The general health of the division has been satisfactory, and with the exception of a constable, sent in from detachment, suffering from enteric fever, there have been no cases of infectious disease.

One non-commissioned officer, and three constables, were invalided, and a sergeant from the Yukon Division, ill with phthisis, was granted sick leave.

One hundred and sixty-eight (168) applicants for engagement were examined, fourteen (14) non-commissioned officers and men were examined for re-engagement, and twenty-nine (29) were examined as to their fitness for service in the Yukon District.

One hundred and eight (108) 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. Ninety-three (93) civilian prisoners have been treated, several being admitted to hospital.

The outside of the hospital has been painted.

The quality of the drugs supplied has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,

Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

| Disease. | N ^o . of cases. | N ^o . of days. | Average duration. | Surgeon's Remarks. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Abscess... | 4 | 9 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Alcoholism | 2 | 13 | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ | " " |
| Biliousness | 22 | 24 | 1 $\frac{1}{11}$ | " " |
| Boils | 3 | 9 | 3 | " " |
| Bronchitis | 4 | 69 | 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ | " " |
| Chafes | 21 | 67 | 3 $\frac{2}{7}$ | " " |
| Colds | 32 | 65 | 2 $\frac{2}{7}$ | " " |
| Colic | 7 | 8 | 1 $\frac{1}{7}$ | " " |
| Conjunctivitis | 1 | 1 | 1 | " " |
| Constipation | 9 | 11 | 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ | " " |
| Contusions | 65 | 278 | 4 $\frac{2}{5}$ | " " |
| Debility | 5 | 23 | 4 $\frac{3}{5}$ | One invalided. |
| Diarrhœa | 26 | 51 | 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Dislocation, shoulder | 1 | 24 | 24 | " " |
| Enteric fever | 1 | 36 | 36 | " " |
| Feverish colds | 42 | 200 | 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | " " |
| Fistula | 2 | 70 | 35 | Operated upon |
| Frost bites | 4 | 16 | 4 | Recovered |
| Gonorrhœa | 1 | 23 | 23 | " " |
| Gout | 1 | 24 | 24 | " " |
| Hernia | 1 | 1 | 1 | Fitted with truss |
| Iritis | 3 | 68 | 22 $\frac{2}{3}$ | Recovered |
| Laryngitis | 1 | 14 | 14 | " " |
| Locomotor ataxia | 1 | 78 | 78 | Invalided. |
| Lumbago | 3 | 3 | 1 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Neuralgia | 8 | 12 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " " |
| Old injury to knee | 1 | 18 | 18 | In hospital. |
| Obstruction of bowels | 1 | 15 | 15 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Palpitation | 1 | 75 | 75 | Invalided. |
| Pharyngitis | 15 | 29 | 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Phthisis | 1 | 89 | 89 | Sick leave. |
| Pleurisy | 1 | 7 | 7 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Pruritus | 2 | 2 | 1 | " " |
| Rectal fissure | 1 | 10 | 10 | " " |
| Rheumatism | 9 | 79 | 8 $\frac{7}{9}$ | One invalided. |
| Soft sore | 1 | 7 | 7 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Sore lips | 1 | 4 | 4 | " " |
| Sprains | 38 | 177 | 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ | " " |
| Synovitis | 2 | 61 | 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " " |
| Tarsalgia | 1 | 1 | 1 | " " |
| Toothache | 4 | 4 | 1 | Attention and duty. |
| Tonsillitis | 1 | 30 | 30 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Vaccinated | 9 | 9 | 1 | Attention and duty. |
| Varicose veins | 1 | 14 | 14 | Ex riding and returned to duty. |
| Wounds | 18 | 146 | 8 $\frac{1}{3}$ | Recovered and returned to duty. |

G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX L

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON F. H. MEWBURN.

LETHBRIDGE, December 18, 1899.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual medical report for 'K' Division, North-west Mounted Police, for the year ended November 30, 1899.

During the year twenty-three cases (23) have been admitted and treated in hospital, with an average residence of eighteen (18) days.

The cases are shown in the attached classification.

Sixteen (16) men have been examined for re-engagement.

One (1) death occurred, August 9.

The drug supply has been ample and satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. MEWBURN,

Acting Asst. Surgeon.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average Duration. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>Surgical.</i> | | | | |
| Contusion | 1 | 29 | 29 | Recovered; returned to duty. |
| Cellulitis | 1 | 30 | 30 | " " " |
| Cystitis | 1 | 12 | 12 | " " " |
| Cystic tumor of scalp | 1 | 6 | 6 | " " " |
| Frost bite | 1 | 16 | 16 | " " " |
| Fracture, Olecranon Proc | 1 | 142 | 142 | " " " |
| Urethritis Spec. | 1 | 29 | 29 | " " " |
| <i>Medical.</i> | | | | |
| Bronchitis | 6 | 73 | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " " " |
| Debility | 1 | 4 | 4 | " " " |
| Diarrhoea | 1 | 5 | 5 | " " " |
| Gastritis | 1 | 8 | 8 | " " " |
| Influenza | 2 | 17 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " " " |
| Neuralgia | 2 | 21 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " " " |
| Pharyngitis | 1 | 10 | 10 | " " " |
| Phlebitis | 1 | 12 | 12 | " " " |
| Tonsillitis | 1 | 6 | 6 | " " " |

F. H. MEWBURN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

APPENDIX M

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON E. H. ROULEAU.

CALGARY, November 30, 1899.

To the Officer Commanding
'E' Division, N.W.M.P.,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose you the annual sick report of this post for the year ending the above date.

The total number of cases treated was 132. At first sight it seems a rather large number; but if you look at the different cases, you will see that in general they are mild ones, with the exception of the three cases of scarlatina and the case of typhoid fever. All of them made a good recovery, without any sequel.

I regret to have to chronicle the sudden death of Constable Leadley from hemorrhage of the lungs.

I have examined this year several recruits for engagement in this force, and several others for re-engagement.

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

E. H. ROULEAU,

Acting Asst. Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report for 'E' Division, Calgary, November 30, 1899.

| Disease. | No. of cases. | No. of days. | Average Duration. | Surgeon's Remarks. |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma..... | 1 | 16 | 16 | Returned to duty. |
| Abscess..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | " |
| Burns..... | 2 | 8 | 4 | " |
| Boils..... | 2 | 6 | 3 | " |
| Colds, feverish..... | 10 | 25 | 2½ | " |
| " bronchial..... | 12 | 24 | 2 | " |
| Contusion..... | 9 | 81 | 9 | " |
| Conjunctivitis..... | 1 | 4 | 4 | " |
| Constipation..... | 14 | 14 | 1 | " |
| Chafes..... | 11 | 22 | 2 | " |
| Diarrhea..... | 17 | 17 | 1 | " |
| Enteritis..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | " |
| Hemorrhage of the lungs..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | Died July 20, 1899. |
| Influenza..... | 4 | 24 | 6 | Returned to duty. |
| Kidney trouble..... | 1 | 6 | 6 | " |
| Mumps..... | 2 | 20 | 10 | " |
| Neuralgia..... | 3 | 6 | 2 | " |
| Otitis..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | " |
| Rheumatism..... | 11 | 44 | 4 | " |
| Sprains and strains..... | 7 | 28 | 4 | " |
| Scarlatina..... | 3 | 98 | 32½ | " |
| Synovitis..... | 1 | 24 | 24 | " |
| Tonsillitis..... | 5 | 25 | 5 | " |
| Typhoid fever..... | 1 | 33 | 33 | " |
| Writers cramp..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | " |

E. H. ROULEAU,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX N

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON P. AYLEN.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30, 1899.

To the Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my annual report for the year ending this date. In reviewing the monthly sick report, I find very little of importance occurred during the year, the majority of cases being simple ailments, such as colds, constipation, biliousness, &c. I am happy to state that no deaths occurred during the year in the division, but I have to report a severe case of inflammation of the bowels, that of Reg. No. 2548 Constable Blyth, but I am happy to state that he has recovered and returned to duty, being in the hospital sixty-eight days.

There were eighty-four cases treated in the hospital during the year, thirty-five being members of the police force, and forty-nine prisoners. The hospital is in very good condition, but a kitchen is badly required. The sanitary condition of the barracks has been satisfactory; precautions were taken to keep the latrine well disinfected and the slops removed daily from all quarters. I must draw your attention to the fact that during the summer months the guard room was overcrowded, and I would suggest that steps be taken at once to remedy this matter. I inclose you an appendix of the diseases treated in this hospital during the year ending November 30, 1899.

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

P. AYLEN,
Acting Asst. Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

DISEASES treated in the North-west Mounted Police Hospital, Fort Saskatchewan, during the year ending November 30, 1899.

| Disease. | Nc. of cases. | Nc. of days. | Average duration. | Surgeon's Remarks. |
|--|---------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | | | Days. | |
| Biliousness | 4 | 5 | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ | |
| Bruised knee | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| " hand | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| " foot | 2 | 5 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| " thumb | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Cerebri congection | 1 | 7 | 7 | |
| Cold | 6 | 8 | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ | |
| Cramps | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Dysentery | 1 | 31 | 31 | |
| Enlarged lymphatic gland; one testicle still in inguinal ring | 1 | 44 | 44 | |
| Tonsillitis | 1 | 9 | 9 | |
| Fracture of radius | 1 | 35 | 35 | |
| Feverish cold | 2 | 13 | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Inflammation of bowels | 1 | 68 | 68 | |
| Lumbago | 1 | 8 | 8 | |
| La grippe | 1 | 7 | 7 | |
| Measles | 1 | 11 | 11 | |
| Scalp wound | 1 | 25 | 25 | |
| Strained hip | 2 | 15 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| " neck | 1 | 5 | 5 | |
| " side | 1 | 6 | 6 | |
| Sprained knee | 1 | 32 | 32 | |
| Tumour on eye-lid | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Ulcerated toe | | | | |
| PRISONERS. | | | | |
| Abscess | 3 | 14 | 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Biliousness | 2 | 5 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Bubo | 1 | 41 | 41 | |
| Blistered side | 1 | 8 | 8 | |
| Bruised hand | 1 | 16 | 16 | |
| " shoulder | 1 | 5 | 5 | |
| Bubo and chancre | 1 | 8 | 8 | |
| Burn | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Cold | 5 | 6 | 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ | |
| Constipation | 5 | 5 | 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ | |
| Capitajia | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Cramps and diarrhoea | 3 | 4 | 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Chafe | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Tonsillitis | 3 | 7 | 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ | |
| Feverish cold | 1 | 3 | 3 | |
| Ingrowing toe nail | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Insane, under observation | 2 | 21 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | |
| Lumbago | 1 | 3 | 3 | |
| Nephritis | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Nasal catarrh | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Rheumatism | 4 | 19 | 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ | |
| Synovitis | 1 | 16 | 16 | |
| Strained side and back | 3 | 6 | 2 | |
| Sore throat | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Scabies | 1 | 4 | 4 | |
| Ulcerated toe | 1 | 11 | 11 | |
| Effect of old fracture | 1 | 25 | 25 | |
| Old wound in foot | 1 | 5 | 5 | |
| Waiting confinement | 1 | 18 | 18 | |

APPENDIX O

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON A. BLOUIN.

"C" DIVISION, BATTLEFORD, November 26, 1899.

To Superintendent Saunders,
"C" Division, N.-W.M.P.,
Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you the annual medical report for this division.

I am sorry to have, at first, to mention the death of Superintendent Cotton, which happened here on May 7, after a long and complicated illness.

The health of the division, on the whole, has been good.

There has been no epidemic or endemic diseases during the year.

I have heard a few days ago of an outbreak of some contagious disease amongst the Doukhobors, settled between Saskatoon and Henrietta, but having no official authority to do so, could not inquire in the matter.

The drugs received from the contractor have given satisfaction, and I like to mention the fact that we are now in possession of a dry cell electric battery, of which the need had been long felt.

I inclose appendix showing the cases attended to during the year.

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

A. BLOUIN,
Acting Asst. Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

ANNUAL Sick Report, 'C' Division, Battleford, for the Year ended November 30, 1899.

| Disease. | No. of cases. | No. of days. | Average Duration. | Surgeon's Remarks. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Facial neuralgia..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | Recovered. |
| Gonorrhœa..... | 1 | 9 | 9 | " |
| Tonsillitis..... | 2 | 4 | 2 | " |
| Orchitis..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | " |
| Cold, feverish..... | 4 | 8 | 2 | " |
| " bronchial..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | " |
| Boils..... | 3 | 14 | 4 ² / ₃ | " |
| Cramps..... | 3 | 3 | 1 | " |
| Diarrhœa..... | 4 | 4 | 1 | " |
| Wounds..... | 3 | 11 | 2 ² / ₃ | " |
| Sprains..... | 5 | 8 | 1 ² / ₃ | " |
| Lumbago..... | 5 | 18 | 3 ² / ₃ | " |
| Gout..... | 1 | 54 | 54 | " |
| Fistula..... | 2 | 38 | 19 | Removed March 18, 1899, and again May 25, 1899; has since gone to Regina. |
| Laryngitis..... | 3 | 3 | 1 | Recovered. |
| Gastric disturbances..... | 5 | 17 | 3 ² / ₃ | " |
| Contusions..... | 4 | 11 | 2 ² / ₃ | " |
| La grippe..... | 7 | 16 | 12 ² / ₃ | " |
| Strained groin..... | 2 | 19 | 9 ¹ / ₂ | " |
| Conjunctivitis..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | " |
| Incipient locomotor ataxia..... | 1 | 22 | 22 | Supt. Cotton died May 7, 1899. |
| Rheumatism..... | 2 | 7 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | Recovered. |
| Sciatica..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | " |
| Bruises..... | 3 | 8 | 2 ² / ₃ | " |
| Intercostal neuralgia..... | 2 | 6 | 3 | " |
| Enteric fever..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | " |
| Lacerated perineum..... | 1 | 11 | 11 | " |

A. BLOUIN.
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX P

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON E. C. KITCHEN.

PRINCE ALBERT, November 30, 1899.

Commissioner Herchmer,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'F' division, North-west Mounted Police force, for the year ending this date.

Number of cases treated during year, 181; of these 180 were members of the force, one was a prisoner, who was suffering from dementia. Number of police in hospital, 7; number of days in hospital, 124; average number on daily sick list, 2'107. Six men were examined for re-engagement. Five were examined for engagement, and five for Yukon service. I might say that in December, 1898, and January and February, 1899, we had an epidemic of la grippe of a severe form, but all patients fully recovered. In case of Constable McLean, who received a pistol-wound in leg, 'accidentally,' he was confined to hospital for some time, inflammation occurred in wound, and a great deal of suppuration took place, but the progression was favourable, and recovery complete. All cases returned to duty.

The sanitary condition of buildings and grounds are good, but I have the same case as last year to call your attention to, that being the tanks and water for fire protection. The tanks are rotten, and the water very impure, and sooner or later, will cause sickness.

The drugs supplied are in every way most satisfactory.

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

E. C. KITCHEN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

APPENDIX Q

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON A. B. STEWART.

DUCK LAKE, November 30, 1899.

The Officer Commanding,
North-west Mounted Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—With regard to medical attendance upon detachments at Duck Lake and Batoche, for past year, I beg to report that there were no cases of a serious nature, and attendance given at different times, was for minor troubles. The health of the men has been good. Very little 'off duty' reported.

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

A. B. STEWART, *M.D.*

APPENDIX R

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOSPITAL STAFF SERGEANT McNAMARA, M.D.

MAPLE CREEK, November 30, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the year ending this date.

Since I took charge of the hospital here in May last, there has been very little sickness of a serious nature. One case of typhoid fever of a very mild nature and which terminated in a complete recovery, came here from the Yukon.

One constable accidentally shot himself in the calf of the right leg, but has completely recovered, and one case of dislocation of the finger which required an incision to reduce, being the only cases of any magnitude.

The old guard-room is no longer in use as such and the new one is free from the sanitary defects so troublesome in the old.

The latrines have been disinfected regularly and have been kept clean.

During the year 107 cases were treated, and the average duration was $3\frac{4}{10}\frac{1}{7}$ days.

The barracks here are in a very healthy position and the drainage excellent.

The barrack rooms and other buildings have been inspected by me frequently during the year.

I inclose herewith schedule of all cases treated during the year.

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

C. J. McNAMARA, M.B., M.D.,

Hospital Staff-Sergeant.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

ANNUAL Sick Report of "A" District for Year Ending November 30, 1899.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average. | Remarks. |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Abscess. | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 of jaw, 1 of finger. |
| Boils | 1 | 5 | 5 | Returned to duty. |
| Biliousness. | 6 | 6 | 1 | " |
| Cephalalgia | 6 | 20 | 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 1 still off duty. |
| Chafe | 1 | 3 | 3 | Returned to duty. |
| Cold. | 26 | 36 | 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ | " |
| Colic | 7 | 7 | 1 | " |
| Contusion | 9 | 28 | 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ | 1 knee, 2 shoulders, 5 legs, 1 hand. |
| Corn. | 1 | 5 | 5 | Returned to duty. |
| Diarrhoea | 4 | 4 | 1 | " |
| Dislocation | 3 | 38 | 12 $\frac{2}{3}$ | 1 shoulder, 2 fingers. |
| Enlarged uvula | 1 | 2 | 2 | Returned to duty. |
| Feverish cold | 4 | 20 | 5 | " |
| Frost bite | 1 | 7 | 7 | " |
| Furuncle. | 2 | 11 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " |
| Gun shot wound. | 1 | 10 | 10 | Still under treatment. |
| Hæmorrhoids. | 3 | 19 | 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ | Returned to duty. |
| Influenza | 8 | 37 | 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ | " |
| Incised wounds. | 3 | 3 | 1 | " |
| Laryngitis. | 3 | 11 | 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ | " |
| Muscular strain | 2 | 6 | 3 | " |
| Neuralgia. | 3 | 10 | 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ | " |
| Odontalgia | 1 | 1 | 1 | " |
| Pleurodynia | 1 | 5 | 5 | " |
| Pharyngitis. | 5 | 7 | 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ | " |
| Rheumatic pains | 4 | 9 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | " |
| Sprains | 2 | 9 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 knee, 1 thumb. |
| Tonsillitis | 4 | 13 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | Returned to duty. |
| Typhoid fever. | 1 | 16 | 16 | Very mild. |
| Sciatica | 1 | 5 | 5 | Returned to duty. |
| Urethritis | 1 | 3 | 3 | " |

C. J. McNAMARA, M.B., M.D.,

Hospital Staff-Sergeant.

APPENDIX S

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT.

MACLEOD, December 22, 1899.

To the Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report on the horses of 'D' and 'K' Divisions for the year just ended. I arrived in Macleod November 12, and took over the duties of veterinary surgeon immediately.

Owing to the unfortunate death of Constable Harrison, I was placed in a rather awkward position, as there was no one here who could give me positive information about the horses so that it will take me some little time to learn the capabilities of each animal. I have also been handicapped by not having a good man in the stable. The two I have tried were willing and smart enough, but have not the aptitude for the work.

I have not had an opportunity of inspecting the 'K' Division horses yet, nor have I seen all of the horses used on detachment.

There are twenty-nine horses on herd at present, a number of which have been sent out since I came, others having been taken up in their place. The horses on herd are getting four pounds of oats per day, and as the feed is rather short I think it advisable to continue this ration during the winter.

There are also eight pack ponies on herd; these are not fed grain.

I visit the herd once a week.

I have been very careful in recommending horses for casting, only picking those that I could see no possible chance of getting any more work out of, as the supply of good horses in this district is limited.

Up to the present seventeen saddle horses and fourteen team horses have been chosen for South Africa, and nine more are to be seen; I have only picked horses which I think are fit for the work required of them, and have not rejected horses on account of small blemishes which would not interfere with their usefulness.

The fodder supplied by the different contractors is fully up to the standard. The shoeing so far has been satisfactory. I attach list of cases treated during the past year.

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

JNO. F. BURNETT,

Inspector, Veterinary Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

'D' Division, November 30, 1899.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Average Duration. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--|
| Colic..... | 5 | 3 days. | Returned to duty. |
| Debility..... | 1 | 9 " | " |
| Conjunctivitis..... | 1 | 5 " | " |
| Scratches..... | 3 | 32 " | " |
| Collar galls..... | 5 | 8 " | " |
| Laryngitis..... | 3 | 8 " | " |
| Contused wounds..... | 7 | 6 " | " |
| Sprained fetlock..... | 4 | 11 " | " |
| Incised wounds..... | 5 | 20 " | " |
| Catarrh..... | 1 | 5 " | " |
| Abscess..... | 2 | 5 " | One returned to duty ; one in sick stable. |
| Under observation..... | 4 | 4 " | Returned to duty. |
| Ringbone..... | 2 | 17 " | " |
| Strained ligaments..... | 1 | 6 " | " |
| Fracture pelvis..... | 1 | 47 " | " |
| Curb..... | 5 | 28 " | " |
| Calked..... | 1 | 2 " | " |
| Pricked wound..... | 1 | 29 " | " |
| Splint..... | 2 | 14 " | " |
| Rope burn..... | 1 | 4 " | " |
| Punctured wound..... | 11 | 7 " | " |
| Sore withers..... | 1 | 19 " | " |
| Bruised feet..... | 4 | 7 " | " |
| Serous abscess..... | 1 | 34 " | " |
| Bruised shoulder..... | 1 | 16 " | " |
| Gravel in feet..... | 3 | 3 " | " |
| Cellulitis..... | 1 | 4 " | " |
| Saddle gall..... | 2 | 3 " | " |
| Lacerated wounds..... | 4 | 29 " | One still in sick stable ; remainder returned to duty. |
| Navicular..... | 1 | 14 " | Returned to duty. |
| Sprained tendon..... | 4 | 26 " | " |
| Spinitis..... | 1 | 45 " | " |
| Supp. corn..... | 3 | 8 " | " |
| Low condition..... | 1 | 2 " | Still in sick stable. |

"K" Division, November 30, 1899.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Average Duration. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Sprained tendon..... | 2 | 27 days. | Returned to duty. |
| Bruised heel..... | 1 | 2 " | " |
| Saddle gall..... | 1 | 18 " | " |
| Sore back..... | 1 | 15 " | " |
| Lame..... | 1 | 4 " | " |
| Sore shoulder..... | 2 | 11 " | " |
| Cinch gall..... | 1 | 8 " | " |
| Lacerated wound..... | 1 | 8 " | " |
| Laminitis and pleurisy..... | 1 | 51 " | " |
| Diarrhoea..... | 1 | 2 " | " |

APPENDIX T

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON T. A.
WROUGHTON.

REGINA, November 30, 1899.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my annual report, for the year ending this date.

My report must necessarily be very incomplete, as I only took over the duties at this post some two weeks ago, and am not personally conversant with the general work performed during the year at headquarters.

The most important work performed by the veterinary staff of the North-west Mounted Police, has been that in connection with the Department of Agriculture, in carrying out and enforcing the provisions of the 'Animal Contagious Diseases Act.'

This work has entailed, especially in the Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, and Southern Alberta districts, a vast amount of travelling, all animals having to undergo inspection before shipment; add to this, also, the general opposition of the ranchers and settlers, the work of inspection has not only been arduous, but in many cases unpleasant.

This was principally due to the difficulty experienced in getting stockmen to thoroughly realize the seriousness of 'mange' in cattle, the history of the disease is that in summer time it is more or less dormant, invariably again breaking out when the cold weather comes on.

There is also another affection, known as alopecia, or 'buffalo mange,' due to some diatetic condition, but not a contagious disease, and which rapidly disappears on the advent of the green grass in the spring. It is the inability of ranchers to differentiate between the two affections, that has caused the greatest amount of trouble, many of them, in spite of all that can be urged, still maintain that the non-contagious 'buffalo mange,' and true parasitic mange, are identical.

Glanders, I am sorry to say, by what I can gather, is more prevalent in Assiniboia and Alberta this year than formerly. Every effort is being made to eradicate this fell disease, and I trust that favourable results will be more apparent next year.

Seventy-nine remounts have been taken on the strength of the force during the year, these were purchased from all parts of the Territories, and have been attached to different divisions.

Some one hundred and twenty-five horses and ponies have been cast and sold during the year, these include the Yukon horses.

Fifty-nine horses have died, or have been destroyed for various reasons, these also include the Yukon casualties, only twenty-three have died or been destroyed in the Territories.

One old horse, Reg. No. 70, better known as 'Crowfoot,' was cast, as he was no longer fit for any kind of work, being an old favourite, he was handed over to the non-commissioned officers and constables of Depot Division, to be cared for by them until he died.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

I regret to say there have been a good many cases of typhoid fever reported from Prince Albert, two from Battleford, and one from Fort Saskatchewan, but am pleased to report that only two deaths occurred at Prince Albert and one at Battleford, taking into consideration, the fatal nature of this disease amongst horses, I think the showing is exceptionally good.

Influenza has been more or less prevalent throughout Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, but was not of a very fatal type, only one case amongst police horses proving fatal, this death occurred at Peace River Crossing.

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

T. A. WROUGHTON, *Inspector,*
Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX U

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT G. FRASER.

LETHBRIDGE, November 30, 1899.

The Officer Commanding,
 'K' Division, North-west Mounted Police,
 Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my report for the past year.

The general health of the horses of this division during the year, has been excellent, no serious case of disease having occurred.

Horse, Reg. No. 1592, was drowned in Milk River, in March last, and horse, Reg. No. 1569, died at Writing-on-Stone, in August, from the bursting of a blood-vessel.

Horses, Reg. Nos. 199 and 717, were destroyed, being old and worthless.

Three horses were cast and sold during the year.

We have received no remounts during the year.

The supply of forage delivered by the contractor, has been of good quality.

The supply of drugs is satisfactory.

I beg to attach herewith, a list of cases treated during the year.

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

G. FRASER,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant,

VETERINARY Cases, November 30, 1898, to November 30, 1899.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Average Duration. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Abscess. | 1 | 23 | Returned to duty. |
| Punctured foot. | 1 | 12 | " " |
| Strained tendon. | 1 | 53 | Sent to herd. |
| Bruised heel. | 1 | 3 | Returned to duty. |
| Saddle gall. | 1 | 17 | " " |
| Sore foot. | 1 | 6 | " " |
| Sore shoulder. | 2 | 20 | " " |
| Cinch gall. | 1 | 8 | " " |
| Lacerated eyelid. | 1 | 8 | " " |
| Laminitis and pleurisy | 1 | 53 | Under treatment. |

G. FRASER,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

APPENDIX V

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT H. T. AYRE.

REGINA, November 30, 1899.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual veterinary report for depot division for the year ending this date.

The general health of horses in the division has been fairly good during the past year. There have been quite a lot of cases of colic, more especially among the remounts, most probably caused by change of feed. I am glad to state that no case of contagious disease has occurred among the horses of this division, which is surprising, considering the number which have been destroyed for glanders in the surrounding district.

During the past year 42 remounts were posted to this division. Out of these six were transferred to 'C' and three to 'F' divisions. A number of these were purchased from the Quorn Rancho Co., and, I think, will turn out good horses.

Only eight horses have been cast and sold since last November. These realized \$270, or an average of a trifle over \$33 a head.

At present we have 23 team and 20 saddle horses in the stable, all in good health and condition. A few of these may yet be sent on herd for the winter.

It is part of my duty to keep an account of the mileage done by horses in the division. Since December 1, 1898, the number of miles patrolled is 157,277. This does not include work done between the post and town, the riding school or around the post, which, if added, would swell up the mileage considerably.

The hay used during the past year was of good quality, a quantity of it being supplied by German settlers at \$5 per ton. The oats were also of good quality, prices ranging from 30c to 40c a bushel.

Reports from detachments have been very satisfactory. Of course, there have been the usual amount of small ailments, but nothing of a serious nature. The usual stock of simple medicines have been supplied.

Care is taken that all patrols leaving the post are supplied with medicine and full directions as to use.

A veterinary lecture is given to the men every Tuesday and Wednesday throughout the year when practicable.

Mr. O'Brien is again wintering the horses on herd. This year we have sent out so far 33 horses and 1 pony. These are taken at contract \$1 per head per month; this, of course, includes feeding hay in stormy weather and stabling any that may be taken sick or get run down.

Sergt. Robinson, our blacksmith, pays every attention to the shoeing. There has not been one case of lameness through bad work. For some months past we have been trying the rubber pads on horses suffering from corns or sore feet, and have found them a great help. They are also very good for contracted feet. The horses

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

in this post are re-shod once every month. A shoeing book is kept, in which they are all entered; this is inspected by the officer commanding once a month.

I append herewith a summary of cases treated and under treatment during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. T. AYRE,

Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

SUMMARY OF CASES TREATED FROM DECEMBER 1, 1898, to NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average Duration. | Remarks. |
|--|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| Abscess on rump | 1 | 8 | 8 | Returned to duty. |
| " jaw | 1 | 8 | 8 | " " |
| " back | 1 | 5 | 5 | " " |
| Azoturia | 1 | 12 | 12 | " " |
| Cold | 4 | 64 | 16 | " " |
| Colic | 8 | 136 | 17 | " " |
| Debility | 6 | 42 | 7 | " " |
| Enteritis | 1 | | | Died June 5, 1899; struck off strength; |
| Influenza | 3 | 42 | 14 | Returned to duty. |
| Laryngitis | 1 | 11 | 11 | " " |
| Lameness | | | | |
| Corns | 6 | 36 | 6 | " " |
| Enlarged fetlock | 7 | 133 | 19 | 1 still off duty; remainder returned to duty. |
| Fibrous ankylosis of fetlock joint | 1 | | | Off duty from September 19, 1898; cast and sold July 24, 1899. |
| Injury to coronet | 2 | 52 | 26 | Returned to duty. |
| " fetlock | 1 | 13 | 13 | " " |
| " knee | 3 | 72 | 24 | " " |
| Hip joint lameness | 2 | 40 | 20 | " " |
| Hock | 2 | 30 | 15 | 1 still off duty; 1 returned to duty. |
| Laminitis | 9 | 135 | 15 | Returned to duty. |
| Lymphangitis | 2 | 44 | 22 | " " |
| Quarter crack | 1 | 60 | 60 | " " |
| Ring bone | 3 | 81 | 27 | " " |
| Scratches | 2 | 19 | 9½ | " " |
| Sprained tendons | 13 | 130 | 10 | 1 still off duty; remainder returned to duty. |
| Spavin | 1 | 30 | | Still off duty. |
| Splints | 4 | 36 | 9 | 1 still off duty; remainder returned to duty. |
| Stifle lameness | 2 | 24 | 12 | Returned to duty. |
| Phthisis | 1 | 5 | 5 | " " |
| Wounds | | | | |
| Contused | 6 | 54 | 9 | " " |
| Lacerated | 3 | 48 | 16 | " " |
| Punctured | 1 | 5 | 5 | " " |

H. T. AYRE,

Vet. Staff.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

APPENDIX W

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT C. H. SWEET-APPLE—'G' DIVISION.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30, 1899

To the Officer Commanding,
North-west Mounted Police, Fort Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following annual veterinary report for the year ending this date.

The general health of the horses has been good as there has been no outbreak of disease, and but one case of typhoid fever has occurred, and the minor complaints and incidental injuries have been much less frequent. Horse Reg. No. 2093, which was suffering from megrims, due to pressure on the brain from a melanotic tumor, was destroyed; and pack-ponies, Reg. No. 198 and 165, on detachment duty at Peace River Landing have died.

Reg. No. 198 apparently died of purura haemorrhagica, following an attack of influenza, and Reg. No. 165 from general debility.

Fifteen horses have been cast and disposed of as unfit for further service, but most of these were old animals which had out-lived their usefulness.

A very serviceable team of horses and three pack-ponies were purchased here and five remounts were posted to this division from Calgary. These should all prove most useful animals.

The stable accommodation is all that could be desired and the supply of forage has at all times been good.

A standing herd has been kept up which has been most beneficial and economical in relieving and refreshing horses after a long period of work.

I have visited the different detachments frequently, excepting Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Landing, and found the horses in good condition and well taken care of. I have had on hand at all times the necessary supply of drugs.

I attach hereto a table of cases under treatment during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE,

Vet. Staff-Sergt.

TABLE of Cases.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Average duration. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Lame, due to sprains..... | 3 | 6 days..... | Recovered. |
| Calked..... | 2 | 10 "..... | " |
| Tendonitis..... | 1 | 21 "..... | " |
| Burnt heels..... | 1 | 10 "..... | " |
| Sore back..... | 1 | 12 "..... | " |
| Punctured wounds, foot..... | 2 | 11 "..... | " |
| Serous abscess, shoulder..... | 1 | 30 "..... | " |
| Typhoid fever..... | 1 | 90 "..... | Partial recovery. |
| Megrims, due to melanotic tumor | 1 | 53 "..... | Destroyed. |

APPENDIX X

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT J. PRINGLE.

The Officer Commanding,
 'C' Division.

BATTLEFORD, December 1, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for year ended November 30, 1899.

The health and condition of the horses of the division is excellent and reports from detachments satisfactory.

Typho-pneumonia was prevalent in the district to a great extent. Two of our horses were taken down with the disease; both animals died, one at Onion Lake, Reg. No. 209, which afterwards developed into acute pneumonia, and one at Battleford, Reg. No. 1965.

Horse Reg. No. 2225 while on patrol duty received a communitated fracture of nigh forearm—he was destroyed.

Medicines have been supplied detachments with instructions for use.

The forage supplied has been of the best quality. Owing to the incessant rains during the haying season the hay was cut late; I examined it load by load as delivered, with the exception of the period of my absence on duty at Onion Lake.

I have the honour to append list of horses under treatment for year ended November 30, 1899.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. PRINGLE,

Vet. Staff-Sergt.

LIST of Horses under Treatment for Year ended November 30, 1899.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average Duration. |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Sprains..... | 3 | 45 | 15 |
| Abscess..... | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Colic..... | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Chronic laminitis..... | 1 | 90 | 90 |
| Typho pneumonia..... | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| Sore back..... | 1 | 25 | 25 |
| Cincha galls..... | 2 | 13 | 6½ |
| Sore shoulders..... | 2 | 32 | 16 |
| Grease..... | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| Wounds..... | 1 | 27 | 27 |

J. PRINGLE, V.S.,

Sergeant.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

APPENDIX Y

ANNUAL REPORT OF VET. STAFF-SERGT. J. MOUNTFORD.

PRINCE ALBERT, November 30, 1899.

The Officer Commanding
'F' Division,
Prince Albert.

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 not been as good as of previous years.

Quite a number of the horses have suffered from influenza and typhoid fever, caused, I am satisfied, by the wet season.

Three deaths occurred, two from typhoid fever and one from rupture of the posterior aviter.

A number of horses have died among the farmers from typhoid fever, in the neighbourhood of Saskatoon, Duck Lake, Muskeg Lake and Prince Albert during the past season.

One case of mange occurred in one of the police horses at Batoche. The horse was brought into the post and isolated. Both stables were thoroughly disinfected after the horse had been treated and relieved.

Eleven horses which were unfit for police duty were cast and sold, and brought an average of \$42 each, which I consider was a good price for them.

Four young horses were received from Regina this summer, and I think they will make good serviceable ones, though two of them have suffered from typhoid fever for the last month, but are now doing well.

The horses which are on hand are all in good health and condition, and have been well taken care of by Mr. Fiddler for the last four winters.

I have examined all the forage delivered by the different contractors, and found it to be satisfactory.

I have had to refuse quite a number of loads of hay which were brought into the post, and the contractors say it is impossible to get the quality of hay that the contract calls for, but as nearly all of the hay is in now, I am satisfied we will be able to get what little is required as soon as they can cross the river.

There has been on hand at all times what drugs and appliances were necessary for the care and treatment of horses.

I attach hereto a list of cases treated during the past year ; also an estimate of drugs required for the coming year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. MOUNTFORD, V.S.,

Vet. Staff-Sergt.

CASES Treated during the Year ending November 30, 1899.

| Disease. | No. of cases. | Average duration. | Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks. |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--|
| | | Days. | |
| Influenza. | 15 | 23½ | Returned to duty. |
| Indigestion. | 1 | 2 | " |
| Colic. | 2 | 1 | " |
| General neglect. | 2 | 19 | " |
| Eczema. | 1 | 180 | " |
| Sprained ankle. | 4 | 14¾ | " |
| Wounded eye. | 1 | 36½ | " |
| Sprained tendon. | 2 | 16½ | " |
| Mange. | 1 | 90 | " |
| Calk. | 2 | 10 | " |
| Wounds. | 3 | 7 | " |
| Nail in foot. | 2 | 20 | " |
| Navicular disease. | 1 | 28 | " cast and sold. |
| Typhoid fever. | 15 | 27 | 4 off duty, 2 dead and 9 returned to duty. |
| Sprained posterior. | 1 | 9 | Ruptured the posterior aveta while under treatment and died. |

The remainder of the horses in the post are all in good health and condition. Reports from the detachments are satisfactory, showing all correct.

J. J. MOUNTFORD, V.S.,

Vet. Staff-Sergeant.

APPENDIX Z

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT G. STEVENSON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, November 30, 1899.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Calgary District.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following annual report for 'E' Division for the year ending this date.

The general health of the horses at this post has been good, no infectious disease affecting them. During the summer months all horses that could be spared were turned on herd for a few weeks.

The hay and oats delivered at this post and the outposts are of good quality.

Parties leaving on patrol were supplied with medicines for the horses, and instructions given regarding same; the detachments have all been supplied with medicine for any emergency.

During the winter months the horses on herd were visited frequently, and feed and condition reported upon.

The undermentioned horses were cast and sold on May 30, 1899 :—1498, 1970, 2097, 2290 and 2246.

The following horses were purchased in May last by the Commissioner and Inspector Burnett, V.S.:—2417, 2418, 2420, 2425 and 2436.

Horse Reg. No. 1399 was transferred from 'D' to 'E' Division on March 1, 1899, and 2386 from 'E' to 'D' Division on March 1, 1899.

Horse Reg. No. 844 died on August 24, 1899, of spinitis, and 1820, on July 19, 1899, from complication.

The remounts are all on herd except horse Reg. No. 2420, which has swollen ankles and was treated and turned out. No benefit being derived, the horse was brought in and put to work.

I inclose list of cases treated during the year also, list of mileage.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. F. STEVENSON, D.V.S.,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

Diseases Treated during Year ending November 30, 1899.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--|
| Abscess. | 1 | 15 | 15 | Recovered. |
| Collar gall. | 3 | 18 | 6 | " |
| Cut. | 7 | 117 | 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ | Six recovered, one cast and sold. |
| Colic. | 3 | 15 | 3 | Recovered. |
| Corns. | 3 | 36 | 18 | " |
| Cellulitis. | 3 | 30 | 10 | Still enlarged. |
| Contusion. | 1 | 20 | 20 | Recovered. |
| Laminitis. | 1 | 20 | 20 | On herd. |
| Puncture. | 1 | 5 | 5 | R-covered. |
| Rheumatism. | 2 | 30 | 15 | One recovered and one under treatment. |
| Scratches. | 1 | 28 | 28 | Recovered. |
| Shoulder lameness. | 3 | 57 | 19 | Two recovered, one under treatment. |
| Splints. | 3 | 36 | 12 | Two recovered, one on herd. |
| Saddle gall. | 2 | 24 | 12 | Recovered. |
| Sprained tendons. | 1 | 8 | 8 | " |
| Spinitis. | 1 | ..... | ..... | Died. Reg. No. 844. |
| Complication of diseases. | 1 | ..... | ..... | " Reg. No. 1820. |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

APPENDIX AA

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT CORISTINE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

MAPLE CREEK, November 30, 1899.

The Officer Commanding
'A' Division, Maple Creek.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual report of the veterinary department of 'A' Division for the year ending this date.

I arrived in Maple Creek from Regina September 30, and took over duties of veterinary surgeon of 'A' Division from Staff Sergeant Tracy, October 3. As will be seen by referring to list of cases treated in the past year, the majority of cases were such as would be expected in the general routine of police work.

There has been but one case of contagious disease in the post during the year, which, although a severe case of influenza, catarrhal form, was immediately isolated and measures taken to prevent it spreading to the other horses which were successful.

One horse, Reg. No. 2176, was destroyed last March in consequence of having sustained an injury to hock joint from coming in contact with barbed wire.

Horses not in use and those needing a rest have been turned on herd which I visit frequently and find them doing well.

The supply of hay and oats provided this fall is of very good quality.

Detachments have been supplied with a few simple remedies for use during the winter months. The shoeing is promptly and well done by Constable Buxton.

In quarantine work I may state that I have inspected nearly 3,500 head of cattle since October 3 for shipment from points on Canadian Pacific Railway from Walsh to Rush Lake, and am pleased to say that I have found but very few animals affected with contagious disease. The ranchers generally in this district take pains to prevent the spread of disease and attend to affected animals promptly. In every case I try to impress upon stock owners the advantage of dealing energetically with disease, such as actinomycosis and mange, which are practically the only disease prevailing in this district.

I enclose list of cases during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. CORISTINE, V.S.,

Vet. Staff-Sergt.

CASES under treatment during year.

| Disease. | No. of cases. | No. of days. | Average duration. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Out of condition | 3 | 46 | 15½ | Two on duty, one on herd. |
| Lympharogitis | 2 | 6 | 3 | Returned to duty. |
| Injury to foot | 1 | 9 | 9 | " |
| Diarrhoea | 1 | 3 | 3 | " |
| Colic | 2 | 4 | 2 | " |
| Saddle gall | 2 | 28 | 14 | " |
| Wound of hock | 1 | ..... | ..... | Destroyed. |
| Contusion on flank | 1 | 30 | 30 | Returned to duty. |
| Injured fetlock | 2 | 10 | 5 | " |
| Sprained tendon | 1 | 5 | 5 | " |
| Enlarged tendon | 1 | 3 | 3 | " |
| Interfering | 1 | 2 | 2 | " |
| Spavin lameness | 1 | 3 | 3 | " |
| Swelled hock | 1 | 6 | 6 | " |
| Lameness | 1 | 3 | 3 | " |
| Laminitis chronic | 1 | ..... | ..... | Blistered and turned on herd. |
| " sub-acute | 1 | ..... | ..... | Under treatment at present. |
| Curb | 3 | 69 | 23 | Two returned to duty, one on herd. |
| Bruised quarter | 1 | 5 | 5 | Returned to duty. |
| Wound on shoulder | 1 | 10 | 10 | " |
| Sprained fetlock | 1 | 4 | 4 | " |
| Sand crack | 1 | ..... | ..... | On herd. |
| Chronic cough | 1 | 16 | 16 | Returned to duty. |
| Influenza | 1 | 12 | 12 | " |
| Navicular disease | 1 | ..... | ..... | Blistered and turned on herd. |
| Rope burn | 1 | ..... | ..... | Under treatment at present. |

D. CORISTINE, V.S., V.D.,

Vet. Staff-Sergt.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART II

YUKON TERRITORY

| | Page. |
|---|-------|
| Report of Superintendent A. B. Perry, Commanding North-west Mounted Police, Yukon, Territory..... | 1 |

APPENDICES TO ABOVE.

| | |
|--|----|
| Appendix A.—Superintendent Z. T. Wood..... | 8 |
| B.—Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose | 41 |
| C.—Inspector A. M. Jarvis..... | 56 |
| D.—Assistant Surgeon L. A. Paré..... | 66 |
| E.—Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson..... | 71 |
| F.—Assistant Surgeon G. Madore..... | 75 |
| G.—Dr. J. W. Good, Health Officer, Dawson..... | 76 |

PART II

YUKON TERRITORY

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
HEADQUARTERS, YUKON TERRITORY,
Dawson, November 30, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the North-west Mounted Police, serving in the Yukon Territory, for the year ending this date, together with the reports of the following officers :—

Supt. Z. T. Wood, commanding 'H' Division, Tagish.

Supt. P. C. H. Primrose, commanding 'B' Division, Dawson.

GENERAL.

I assumed the command of the North-west Mounted Police, Yukon Territory, on September 26, relieving Superintendent S. B. Steele, who vacated the command on that date.

The following officers are serving in the Yukon Territory at the date of this report :

Superintendent A. B. Perry, commanding Territory.

H. DIVISION, TAGISH.

Superintendent Z. T. Wood, commanding division.

Inspector D'Arcy Strickland.

Inspector W. H. Routledge.

Inspector A. M. Jarvis.

Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser.

Assistant Surgeon L. A. Pare,

Assistant Surgeon J. Madore.

B. DIVISION, DAWSON.

Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose, commanding division.

Inspector C. Starnes.

Inspector W. H. Scarth,

Inspector F. L. Cartwright,

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson.

Total number of officers, 13.

During the year Superintendent Steele, Inspectors Harper and Belcher returned to the North-west Territories for duty and Superintendent Perry and Inspector Routledge were transferred to the Yukon Territory.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Owing to the short time I have been in command, I have, in compiling this report, relied on the official records of this office. The reports of the officers commanding 'H' and 'B' Divisions give in detail the work which has been performed.

I would especially draw your attention to the multifarious calls which are made on the force by other departments of the government—Public Works, Customs, Fisheries, Interior and Post Office. I intend to speak later on of the burden thrown on our shoulders by the Post Office Department last winter in carrying the mail.

The development of the Yukon Territory has proceeded rapidly.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The completion of the railway over the White Pass to Lake Bennett, the headquarters of navigation of the Yukon River, solved the problem of sure and speedy communication to the gold fields during the season of navigation. The earliest date on which a boat which had connected with ocean steamers from Sound ports ever arrived at Dawson from St. Michaels, was the middle of July. This past season boats arrived at Dawson from Lower LaBarge in the middle of May and navigation of the upper river continued until the middle of October. The last steamboat, the *Anglian* arrived at Dawson on October 15. Scows reached here ten days later. I came down the Yukon in a canoe from Selkirk, and encountered the first ice on October 12, running out of the White River.

The navigation of the Upper Yukon from White Horse to Dawson has proved successful, and may be relied on for about four months. Navigation of the river after the ice begins to run is very dangerous even for steamboats, as shown by the wrecking of the *Willie Irving* and *Stratton*.

The extension, now being made, of the White Pass Railway to the foot of the White Horse Rapids will, by avoiding the transfer around Miles Canyon and White Horse Rapids, greatly facilitate transportation into the Yukon Territory, by the Upper River. This will, no doubt, have the effect of diverting a large amount of the freight from the St. Michael's route, and throw the business into the hands of the Canadian companies.

Several accidents occurred to steamboats operating on the Upper River, but the improvements now being made by the Public Works Department in blasting out dangerous rocks in certain reaches of the river, and the experience gained by the pilots in navigating these waters, will lessen the chances of accident next season, and make navigation of the Upper Yukon as safe as the Lower Yukon.

The steamboat companies operating on the Upper River propose to build some new powerful boats this winter, of light draught, and dimensions which experience has shown to be suitable.

During eight months of the year the only communication to the outside is by trail on the river, and a part of the way inland. For a month in the spring before the ice goes out, and a like period while the ice is forming, the trail on the river is difficult and dangerous. A land trail was built last summer from Hootchiku to Lower LaBarge by the Department of the Interior, saving a distance of 65 miles, and from White Horse to Cariboo by the White Pass Railway, saving 45 miles, thus reducing the distance from Dawson to Bennett 110 miles. The land trail should be completed next summer. There is now a very good trail from Dawson to Dominion Creek, forty miles of which was built by the Territorial Government, this should be extended to Selkirk next year, which would reduce the distance to that point at least 50 miles. From Selkirk to Hootchiku a land trail can be built without much difficulty, and from Lower LaBarge it could be continued on to White Horse.

A main trunk road was constructed during the summer from Dawson along the ridge toward Dominion Creek, with branches to Hunker Creek, Grand Forks and Bonanza. These roads have given easy access to the important gold-bearing creeks,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

and greatly lessened the cost of supplies at the mines. If the same energy is continued by the Department of the Interior and the Territorial Government the coming summer, one of the needs of the country will be met, as far as it can be without a railway. That a railway is required to properly open up these vast gold fields, and that the cost incurred would be justified by ample return, is now admitted by all familiar with the country.

The rapid construction of the Government telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson by the Department of Public Works has greatly changed conditions in Dawson. The connecting link when constructed between Quesnelle and Atlin will destroy the isolation of this territory, and bring into the world's civilization a vast country which a few years ago was known to the world only as the Arctic regions.

MINING.

Mining was carried on vigorously last season. I am unable to give any accurate estimate of the gold recovered, but royalty was collected on upwards of eight millions of dollars. Steam thawing machines, hoists and pumps are being freely used this winter, and the output this season will probably exceed that of last year. Eldorado and Bonanza present a scene of great activity. The heavy pall of smoke from many fires, the whistle of engines, the electric light, derricks and cranes on the dumps, remind one of the suburbs of a large manufacturing town.

Several creeks and benches which were not considered to be rich, have this season proved to have valuable deposits. There seems to be no doubt but that systematic prospecting over the known gold area will reveal large and rich deposits. Improved methods of mining, reduction in cost of supplies through better transportation facilities, and cheaper labour will cause ground, now known to contain gold in quantities not considered as paying, to be worked.

Some of the very rich claims on Eldorado and Bonanza will be practically worked out this year, but to thoroughly exploit and win the rich deposits of gold in this district will take many years. Winter is considered the working season, but steam pumps will enable many of the claims to be worked all summer.

Dawson is the centre of the business and social life of the district. I am told that the improvement during the past year has been remarkable. I was astonished to find so many substantial buildings and enormous warehouses. Some of the shops would be a credit to any city, and the articles exposed for sale are of the costliest and handsomest description. Its hospitals and churches reveal the charitable and philanthropic character of the people. The Yukon Council have provided sidewalks, bridges, graded and drained streets, fire brigades, electric street lighting and many conveniences not now enjoyed by older towns of greater population.

In speaking of the resources of the country I should not fail to mention the promise of great copper prospects near White Horse Rapids, which from indications may develop into rich mines. The surface showing is remarkable and the deposit, although not fully explored, is supposed to extend north-west as far as the White River.

At the terminus of the railway at White Horse a prosperous town will be built up next year, and being the head of navigation the people of Bennett will probably move there.

CRIME.

The good order maintained in this territory has become proverbial. Crimes of violence are remarkably few. A man carrying a six shooter exposed on his person would be as great a curiosity in Dawson as in Ottawa. Petty thieving is somewhat prevalent, but considering the opportunities, cabins unoccupied for weeks, property left lying about and a large number of persons out of work and without means, I do not think it is more common than in civilized places. In 1898, when the great

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

rush took place, there was doubtless a great deal of fraud committed in securing claims, but it was unavoidable, as the officials of the Gold Commissioner's office did not know the persons applying for locations, nor were they acquainted with the topography of the creeks, thus misrepresentation could not be detected. That phase of crime has now disappeared, and it is not now easy to evade the regulations. Minor offences such as common assault and drunkenness are not frequent considering the conditions. During this month they have been very rare.

This satisfactory state is due to the vigorous and just administration of the law by a powerful constabulary distributed through this vast territory ; a constabulary force which I am proud to say performs its duties without fear or favour under trying conditions and often great hardships.

POPULATION.

I cannot give accurate information as to the population of the Yukon Territory. A conservative estimate would be 20,000. Nearly all are men, there being very few women and children in comparison. However, this is changing rapidly, and many men are bringing in their wives and families, finding that the social conditions and a climate though vigorous, still very healthy, are not inimical to their comfort and health. There are at least 160 children of school age now in Dawson, and the necessity of establishing schools has become very pressing.

I have been struck by the vigorous, healthy and intelligent appearance of the people of the territory, most of whom are in the prime of life. I must bear witness to the readiness, I might almost say the anxiety, with which all classes conform to the laws, though most of them are not citizens of this country. As in every mining camp, there is a large criminal element and many who prey upon the miners, but even this class, though from camps where might was right and 'having the drop' was conclusive in settling any difference, still they have shown no tendency to resort to such arbitrament in this country.

INDIANS.

The Indians are self-supporting and well behaved. There are only a few of them and they are in no way a menace to the peace of the territory.

RELIEF TO PERSONS IN DISTRESS.

There is nothing which has so established the high reputation which the force has among the inhabitants of this territory as the assistance invariably given to any person in distress, from accident, sickness or want of food. No case is ever neglected. Long journeys are undertaken in midwinter under trying conditions of travel, and relief carried, or the suffering person transported to a place of safety.

The government of the Territory has dealt with all cases of distress with the greatest generosity and during the past year have spent upwards of \$100,000 in the care of the sick and the relief of the poor.

The magisterial work of the territory is altogether performed by officers of the force. One officer has constantly sat in the police court at Dawson, and often has required assistance in dealing with the very large number of cases brought before him. Wages cases are very common and large sums of money have been collected.

MAIL SERVICE.

At the request of the honourable the Postmaster General the duty of carrying the mail during last winter was undertaken by the police and a very satisfactory service was given. In performing this service the men employed travelled 64,012 miles with dog teams. I recently recommended that the sum of \$9,601.80 be dis-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

tributed among them as extra pay for service ; the distribution to be made according to the number of miles travelled by each man. This duty entailed a great deal of work and often much hardship, and could scarcely have been contemplated under the terms of their original engagement as members of the North-west Mounted Police.

BUILDINGS.

On account of the construction of the White Pass Railway to White Horse, I have recommended the removal of the headquarters of 'H' Division from Tagish to the terminus of the road. Tagish will be quite off the line of communication and the removal of the post from that point is necessary. I regret this as it is a healthy and charming spot, and Superintendent Wood has certainly made one of the most attractive posts in the force. Barrack accommodation will be required for four officers and 50 men.

The force throughout the territory is very comfortably quartered. At Dawson we will have ample quarters should the Yukon field force be removed next summer. Otherwise I shall have to ask for sergeants' quarters, sergeants' mess-room, artisans' shop and stable.

New detachment buildings will be required on Gold Run Creek and Sulphur Creek.

PATROLS.

The patrol system covers all inhabited parts of the territory. Wherever a few miners collect our patrols visit them, so that we are able to keep touch generally.

Mounted patrols on the Dalton Trail were made during the summer.

This winter regular weekly patrols will be made from detachment to detachment between Bennett and Dawson, a distance of 500 miles.

Our detachments on Bonanza, Hunker and Dominion patrol all the creeks which are being worked.

A very successful patrol under charge of Reg. No. 2772, Corporal Skirving, was made from Dawson to Fort McPherson, which occupied over three months. The party left here on August 30 and returned on December 10. Corporal Skirving and the men under his command deserve great credit for the efficient manner in which they performed their duty.

ARMS.

The Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers with which the force is armed are worn out and obsolete and I think that Lee Metford carbines and new revolvers should be issued. I cannot recommend any particular revolver but one suitable for our service should be selected.

PAY.

I would respectfully call your attention to the rate of pay of all ranks serving in the Yukon territory.

The following is the scale of additional pay allowed for service here :

| | |
|---|--------|
| Officers | \$1.25 |
| Staff Sergeants and Sergeants | .75 |
| Corporals and Constables | .50 |

The ruling rate of wages for labourers in mines is \$5 per diem with board, or 80 cents per hour without board. Artisans are paid \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour and labourers for temporary employment the same rate.

Compare the pay of a constable, who at the most receives \$1.25 per diem, with the worker in the mines or the artisan. He receives from one-fourth to one-eighth of the pay of a labourer or artisan.

The high rate of wages prevailing here is due to the cost of living. I think that the prices are, on the average, four times higher than in the North-west, so that the value of money or its purchasing power here is one-fourth what it is on the outside.

The service is hard and trying. On patrol many dangers are encountered, and the life on the isolated detachments is lonely and monotonous, so that we cannot hope to keep our old, well-trying and trained men unless their pay is sufficient to enable them to save some money and at the same time provide themselves with a few luxuries. They have now, under the existing regulations, no power to acquire mining rights, so that their chance of acquiring sudden wealth is removed.

After careful consideration of this question, I recommend that the present rate of extra pay for Yukon service be doubled for all ranks. I earnestly trust that this recommendation may receive your approval.

UNIFORM.

The climate of the Yukon is not much more severe than that of many parts of the North-west Territories, so that there should be no material difference in the clothing issued. A few changes in the general regulations, which would be equally suitable in the North-west Territories, would meet our requirements. A uniform issue for the North-west and Yukon would prove economical and simplify the clothing accounts of the men.

EQUIPMENT.

I have similar remarks to make on the equipment. In the Yukon, the present cartridge belt is unsuitable, as many patrols are made on foot, and they carry only the revolver, so that a plain belt is more suitable. Carbine ammunition should be carried in a bandolier, to be worn only when the carbine is carried.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

On account of the many demands upon our time, there has been no opportunity to carry on the training of the men until lately. Instruction in all duties pertaining to the force has, however, been commenced in both divisions, and will be steadily carried on during the winter.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am glad to be able to report that the general conduct of all ranks has been very good. The few serious breaches of discipline which have occurred, have been induced by drinking. The temptations in Dawson are strong and seductive, so that a man of weak character is very likely to come to grief.

RECREATION.

Recreation rooms have been opened at Tagish and Dawson posts, and during the summer the illustrated papers were received regularly. The Comptroller purchased, last September, a large number of books, but, unfortunately, they did not reach here, owing to the close of navigation. I hope, this coming year, that we will have well-stocked libraries at both posts, and reading-rooms well supplied with papers and magazines. These will circulate among the detachments and greatly relieve the monotony of duty.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

CANTEENS.

Superintendent Wood has organized a small canteen at Tagish, and Superintendent Primrose is arranging to open one for "B" Division. They will prove of great benefit to all ranks, and reduce the cost of necessaries and luxuries. The generous treatment given by the department in this matter will enable us to operate the canteens very economically, and to sell articles at reasonable prices.

DISTRIBUTION.

The force is now distributed at two division headquarter posts and thirty detachments, from the Stickine River to Forty Mile, a distance of 800 miles.

The strength on October 31 was 258.

In closing my report, I desire to express my satisfaction with the support which I have received from all members of the force since I assumed command. Superintendents Wood and Primrose have loyally supported and assisted me in every way, and they have carried out their duties as officers commanding districts with untiring energy and undoubted ability.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,
Supt. Commanding Yukon District.

APPENDIX A

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT Z. T. WOOD, TAGISH DISTRICT.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

TAGISH, UPPER YUKON, Nov. 1, 1899.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my report for the year ending October 31, 1899, and to inclose a similar report from Inspector A. M. Jarvis, commanding Dalton Trail sub-district, and from Asst. Surgeon L. A. Pare.

CRIME.

During the past year crime has been steadily on the decrease ; this is accounted for, in a great measure, by the exodus of what I might call the tough element that always flocks into any gold excitement.

I append herewith a synopsis of the most important offences, also a summary of all magisterial cases tried in the district during the past year.

The Yukon order regarding the quantity of provisions and cash each party entering the Yukon Territory must have in their possession has, to a great extent, debarred that class of adventurers to whom the world is an 'oyster,' and the great majority of people passing into the Yukon are law-abiding citizens of every nationality.

I am pleased to report that only one case of drunkenness amongst Indians has been brought to my notice during the past year. An Indian named 'Shorty' pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk, and was sentenced on November 11 to one month, with hard labour.

On December 10, one Otto P. Frank was committed for trial on a charge of assault, with intent to kill. He was sent under escort to Dawson and sentenced by Judge Dugas to fourteen years. This is the most serious offence that has been committed in this district for the past year, and is a very good criterion of the absence of crime, when compared with former years.

On November 21, I received a warrant from Dawson, per one of our dog drivers, for the arrest of one Anderson, on a charge of theft. This man was apprehended and sent under escort to Dawson for trial on January 3, 1899.

On January 24, one T. A. Campion was fined \$50 and costs for ill-treating a dog. This is the only case of the kind I have had to deal with.

On January 16, 1899, H. Wallace was arrested on a charge of theft of money from his travelling partner. Tried and convicted on the 17th and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The Indian 'Shorty' was arrested on February 8, charged with assaulting a squaw. Convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, it being a second offence.

On January 19, I was notified by Supt. Perry that one C. E. Severance had, under false pretences, received a sum of \$160 from the Department of the Interior. After making inquiries I found this man was managing a coal company in Skagway. I gave the necessary orders to arrest him the first time he crossed the Summit. Severance was duly arrested and remanded, on bail (\$300), pending further instructions

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

from the department. On May 12, I received authority to discharge Severance, on condition he would refund the \$160. This was accordingly done and the cash forwarded to Ottawa.

On March 17, I was notified by the O. C. Dawson that two men named respectively Paul DeBourge and Emil Neitsch were wanted at Dawson for theft of provisions. A close watch was kept on the trail, day and night, and the men eventually arrested and sent to Dawson under escort for trial.

During the month of July, 1899, one Dr. J. E. Maple was charged with passing a counterfeit \$10 bill. Sufficient evidence was not produced, and the case was dismissed.

On July 24, 1899, one Mary C. Deits was arrested at White Horse on a charge of theft from a fellow passenger on the Steamer; case tried at Tagish on the 25th; convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The prisoner was addicted to the use of morphine and was in a very debilitated state. The magistrates who tried the case, on the strength of the report given by Asst. Surgeon Pare as to her condition, strongly recommended that she should be released. On September 28, I received from the Under Secretary of State authority for her immediate release. These instructions were carried out.

During the month of August, 1899, two men named respectively O. A. Lamphier and T. M. Jones, were arrested on authority of telegrams from Dawson and sent back to that place under escort.

On September 12, A. Carlyle, C. Hughes and W. Brandt were convicted of stealing provisions from the ss. *Australian*. Carlyle was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, hard labour, and C. Hughes and W. Brandt to one month imprisonment each, with hard labour.

A female named Ida Willard, charged with theft of \$700 on the steamer *Willie Irving*, was tried at White Horse on October 16-19. Case was dismissed for want of evidence.

One Joseph Smith was arrested at Cariboo on charge of cattle stealing. Case tried at Tagish October 30-31 and dismissed for want of evidence.

During the winter months petty theiving from caches and loaded sleighs was rampant in and around the Atlin district, and in several instances, thefts of provisions were perpetrated on the main street of Atlin City.

One constable of the mounted police was stationed there at the time, looking after liquor, but not having jurisdiction as a peace officer, could take no action. He offered his services to the British Columbia Gold Commissioner, if required.

One shooting affray occurred at Atlin during the summer; one Leiniga, a Swede, shot a man named Bauer, with a shot gun. It was a deliberate attempt at murder. Leiniga evaded arrest for three days, was eventually captured and lodged in the British Columbia jail, pending the death or recovery of his victim; he, however, made good his escape from the jail and has not been heard of since. A reward of \$200 was offered by the British Columbia Government for his arrest. The supposition is, that he worked his way into United States territory, through the pass to Juneau.

One stage hold-up occurred during the month of August, 1899, on the trail running from Atlin to Discovery Creek. The stage was halted by a masked man and the passengers delivered up their cash to the amount of \$3.50. The only passenger who had a bag of dust in his possession, jumped off the opposite side from where the highwayman was standing, and made his escape into the bush. This robber has, up to the present, not been arrested.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Three years ago when the gold fields in the Dawson district were talked of in all parts of the world—owing to the numerous difficulties in crossing the White Pass

and Chilkoot Summits—the question of a railroad was mooted. Engineers were sent by English and American capitalists to spy out the land, and the idea was vetoed by almost all as an impossibility; one exception there was, Mr. E. C. Hawkins, who reported in a different strain, and subsequently his idea proved correct.

The White Pass and Yukon Railroad, now in operation from Skagway to Bennett, has proved a great success, both financially and otherwise. The trip from Skagway through to Dawson to the intending miner or tourist, is no longer a bug-bear of privations and hardships, but merely a pleasant journey through a new country with all the modern comforts of civilization to make the trip more enjoyable.

The scenery during the ascent to the Summit of the White Pass, a height of 2,885 feet in a distance of nineteen miles, cannot be surpassed in any country on the globe. A succession of steep precipices, rugged mountains towering into the clouds and melting glaciers capped with eternal snows, making a 'tout ensemble' that is only viewed once in a lifetime. The descent from Summit to the present terminus of the railway passes a succession of lakes, there being little or no vegetation, and gradually working into the timber line and less rarefied atmosphere, until the town of Bennett is reached.

There are two trains daily from Skagway to Bennett and vice versa, the journey being made under four hours—a distance of forty-four miles. The objective point is Fort Selkirk.

The expenditure in connection with this railway was enormous, but the hitherto unconceived amount of traffic on this short line, has, during the past season, well repaid the shareholders for their venture.

During the months of July to October, 1899, 33,507,958 pounds of freight, &c., has been handled by the railway.

Tickets to the value of \$55,300.29 were sold. To estimate the number of passengers, from the amount realized from the sale of tickets, is too hard a problem to solve, as the rates for tourists and passengers between way points have to be considered.

It is the intention of the company to keep the road open during the winter months, if possible. To accomplish this, 3,000,000 feet of snow sheds are being erected on the Summit, and a rotary plough will be worked through the cuts.

A rumour now in circulation at Cariboo states the railway company intend building from Bennett to Cariboo this winter. Only a short time ago, officials of the line informed me this portion of the road would not be built until next year. I can obtain no confirmation of the report.

Track-laying has commenced on the grade between Cariboo and White Horse, and will be completed in the early part of January next. Rolling stock is now being forwarded from Bennett by steamer, and a locomotive has already arrived at Cariboo. In all the 'fills,' the grade has been made wide enough for standard gauge, but only narrow gauge in the cuts. It is the intention to substitute the standard for narrow gauge, on the whole line of track, probably next year.

The total number of men employed is about 1,000. This estimate includes those working on the construction between Bennett, and the foot of White Horse Rapids—250 teams are working at present on the right of way, grading, hauling ties, &c.

The distance between Cariboo and White Horse, by the right of way, is about forty miles—of this, twenty-three miles has been graded and is ready for track-laying. The work is being pushed ahead as quickly as possible, and unless something unforeseen happens, railroad connection between Cariboo crossing and the foot of White Horse Rapids will be a certainty by the opening of navigation.

In the event of the continuation of the line to Selkirk, it will necessitate the extension being continued from a point on the bench south of White Horse town site, thereby throwing the present terminus off the through line.

I understand that about forty lots have been sold on the company's townsite at White Horse Rapids.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

The Red Line Transportation Company, being part and parcel of the railway company, intend carrying freight from Cariboo to Selkirk during the coming winter—150 teams are to be employed. This is not yet verified.

A company, known as the Chilkoot Tunnel Co., I understand, has been formed to tunnel through the Chilkoot Pass; operations commenced on September 12 last. When completed, the tunnel will be $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, 12 feet high and 10 feet wide. A gang of about 30 men are working at present. The manager, Mr. Stotko, on being interviewed by the Chilkoot Summit detachment, refused to divulge the names of the syndicate—whether American or English, I cannot say. I notified him by letter that unless he had a proper charter, he could not tunnel in British possessions. Up to the present I have heard nothing further. This matter has been fully reported on.

A charter has, I understand, been granted to a syndicate—mostly English capital, I believe—for the construction of a railroad from Glenora, B.C., to Dease Lake, a distance of about 90 miles. About three miles of grade was finished during the fall; work has now ceased for the winter. Whether they intend commencing operations in the spring or not, I cannot say, the people who were in charge being very reticent on the matter.

The line of mail stations established by the C. D. Co., on the new trail cut by Mr. J. J. McArthur's party, has cut off several of the police detachments and a good many telegraph offices along the lakes and rivers. The cut off, commencing at Cariboo and running on the railroad route to the White Horse Rapids, misses Tagish, the headquarters of the division, and the detachment at the mouth of the McClintock River. A special trip is made with mail from Cariboo to Tagish, it being the only regular post office in the district. No arrangements, as far as I can learn, have been made to deliver mails at the McClintock detachment.

The second cut off commences at LaBarge, leaves the river and runs in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 94 miles and strikes the river again about six miles below the Rink Rapids; this cut off saves about 67 miles, but throws the Hootalinqua, Big Salmon, Little Salmon, Tantalus and Five Fingers detachments and telegraph offices at these points off the mail route.

A special messenger will convey mail from Lower LaBarge as far north as Little Salmon, returning from that point, thus leaving Tantalus without a mail delivery. Five Fingers being so close to where the mail station is established, below Rink Rapids, may be called almost within touch.

The method of communication between Bennett and Dawson, during navigation, was principally by steamer, the use of scows and boats having fallen off, not one-eighth of the number of scows being used for transport as compared with the preceding year. This is accounted for in a great measure by the freight rates being cheaper than in former years. Freight could be contracted for, from Victoria to Dawson, at \$150 per ton. The rate from Bennett to Dawson ranged from \$60 to \$100 per ton, varying according to the rush of freight on hand for shipment. The regular rate from Bennett to White Horse Canyon was \$20 per ton, but this has been reduced to \$12.50 per ton.

The principal line of steamers plying between Bennett and Dawson is owned by the Canadian Development Co. This company have two large steamers, the *Australian* and *Bailey*, together with a steel launch, plying on the upper waters of the Yukon, between Bennett and White Horse, and five steamers, the *Canadian*, *Columbian*, *Victorian*, *Anglian* and the *Joseph Closset*, also a chartered steamer, the *Sybil*, plying on the lower waters of the Yukon, from White Horse Rapids to Dawson. This company during navigation has handled in the neighbourhood of 4,000 tons of supplies, also carried mails and all police supplies, &c., to all points between Bennett and Dawson.

The average rate of transport for passengers between Bennett and Dawson was \$80 per head, including meals and berths. The rate between Dawson and Bennett,

\$100 per head. Rates varied according to the number of steamers at the point of embarkation. Owing to competition, the rates were reduced as low as \$25 per head between Bennett and Dawson; this cut only lasted a few days.

The accommodation for passengers on the steamers is in every way superior to that of the preceding year. State-rooms and berths are fitted up with every comfort, electric lights being used on several of the steamers. The meals served are, as a rule, first class; fresh vegetables and meat always on the bill of fare. The day of pork and beans has passed into oblivion.

Owing to the numerous accidents to steamers on the lower waters (*vide* under 'accidents to steamers, &c.,' the remaining more fortunate boats had all the freight, &c., they could handle; in fact, the freight brought from Bennett to White Horse accumulated so rapidly that there was a block in the traffic, the Lower River steamers being unable to handle it fast enough. This necessitated the Canadian Development Co. purchasing a number of scows, somewhere in the neighbourhood of 20, and shipping by this method from White Horse to Dawson.

A record was kept at Tagish of all passengers going in and coming out from Dawson, either by steamer or scow. Passengers by steamer, going into Dawson, had to satisfy the N. C. officer, who was detailed for that duty, that they had the necessary amount of cash and provisions which entitled them to pass into the Yukon Territory. Several vagrants, or parties not having sufficient funds, were turned back. This class, as a rule, worked their way into the Atlin gold fields, there being no restrictions as to cash and provisions in entering any portion of British Columbia.

During the past winter, from December to the opening of navigation, 1,740 persons passed in over the ice. Since opening of navigation, 3,694 persons went into Dawson; this includes parties going in with scows, boats, &c., and passengers on steamers, making a grand total of 5,434 going into the Yukon. During navigation, 4,683 persons came out by steamer from Dawson.

The following statement shows the number of scows, &c., registered at Tagish en route for Dawson:—

| | |
|-------------|-----|
| Scows..... | 411 |
| Boats..... | 417 |
| Canoes..... | 37 |
| Rafts..... | 15 |
| Total..... | 880 |

The contents of all scows, boats, &c., were examined for liquor at Tagish, on their way through; names of owners and crew registered, also a distinguishing number given to each craft, so that in the event of an accident the names of the party or parties on board could be traced up.

The cargoes of the different steamers, when discharged at White Horse for transmission by tramway to the foot of the Rapids, were examined for liquor by the police stationed at that point.

The last boat leaving White Horse for Dawson was ss. *Reindeer*, which was frozen in at Selwyn. She left White Horse on October 19.

The last boat arriving at White Horse from Dawson was the ss. *Clara*, with 50 passengers, on October 24.

The last boat leaving White Horse for Bennett was ss. *Nora*, with seventy-five passengers aboard, on October 25. She got caught in the ice about eight miles south of the McClintock River; her passengers walked to Tagish and were taken through to Bennett by the ss. *Australian*.

Boats coming down the Hootalinqua River were examined at the Hootalinqua detachment.

I append herewith a list showing the steamers plying on the Upper and Lower Yukon Rivers, quoting measurements, tonnage and owners, as far as possible.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

STEAMERS plying on the Upper Yukon.

| Name. | Registered Tonnage. | Length. | Beam. | Owners. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|-------|------------------------------------|
| Australian | 308.43 | 115 | 24 | Canadian Development Co. |
| Bailey | 132.08 | 110 | 22 | " " |
| Tasmanian (steel) | | 75 | 10 | " " |
| Nora | 63.59 | 80 | 16 | B. L. and K. N. Co. |
| Olive May | 45 | 60 | 16 | " " |
| Gleaner | 149.50 | 115 | 24½ | J. Irving Nav. Co. (Limited). |
| F. H. Kilbourne | 35 | 50 | 16 | Victoria Yukon Transportation Co. |
| Wm. Ogilvie | 28 | 70 | 14.6 | Teslin Yukon Steam Nav. Co. |
| Clifford Sifton | 125 | 120 | 24 | Columbia Steamboat Co. |
| Ruth | 33 | 60 | 16 | Northern Lakes and Rivers Nav. Co. |
| Mabel F. | 7.08 | 50 | 10.6 | J. M. Flowers. |

| Name. | Registered Tonnage. | Length. | Beam. | Owners. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| Canadian | 455 | 145 | 32 | Canadian Development Co. |
| Columbian | 455 | 145 | 32 | " " |
| Victorian | 455 | 145 | 32 | " " |
| Anglian | 50 | 75 | 18 | " " |
| Joseph Closset | | | | " " |
| Sybil | 150 | | | Chartered by Canadian Development Co. |
| Flora | 41 | 79 | 19 | B. L. and K. N. Co. |
| Ora | 41 | 79 | 19 | " " |
| Tyrrell | 450 | 141 | 30 | B. A. C. Co. |
| Lightning | | | | |
| Philip B. Lowe | | | | Nels. Peterson & Co. |
| Yukoner | | | | |
| Emma Nott | | | | |
| Florence S. | | | | |
| Clara | | | | — Schmidt. |
| Lully C. or Alameda | | | | Victoria Yukon Transportation Co. |
| Reindeer | | | | |
| Pingree | | | | N. Peterson & Co. |
| Willie Irving | | | | Cowan & Griffith. |

The ss. *Bailey* was built by Messrs. Sanborne and Bailey, at Bennett, and was afterwards purchased by the Canadian Development Company.

The steel launch *Zealandian*, similar to the *Tasmanian*, is now in course of construction and is owned by the Canadian Development Company. The ss. *Oliver May* was purchased by the B. L. and K. N. Co. from the Kerry Milling Company.

The ss. *Alameda*, originally owned by the Upper Yukon Company, was sold to the Department of Public Works, and resold by them to the Victoria Yukon Trading Company, and is now plying on the lower waters under the name of *Lully C.*

ACCIDENTS TO SCOWS, STEAMERS, &c.

SS. *Domville*—On June 8 struck a rock in the Thirty Mile River. Total wreck.

SS. *Gold Star*.—On September 22 struck a rock in the Five Finger Rapids. Wheel smashed. Bows damaged. Partial loss. Cargo saved.

SS. *Oliver May*.—On October 20, struck a rock at entrance to the Six Mile River [connecting Lake Tagish with Lake Marsh. Beached opposite to Tagish Post. Cargo of beef and oats for railway company. Oats slightly damaged.

SS. *Anglian*.—On October 22 struck an ice floe near Selwyn. Since reported she worked clear on 31st instant, and continued her journey to Dawson.

SS. *Stratton*.—On October 24 struck a rock in the narrows, near Five Fingers, named *Hell Gate* and sank. Cargo and boat a total loss. Passengers had narrow escape. Managed to gain shore over the packed ice.

SS. *Willie Irving*.—On October 25 shattered her wheel and drifted alongside the SS. *Stratton* in 'Hell Gate Narrows.' There is a possibility of saving her.

SS. *Reindeer*.—Ran on a bar above Selkirk. Stuck hard and fast. Probable total loss.

SS. *Rideout*.—On June 24, collided with SS. *Domville*. Considerable damage to boat. No lives lost.

Four scows—property of William Durant—wrecked in Five Finger Rapids, June 20, 1899. Four lives lost (vide deaths by drowning).

One scow and boat—property of J. Brackett—wrecked just below Big Salmon Detachment. Cargo total loss, together with personal property and monies of crew.

One iron boat—property of Orr and Tukey—lost on Lake Bennett July 4. Boat was found on 12th instant bottom up; nearby a quantity of bedding and robes were found.

One scow—property of Sawyer—wrecked while running the White Horse Canyon on October 15. D. Laidlaw drowned. Cargo saved.

Steam barge 'Lindeman' had been plying on Lake Lindeman during the season of 1898, the property of Johnston Bros. Struck a rock attempting to shoot the White Horse Rapids, and sank. Probabilities are she is a total loss, as nothing but her smokestack is showing above the water line.

On August 16, 1899, two derelict scows were found on the river near Big Salmon, by a man named Beavis. Scows held pending enquiries from owners.

On September 7, one boat found on Lake LaBarge. Boat held in police possession pending enquiry.

On October 5, report was received from Hootalinqua *re* upsetting of a canoe in the river, with two men named J. Perry and V. Keenan. Perry managed to gain shore. Last seen of Keenan he was going down the river astride of canoe. Later report says Keenan was picked up by the S.S. 'Anglian' about three miles from where the accident happened.

Several other scows were slightly damaged whilst running through the White Horse Rapids, but without much loss to their cargoes.

DEATHS BY DROWNING AND OTHER CAUSES.

1. O. E. Bergseth, drowned at Big Salmon, May 21, 1899.
2. R. Saunders, natural causes, Lake Bennett, June 21, 1899.
3. G. N. Leutholtz, drowned at Little Salmon, June 28, 1899.
4. L. Green, drowned at Five Fingers, June 20, 1899.
5. W. Heffernan, drowned at Five Fingers, June 20, 1899.
6. H. Mahlon, drowned at Five Fingers, June 20, 1899.
7. — Tingley, drowned at Five Fingers, June 20, 1899.
8. Peter Dunn, drowned at Five Fingers, July 29, 1899.
9. F. Johnston or M. Cole, drowned at Five Fingers, August 1, 1899.
10. F. Ricard, drowned at Five Fingers, August 2, 1899.
11. J. Robinson, drowned at Miles Canyon, October 15, 1899.
12. D. Laidlaw, drowned at Miles Canyon, October 15, 1899.
13. A. E. Stanfield, drowned at Glenora, September 22, 1899.
14. Knut Nelson, starvation, Stickeen Trail, September 30, 1899.
15. — Rouhl, buried in snow slide on Crater Lake between December 5 and 11, 1899.
16. — Warren, buried in snow slide on Crater Lake, between December 5 and 11, 1898.
17. — Shaw, buried in snow slide on Crater Lake, between December 5 and 11 1898.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

18. — Johnston, buried in snow slide on Crater Lake, between December 5 and 11, 1898.
19. Mrs. Darling, buried in snow slide on Crater Lake, between December 5 and 11, 1898.
20. James A. Dalglish, urinic poisoning, (died in Police Hospital), January 24, 1899.
21. John Grayman, pneumonia, (died in Police Hospital), April 7, 1899.
22. M. Skinner, frozen feet, sent to Skaguay by dog train on March 8. Died three days after arrival in Skaguay Hospital.

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

Statement showing buildings erected and repairs executed during the past year. All the buildings are of logs.

Stable, 80 x 26—16 double-stalls ; accommodation for 32 horses ; pole roof, covered with earth. Mud floor.

Latrine, 16 x 8—(Officers and Sergeants), 2 compartments. Pole roof, covered with earth.

Porch, 6 x 8—on door of Division Kitchen ; made of 1 inch lumber.

Cow stable, 16 x 24—With small corral attached.

Hospital (new)—Main building, 24 x 50, with addition 12 x 24. Red River frame. Good cellar under surgery.

Hospital latrine—8 x 4, built of logs, pole roof covered with earth.

Recreation room—50 x 20, 3 compartments ; billiard room, 20 x 20, library and reading room, 15 x 20. The third compartment 15 x 20, to be used as a dry canteen.

Guard room—20 x 40. Flooring, 1 inch lumber. Roofing, 2 ply inch lumber with tar paper between. 6 cells, 7 x 5. Strong and substantial.

Bunk house, 20 x 30—Built for use of dog drivers ; will comfortably accommodate 12. Pole roof and floor.

Q. M. Warehouse—80 x 20. Pole roof and floor.

Addition to orderly-room—20 x 30. 2 ply of inch lumber on roof with tar paper between.

Boiler house—14 x 12, pole roof, mud floor, used for boiling dog feed.

Ice house—20 x 30, pole roof, capable of holding 60 tons ice.

New officers' mess—Main building, 22 x 40. Addition 20 x 30. Consisting of ante room, 4 bed rooms. Mess-room, kitchen and pantry.

Artizans' shop—66 x 20. Pole roof, mud floor, consisting of paint shop, carpenters' shop and blacksmiths' shop ; all under one roof. Red River frame.

Wharf—Approach 20 feet wide, 330 feet long, to pier head. Pier head, 42 x 20. Total length, 350 feet from high water mark. Tramway on wharf made of 6 x 6 scantling topped with 2 inch band iron. Trolley car capable of carrying 2 tons for hauling freight from end of pier to shore.

Addition to C.O.'s Qrs.—20 x 30. Roof double ply of inch lumber with tar paper between.

Coal oil house—20 x 16. Pole roof and mud floor.

Root house—20 x 30. Excavated, double doors, front wall two thickness filled in with earth, 2 ventilators.

New stable—40 x 26. Used as cow stable at present. Capable of holding 12 horses. Harness room partitioned off ; dimensions 10 x 26.

New division latrine—10 x 16. 2 urinals ; pole roof ; floored with rough lumber.

Float—With awning, for canoes during summer.

All the buildings have been re-mudded and well banked with earth ; every precaution has been taken for the coming winter.

The partition in the men's barrack room has been removed giving more light and air.

During the past summer the Department of Public Works erected a log building—dimensions, 20 x 50—on the front of the square, facing the river. Divided into three compartments, first compartment being the telegraph station; second, post office; third, office of mining recorder.

The building erected by the Department of Public Works at Cariboo Crossing, and used by them during the summer, has been handed over to the police department, and the detachment are now occupying the quarters. The telegraph office is still there, together with an operator.

Two buildings—dimensions, 24 x 30, with 12 x 12 kitchen; second building, 12 x 16—were erected by the Public Works Department at Bennett; these, I understand, will be handed over to the police in the course of time.

A new flag staff has been erected on the square at Tagish, with top mast and cross trees; height, 70 feet above ground, painted white, with black base. Can be seen for miles on the lakes.

A new storehouse has been erected at White Horse detachment; dimensions, 12 x 10, also a new latrine.

An addition has been made to the present building at Upper LaBarge Detachment—dimensions 12 x 10. A new stable is in course of erection with accommodation for 10 horses.

A new barrack room, dimensions, 30 x 20, has been erected at Lower LaBarge; flooring of inch lumber; building very comfortable. The old barrack room converted into a storeroom.

The detachment at Big Salmon has been moved to the opposite bank of the river, adjacent to the telegraph office erected by the Department of Public Works. Dimensions, 20 x 30, with one-inch flooring; pole roof. A 10 x 10 storeroom was also erected at Big Salmon.

Little Salmon detachment has also been moved across the river; two buildings erected, same dimensions as Big Salmon detachment.

The barrack room at Five Fingers detachment has been partitioned off with one-inch lumber.

ACCOUTREMENTS, ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY STORES.

The division is well supplied with accoutrements, with the exception of field glasses and pouches. These are a very necessary article, and each detachment should have one at least.

We have a fair supply of ammunition on charge.

We have one Maxim and one Maxim-Nordenfeldt on charge here. These guns are now at Tagish.

The Winchester carbines are, as a rule, badly honeycombed. Arms inspection was held at Tagish on Friday of each week.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Arm drill is held in the division mess room twice a week; on the detachments the men drill with arms once a week.

There being no range here and the men at headquarters of the division being constantly employed forwarding supplies, working on buildings, &c., no time could be spared to lay out one, so no target practice was held.

The officers lecture twice a week on the regulations and orders, Yukon ordinances, criminal code, Yukon orders, constables' manual, &c.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The general issue and class of clothing worn in the Yukon is, with a few exceptions, well adapted to the country.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

Foot-wear.—The cavalry boot, as stated before, is most unsuitable. A good quality of boot, like the Elcho Field Boot, is the article required for either walking or riding; they stand the water well, whereas the long, black boots go to pieces in a short time, when used on river work, the long tan boots, sent up for issue on repayment, should take their place. The red leather ankle boots are a strong, comfortable boot, and wear well.

Underclothing.—The present issue is inadequate, especially the socks and stockings. The issue should be increased. Men on the trail can wear out about twenty pair of socks in the winter alone; this applies also to moccasins; the issue should be increased to four pairs.

Mitts, Buck.—I would strongly recommend that a mitt with a large cuff, lined with some cheap fur, be issued; the regulation buck mitt being worthless on the trail, though good for barrack work.

The last consignment of Stetson hats are a great improvement on the other shipments.

The Yukon fur cap is a first-class article, combining lightness with warmth, and could not be improved upon.

The lately-arrived brown duck Parkas are very serviceable, and will answer the purpose.

The coyote robes received from Regina are the best for dog-driving, being light and warm. They wear fairly well.

The last consignment of sweaters are very thin and very large in size. Instead of fitting closely, as sweaters should, they sit loosely on the largest men.

I would strongly recommend that pea jackets be made a free issue in the Yukon. One every two years would be sufficient, and they are the most serviceable and smartest article of clothing in use.

RATIONS.

In 1898, a Yukon Territorial Order was issued granting $1\frac{1}{2}$ rations to the non-commissioned officers and men in the Yukon Territory, with a proviso that all surplus rations which might accumulate, were to be returned into quarter-master's store. This system, as far as I can judge, has not given entire satisfaction.

I would suggest that the issue be reduced to $1\frac{1}{4}$ rations per diem, and the surplus, if any, which might form, become the property of the mess to which it was issued, so that the caterer of such mess could dispose of it for the benefit of the mess in general. It is a very hard matter for the men to get a change from the ordinary bill of fare, especially here, where there are no stores; if extras are purchased from outfits passing through to Dawson, the prices charged are extortionate.

FORAGE.

During the past year $100\frac{1}{2}$ tons of compressed hay were purchased. Of this quantity, 53 tons were used on detachments, 2 tons sent to Dawson and 45 tons expended at headquarters.

During the haying season of 1899, a party of men were sent out to the police hay reserve with one mower and rake. One hundred and twenty loads were put up, estimating roughly, about 100 tons. Owing to an exceptionally wet season, the hay is not as good as the preceding year.

A horse-power baler was received during the year; this I have had put up, and intend having all the hay baled and brought into the post, when time and weather permits.

Two hay reserves were staked off and recorded; distance, about 6 miles from Tagish post. One reserve about 1,400 acres, and the second about 10 acres. With the exception of one swamp on the opposite bank of the river from Tagish post, the two

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

reserves already mentioned are the only hay grounds within reasonable distance of the post.

Oats on hand, 34,666 pounds; bran, 1,509 pounds. Quality of oats very good.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

In the event of the headquarters of the district being transferred to White Horse, if a steam power and electric plant were supplied (the facilities for running one being all that could be desired), it would be a great saving of coal oil. The plant would, I believe, pay for itself in once year's expenditure of coal oil. The quantity of oil consumed during the winter, owing to the short days, is something enormous. I have reduced by every precaution the expenditure of coal oil to the minimum, and yet it seems in excess.

In regard to the coal oil forwarded for the use of the detachments (total shipment, 1,000 gallons), two tins were completely empty, and in several others more or less of the contents gone. This, from what I can learn, was caused by the United States customs officers punching holes in the tins to ascertain whether they contained liquor or coal oil.

A horse-power and tread-mill were received during the year. These have been found of great use, all wood being hauled and cut by our own men.

SUPPLIES.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which our supplies, from Vancouver to Tagish, were handled during the season of navigation; with one or two exceptions in shortages and breakages, everything arrived here in first-class order and condition.

On the lower river there were several instances in which stores, shipped from here, were delivered at the wrong destination, but these errors were eventually rectified. Owing to invoice and advice notes arriving more promptly than in the preceding year, a great deal of time and labour was saved in the checking of stores, &c.

A board of officers was convened on July 1, 1899, when a careful stocktaking of all provisions, stores, &c., on hand at Tagish, was made. One inspecting officer was sent north and one south, all the detachments were carefully inspected and stock taken of all provisions, &c., on hand. The board reassembled on the return of these officers and concluded on August 10.

The winter supply of fresh beef has been received at Tagish; immediately the ice is fit for travelling, the northern detachments will be supplied.

Small shipments of beef and potatoes have been sent to the northern detachments during the summer months, when possible.

The following shows the quantity of supplies on hand at the different detachments of "H" Division on November 1, 1899:

| | Rations. | | Rations. |
|------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| McClintock | 2,000 | Big Salmon | 2,000 |
| White Horse | 2,200 | Little Salmon | 2,000 |
| Upper LaBarge | 2,000 | Lower LaBarge | 2,000 |
| Tantalus | 2,000 | Five Fingers | 2,000 |
| Hcotalingua | 2,000 | Bennett | 2,000 |
| Cariboo | 450 | Lindenau | 350 |
| White Pass Summit..... | 1,300 | | |

Stickeen, six months for two men. Dalton House, rationed to July 1, 1900.

Dalton Trail detachment, provisions purchased monthly from Dalton & Co.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen at this post. By permission of the department, a small supply of indispensable articles have been ordered from Vancouver—freight to be

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

paid by the government. This concession will enable us to sell goods at a fairly reasonable figure and the benefit so derived will be much appreciated by the members of the division.

TRANSPORT.

Transport on hand—Eight boats; three boats, canvas; fourteen pairs of sleighs; bob, heavy; fifty-five sleighs, dog; twelve horse sleighs; six wagons, heavy; twenty-three canoes; seventeen toboggans; ten carts and two Labrador sleds.

The transport on the whole is in fair condition, with the exception of the dog sleighs, a number being warped and damaged. Twenty new dog sleighs will be required for the winter. Three heavy wagons have already been asked for.

It will be necessary to supply, at the very least, seventy new paddles and four pairs of spoon oars for next year's work.

The paddles supplied last year with the canoes were of an inferior quality; three-quarters of the entire outfit are split and broken.

A carpenter and a saddler visited each detachment during the summer and repaired the dog sleighs and harness.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Twelve babcocks were received here during the summer months; these have been distributed in such quarters, where there is least likelihood of their freezing up during the winter months.

Empty caol oil barrels filled with water and placed in the different barrack rooms. A good supply of water is always kept on hand in the wash-room, in the event of fire. One fire occurred in the barracks during the year. The poles on the roof of Inspector Strickland's quarters caught fire from a disconnected pipe between the ceiling and the poles. The fire was subdued without damage to anything except Inspector Strickland's carpet and furniture, which were slightly soiled by mud and water.

All buildings that are ceiled have had man-holes cut in them, so that the pipes between the ceiling and roof can be inspected when necessary.

About noon, on January 5, 1899, a fire occurred in the Police Detachment, No. 2 Barrack Room, at Bennett. A spark from a defective stove-pipe ignited the sacking that lay between the poles and mud roof; this was quickly subdued without any damage. About 10 p.m. of the same day, the fire broke out afresh; it had evidently been smoldering between the poles and caused damage to several constables' kits. To extinguish the second outbreak thoroughly, it was found necessary to throw off the mud and take up the poles. (A full report of this fire has been forwarded.)

I would strongly recommend that a hand engine and 500 feet of hose be supplied. A wind-mill would be of great utility here, for the water supply of the post, as well as in an outbreak of fire. In view of the large and valuable stock of stores, &c., carried on hand at the head-quarters of this district, I consider every possible precaution should be taken.

During the summer our water is hauled in barrels from the River, and in winter is obtained from the same source, through a hole in the ice.

Twenty-four fire pails have been distributed throughout the post, and each building provided with ladders. The water in both pails and barrels, however, freezes every night during the winter.

All stovepipes are taken down and cleaned once a month, but the possibility of fire breaking out and the few means we have of fighting it, is a source of constant uneasiness.

A tinsmith is badly needed in the post. The blacksmith does all he can towards keeping the pipes in order, but a regular tinsmith is necessary.

HORSES.

During the winter months the horses were busily employed freighting supplies from end of railway to Bennett and through to Tagish. One train of ten horses was kept working on the northern trail, between Tagish and Lower LaBarge, conveying stores, &c., to the northern detachments; these had not arrived before the close of navigation and had to be sent down over the ice.

All necessary freighting, during the coming winter, will be done by horses as far as Lower LaBarge, as in the preceding year.

Having received instructions from the comptroller to reduce the number of horses as much as possible, nineteen horses and one mule were sold to Mr. Chalmers C. McKay, at \$60 per head, and two horses to the British American Corporation, Ltd., at \$30 each. Fifteen horses were killed for dog feed, three of the latter being made into pemmican by our dog drivers. Six horses were traded for dogs and twelve transferred to "B" Division.

The total strength of horses in the division is forty-seven and two mules.

The following shows the distribution :—

| Place. | Horses. | Mules. |
|---------------------------|---------|--------|
| Tagish | 11 | .. |
| Herd | 13 | .. |
| Dalton Trail..... | 11 | 1 |
| Cariboo | 2 | .. |
| Bennett..... | 2 | .. |
| White Horse..... | 1 | .. |
| Attached | 7 | 1 |
| | — | — |
| | 47 | 2 |
| Horses disposed of :— | | |
| Sold | 21 | 1 |
| Traded for dogs..... | 6 | .. |
| Transferred to "B"..... | 12 | .. |
| Killed for dog feed..... | 15 | .. |
| Dead | 6 | 1 |
| | — | — |
| | 60 | 2 |

The seven attached horses and one mule are the property of the Department of the Interior, left here by Mr. White Fraser.

Of the six dead horses and one mule, Reg. Nos. 73 and 98 were found dead in the bush; they had evidently been pulled down by wolves. No. 76 was found dead on the Dalton Trail. No. 64 was drowned at Cariboo while carrying mail. No. 82 was drowned in the Fifty Mile River, with mail. No. 32 was drowned in Lake LaBarge freighting. Mule found dead.

All the horses at Tagish, with the exception of the few required around the post, have been out on herd during the summer months. The herd has been inspected frequently and all are in good condition.

Running with our herd are two horses turned over to the Dalton Trail detachment by Mr. Tyrrell, D.L.S.

The horses on the Dalton Trail, with the exception of a team and two saddle horses, will be killed for dog feed this winter. It is not safe to pasture them out there, and to feed them would entail too great an expense.

DOGS.

During the past winter, owing to the establishing of a fortnightly mail service by the police, it was found imperative to purchase a number of train dogs for detach-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

ment use. Forty-two were purchased for this purpose during the month of January, 1899.

During the month of November, 1898, Inspector Burnett, V.S., arrived at Bennett with twenty-five Labrador dogs, being all that were left of a shipment of 140, the balance having died from poison and other causes on the way into the country. (Full report on this matter already forwarded.) Owing to the state of the lakes between Bennett and Tagish, Inspector Burnett and party had to remain at the former for some time. During this interval, six of the twenty-five died at Bennett, nineteen being the actual number received at Tagish.

Eleven dogs were purchased by Mr. Clements, legal adviser for the Commissioner of the Yukon, at Hootalinqua, and taken through by him to Dawson. These dogs were transferred from "H" to "B" Division.

Reg. No. 2991 Staff Sergt. Morris arrived on February 11 with a consignment of fifty dogs from the North-west Territories.

Special Constable McLellan arrived on February 20 with a further shipment of fifty-four dogs. On receipt of these two consignments the northern detachments were strengthened with an extra team for mail service.

On May 26 last, fifty-one dogs in charge of Reg. No. 358, constable J. Leader and Special Constable I. Hebert, jr., were sent to an island on Lake Marsh, distance about three miles from McClintock Post, for the summer months. During the month of June it was found necessary to feed the dogs with pemmican and dried meat from the post, as the run of fish had not commenced. In July, August and part of September, sufficient fish were caught with nets to supply the dogs.

During the past year 45 dogs were either destroyed or died from various diseases; of these, 5 were condemned by board, 5 destroyed for mange, 1 torn by wolves and shot, 6 (Labrador) dogs, of the 25 received at Bennett per Inspector Burnett, died from the effects of the voyage, 2 poisoned at Stickeen from eating rotten salmon thrown up on the river bank, 4 dogs lost, and the balance from other causes; 56 were transferred to the Dawson district.

The following statement shows the quantity of dog feed received during the year :—

| | Lbs. |
|------------------|--------|
| Fish..... | 52,834 |
| Pemmican..... | 13,980 |
| Dried meat..... | 2,365 |
| Dog bacon..... | 10,141 |
| Dog biscuit..... | 34,609 |
| Corn meal..... | 10,000 |

Transferred to Dawson and "B" Division Detachments :—

| | Lbs. |
|-----------------|--------|
| Fish..... | 25,596 |
| Pemmican..... | 5,110 |
| Dried meat..... | 1,485 |

Twelve dogs were sold to the Canadian Development Co. per authority of the Comptroller.

I attach herewith statement showing distribution of "H" Division dogs on November 1, 1899.

During the summer months mange and lice were very prevalent amongst the dogs on the island, but were eradicated by a plentiful use of an outward application of tobacco and sulphur.

Before the close of navigation all the dogs on the island were moved up the lake to the old Dog Camp, about three miles from Tagish post, so that they would be within easy reach when required.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

All the northern detachments, from McClintock to Five Fingers, are supplied with an approximate quantity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of dog feed. A second shipment will be necessary over the ice. As the pemmican and meat, forwarded from Vancouver, did not arrive here until October, it was then too late to fully equip the northern detachments with the requisite quantity of dog feed for the coming winter, via navigation.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. Dalton and Hanley, of Pyramid Harbour, to supply 9,000 lbs. dog feed for Dalton Trail and Dalton House detachments, at a reasonable rate.

The Stickeen detachment has received a six months' supply of dog feed from Vancouver.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOGS.

| Place. | No. |
|--------------------|-----|
| Dog Camp..... | 23 |
| McClintock..... | 3 |
| White Horse..... | 3 |
| Upper LaBarge..... | 9 |
| Lower LaBarge..... | 10 |
| Hootalinqua..... | 9 |
| Big Salmon..... | 11 |
| Little Salmon..... | 8 |
| Tantalus.... | 9 |
| Five Fingers..... | 9 |
| Cariboo..... | 5 |
| Lindeman..... | 4 |
| Dalton Trail..... | 20 |
| Stickeen..... | 3 |
| Total.... | 126 |

GARDEN.

About three acres of ground were put under cultivation during the year—30 bushels of potatoes were planted and a considerable quantity of garden seeds, but I regret to say the yield was very small—the potatoes being a total loss from an early frost on July 31. The ground is too cold for the short season, the surface being simply an accumulation of vegetable matter, and the sub-soil a bed of blue clay; I believe that if the ground was well manured and had a second breaking, the yield would be considerably better.

The hot-beds were sown with radish, lettuce, etc., and the yield was very fair indeed.

From reports received from the Stickeen detachment, the potato crop was something abnormal.

POLICE RESERVES.

According to instructions received from the Officer Commanding Yukon Territory, forty acres of ground have been staked off as police reserves at the following points, viz.: Five Fingers, Tantalus, Little Salmon, Big Salmon, Hootalinqua, Lower LaBarge Upper LaBarge, McClintock and Cariboo.

The old site at Cariboo, which was part of the timber limit belonging to the Kerry Canadian Milling Company has been relinquished, and forty acres reserved around the building erected by the Department of Public Works, and now used by the police as a detachment. The old detachment buildings at Cariboo have been sold to W. A. Wilson for \$200.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

A timber limit with an area of about ten acres has been reserved by the police at Upper LaBerge, about one and a-half miles from the detachment.

Three hundred and twenty acres have been reserved at the headquarters of the division ; also two hay marshes, about six miles from the post, comprising in the neighbourhood of 1,410 acres of hay land. About 100 acres of hay land have also been reserved on the west shore of the Tagish River, directly opposite the post.

On the forty acres reserved around the police detachment at Five Fingers, the B. L. and K. N. Co. had previously erected a stopping place ; this house has since been abandoned by the company and is now used as a dwelling house by a married man, who is an employee of the Department of Public Works, working as a line terepairer.

There are only two police reserves in British Columbia—one at Log Cabin and one at Lindeman.

Owing to the transfer of the Customs headquarters from Log Cabin to Bennett, the Log Cabin detachment has been abandoned. The buildings erected there have been rented to one T. Tugwell, at \$20 per month, from October 15, 1899.

Re transfer of headquarters from Tagish to White Horse :—Under instructions received, I visited White Horse and chose a suitable site for the new barracks, consisting of two blocks situated on the west shore of the Fifty Mile River. The proposed site is about one and a-half miles from the railway station, and about the same distance from the steamboat landing. The lots in question are in area seventy-eight and a-half acres, and are part and parcel of the townsite. The officials of the railway gave me to understand they were quite willing to give any site chosen by the police, free of charge. The front of the lots face the south, being in a bend of the river and are admirably adapted for a barrack site; one lot is almost free of timber and the second is thickly covered with jack pine, which forms a good protection against wind, etc. In this bend of the river the current is not swift, and the water approach is everything that could be desired. Even at low stage or water, there is an easy approach for steamers. A wharf could be built with little or no expense.

A timber limit will be necessary adjacent to the barracks.

On the strength of the proposed transfer, I have a party of men cutting building logs at Tagish ; these can be easily floated down in the spring. To obtain suitable building logs in the vicinity of White Horse, would necessitate a haul of over six miles from the site chosen.

LAUNCHES.

A small alco-vapor launch, dimensions, length 19 feet, beam, 5 feet, two horse power, arrived at Bennett during the month of March, 1899, being conveyed from Skaguay to Bennett by the White Pass and Yukon Railway Company in first class order, in care of the engineer, Special Constable Blanchet.

The work of putting her engine together immediately commenced. On May 30, the launch made an attempt to reach Cariboo, but owing to the ice could only get about ten miles down Lake Bennett. A second attempt was made on the next day, this was also a failure for the same cause. She eventually reached Tagish on June 4, being the first boat from Bennett.

Having received instructions from the 'O. C. Dawson' to send the launch to White Horse to meet an officer coming through on special duty on the first boat up the river, the attempt was made, reaching White Horse on the 6th instant. (First boat through to White Horse.)

During the summer this launch has made periodical patrols to Bennett, Atlin, Dog Camp, Cariboo and White Horse. Considering the strong and prevailing winds on the lakes of the Upper Yukon district, the small launch has proved herself a good sea boat, but it is impossible to use the awning when the wind is blowing, consequently the occupants are exposed to the weather as in an open boat.

Her chief defects are want of speed—her average rate on a calm sea being between seven and eight miles an hour—and depth of draft; the waters of the Cariboo and the entrance to the Six Mile River are at a very low stage during the spring and fall, and consequently several slight accidents have happened to her steering gear, but these happily, it was found, could be repaired by Special Constable Blanchet.

During the summer, I had the launch beached and copperplated; this has been a great protection to the hull.

The Canadian oil ("Oleophine") for the launch was a complete failure. The "Astral Oil" has proven very satisfactory.

The small steam launch is now stationed at Cariboo, to act as a connecting link between Bennett and that point until such time as the ice is safe for travel.

During the month of September, two patrol boats, alco-vapour, named "Jessie" and "Gladys," arrived at Bennett for the police at Dawson. Dimensions: length, 50 feet; beam, 12·2 feet; draft (light), 2·6 feet; (loaded), 3 feet.

The 'Gladys' has been taken out of the water, and is now on the ways for winter. The 'Jessie' is still in commission.

These launches were ordered to be left here by Superintendent Perry, on his arrival, as they drew too much water to go through to Dawson at that time of the year.

HEALTH.

On December 1, 1898, Reg. No. 3175, Constable G. C. Dupré left for Vancouver on sick leave. Dr. DeCow having left Bennett, and there being no other doctor in the district, either police or private, to treat him, and suffering, as he had informed me, from heart trouble, to which he had been a victim for several years, I considered it best to send him to Vancouver and have him apply to the Comptroller, through Superintendent Perry, for the necessary sick leave. This man has since been transferred to the Territories, owing to his state of health.

Reg. No. 2855, Corporal E. Harris, underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Skagway Hospital, but evidently not with success; he was in such a low state of health on his return that it was considered necessary to send him back to the Territories. For some unaccountable reason, on reaching Skagway on his way out, he deserted.

Reg. No. 1743, Constable R. Todd and Reg. No. 3149, Constable P. Cutting, were stricken with typhoid fever during the month of September, 1898, and were allowed to go out on sick leave in the month of November. Both returned fully restored in health.

Reg. No. 3372, Corporal A. L. Holmes, stationed at Five Fingers detachment, suffered from an acute attack of scurvy. He was carefully attended to by the medical staff of the Yukon Field Force, stationed at Selkirk. This non-commissioned officer has fully recovered and is now stationed in the Dawson district.

Reg. No. 3117, Constable F. J. Wilson, owing to his inability to stand the climate, was discharged.

Reg. No. 1818, Sergeant F. J. Green, on the recommendation of Assistant Surgeon Pare and Dr. H. B. Runnalls, was allowed to return to the North-west Territories, he being consumptive.

During the month of January, an outbreak of 'La Grippe' occurred at Tagish and Bennett, as many as seventeen men being off duty at the same time, but happily all recovered.

Reg. No. 3288, Constable Constantine, met with a serious accident, a chip striking him in the eye while chopping wood. I am glad to say he has recovered without injury to his sight.

Reg. No. 2631, Constable A. Dunn, while chopping wood, cut his foot badly. It was found necessary to amputate one of his toes. (Board on this accident convened and forwarded.)

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

Reg. No. 3261, Constable F. Lewis, suffering from typhoid fever, in hospital nineteen days, fully recovered.

Reg. No. 3204, Constable Ambrose, arrived from the Stickine detachment on September 27 suffering from 'Synovitis'. He was taken into hospital, and is progressing favourably.

Reg. No. 3031, Constable J. P. French, suffering from general debility, obtained one month's sick leave to visit Banff Hot Springs; since transferred to the North-west Territories.

Reg. No. 2209, Sergeant W. Stewart, suffering from pneumonia contracted on the White Pass summit, was sent to the Skaguay Hospital on April 18, 1899. On becoming convalescent, he was recommended by Dr. Moore for a sea voyage. On arriving at Vancouver, he was again sent to the hospital, and is now on sick leave in California.

The health of the division, with the exceptions as already quoted, has been very good, especially during the latter part of the year; this I attribute, in a great measure to the supply of fresh vegetables that we have received from time to time from Vancouver.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to report that the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and constables of this district has, during the past year, been most praiseworthy, and they have given great satisfaction in carrying out the numerous duties. Several minor cases of breaches of discipline have been dealt with.

There has been but one dismissal, and the fines were few.

DESERTIONS.

Reg. No. 3327 Constable G. Elliott deserted when on duty at Skagway, on January 21, 1899.

Reg. No. 2855 Corporal E. Harris deserted while en route to Regina to be invalided, on August 5, 1899.

Reg. No. 2991 Constable G. M. Morris deserted while on leave at Bennett, on October 25, 1899.

MILEAGE.

I append herewith a detailed statement showing the mileage of 'H' division done during the winter months of 1898 and 1899. Total number of miles travelled, 51,809.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Dogs..... | 34,599 |
| Horses..... | 15,322 |
| Patrols on foot..... | 1,670 |
| Carrying mail on foot..... | 218 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total..... | 51,809 |

MILEAGE of 'H.' Division.

| Place. | December, 1898. | January, 1899. | February. | March. | April. | May. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|
| Tagish | 472 | 4,370 | 4,826 | 2,610 | 1,142 | 510 |
| Tantalus | | 336 | 433 | 444 | 1,044 | |
| Little Salmon | | 372 | 550 | 1,570 | 678 | |
| Big Salmon | | 910 | 1,138 | 1,115 | 1,012 | |
| Five Fingers | | 210 | 280 | 387 | 304 | |
| Hootalinqua | | 868 | 940 | 1,106 | 948 | |
| Dalton Trail | | 577 | 781 | 644 | 355 | |
| Lower LaBarge | | 490 | 822 | 164 | 644 | 228 |
| Upper LaBarge | | 662 | 468 | 782 | 776 | |
| White Horse | | 270 | 284 | 654 | 928 | |
| McClintock | | 605 | 443 | 400 | 655 | 600 |
| Cariboo | | 326 | 238 | 408 | 316 | 212 |
| Bennett | | 1,490 | 1,436 | 1,038 | 1,400 | |
| Lindeman | | 72 | 108 | 144 | 164 | 174 |
| Log Cabin | | 128 | 170 | 1,352 | 20 | 226 |
| Stickeen | | | | 100 | | |
| White Pass Summit | | | | | 750 | 920 |
| | 472 | 11,686 | 12,817 | 12,828 | 11,136 | 2,870 |

PEACE OFFICERS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The officers, N. C. officers and constables, now stationed in that portion of British Columbia which adjoins the Yukon Territory, are no longer magistrates and peace officers for British Columbia; this is owing to the fact that the British Columbia government has absorbed the Cassiar District, for which we were sworn in as peace officers, in the Vancouver electoral district. This also applies to the Dalton Trail and Stickeen detachments.

LIQUOR LAWS.

Owners of steamers plying between Bennett, White Horse and Atlin are not pleased at having to pay the same license fees for their steamers as those on the longer run between White Horse and Dawson. It is quite true this end of the run is comparatively short—the slowest steamer can make the trip in twelve hours. Furthermore, a portion of this twelve-hour run is in British Columbia waters, which renders it necessary for steamer owners to take out a British Columbia license also.

Steamers running between Bennett and Atlin must have a Yukon license, if they have a bar on board, although only a few hours are spent in Yukon waters. There is at present no provision made for a steamer with a British Columbia license giving a bond guaranteeing that liquor will not be sold while passing through Yukon Territory. This, no doubt, will soon be arranged.

Two or more of our men have been constantly employed during navigation, conveying consignments of liquor from Bennett to Atlin, as the Yukon Liquor Ordinance did not provide for steamer owners giving bonds that they would not land such consignments in Yukon waters when passing from one British Columbia port to another. However, this will also be remedied before next season.

Owners claim that in order to compete for the passenger trade, if one boat has a license, all must have one, but that the bars on their boats do not pay, owing to the short run, high license and the difficulty in procuring liquor for sale.

The Canadian Development Company is the only company which has a permit to import liquor for sale on their steamers; all the other companies did not apply for permits, so have to purchase theirs in Dawson and bring it back here. Some

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

owners bought a supply from persons who were taking their permit liquor through to the interior, but of course had to pay Dawson prices for it.

Keepers of road-houses, as a rule, do not sell liquor because a license costs \$550—the same as a steamer license. Liquor is so difficult to get, and the season only lasts as long as travel over the ice is possible, viz., for six months. A liquor license is of no use without a permit to import liquor—and the latter is not easily obtained.

In the Dawson district, of course, license-holders can purchase their stock from persons bringing in liquor on permit, but, as before stated, Dawson prices would have to be paid by any road-house endeavouring to furnish his bar here.

CUSTOMS.

Every assistance has been given to the Customs Department during the past year. One constable was employed as landing-waiter at Log Cabin, assisting Mr. Peele, acting sub-collector during the month of December, 1898. Owing to the increase of traffic in the month of January, 1899, by request of Mr. Peele, a second man was detailed for landing-waiter's duty.

One constable and sometimes two were constantly employed at Lindeman, acting as landing-waiter.

On the strength of reliable information received, that Americans were evading the customs by entering the Atlin district, via Taku Pass and Inlet from Juneau, I sent Reg. No. 1260, Sgt. Joyce and one constable on November 13, with orders to endeavour to reach Atlin; after battling with the ice and rough water on the Taku Arm, and having several narrow escapes from being swamped, the attempt was abandoned; they beached their canoe, cached their provisions and returned on the shore ice to Tagish.

In accordance with instructions received from the Comptroller, one sergeant and three constables, with provisions, camp equipment, &c., were sent to Atlin, in January, 1899, to assist Mr. Menzies, the newly appointed sub-collector of customs for that district. On April 25, 1899, a letter was received from the Comptroller, instructing me to withdraw the police from that point, and this was accordingly done.

On March 17, I was notified by Mr. Charman, sub-collector of customs at Lindeman, that three Indians had evaded the customs when passing there. I had the Indians apprehended and sent back to Lindeman, where they settled all their dues.

During the month of April, three constables were employed at Log Cabin and three at Lindeman, assisting customs officials.

On April 22, instructions were received from the Comptroller not to prevent United States convoys from escorting bonded goods through to Log Cabin, as long as our customs officials were stationed there. Copies of the letter were immediately forwarded to Log Cabin and the Summit, for since March 21 no United States convoys had been allowed to cross, in accordance with orders received from Dawson, and consequently, the United States customs collector at Skagway had forbidden any liquor in bond to leave Skagway for the interior; this concession, to a great extent, relieved the friction that then existed between the two countries.

On April 23, I received a report from Sergt. Pulham, of Bennett detachment, stating it had been reported to him that an armed convoy of from 10 to 15 men, from Skagway, would attempt to force their way over the Summit to Log Cabin on September 24. The courier bearing this despatch had passed, on the ice the man carrying orders to the Summit to allow convoys to pass. I sent Inspector Jarvis to the Summit at once, although I did not put much faith in the rumour. Prior to the departure of the 'armed' convoy from Skagway, my message to United States Collector Andrews, Skagway, informing him that convoys could accompany bonded goods as far as Log Cabin, had been received. When his men arrived at Log Cabin on the 24th, they had no arms, and the leader of the party expressed his regret that

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

the Skagway papers had published such a sensational article, as it was never their intention to force their way across the Summit.

The sub-collector's office was moved from Log Cabin to Bennett on August 15, where all customs work is now done. One deputy remains at Log Cabin to examine baggage and seals.

Two constables are acting as landing waiters at the Bennett custom house.

All customs officials have been withdrawn from Lindeman for the winter, and for two months our men have been acting as sub-collectors at that point.

In September I was requested by the collector at Bennett to detail a constable to assist the customs officer at Miles Canyon. Orders were sent to Sergt. Watson at that point to render what assistance was necessary.

Under date of March 4, 1899, the Comptroller notified that the police would not be required to act as clerks, landing waiters, &c., except at points where there were no customs officials. I notified Inspector of Customs Clute of this, but no action has as yet been taken, tending to relieve our men of the work they have been doing at Bennett, Lindeman and Log Cabin. Had I abruptly withdrawn our men, the public at large would have suffered greatly, as the Customs Department has not a sufficiently large staff on hand to carry on the work.

POST OFFICE AND MAILS.

The only established post office in the district is at Tagish, the headquarters of the division, and is under the management of Inspector Strickland; yet all the detachments on the line of route, are, so to speak, receiving and distributing offices for mail addressed to miners and others in their immediate vicinities. Tagish is also a distributing office for mail to all points north, as far as Selkirk. Selkirk, during the last year, has been made a regular post office.

The salary as postmaster at Tagish has been increased from \$20 to \$100 per annum; this is but reasonable, as the trouble and inconvenience, especially during navigation, is considerable. The steamers invariably call at Tagish about midnight.

I append herewith a statement, showing posts with which mails are exchanged, also summary of mails, &c., handled during the year.

As already stated in my report for the preceding year, Mr. Richardson, who had been awarded the mail contract, failed to carry out his agreement. In consequence of this, I received a communication from the Comptroller to the effect that the police were to run a fortnightly mail service between Skagway and Dawson. I then made arrangements with Mr. James, the Canadian post office official at Skagway, for him to start a mail from Skagway to Dawson on the 8th and 22nd of each month.

The first police fortnightly mail commenced on January 1, 1899, and continued throughout the winter; the last official mail reaching here on May 25, from Bennett.

On December 13, 1898, Corp. Richardson arrived at Tagish from Dawson, reporting the entire loss of mail at Hootalinqua through the breaking up of an ice-jam; a full report of this has already been forwarded you.

The Dawson mail leaving that point on January 15, 1899, arrived at Skagway on the 25th—the entire journey being completed in ten and one-half days. I cannot speak too highly of the interest taken by all ranks in the attempt to break the record, N.C.O.'s and men travelling day and night to accomplish it. If any recompense is made to the members of the force, for the able and efficient manner in which the mail was handled during the past winter, I can honestly say they are well deserving of it.

One consignment of mail left Dawson on November 19, 1898, in charge of the Arctic Express Co., passing Tagish on the 29th.

On January 23, 1899, Mail Contractor Richardson's team arrived at Tagish with 1,225 pounds through mail for Dawson. This consignment was left in my charge,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

their teams returning to Bennett for the balance. On Januray 28, Richardson's teams returned with 2,062 pounds. As they had not sufficient transport to carry the entire consignment, 2,000 pounds were given to one Mahoney, and the balance, 1,287 pounds, was taken by the mail contractor's employee, Mr. Seigel. Both parties left Tagish on the 29th.

On March 7, a Mr. Hayes, United States mail carrier, passed through with mail for Eagle City. This was part of Richardson's contract ; the Dawson portion, consisting of six sacks, was taken from him by Mr. James, the Canadian post office official and handed over to the police for transmission.

The mail leaving Dawson on April 1, arrived here on the 10th. While between McClintock and White Horse, the horse and sled carrying the mail, together with Reg. No. 2037, Sergt. G. A. Pringle, and Reg. No. 1260, Sergt. H. G. Joyce, went through the ice ; Sergt. Joyce narrowly escaped with his life; the horse was drowned. All the mail was rescued except one small way sack, which contained the time bills. The mail was a mass of pulp when it reached here, but having had it carefully dried, we were able to decipher the different addresses.

From the opening of navigation, the contract for carrying the mail between Bennett and Dawson and Bennett and Atlin was awarded to Mr. J. Irving, ex-Commodore of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. The first mail on this contract arrived here from Bennett on June 11, per the ss. *Gleaner*.

A subsequent agreement was entered into between Mr. Maitland Kersey, managing director of the Canadian Development Co., and Mr. J. Irving, whereby the Canadian Development Co.'s line of steamers would carry all mail for points between Bennett and Dawson, Mr. J. Irving retaining the service between Bennett and Atlin. The first mail received at Tagish carried by the Canadian Development Co. arrived here on June 14.

During navigation mails have arrived and departed at least once each week.

I regret to report that the distribution of way mail between Bennett and Dawson has been very unsatisfactory, reports being continually received from the different detachments that their official mail was being carried past its proper destination.

The pursers of the different steamers having to take charge of the mail and its distribution, together with their legitimate duties, it is natural to expect that proper attention would not be given to the mail service. I would strongly recommend that mail clerks be attached to the steamers during navigation next year.

The Canadian Development Co. have made all necessary arrangements for the carrying of the mails during the coming winter. Way stations have been built along the proposed route of travel, at regular intervals, provisions and forage have been distributed, dogs, horses and transport, together with teamsters and dog drivers, have been detailed for each station.

It is the intention of the Canadian Development Co. to handle the mail with horses from Bennett to Selkirk, then by dog train through to Dawson. Whether the mails will go through without a hitch or not is an open question.

The following is an estimate of the quantity of mail handled by the police from the close of navigation, 1898, to the opening of navigation, 1899 —

| | | Pounds. | Pounds. |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| November, 1898 | Bennett to Dawson..... | 642 | 642 |
| December, 1898..... | Bennett to Dawson..... | 605 | |
| | Tagish to Selkirk..... | 437 | |
| | Dawson to Bennett..... | 109 | |
| | Bennett to Tagish..... | 76 | |
| | | <hr/> | 1,227 |
| January, 1899..... | Bennett to Dawson..... | 1,176 | |
| | Bennett to Tagish..... | 217 | |
| | Dawson to Bennett..... | 799 | |
| | Way mail..... | 165 | |
| | | <hr/> | 2,367 |

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

| | | Pounds. | Pounds. |
|--|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| February, 1899..... | Bennett to Dawson..... | 1,310 | |
| | Dawson to Bennett..... | 400 | |
| | Skagway to Bennett..... | 100 | |
| | Bennett to Tagish..... | 103 | |
| | Way mail | 196 | |
| | | | 2,109 |
| March, 1899..... | Bennett to Dawson..... | 1,060 | |
| | Bennett to Tagish..... | 111 | |
| | Dawson to Bennett..... | 1,444 | |
| | Way points..... | 133 | |
| | | | 2,748 |
| April, 1898 | Bennett to Dawson..... | 1,285 | |
| | Dawson to Bennett..... | 1,295½ | |
| | Bennett to Tagish..... | 75 | |
| | Way mail..... | 226 | |
| | | | 2,881½ |
| May, 1899 | Bennett to Dawson..... | 1,137 | |
| | Bennett to Tagish..... | 137 | |
| | Way mail | 90 | |
| | | | 1,364 |
| Mail from Dawson in charge of U. S. Mail Carrier Seigel, forwarded by Police dogs from Selkirk to Bennett..... | | | 147½ |

The following is a statement of mail matter handled at the Tagish post office during the year ended October 31, 1899.

Mails were exchanged weekly between the following post offices :—

| | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Victoria, B.C. | Bennett, B.C. |
| Vancouver, B.C. | Skagway, U.S. |
| Dawson, Y.T. | |

Mails were also served weekly to the following way points :—

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| White Horse. | Little Salmon. |
| Upper LaBarge. | Tantalus. |
| Lower LaBarge. | Five Fingers. |
| Hootalinqua. | Selkirk. |
| Big Salmon. | Stewart River. |

The number of registered letters passing through the office during the year was 835 ; number of mails received, 108 ; number of mails despatched, 87.

CROWN TIMBER AND DOMINION LANDS AGENT—MINING RECORDER AND ISSUER OF MINING LICENSES.

Up to June 1, 1899, the above duties were performed by the officer commanding the post. On May 12, Mr. R. C. Miller arrived at Tagish, taking over the duties from June 1.

During the past year, 179 quartz claims were recorded in this district, 21 placer claims recorded on McDonald Creek, and 5 on Morse Creek.

During the season of navigation, 4,400 cords of firewood were used by the steamers plying between Bennett and White Horse. This estimate does not include the wood used by steamers plying between Bennett and Atlin.

From December 1, 1898, up to October 31, 1899, 502 miners' licenses have been issued at Tagish.

Tagish and Dalton Trail detachments are the only offices in the Upper Yukon District where miner's licenses are now issued; the return showing the issue at the Dalton Trail not yet received.

MINES.

During the past year, prospectors of every nationality have been swarming over the Teslin, Hootalinqua, White Horse, Dalton Trail and Atlin districts ; the thirst

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

after gold seems to increase rather than decrease, even in the face of the numerous fatalities and loss of life, as recorded during the past three or four years.

Rumours have been received of privations and hardships encountered, which, to the outsider, would seem impossible to overcome, yet the excitement does not seem to abate, and the great chances taken are almost impossible to conceive.

In and around Atlin Lake, B.C., almost every creek within 40 miles has been staked and recorded. All these claims have been worked during the past summer, with more or less success. The best paying part of the Atlin district is Pine Creek and its tributaries. On Pine Creek proper, the best paying belt extends about one and a half miles above and below Discovery Claim—the average yield per diem per man, being one ounce, valued at \$16. Some of these claims were worked during the summer months with a night and day shift, cleaning up four and five ounces for 12 hours' work. Labourers were plentiful, and could be hired at \$4 per day with board. One bench claim on Nugget Point averaged one pound of gold per day; this claim was worked by two men only.

One nugget, weighing eighty-four ounces, with very little alloy, and valued at \$1,344, was taken out of a claim on Spruce Creek, 101 Below Discovery.

According to the closest estimate and information received from the different banks established in the Atlin district, the total output of gold for 1899 was close on \$2,000,000; this, if anything, is below the actual amount.

The largest shipment of gold, sent out at one time, was 650 pounds pure gold, forwarded east by the Merchants Bank of Halifax. Shipments were also made by other banks.

Placer mining, as a rule, does not pay to work in winter, but this year several parties are working on their claims, drifting and tunneling; some of the tunnels are already in about 200 feet.

A flume was put in by private enterprise from the head waters of Willow Creek to the right hand bench claims on Pine Creek, supplying water at the rate of \$1 per man per hour to each bench claim. This, in itself, was a veritable gold mine to its owners.

Hydraulic propositions, in the Atlin district, are yet in their infancy—no wash-up having been made, shortage of water being the main drawback. Next year, I have no doubt, hydraulic power will be at work on most of the creeks.

I understand that a large syndicate is now endeavouring to buy up all the placer claims on Willow Creek, with the intention of putting in hydraulic plant next spring. American capital, I believe, being chiefly interested.

Quartz discoveries have been reported from nearly all the creeks. One claim near Atlin has been sold to a French syndicate, represented by a mining engineer named DeLamar, for \$150,000; a small stamp-mill is now being erected on the property.

During the month of February last a stampede was made to McDonald Creek. This creek empties into Bennett Lake, about ten miles from Cariboo Crossing. Quite a number of claims were staked, but the majority were not recorded. A rumour was spread around that it was a fake put up by the transportation companies to attract business. Whether this is so or not, I cannot say, but evidently the thing was a hoax, as no work has been done there so far.

Another stampede occurred to Big Salmon during the month of July; but from the information I can gather placer mining is out of the question; the quartz there is rich in ore and the creek is purely a hydraulic proposition.

During the past summer copper has been the all-absorbing question. In the vicinity of White Horse, ledges of almost solid copper have been found; numerous claims have been staked and recorded. One claim was sold to an American syndicate for \$37,000.

There is not the slightest doubt that this district will be the centre of a busy mining locality, as the facilities for shipping, the water at hand, the railroad and other conveniences will make it an important centre in mining propositions.

DALTON TRAIL.

A company composed of the Standard Oil Company, some Boston men and a Canadian capitalist, have obtained from the government a hydraulic lease of Ka-Sha River, and intend taking in a large plant next spring to work their claims—some thirty or forty. Lieut. Adair is the manager of the company.

Very little has been done on Shorty and Alder Creeks; some nice gold has been taken out of one claim, but why it was not worked more I cannot say.

No new discoveries were made. Most of the men who took up claims last year have work either in the Porcupine and Salmon districts, Atlin, or along the coast.

The latest discoveries at Sumdum and Ketchikan—some fifty miles above Wrangel—appear to have attracted a considerable number of prospectors, who were actually at Haines Mission, on their way to the interior, but who commenced to build boats and, taking their outfits with them, went down the coast to the new discoveries, which are reported to be immensely rich. Some ledges were struck, where a piece as large as a hand, when pounded into a mortar, yielded 80 cents in gold, free milling.

Very little has been done to the copper claims at Rainy Hollow. Some experts have been to look at them, but very little money has passed hands. It was once reported that late in September, a group of seven claims were bonded for \$100,000; but how far this is true I cannot say.

A new strike of copper ore was made close to the Summit Lake, about five or six miles east of the Rainy Hollow locations, and is reported to be rich and in large quantities.

This copper is apparently a continuation of the White Horse—only richer and in larger quantities. It is only a question of time when there will be, in the vicinity of Rainy Hollow, one of the largest mining camps in the country. To thoroughly develop the mine, a railroad is necessary—packing or freighting is too expensive to carry on quartz mining on any kind of profitable scale.

The wagon road, which the British Columbia Government intend building from the Dalton Trail post to the Rainy Hollow, will be a great help for the initial work to be done on the mines.

PORCUPINE.

The Porcupine River, referred to in my report of the preceding year, has turned out rich, especially Discovery claim, which was, I understand, bonded for \$100,000. Of course, as usual in all such rushes, some locators were disappointed and a good many locations were not worked, but on the whole, both above and below Discovery, nearly every claim is turning out well. In the first rush nearly every particle of ground was staked to the divide between the Salmon and Porcupine, and every creek along the Chilkat and Klahaena had their full complement of stakes driven in.

Some nice gold has been found in the Kicking Water, eight miles from Pyramid Harbour, but the men working were driven out by water.

Nugget Creek and Little Salmon, tributaries of the Big Salmon River, are reported to be turning out well, and were worked all summer.

Some of the tributaries of the Porcupine, viz., Calhoon Gulch and McKinley creeks are yielding as much as the main river, but some, like the Summit and Bear creeks, are utterly worthless.

Small colours of gold can be found in any part of the Chilkat, Klahaena and Salmon, but their origin have never been properly traced. Of course no one has ever tried to reach bed-rock in any of these rivers, owing to water.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

TIMBER.

As already reported, the timber in this district consists principally of fir, spruce, pine and poplar—no birch to be seen. The largest building logs to be obtained in the vicinity range from fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter at the butt.

Owing to the numerous fires of former years, dry wood is in abundance, and a number of people made their living during the past season, by cutting and piling cord wood on the banks of the lakes and selling it to the steamers plying on the waters.

There is no saw-mill in operation in the Tagish district; the only mill in this vicinity being at Bennett, B.C. Lumber is still holding at \$100 per thousand.

When compared with last year, the bush fires have been very few. This is owing to the great decrease in the number of people going into Dawson by scows and boats, also to the notices that were posted in every conspicuous place, warning travellers against leaving their camp fires burning.

Eighteen timber berths have been granted in the Tagish district, the majority being berths of five square miles.

SETTLERS.

There are no settlers in this district.

INDIANS.

During the past year, the Stick Indians of this district have given no trouble, with the exception of one Indian, "Shorty," who has been imprisoned for two offences (*vide* under heard of crime). They have been so far, well conducted and law-abiding.

The Stick Indians in and around Tagish Post eke out a scanty living by hunting and selling the meat to travellers and other parties going in and out from Dawson, during the winter months.

Disease is prevalent among them and is accounted for by their intercourse with the coast.

Several times during the past winter, application was made by several families for food, claiming that the men were ill and could neither hunt or fish; in such cases where moccasins or snow-shoes were offered in exchange for food, it was allowed them. This was, I consider, a strong preventive from the continual demands which would have been made if food had been supplied them gratis for the asking.

FISH.

Salmon is reported very plentiful; they have been caught as far up as the mouth of the Atlin River. King salmon are the most numerous, are hard and firm, and splendid eating. Bull trout, grayling, white fish and mullet in abundance.

The amended Act of the General Fishery Regulations for the North-west Territories has been enforced in this district, during the past season, the close season from October 5 to December 15 having been observed.

Four commercial licenses were granted for fishing, one in Marsh Lake, one at Cariboo Crossing and two in Lake LaBarge. Twenty dollars per license was charged for gil-net, set 3,000 yards, with 5-inch mesh.

The date of close season is very opportune, in regard to the upper waters of the Yukon, the fish in these lakes, I understand, congregating between October 1 and 5, and spawning about October 20. At this season of the year they run in shoals and are easily caught.

From reliable information received, the white fish of Lake LaBarge are what are called the 'Richardson round white fish,' and the regulation 5-inch mesh allowed is too large for the fish of this Lake. I would recommend that a 4-inch mesh be permitted in these waters.

GAME.

Owing to the noise caused by the steamers plying on the Taku Arm and the different lakes, the large game, such as moose and cariboo, have been frightened back into the hills.

Black bear is reported plentiful in and around Lake LaBarge.

Mountain sheep have been seen about twelve miles east of Lake Tagish, but are wary and hard to stalk.

Ducks of every description were plentiful in the fall and spring; even the prairie chicken has wandered into this northern region.

Rabbits are as numerous as in former years.

Ptarmigan are reported numerous in the direction of Little Atlin Lake.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS.

Meteorological records have been kept at Tagish during the year, and the monthly report forwarded to the head of the department at Toronto.

The instruments asked for, for the Stickeen, Bennett, Dalton Trail and Lower LaBarge detachments have not yet arrived.

The following table gives the maximum, minimum and mean temperature, together with rain and snow gauge :—

| | Maximum. | Minimum. | Mean. | Rain. | Snow. |
|-----------------|----------|----------|-------|-------|---------|
| 1898. | | | | | Inches. |
| December | 42 | —41 | 18·0 | — | 14 |
| 1899. | | | | | |
| January | 25½ | —42 | 15·0 | — | 5 |
| February | 48½ | —49 | 14·5 | — | 8 |
| March | 37 | —40 | 16·5 | — | 7 |
| April | 55 | 2 | 31·0 | — | 4 |
| May | 66·5 | 5 | 41·0 | — | — |
| June | 70·5 | 25 | 50·0 | ·88 | — |
| July | 85 | 32 | 58·5 | ·66 | — |
| August | 85 | 25 | 54·5 | ·70 | — |
| September | 62·5 | 19 | 44·5 | ·45 | — |
| October | 53 | —5 | 25·5 | ·45 | 2 |

Mean temperature for year, 32·4.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.

On April 15, 1899, the Department of Public Works, under the management of Mr. J. B. Charleson, commenced operations building a telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson, a distance by wire of 526 miles. This was completed and connection made on September 28; the time taken to complete is, I understand, a record breaker in the laying of wire, when the nature of the country and the difficulties to contend with are taken into consideration.

Offices have been installed at the following intermediate points :—

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Cariboo. | Big Salmon. |
| Tagish. | Tantalus. |
| Miles Canyon. | Five Fingers. |
| White Horse. | Selkirk. |
| Lower LaBarge. | Selwyn. |
| Hootalinqua. | Ogilvie. |

Operators are stationed at all the points with the exception of Tantalus.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

Telegraph offices were built by the Department of Public Works at the following places :—

Bennett, Cariboo, Tagish, White Horse, Big Salmon, Five Fingers, Selkirk.

At the remaining telegraph stations, the instruments were put up in the police detachments.

A spur line, commencing at Tagish, was built into Atlin, B.C.—length of line 75 miles. Operations started on September 1, and completed on October 1.

Parties wiring from Skagway to Atlin, must do so via Tagish, and as Tagish is a relay point, it is the most important office on the line of route.

The telegraph line has been found of great assistance in furthering the ends of justice, and no doubt has been a great boon to the inside merchants, in the ordering of supplies, &c., with despatch.

Every assistance has been rendered the Department of Public Works in the line of men, horses and dog trains, provisions, tools or other necessaries. Their employees were provided with board and lodging while working in the vicinity, and the engineers and other men in charge were put up in the officers' mess when occasion demanded. The operator at Tagish is attached to the sergeants' mess, and the linemen stationed here are rationed with the division mess. In case of a break or escape on the line, a constable is sent with the lineman to assist; extra pay is, I understand, to be granted for this particular work.

STOPPING PLACES.

Sixteen stopping places and way stations have been established by the Canadian Development Co., between Bennett and Dawson; these buildings are mail stations and boarding houses combined.

There are also three bunk houses at Cariboo Crossing, one at Tagish, near the confines of the Police Reserve, one at the mouth of the McClintock River, one at the Canyon, and three at the White Horse Rapids.

The stopping places established by the B. L. and K. N. Co. at LaBarge, Hootalinqua and Five Fingers are now closed down. Whether it is the intention of this company to open them again during the coming winter I cannot say.

One bunk house is being erected at Five Fingers by a private individual, and will be opened by the first of the year.

Owing to the number of stations established by the Canadian Development Co. along the line of route, I am under the impression that our detachments will not have as much trouble in boarding civilians (per order) as in the past year.

I attach herewith table of distances, showing points at which way and mail stations have been established by the Canadian Development Co.

| No. | Post. | Miles. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------|--|--------|---|
| 1 | Bennett..... | 0 | Superintendent— Ex-Sergt. Pulham. |
| 2 | Cariboo..... | 28 | |
| 3 | Lewgan..... | 22 | |
| 4 | White Horse..... | 20 | |
| 5 | Upper Labarge..... | 25 | |
| 6 | Lower Labarge..... | 30 | |
| 7 | Chico (forks of Nordenskiold trail.....) | 23 | |
| 8 | Montagu..... | 23 | |
| 9 | Cormacks ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile from river)..... | 24 | |
| 10 | Mackay (Rink 5 miles above)..... | 24 | |
| 11 | Minto..... | 24 | Superintendent— Ex-Corp. Richardson. |
| 12 | Selkirk..... | 24 | |
| 13 | Selwyn..... | 30 | |
| 14 | Tulare..... | 36 | |
| 15 | Stewart..... | 39 | Superintendent— F. B. Davies. |
| 16 | Sixty Mile..... | 23 | |
| 17 | Indian River..... | 20 | |
| 18 | Dawson..... | 28 | |
| | | 443 | |
| Tagish from Bennett..... | | 50 | |
| Atlin from Tagish..... | | 40 | |

LUNATICS.

During the past year no lunatics have been confined in any of the police guard rooms in this district.

The lunatic, David Humphries, to whom I referred in my report of the year preceding, was, with the permission of the British Columbia authorities, taken by one of our constables to the New Westminster Asylum on December 31, 1898.

On August 1 last, a lunatic named either Frank Johnston or Martin Cole, who was being taken out of the country by some friends, jumped overboard and was drowned from the steamer *Victorian*, about eight miles from the Five Fingers detachment. Every endeavour was made to find the body, but up to the present it has not been recovered.

DESTITUTE.

During the winter months of 1898 and 1899, destitute people passing out from Dawson were rendered assistance for half or a whole day's work on the wood pile; but, taking into consideration the number of people leaving the country, the percentage was wonderfully small. Six destitutes were given assistance.

According to reports received from the Stikine district, the starvation on that trail far exceeded anything witnessed on the Yukon lakes. On June 13, 1899, a copy of a petition was received here, which has been sent to a Mr. Porter, agent of the British Columbia government stationed at Telegraph Creek, asking that assistance be granted to a number of destitutes who were then camped in the vicinity of Lower Post, Mountain Rapids, B.C., without grub, and laid up with scurvy and other ailments. From information I can gather, the party had applied to the Hudson's Bay Company for relief, but were refused any assistance. The petition was drawn up and signed by forty-three men; they claimed they had barely enough provisions to last them through until they reached navigation, and as the destitutes in question were unable to move through want of provisions and sickness, they petitioned the British Columbia government to assist them. Mr. Porter, the British Columbia agent, on the strength of the petition, forwarded a boat-load of provisions, notifying the British Columbia authorities of his action in the matter; he, I under-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

stand, received a reply by return mail to the effect that, as he had ordered and forwarded the provisions on his own responsibility he would have to bear the expense—the milk of human kindness had evidently been strained.

On forwarding the copy of this petition to the officer commanding the Yukon territory, I was instructed to render them all assistance, but, as a matter of four months had elapsed between the receipt of the petition at Telegraph Creek and the authority for granting assistance, I naturally concluded they had been helped through in some way or other. Eventually, I heard that, with the assistance rendered them the entire party reached the outskirts of civilization.

Five boats were supplied by the police for the conveying of the sick and destitute from Glenora to Wrangel; of the outfit that passed Glenora, four had their feet frozen, and sixteen were down with scurvy.

A party, consisting of ten men, having lost everything by the upsetting of their boat on the Stikine River, about fifty miles above the Stikine Post, were given assistance, in the way of provisions, by the police.

One Fred. Johnston was admitted to the police dog train from Lower LaBarge, varicose veins. He was in hospital fifteen days during the months of March, 1899, Hospital and board fees paid.

John Grayham, destitute, brought by police dog train from Lower LaBarge, suffering from pneumonia, was admitted to the police hospital, Tagish, on April 7, 1899; died the same night and was buried on the west shore of the Six-mile River by the police.

James A. Dalglish, brought by police from Stewart River, suffering from urinic poisoning, admitted to the police hospital, Tagish, on January 10, 1899; died January 24; buried on west shore of Six-mile River by police. His widow was notified, and his effects forwarded to her.

P. D. Campbell, admitted to Tagish hospital on January 24, 1899, suffering from frozen feet; amputation performed; patient recovered and left for Skagway.

M. Skinner was admitted to Tagish hospital on March 2, 1899, suffering from frozen feet. He was taken to Skagway hospital by the police, and died three days after.

One J. Heron, suffering from scurvy, received three days' medical attendance in the Tagish hospital during the month of March, 1899.

U. S. REINDEER RELIEF EXPEDITION.

This expedition, already referred to in my report for the preceding year, turned out a failure. The last heard of it, was from the Dalton House detachment; several of the party had returned there with ten reindeer, for provisions, from Lake Dasar-Dee-Ash, a distance of about sixty miles north of the Dalton House.

Nothing authentic can be obtained as to the number of reindeer that arrived at Circle City. It was reported by prospectors coming out from Shorty and Alder Creek, that the expedition was making fair time, and the reindeer were in good condition.

After leaving the Dalton Trail Summit, quite a number of the reindeer were killed by wolves and mountain lions (commonly called panthers), they were also being killed and used by the party for food; evidently they had run short of provisions.

During the trip, a number of the reindeer escaped from the herd; some of them were shot by Indian hunters close to Haines Mission, the supposition being they were caribou.

I understand that the Rev. Sheldon Jackson is outfitting another reindeer expedition, to run mail, etc., in the most northern part of Alaska; this, I believe, is supported by the United States Government.

GENERAL.

During the winter months assistance was given to several destitutes on their way out. Medicine has been given to several Indians, and, in one case, two Indians were allowed to purchase food from the quartermaster's stores; they were out of provisions, and owing to the condition of the ice, were unable to reach Bennett, to make the necessary purchases.

A number of persons passed out during the winter months, with orders for lodging and meals en route—these orders were complied with.

Inspector Burnett, Assistant Surgeon Paré, thirty non-commissioned officers and constables, six dog-drivers and twenty-three dogs, arrived at Bennett on November 24, en route for Tagish.

All through the winter, traffic on the trail was brisk, the great majority going in being old-timers, to commence operations on their claims in and around Dawson.

Ten teams were continually on the trail during the winter, hauling forage and supplies from Bennett to Tagish, also freighting the necessary supplies, as far north as Lower LaBarge, to carry the lower detachments through to the opening of navigation.

All Government officials passing in and out of Dawson, were rendered all possible assistance in the way of transport, and accommodation. Escorts and transportation were also provided the officials of the Bank of British North America, and Bank of Commerce, when necessary.

Owing to the cutting of rates between the railway company and the Chilkoot Tramway Company, the former carrying freight from Skaguay to Bennett at 3 cents per pound, all the police freight was brought in over this route.

During the winter the northern detachments of the district were inspected by Inspector Jarvis, and the southern detachments by Inspector Cartwright.

Reg. No. 1260, Sergeant H. G. Joyce, left with party on March 10, with eight horses on transfer to "B" Division; they were handed over by him at Selkirk.

The new Alien Bill, passed by the British Columbia legislature, has, to a great extent, deterred the opening up of the Atlin gold fields.

The Atlin detachment, in accordance with the Comptroller's instructions, was withdrawn from that point on April 15; one constable was left there at the request of the British Columbia Gold Commissioner, being required to give evidence regarding some claims which were in dispute.

During the month of May, a wing dam was built at Cariboo, by the Department of Public Works; this will be a great boon to the large steamers in the fall, when the water commences to lower, and will enable them to continue operations longer than in former years.

The rocks at the entrance of Six Mile River, connecting Tagish Lake with Marsh Lake, have been blown out of the channel by the Department of Public Works. The other rocks out of the regular course have been buoyed; this was a great help to the steamers during navigation.

During navigation, police convoys have had to accompany nearly every steamer running from Bennett to Atlin, owing to their having liquor on board.

Mr. J. W. Reid, auditor, arrived from Ottawa on August 1, to audit government accounts. All books of the division were inspected by him. Mr. Reid left for Dawson on August 4.

Sergeant-Major Pennefather, two corporals and eighteen constables, arrived from the Territories on August 18.

Two corporals and eighteen constables left on August 19, on transfer to Dawson. Inspector Primrose left on transfer to Dawson, on September 16.

Lieut.-Col. Evans, four officers and ninety non-commissioned officers and men of the Yukon Military Contingent, passed through on September 11, en route for the east.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

The post was inspected by Superintendent Perry on September 23rd to 25th.

The following parties came out by steamer *Strathcona*, via Stickine River, to Fort Wrangel; the majority being members of outfits who left for Dawson via the Edmonton route, the preceding year:

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| August 5, 1899 | 23 |
| September 9, 1899 | 74 |
| September 18, 1899 | 20 |

The flood glacier on the Stickine River broke loose during the month of September, inundating the country for miles, filling the river with drift, and causing navigation to be dangerous. Flood lasted two days, then the water subsided six feet.

Nearly all the settlers of Glenora, B.C., are returning to civilization, all hope of a fresh boom being abandoned.

The steamer *Strathcona* laid up for the winter, on the Stickine River, on September 20.

It was reported to me that the British Columbia government intended withdrawing their police from the Glenora district, after September 15, owing to non-communication with that point. The report has not yet been verified.

Information was laid against Mr. Edwards, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent at Glenora (who sent out a man named Knut Nelson, to bring back some arms that had been cached some distance from the post), for not giving the man sufficient provisions to carry him through the trip, in consequence of which he was found dead on the trail, from starvation. The case was handed over by the police to the British Columbia agent, Mr. Porter, but as far as I can learn, no action was taken in the matter, for what reason I cannot say, but would infer it was from the lack of evidence. The body was found and buried by ex-Staff-Sergeant A. Brook, of the North-west Mounted Police, and his party, who were on their way out to Fort Wrangel.

Atlin City, B.C., a distance of sixty-five miles from Tagish Post, by water, together with the creeks in the immediate vicinity has a transient population of over 6,000 souls. Four saw-mills were in operation, running full blast all summer; lumber being sold at \$100 per thousand. Two churches have been erected, one Presbyterian and one Church of England. Three banks have opened branches—Merchants' Bank of Halifax, Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British North America, all doing a very fair business. There are six general stores, two drug stores and two hardware stores, in the city proper; also twelve saloons, the obtaining of a license being comparatively an easy matter in British Columbia.

The British Columbia Government cut a wagon road, a distance of thirteen miles, from Atlin to Surprise Lake, running through Discovery City on Pine Creek. At Surprise Lake there is a small village, consisting of two or three stores and one hotel.

The steamboat landing for Atlin City, is at a town site named Taku City; this city, so-called, consists of two hotels, population about twelve—thence by portage across country to Atlin Lake, a distance of two miles—then six miles across Atlin Lake to Atlin City. Two small steamers ply on the lake between the portage and Atlin, one named the *Scotia*, owned by the John Irving Navigation Company, and the other named the *Ruth*, which is chartered by the same company. The through rate from Bennett to Atlin, for freight, averaged 7 cents per pound; passenger rate per steamer, \$10 during the summer, which was increased to \$15 in the fall months.

Owing to the police freight being handled by the C. D. Co., from Vancouver through to Tagish, the Skagway detachment has been reduced; one acting corporal is now stationed there to supervise the forwarding of freight, etc., to local points.

The White Pass Summit detachment, owing to the number of men transferred to the Dawson district, has been reduced to one sergeant and four constables.

One constable has been taken from the White Horse detachment, and is now stationed at Miles Canyon.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

During the rush of scows, etc., in the fall, the Cariboo and McClintock detachments were reduced to one constable each, and the White Horse detachment strengthened, to hasten the inspection of, and not retard the freight, etc., being transferred over the trolley line to the foot of the White Horse rapids.

The Stikine detachment has also been reduced, one corporal and one constable being all that are left in that district.

Dalton Trail detachment now consists of one inspector, one assistant surgeon, seven non-commissioned officers and constables, and one special constable. At Dalton House detachment are one constable and one special constable.

The detachments of 'H' Division, north from Tagish as far as Five Fingers, owing to the numerous transfers into the Dawson district, are greatly reduced in strength. To bring them up to the full strength, as laid down by Order in Council, seventeen constables would be required. Should it so happen that the police were called upon to carry either official or regular mail, between Dawson and Skagway, during the coming winter, it would be an impossibility to do so with any effect, owing to the few men left on the detachments, and my inability to strengthen them from headquarters without detriment to the legitimate work of the post.

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

Z. T. WOOD, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'H' Division, Tagish District.

APPENDIX B

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, DAWSON DISTRICT.

Dawson, Y.T., November 30, 1899.

To the Officer Commanding the
North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of 'B' Division for the year ended this date. I arrived at Dawson on September 20, 1899, and took over the command of 'B' Division from Superintendent Steele, who had been not only in command of the North-west Mounted Police in the Yukon Territory, but was also in command of this division. From my own personal knowledge, I can say but very little, and the bulk of the report is made up from records in the office.

You, yourself, arrived in Dawson on October 13, and took command of the whole of the force in the Yukon Territory.

ARMS, ETC.

The division is provided with Winchester carbines (some of which are very old and hoenycombed), Lee-Metford carbines, and Enfield revolvers; the last are heavy and clumsy for use in canoes and for running with dogs. The division is also furnished with one Maxim field gun, which is in good order.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS.

In this division there are only two points at which we are able to render much assistance to the customs, viz., at Dawson City and at Forty Mile Post, where some duties are collected from the steamers bringing up goods from St. Michaels. Constable Kembry was appointed acting sub-collector of customs at Forty Mile by the chief inspector of customs, Mr. McMichael, and the total amount collected and forwarded to Mr. D. W. Davis, collector of customs, Dawson, during the season, was \$14,822.35. At Dawson, one of our men, on the arrival of each steamer from the lower river went on board and took charge until the whole cargo was 'cleared at customs.'

Some assistance was rendered to ex-Collector Godson in securing some money which had been due at Tagish.

PRISONERS AND LUNATICS.

Sergeant Tweedy, Provost Sergeant, reports as follows :

During the year, 744 prisoners were received, as classified below :

| | |
|---|-----|
| Civilians | 715 |
| Half-breeds | 3 |
| Indians | 7 |
| Lunatics | 19 |
| Total | 744 |
| <hr/> | |
| Number sentenced to penitentiary | 12 |
| Number sentenced to hard labour | 99 |
| Number sentenced to imprisonments | 5 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total sentenced | 116 |

The maximum number of prisoners in one day, 79; the minimum number of prisoners in one day, 19; the daily average for one year is 45.25.

Attached is a table showing the details of crimes, sentences, &c.

| Crime and Offence. | Sentenced to be Hanged. | | PENITENTIARY. | | | | | | | Sentence in | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------|--------------------|----|---|---|---|----|----|-------------|---|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|-------|
| | Hanged | Died. | Sentence in Years. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Life | 14 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 18 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Murder..... | 3 | *1 | *1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manslaughter..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attempt to rob and kill..... | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assault..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Blackmail..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Destruction of property..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intimidating a witness..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attempted suicide..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attempted escape from jail..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Theft and attempted escape from jail..... | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Embezzlement..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Theft..... | | | | | 1 | 5 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 23 |
| Receiving stolen property..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Perjury..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bribery..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Forgery..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Passing counterfeit money..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Horse stealing..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smuggling..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conspiring to deprive of liberty..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fraud..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Obtaining money under false pretences..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rape..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abduction..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mutiny on river steamer..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mischief..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Attempt to shoot..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carrying concealed weapons..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Obstructing a peace officer..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drunk and disorderly..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fighting..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Committing a nuisance..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Obstruction of sidewalks..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Setting out bush fires..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refusing to work at fire..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cruelty to animals..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selling bad food..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Selling liquor out of hours..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutting wood without a permit..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contempt of court..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capias proceedings..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Refusing to pay royalty..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lunatics..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *1 18 |
| Total..... | 3 | *1 | *1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | *1 | 18 | 28 | | | | | | |

* Denotes prisoners so shown to be dead, having died from natural causes in the prison and hospital.

LUNATICS. ,

Considerable trouble was experienced in having these prisoners confined in the common jail. At one time we had (7) seven. The utmost possible attention was given them, and the greatest forbearance shown, although several were very violent.

One death occurred in this class, a man named Alfred Anderson. This man had previously attempted suicide, and inflicted a serious bullet wound in the head.

EMPLOYMENT.

Good work has been done in draining, clearing and making roads, putting in foundations for buildings, cutting and hauling wood, and general scavenger work, including regular cleaning of all drains in the city.

HEALTH.

Generally speaking, the health has been very good, and is improving steadily all the time. Some ten cases of scurvy were treated last winter, since then there have been the ordinary number of casual complaints but no sign of disease.

Exceptions—Two of the Indian murderers (of Mechan) died in the hospital from pulmonary troubles. The suspense of a prolonged reprieve had very much disheartened these Indians.

ESCAPES AND CAPTURES.

The most stringent means have been taken to ensure the security of prisoners, situated as we are here in the centre of the town, with a swift river within easy reach. One attempt was made by a prisoner awaiting trial on a charge of theft to cut out of his cell. I detected same, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years in addition to five years for theft.

This will have a very salutary effect as an example.

EXECUTIONS.

Edward Henderson, the murderer of Anderson, his partner, on Lake Tagish, in the fall of 1897.

Jim, and Dawson Nantuck, murderers of Meehan, on the McClintock River, in May, 1898.

The above were executed on August 4, 1899.

For particulars see attached table.

CONDUCT.

In the penitentiary section, the conduct and the work has been first class.

In the common jail, some half dozen hard cases have marred an otherwise good record, but remembering the class of prisoners we have had to deal with, the scum and outlaws of the Coast cities, stern discipline, and heavy punishments, had the desired effect.

In two cases of rank insubordination, I placed the offenders in irons, before the assembled mass of prisoners, and this degradation, coupled with five days bread and water, regulated them to the required obedience, and had a good effect upon others.

FOOD.

Has been very satisfactory. An improved ration is allowed. Considering the difficulty in procuring fresh potatoes and beef, it is absolutely necessary to preserve health.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

The number of prisoners in the jail, midnight of November 30, was thirty-two.

From the foregoing report of Sergeant Tweedy's, you will observe that there were no such serious crimes as were committed last year. The preponderance of offences for which severe punishments were awarded were thefts. Prisoner Frank, committed for trial for attempting to murder J. Sandison, as reported in last year's report, was this year sentenced by the Honourable Mr. Justice Dugas to fourteen years imprisonment with hard labour.

I would point out to you that the allowance made for the maintenance of prisoners, by the Department of Justice, is totally inadequate in this country where the food alone at present prices, including fresh meat three days a week, is worth about \$1.50.

I cannot speak too highly of the way Sergeant Tweedy performs his duty as Provost Sergeant, and I would strongly recommend his promotion to the rank of staff-sergeant.

Up to November 21, the sum of \$50,392.60 has been collected as fines by the magistrates in this district, and paid over to the Comptroller of the Yukon Territory.

CRIME.

About September 4, 1899, it was reported to the Hunker Creek detachment that some bones were found near Discovery, on Last Chance Creek, and shattered in such a manner as to indicate that a murder had been committed. Constable J. J. Allmark, worked unremittingly on this case, and located over twenty men who were supposed to be missing, and whose remains these bones might be. The only man he could not locate was Louis Bellias, and his partner, Little Joe, the Greek, who was last seen with Bellias, and went to Nome with plenty of money. After sufficient evidence was collected, Col. Ray, commanding the United States troops in North Alaska, was communicated with, and 'Little Joe,' the Greek, was arrested at Nome and sent to Victoria, where I understand he has since confessed to the murder of Bellias, on July 2, 1899. A warrant has been sent out to Victoria, and the prisoner is now on his way in here. Of the excellent work done by Constable Allmark in this case, I cannot speak too highly.

James George Prator was, on May 31, 1899, murdered in his cabin by his partner, Arthur Goddard, who had very little to say for committing so foul a deed, except that Prator was his partner and had been a traitor to him. Goddard was committed to stand his trial for murder, but before the trial came off, he was adjudged to be insane, and sent to the New Westminster asylum, remanded on the charge of murder until such time as he would regain his sanity.

On February 3, a murder and suicide took place in the Monte Carlo Music Hall, a man named Evans killed a dance hall woman named White, and then destroyed himself. This was a case of jealousy, and no inquest was held.

On the morning of August 11, a murder and suicide was reported at the Monte Carlo Music Hall. Inspector Starnes at once proceeded to the place and found the bodies of Maude Rouselle and Harry Davis, in the room of Blanche Lamount, a variety actress of the same place. It would appear these two people had been living together before Davis 'went outside,' at which time, he left the woman in possession of a good cabin, &c. On his return, he found her again back in the music hall, dancing, and asked her to go back and live with him, which she refused to do. He then shot and killed her, killing himself afterwards. The girl Blanche Lamount was a terror-stricken witness of the whole affair. No inquest was deemed necessary.

M. C. Eschwege was arrested on April 2 on the charge of theft and fraud. He was committed for trial, and on May 13 was, by the Honourable Mr. Justice Dugas, sentenced to three years imprisonment with hard labour.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

About 9 a.m., of September 30, a report was made to the effect that a man named Alex. Lind had attempted suicide by shooting himself. Inspector Scarth proceeded to the spot and found upon investigation that such was correct. Lind was removed to the Good Samaritan Hospital, where he died the following day. No inquest was held.

Staff-Sergt. Raven report the suicide of one William Alexander, on Dominion Creek on January 31. This man was despondent, being ill with synovitis, and an inquest was considered quite unnecessary.

On November 7, a man name Fred Childs shot himself with a Winchester in the cabin of William McTaggart, on Bear Creek. Inspector Scarth proceeded to the scene of the accident, and owing to the violence of the death, considered it necessary to hold an inquest. This was done and the matter fully inquired into. The jury gave as their verdict that the deceased came to his death by his own hands.

SUPPLIES.

Thirty-six tons four hundred and forty pounds of freight, provisions, &c., were received at the opening of navigation June 11, 1899. They were part of a consignment shipped via St. Michaels, in 1898, but did not get any further than Circle City.

The Up-river detachments as far as Hootchiku, have been supplied with provisions to last eight men until October, 1900.

The majority of the supplies, about 350 tons for this division, came here via St. Michaels, and arrived during the month of August. The exception being butter, potatoes and clothing, which came in via White Pass.

Beef and fresh potatoes are only issued three times per week.

In the matter of supplying the up-river detachments, I do not see why we should not have the goods sent in direct to each detachment from the merchants, and thus save the large amount of work, re-packing, &c., and the enormous cost of double transportation charges, as is the case where goods come in via the White Pass.

Our dog fish we did not get any further than Ft. Selkirk, owing to the early closing of the river.

The wood supply was principally furnished by Mr. D. G. Stewart, who was awarded 800 cords, at \$19.25 per cord. M. Alcock received a contract for two hundred cords for the same price.

Mr. Stewart before going to the 'outside,' arranged with Messrs. Bartlett Bros. to supply the balance of his contract, viz. : six hundred cords.

The beef contract was let to Chas. Bossuyt, at the following prices —August 15 to October 1, 54½ cents per lb. ; October 1 to May 1, 1900, 44½ cents per lb. ; May 1, to August 14, 1900, 54½ cents per lb.

At the present time, beef is selling at the rate of 80 cents, and threatens to rise in price before the winter is over.

In our store of provisions, we have a much greater quantity of some articles than we really need. For instance, we have a sufficient supply of beans, biscuit, corned beef, pepper, salt, prunes and lard, to last us up to July 1, 1901.

I would recommend a greater variety in the diet, and a large part of it could be arranged without further cost, for instance some dried figs in place of so much apples, some canned brawn, etc., instead of all corned beef, some honey instead of all syrup, some ham, some dried fish, (cod, and finnan haddie), instead of all bacon ; part cornmeal, instead of all oatmeal, dried green peas, and other vegetables, instead of so much evaporated onions and carrots. I would recommend Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. In order to keep butter for such a long time, it is necessary for the tins to be hermetically sealed, and I would ask that the creameries supplying the same be requested to have this done with any further shipments they send in.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

SANITARY CONDITION OF DAWSON.

I attach herewith, reports of Asst. Surgeon Thompson, N.W.M.P., and Dr. Good, Medical Health Officer of the City of Dawson, which speak for themselves.

I would particularly draw your attention to the remarks of the board of officers, which sat to inquire into the causes of the large proportion of the Police and the Yukon field force being affected with typhoid fever, in which they find the causes not to have originated in the barracks at Dawson.

There are now no pit latrines in use, all being boxes, which are inspected, emptied and disinfected at certain regular intervals.

OFFICERS.

The following officers were serving in 'B' Division, during portions, and some all of the past year :—

Inspector Starnes.

Inspector Harper.

Inspector Scarth.

Inspector Belcher.

Inspector Cartwright.

Asst. Surgeon Thompson.

Inspector Starnes was acting quartermaster and paymaster in Dawson, until the month of August, when he was ordered to Ottawa on departmental business. He was relieved by Inspector Scarth, who had spent the greater portion of the winter in inspecting detachments from Dawson to Tagish, only reaching Dawson on April 22, having covered 1,582 miles after dogs, which speaks for itself for a lot of hard work. Inspector Scarth next proceeded to Hunker Creek where he acted as mining inspector, and superintended the collection of royalty for that creek, which collections amounted to \$29,996.95. After the royalty collections, &c., were practically over, Mr. Scarth came in to Dawson to allow Mr. Starnes, as before mentioned, to proceed to Ottawa.

Inspector Harper was acting as police magistrate and sheriff until the summer, when he was transferred to 'H' Division. He had subsequently to come back to Dawson as a witness, so it was almost the last boat of the season, before he finally left for the outside.

Inspector Cartwright was in charge of Dominion Creek from May 28 until August 16, when he took over the Grand Forks detachment from Inspector Belcher, prior to proceeding on an inspection of the up-river detachments. Since his return, he has been placed in charge of all the creek detachments.

Asst. Surgeon Thompson, has been stationed at headquarters, and in addition to his attending the members of the force, and families, has been doing a lot of work for which he has not received any remuneration. I refer, for instance, to the attendance on the prisoners confined in the guard-room.

Inspector Belcher was chief license inspector, and in charge of the town station until March 22, 1899, when he took over the charge of Grand Forks, and remained there until August 12, 1899, when the collection of royalty was practically finished. On August 29, 1899, having obtained permission from headquarters, he left for the 'outside' to rejoin the Depot division.

The officers at present in the division are :—

Inspector Starnes, now inspecting detachments up river.

Inspector Scarth, acting quartermaster.

Inspector Cartwright at Grand Forks, in charge of Creek detachments.

Asst. Surgeon Thompson, Dawson.

Since I have been here, they have given me every assistance, and Supt. Steele speaks in a very high manner of the way in which he was assisted as per his report of 1898.

NON.-COM. OFFICERS, AND MEN.

The non-commissioned officers, with few exceptions, have worked hard and faithfully, and I consider this includes about everything that could be said.

PERMITS, LIQUORS, ETC.

This subject is one over which there has been considerable writing and misunderstanding, due in a measure to want of rapid mail facilities, and more particularly, I fancy, to having a license system in a prohibition country. The matter now, I understand, is directly controlled by the Ottawa authorities, so there ought to be no more bother. I would suggest that the old style of permit, as used in the North-west Territories, i.e., with a stub, be used, so that the permit might go through cancelled with the liquor, and the stub held by the police who collect the fees.

Licenses have been issued to saloons, hotels and wholesale houses in sufficient numbers to meet the wants of the public (and perhaps a little more so), as there are many different opinions on the subject of the liquor question. There are sixteen saloon licenses at present going in Dawson itself, and with whisky at 50 cents a drink, costing about \$15 per gallon, and a license fee of \$2,500, it is a puzzle to me how they make it pay.

All premises for which licenses are applied for, are first inspected by us before they are granted, and are afterwards frequently visited and inspected to see that they are conducted in an orderly manner.

During the whole of the year there were only sixteen infractions of the Liquor License Ordinances.

MAILS.

The work of carrying the mails in and out of Dawson up to the opening of navigation in June, 1899, when the contract was let to the Canadian Development Company, Limited, was performed by the North-west Mounted Police. At each detachment a small post office was kept, and postage stamps supplied, &c. The whole of this forwarding of mail to people who had gone to other places entailed a certain amount of work, but the hard work entailed was on the trail, travelling all hours of the day and night, and in all kinds of weather, most of it extremely cold. I do not think that anyone who has not had some experience in the Yukon territory could appreciate the hardships and dangers of travelling here during the night with the thousand and one chances of getting into the river, but I will not dilate on the subject more than to point out that mails were going very frequently—that some men, owing to sickness, &c, of comrades, frequently had to turn around and go right back over the thirty or forty miles they had just traversed. The men were drawing on an average \$35 per month pay, and I would strongly recommend a handsome bonus be given to each man who was employed on the service, as the pay was simply a trifle for which to ask men to do such work. In this connection I would just mention that half a dozen pairs of moccasins are soon worn out if constantly on the trail, and as the pay of our dog-drivers is not large, I would recommend that they receive Klondike clothes free, and this may help us to keep drivers after their terms are up. After the Canadian Development Company's steamers started carrying the mails, our stations were the only post offices, except at Dawson. The men of 'B' Division, who were employed in carrying the mail, travelled 20,965 miles, which will give you a better idea than I could otherwise tell of the amount of work that was entailed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

The Canadian Development Company's winter arrangement for the carrying of the mails in this district are as follows :—

| Number of Station. | Station. | Number of Miles. | | Courier. |
|--------------------|---|------------------|-----|-------------|
| 18 | Dawson | ... | ... | Thos. Cook. |
| 17 | Indian River | 28 | ... | John Bell. |
| 16 | 60-Mile | 20 | 48 | Linklater. |
| 15 | Stewart | 23 | 71 | Cardinal. |
| 14 | Talare (7 miles above Police Station at Half Way) | 39 | 110 | Villeneuve. |
| 13 | Selwyn | 36 | 146 | Eusepe. |
| 12 | Selkirk | 30 | 176 | Marion. |
| 11 | Minto (10 miles below Hootchiku Police Post, and 24 miles above Police Post at Selkirk) | 24 | 200 | Herbert, A. |

MAGISTERIAL DUTIES.

At the beginning of the year, Inspector Harper was on duty as police magistrate, and took the bulk of the cases, such as claims under the Masters' and Servants' Ordinance for wages, &c. However, there was so much work that an order was published weekly putting the different officers on in turn to try summary cases. The officers in question who took turns on this duty were Superintendent Steele, Inspectors Starnes, Belcher and Harper. After Inspector Harper's departure, Superintendent Steele himself took the majority of the cases. Most of last summer two magistrates were sitting nearly all the time in Dawson.

In addition to this, the officers on the creeks and up the river attended to quite a number of magisterial cases, and also coroner's duties, as previously reported. You will find the fines under the heading of "Prisoners and Lunatics," that is, the fines which were collected in Dawson.

POLICE DUTIES IN THE TOWN OF DAWSON

The police duties in the town of Dawson are provided for by one non-commissioned officer and eight men, and a special constable as cook for the detachment. Four men are on duty during the day, and are relieved at seven in the evening by another four, which is the night squad. Considering the extent of ground over which this town is spread, and the number of dance halls, &c., it keeps four men well employed to try to cover the ground, and I am pleased to say that they do their work in a most efficient manner, and show no partiality in the performance of their duties.

BUILDINGS.

The following new buildings have been erected at this post during the past year, viz. : 1st. Two new frame warehouses with galvanized iron roofs, one 100 feet by 30 feet, the other 80 feet by 30 feet. 2nd. One new log barrack building, two stories, 80 feet by 30 feet, with a mess room and kitchen in the lower story. This building was erected by outside labour under police supervision. 3rd. One two-storied frame building, 27 feet by 24 feet, with a 12 feet by 14 feet lean-to attached, was erected for the Officer Commanding the Police in the Yukon territory. 4th. Two new latrines for both officers, non-commissioned officers and men, had to be erected, as the ones in use were a menace to health. 5th. A new detachment building was built on Hunker Creek, 30 feet by 40 feet, with an addition of 12 feet by 12 feet, for the mining inspector's office. 6th. A new detachment building was erected on Dominion Creek. 7th. A new store house building was erected at Stewart River.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

The following new buildings will be required in the coming year, on the detachments, viz. : A complete new building at Grand Forks, with an officers' room and office separate. A storehouse on Dominion Creek, a new detachment building at Stewart River, and, if it is decided to place a detachment on Gold Run, buildings at that point.

The Yukon field force at present occupy the old barracks building as a quartermaster's store, with the exception of one end of it, which is used as a police court. The lean-to attachments on this building are occupied, one by the Yukon field force, jointly with ourselves, as a carpenter shop ; the other as a sergeant-major's store.

These old buildings will be required to be pulled down next summer, and would furnish the required room for artisans' shops, division store, bunk house, sergeant-major's store, and quarters, and a new sergeant's mess will be required.

One thing I omitted to mention was that as there was no shelter for the horses, the old storehouse was hurriedly fitted up in order to put them under cover this fall, at a very small expense, but it would not do in this present shape for a permanent stable.

I attach a plan of the present occupation of the Dawson barracks.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS OF DAWSON.

Under this heading I would refer you to the report of the Assistant Surgeon.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The only fire protection which we have at present is a certain number of Babcocks and fire pails, which are distributed as follows :—

Babcocks—

- Two in barrack room.
- One in quartermaster's store.
- One in hospital.
- One in guard-room.

Fire pails—

- Four in quartermaster's store.
- Six in guard-room.
- Two in office.

Our principal protection is watchfulness, both day and night, and further, that we are within about one hundred yards of No. 2 fire engine house. In the estimates we are asking for a certain number of fire pails, axes, hand-grenades and Babcocks, but before these arrive it would be some considerable time, and I think some ought to be purchased at once.

There have been quite a number of small fires in the town of Dawson, mainly due to defective stove pipes passing through the roofs. However, all our stoves here are overhauled every month.

Owing to the fact that the town is now in possession of two fire engines—with an efficient staff of about twenty men—the danger from fire has been considerably lessened.

During the past year the Yukon government have granted to this department the sum of \$25,560, in order to make it an up-to-date fire brigade.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied from the outside has been of most excellent quality, but it has been reported to me several times that the native hay of this country has not got much substance in it, and in this case I would not recommend its purchase.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL.

Up to November 1, we were supplying rations to the Yukon field force, strength about seventy. The Yukon Commissioners' staff numbering about thirty. The Gold Commissioner's staff numbering about twenty-five; the Hon. Mr. Justice Dugas and the Victorian Order of Nurses, which caused a certain amount of work to the store department. The Department of the Interior have now adopted the system of granting a cash allowance in lieu of rations, which is, to my idea, a more satisfactory plan, provided the allowance is large enough.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Royalty.—Every care and attention was exercised by the officers trusted with this duty, and also the non-commissioned officers and men assisting. The work was divided as follows:—

Dominion Creek and tributaries, under charge of Inspector Starnes during May, when he was relieved by Inspector Cartwright, who reports the collections, from January, 1899, to November 1, 1899, from this source, to be \$84,830.36.

Bonanza, Eldorado and tributaries, under charge of Inspector Belcher, who reports the collections between the dates to be \$440,062.36.

Hunker, Sulphur and tributaries, under charge of Inspector Scarth, who reports the collections from this source, between the above dates, to be \$29,796.95.

These officers report a certain amount of grumbling from the miners over this 10 per cent collection of royalty, but they believe it to have been fully paid up, with very few exceptions, and further, that this small evasion was unavoidable.

Gold Escort.—Once every month a constable was detailed to proceed to the different creeks to bring in the royalty which had been collected for the government, and to perform this duty properly, he was furnished with an escort of one non-commissioned officer and three men from the Yukon field force. This was owing to our being too short-handed to attend to the whole matter ourselves, as this work of collecting the royalty, or rather, I should say, seeing that it was not evaded, gave quite a large amount of work to our men. The miners were generally notified when the escorts would come down that any gold which they had to bring could be sent along with the royalty, and many of the miners on the creeks availed themselves of this offer and forwarded their gold under charge of the escort.

Inspector Scarth assisted this department by acting as mining inspector on Hunker Creek. Corporals Green and Holmes also assisted the same department by acting as mining recorders at Stewart River. Constables Taylor and Kembry acted as mining recorders at Forty Mile. In addition to this, assistance was rendered to the mining inspectors whenever they required it. Summons were also served for the Gold Commissioner's court, when we were requested to do so.

I might shortly add that assistance is rendered to the Crown timber department in protecting the berths on the creeks and assisting in keeping track of the wood cut on the river, and of the hay being cut.

Every help which we could render was given to the government telegraph service, while constructing the telegraph line from Bennett to Dawson.

The Yukon council have been assisted in the matter of searching after, and looking into, the cases of indigents applying for relief, posting notices, inspection of licensed premises, collection and forwarding of fees, assisting in the sanitary inspection of the district and prosecution of offences against the same, taking charge and forwarding to the public administrator the effects of deceased persons, looking after the fishery licenses, seeing that the steamboat regulations are adhered to; in fact, assisting any departments which may require us to help them.

I omitted to mention the furnishing of escorts for the government bank i.e., the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in bringing in and taking out large quantities of money, also, furnishing guards for inside the banks at night.

HORSES.

The whole of the horses are in excellent condition. Owing to the very high cost of food in this country, I have, with your sanction, disposed of five of our horses at very good prices, the amounts being placed to the credit of the Receiver General. If we had to pay Dawson prices for the freighting and work our horses have performed during the past year, the bill would be something fabulous, so that in this way a considerable saving has been effected. If my suggestion is acted upon, that is, the purchase of a steam engine for the purpose of cutting the enormous quantities of wood here used, we will be enabled to dispose of one team of horses, and make a saving of \$20 a day, as a horse's feed is worth about \$5 a day in Dawson, and it takes four horses to run the horse power saw.

DOGS.

The dogs on the up-river detachments, with few exceptions, are of a good stamp and in good condition, but some of those which were sent to Dawson, and handed over by different parties, are of a very poor stamp indeed, and with your approval, it is my intention to establish a stud, and try, if possible, by purchasing a few good bitches, and carefully looking after the progeny, to raise good dogs, of a stamp which we know are useful.

As no dog medicines were supplied, and as it is a very important item, I have made a requisition in this respect, and I hope that it will be well filled, as the drugs which we have been forced to purchase have been extremely expensive.

For some cause or other, which I have yet to learn (a board is at present sitting to investigate it), the dogs which were summered on the island in the river, a few miles below Dawson, were brought into barracks in a fearful condition, suffering from mange and some other disorder. I do not think that keeping dogs in large numbers in this way is very satisfactory, unless they are most carefully looked after.

We have 123 dogs of all descriptions in "B" Division. There are ten dogs on each of the up-river detachments, except Ogilvie, and five on each of the creek detachments and Forty Mile, and the balance at Dawson.

DRILL.

As stated in a good many previous reports, there has been very little drill held here, owing to the large amount of work which had to be attended to.

For the above reasons no lectures were held.

TRANSPORT.

One set of heavy bob-sleighs had to be purchased at a cost of \$200 in order to get the rations freighted to the detachments. Small parts of transport, and hardware, should be sent up in order to provide for the repairs of the transport which we at present have. These articles are being requisitioned for. A number of wheels, axles and shafts are required to make a water-cart, and material to manufacture a single horse sled for winter use. A few new dog sleighs will also be required. The canoes here are in good order, and they will, if possible, be painted and fixed up for the coming season's work this winter.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

PAY

I beg to point out to you that the pay of the members of the force serving in this section of the country is altogether too small.

Of course the prices of articles in Dawson are not now so high as they were when food, &c., was scarce and many articles cornered, but with the building up of the place into a city, practically it entails more expense than when it was straight camping. As far as the officers are concerned, they are forced into expenses when they cannot from their positions avoid, and if it is a fact, as reported, that each clerk of the Bank of Commerce is allowed a spending allowance of eight hundred a year in addition to board and clothes, I think something ought to be done for the police.

As for the non-commissioned officers and men, the work is hard, and for brevity sake, I would give just one example, that of prisoners' escorts. In Dawson, the penitentiary prisoners have to work ten hours per day, and, as in the winter, there are not many hours of daylight, a great portion of this work is done by lantern light, and the escorts, not like the prisoners, who can work to keep themselves warm, can only move up and down for a few paces (so as always to have their prisoners in sight) in the bitterly cold weather of this country. At the rate of pay at present given, I am not surprised that we cannot keep our men in the force, one dollar in the east is equivalent to five in this country.

INDIANS.

There are small villages of Indians at Dawson, Selkirk, Forty Mile, and Hootchiku. They have been very quiet and orderly during the past year. The example made of the murderers at Meechan has, I think, made a great impression and will no doubt tend to keep down crime of that kind. Their living is made by fishing and hunting, and as there is game of all kinds, their existence does not entail hard work.

GAME AND FISH.

Moose, cariboo, &c., abound throughout the Yukon. Fish of many kinds are also plentiful. A great number of men were employed fishing for salmon last season in the Yukon, adjacent to the town site, the supply being eagerly sought for by the remainder of the inhabitants. A few infractions of the fishing law occurred, the result being that the haul was confiscated, but the infraction was chiefly the result of ignorance of the law against fishing on Sunday.

YUKON FIELD FORCE.

During the past year, 92 officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this fine force were withdrawn and sent back to their respective depots in Eastern Canada, leaving Col. Evans and 95 of all ranks at Dawson and 10 at Selkirk. Col. Evans has himself been ordered to take No. 2 Military District, and the command has been taken over by Major Hemming. The force has assisted us by furnishing sentries on the guard-room, and Bank of Commerce, head office, gold escorts, and sometimes prisoners' escorts, which duties, with the small numbers of our men in Dawson, it would have been impossible for us to perform.

FOREST FIRES.

There have been very few instances of forest fires during the past year, chiefly owing no doubt to the warnings posted at different points. Again, the inhabitants of the district are beginning to realize the value of timber.

One big fire occurred on June 15 on the hill back of the town. About 60 cabins were destroyed. The origin of the fire could not be located, though the town detach-

ment men looked high and low. Numerous arrests on suspicion were made, but without effect. Most of the cabins were locked, the owners being on the creeks; consequently a greater loss was incurred, although no current estimate could be got. The fire raged some days before being totally extinguished.

NAVIGATION.

Navigation closed for the year much sooner than was expected. On account of people coming down the river in boats, scows, &c., while the ice was running fast and thick, there have been quite a number of wrecks, and consequently loss of property. Scows in great number are jammed in the ice between here and Selkirk, and two steamers, the *Willie Irving* and the *Stratton* also caught in a jam, were completely wrecked.

The most dangerous portion of the river in this district to navigate is what is known as the Rink Rapids. However, I believe the Department of Public Works are removing the obstructions this winter, which are dangerous, and that next season there will be no bad places, between Hootchiku and Dawson.

On October 23, the steamer *Stratton*, under sub-contract to carry mails from White Horse to Dawson, was caught in the ice near our Selwyn detachment. Fortunately the passengers on board, 35 in number, were on the deck of the steamer at the time the accident occurred. They were all able to reach a place of safety without accident. There was, however, no time to save property or the mail. The steamer was upturned and has disappeared entirely. The wreck has been located in 12 feet of water, 300 feet from the left bank of the river, close to main channel. It is the opinion of the constable in charge of the post at that point, that there is no hope of recovering mail.

Everything possible was done to alleviate the hardships of the passengers. Food, blankets, and clothing, &c., supplied. On the ice becoming firm enough for travelling, dog teams at the different posts were placed at the disposal of the women who formed part of the passengers aboard, and were brought into Dawson. Dog teams were also sent from Dawson to Ogilvie to meet the passengers, and render assistance generally. Regarding the mail, a reward of \$10 per bag was offered by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory for recovery, as an extra inducement, but none have yet been recovered.

This illustrates the danger one encounters when travelling on the river when the ice is running.

POPULATION, &c.

A census of the town, including West Dawson (on the opposite side of the river) and Klondike City, was taken, and Corporal Smith reports as follows:

Total population, 4,445, composed of the following nationalities:

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---------------|----|
| Arabia | 1 | Germany..... | 46 |
| Australia | 25 | Holland..... | 1 |
| Austria | 4 | Ireland..... | 48 |
| America, U. S..... | 3,205 | Italy..... | 9 |
| Belgium | 4 | Indians..... | 11 |
| Canada | 645 | Japan..... | 19 |
| Denmark | 3 | Norway..... | 25 |
| China..... | 1 | Russia..... | 4 |
| England..... | 208 | Sweden..... | 39 |
| Finland..... | 7 | Scotland..... | 69 |
| France..... | 65 | Spain..... | 5 |
| Greece | 1 | | |

There are in Dawson 3,569 males and 786 females, including 163 children under fourteen years of age. This census includes West Dawson, Klondike City, and as far as the upper Ferry.

All persons having taken out first or second naturalization papers are shown as Americans.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

Of these figures I have not much to say, except that they must be very much under the real numbers for the reason that the occupants of the hundreds of cabins are constantly going and coming. Men are pouring in and out of the town from early morning until late at night, so that it would be next to impossible to get a correct census.

A great number of people have left for the outside to the new gold fields at Cape Nome, and the numbers leaving, I think, have been in excess of those coming in. As a considerable number of those leaving were of the tough element, I consider this district well rid of them.

There have been numerous cases of indigents brought before our notice during the past year, some were shipped out of the country at the expense of the Yukon government, whilst the others received assistance from time to time. Sickness, I believe, has been the chief cause of the destitution.

Inspector Cartwright reports quite an amount of building going on at Dominion and Gold Run, in fact 27 Below Upper, Dominion, they have quite a little village going up around the police detachment. Also marked improvements in building, &c., on the older creeks, Eldorado, Bonanza, and Hunker, even to the working of some claims at night with the aid of electric light.

Mr. Cartwright further reports the building of the roads to Grand Forks and Dominion has been of tremendous benefit to mining operations on Dominion and Gold Run.

The Yukon government has expended about \$95,000 in improvements on trails, drainage, &c.

During the past year, hydraulic machinery, steam thawers, etc., have been brought into the country in great numbers, consequently work can be performed on a much larger scale than has been formerly, and I consider the fact of machinery being brought in tends to show that the country is becoming more settled with better business permanency.

GENERAL REPORT.

I have with great regret to record the deaths of two of our comrades, Reg. No. 3161, Constable W. L. Purser, and Reg. No. 3365, Constable Bull, G. The full particulars of the deaths are embodied in the assistant surgeon's report. They were both buried here in Dawson with military honours. The Yukon Field Force expressed their sympathy for us by turning out on both occasions as a body and also supplying a bugle band.

On August 30 last, Reg. No. 2772, Acting Corporal Skirving left Dawson in charge of a patrol to LaPierre House on the Porcupine River with a view to obtaining information regarding the supposed death or disappearance of a party which came over the Edmonton trail, starting some time in 1897. The names of the men reported lost were Robert Moffatt, one Bellivieu, and a man named Holmes. Up to date nothing further has been heard of Acting Corporal Skirving except that he arrived safely at Fort Yukon, which is about 400 miles down the Yukon River from Dawson.

On November 3, 1899, I started a winter patrol to leave Dawson every Monday morning and to continue to Hootchiku, the end of the district patrolled by 'B' division. This patrol takes note of everything on the river in the way of abandoned scows, caches, goods &c., and generally all and any police work which there may be to do. As the detachments at Hunker, Dominion and Grand Forks are constantly on the trail on a great variety of business, I have no regular patrols, but they cover all the ground several times a week.

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

P. C. H. PRIMROSE, *Supt.*,
Com'dg. N.W.M.P., 'B' Division, Y.T.

APPENDIX C

REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. M. JARVIS, DALTON TRAIL.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DALTON TRAIL POST DETACHMENT,
'H' DIVISION, YUKON TERRITORY,
November 1, 1899.

The Commanding Officer,
North-west Mounted Police,
'H' Division, Tagish District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my annual report, for the year ended October 31, 1899.

At the time of the closure of my last year's report, I had arrived for duty at Tagish, with a portion of the Dalton Trail command. I was then posted at duty at Tagish, with a portion of the Dalton Trail command. I was then posted at division headquarters till February, and on the 28th of that month, I left for Dawson, inspecting the detachments en route, and returning to Tagish on April 12. About April 20, I left for Atlin, to relieve the North-west Mounted Police of duties there, and returned, after remaining there one day. I was driven by Labrador dogs both ways, and the distance, some ninety-three miles, was covered between sunrise and sunset each time; a wonderful record, when the trails at that time are taken into consideration. Special Constable Hébert Ignace, Jr., was the dog-driver on this occasion. In my opinion, no other than Labrador dogs are capable of such a performance.

On April 23, I took over charge of the Bennett subdistrict, and in August received orders to take over my old command on the Dalton Trail. I arrived here on August 21. Assistant Surgeon Fraser, who was previously in command, now acts as surgeon to the Dalton Trail detachments. His medical report for the year I attach herewith.

MINING AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

Yukon Territory.—There has been no new discoveries in placer, in that portion of Yukon Territory known as the Last Chance Mining District, during the past year.

Shorty, Alder, Ka-sha and Roberts Creeks and Union Gulch, which were discovered in 1898, have been more or less neglected, owing to the rich quartz strikes at Rainy Hollow in British Columbia, and the wealth of the placer claims in the Porcupine District.

On March 19, a party of three men, known as the 'Iowa Boys,' passed this detachment en route to Shorty Creek, to work their claims and prospect the district. They worked on one claim for a while, and succeeded in getting out about \$500 each. After that, they did a little prospecting in the vicinity. When passing out of the country, during September, they reported the claims were not rich enough for individual mining, but if a bunch of claims were taken up by a company for hydraulic or other purposes, they had every reason to believe the whole district would prove a

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

success. I might also add that these men, though good, hard workers, could not be called experienced miners, but they evidently have a good opinion of the district, as they re-entered their claims and intend returning in the spring.

I resumed my duties as Mining Recorder of the Last Chance Mining District, on my reappointment to the Dalton Trail. Three hundred dollars has been collected in fees for grants and miners' licenses, &c., during the year.

White River.—The White River District, which was entered into last year by Mr. Bratnobar, the agent for Rothschilds, and discovered to be so rich in copper, has been approached again this year.

A Mr. E. J. Cooper and H. A. Hammond, with a number of pack horses, started from Copper River, Alaska, United States, passed through the White River country to the Dalton Trail, and reported here on their way to Pyramid Harbour, on September 11. They brought out a few hundred pounds of native copper, nuggets of placer formation being amongst them. Mr. Cooper made some thirty-seven locations in the interior, and is at present wintering a bunch of pack horses at Pyramid Harbour with the intention of taking a party to the district in the spring.

Not far from the Dalton House detachment, there is a rich quartz country. The Stick Indians who are located there, go on hunting expeditions and return with samples of very rich looking rock, often with pieces of native copper. This portion of the district has been very little prospected by white men, and there is no doubt there are vast quantities of mineral wealth all through the Yukon Territory north and west of here.

Rainy Hollow District.—The Rainy Hollow District in British Columbia, is some twelve miles westward of the Dalton Trail post. The first strike was made there in September, 1898, but the country was not brought into any significance till the present year. A number of prospectors flocked in during the summer and discovered some very promising properties. On August 31, Gold Commissioner Grahame and Mining Recorder Vickers, of the British Columbia government department at Atlin, arrived at this detachment, and passed through to Rainy Hollow. After examining the district, Mr. Grahame returned to Atlin, and Mr. Vickers remained here to act in his official capacity of mining recorder.

Up to the present date, 139 claims have been located, and \$5,000 worth of assessment work recorded. The value of the assessment work does not reach a high figure, owing to the fact that the majority of the claims were staked this year, and the British Columbia mining laws do not call for it the first season. Mr. Vickers, who has had fifteen years' experience in quartz mining districts of British Columbia, says that this one excels any he has seen in the province.

The highest assay this year was from rock taken out of the 'Montana' claim (Discovery), where the result was \$171.36 in all values.

After the discoveries at Rainy Hollow, prospectors travelled over the surrounding country to a considerable extent, with the result that discoveries were made to the eastward, and had the same appearance as the former ledges. Other seeming continuations have been found between here and Porcupine.

In view of the promising wealth on this trail, it appears to me that a great many complications may be saved, if a boundary line can be established before another prospecting season commences.

Porcupine District.—As this district is in the disputed territory, I think it important that some remarks should be made on the items of interest connected with it.

Porcupine Creek, which was discovered last year, was not worked to any extent till this summer, and when operations were commenced, some of the best expectations were realized. The difficulties to contend with on these claims are well compensated by the richness of the ground. The banks are steep, high and possess a scarcity of water. The bed of the creek suffers from the opposite extreme; the water is high and almost uncontrollable.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Between \$30,000 and \$40,000 were taken from No. 1, above Discovery, during the season. On Discovery itself and other claims, large amounts were taken out also, but the growth of the district was somewhat retarded by the number of men who would work till they had earned enough for their fares to Juneau, and incidental expenses, and then stay away till they had had their fling.

The more energetic portion of the mining community made great progress, further discoveries were made at McKinley, Glacier, Calhoone and Nugget Creeks. These all promise very well.

The biggest day's work on Porcupine, for two men, amounted to \$1,600, and the biggest pan \$116. The difficulties of working the bed are being now overcome by an engine with pump and hoist.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

As this matter seems so much under discussion at the present time, I beg to point out that there are urgent reasons why a temporary settlement should be agreed to.

According to the British Columbia mining laws, aliens are prohibited from staking placer claims. In any event, only 100 feet is allowed, as compared with twenty acres set down by the Alaska laws, and on an occasion where a discovery might be made near the present undefined boundary, the discoverer would be inclined to give himself the benefit of any doubt, by recording a twenty-acre claim with a United States recorder, and would cause complications to arise therefrom. The more the delay, the greater will be the loss to Canadian interests, as far as mining property is concerned.

CUSTOMS.

I was reappointed collector of customs at this outpost for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

The sum of \$3,155.15 has been collected in revenues since last year.

INDIANS.

The Stick Indians at the village near the Dalton House detachment, numbering about 150, seem to be a well-behaved set and there has been no breach of the law amongst them during the year. At the same time, although these Indians appear so well-behaved, they are of the same tribe that shot Meehan and Fox last year near Tagish.

The Indians living further in the interior have not such a good record. Reg. No. 2702, Constable Pringle, J. A., in his report of the Five Fingers patrol, had two cases of theft from caches brought to his notice. At the time he passed through, however, the matter could not be investigated, as the Indians had all left on their annual hunting expedition. They are Hootchi Indians and will be going to Dalton House during the winter to trade at the store, and Constable Pringle will in all probability be able to pick out the guilty parties then.

Prospectors and others all give the Hootchis a bad name, and patrols amongst them during the summer months would no doubt prevent a great deal of thieving, and would give white men more encouragement to prospect in that part of the Yukon Territory.

We were very fortunate in securing the services of two of the best Indians of the Stick tribe as special constables, who act as dog drivers at the two detachments. Both were working for J. Dalton previously at \$4 per day, by whom they are given an excellent character. One of them, 'Doctor Scottie,' is a 'medicine man,' and the most respected and feared amongst all the natives.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

POST OFFICES AND MAILS.

We are placed at great disadvantage in regard to this service. Chilcat and Haines Mission possess the nearest post offices and are at a distance of over fifty miles from here.

A police mail is sent from here fortnightly on the 1st and 15th of each month, and mail for this district is collected at the two post offices.

A petition from the residents of Porcupine City and adjacent country has been sent to the United States Postmaster General, asking for a post office and a weekly mail service, and I think there is no doubt that it will be granted. This will be a great convenience to us and a great saving to the government, as it costs in the neighbourhood of \$40 a trip to maintain the police service.

FISH, GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

The Indians during their hunting season last winter were very successful, and Mr. Dalton, who does all the trading with them, was able to take a good stock of furs to San Francisco for sale. A large number of mountain sheep and cariboo were killed near Rainy Hollow by the prospectors, and are very plentiful there. There is a splendid opening through this country for hunting expeditions of big game. Bear and moose are often seen, especially in the direction of White River. There are also several varieties of foxes, besides wolves and other fur-bearing animals commonly found in unorganized parts of the territories. Ptarmigan, grouse and partridge are found along the trail, and further north at the lakes between here and Five Fingers, ducks and geese are quite numerous at certain seasons.

Fish have been very plentiful everywhere, the salmon catch reaching very large proportions. At the Cannery, Pyramid Harbour (one of the largest in the world, I believe), they had a larger output than in any previous year, the number of cases of canned salmon exceeding every former record and they were only prevented from putting up a few more thousand cases by running out of their stock of tin.

ACCIDENTS, DROWNINGS AND DEATHS.

Only one accident in which loss of life resulted, has occurred on the trail during the year. On October 25, three of the Chilcat tribe, while attempting to cross the bay at Pyramid Harbour in a canoe, were upset and drowned.

CRIME.

The district has been very free from crime. Save a few cases of petty theft amongst the Hootchi Indians in the interior which are now under investigation, no offences against the law have taken place.

REINDEER EXPEDITION.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson's United States Reindeer Relief expedition, which started over this trail early in 1898, and had reached Dalton House at the close of my last report, afterwards struck across for the White River, following down till the Yukon was reached, and passed Dawson during the early part of the year en route to Circle City.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The general conduct and discipline of the members of the Dalton Trail detachments, I have found all that could be desired.

Reg. No. 2330, Corporal Spreadbury, who is about to go east on furlough, has instructions from the comptroller to report to you at Tagish upon his return. I am

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

sorry to lose him, as I have found him a hard-working, efficient non-commissioned officer. I cannot very well be left without a non-commissioned officer and would like to bring to your favourable notice the name of Reg. No. 3128, Constable Hosken, F. J. B., for promotion. This constable has done close to two years' service in Yukon Territory and endured the hardships of the Chilkoot summit. He is particularly fitted for promotion, having been in charge of detachments in the Territories, is well up in office work generally and is very useful to me. I should also like to bring to your notice the name of Reg. No. 2702, Constable Pringle, J.A. This constable is at present in charge of the Dalton House detachment. He is an old hand and a good all round man for the service.

HORSES.

The seven horses brought over from Tagish in August by myself, assisted by Reg. No. 3128, Constable Hosken, proved to be a very good stamp for trail work. Those used on the Five Fingers patrol stood the trip exceedingly well. In accordance with your orders, as soon as the cold weather set in, eight horses were killed for dog feed, leaving the team (horses, Reg. Nos. 85 and 86, the saddle beasts (horses Reg. No. 84, and mule No. 1), for winter use. The team horses weigh some 1,450 apiece, proved themselves very useful and have been very well handled. Horse, Reg. No. 84, is a powerful swimmer. In a country where swollen rivers are so often dangerous, he is a very valuable animal, and on various occasions has proved himself worthy to be depended upon. Mule No. 1, can overcome almost any obstacle and would be hard to replace as a pack animal. She is a splendid path-finder in untravelled country.

DOGS.

With the fourteen dogs that were brought over by Assistant Surgeon Fraser from Tagish in October for the use of the Dalton Trail detachments, there are twenty on charge; all appear to be first-class dogs.

ARMS.

Arms and accoutrements have been inspected weekly and found to be in good order and repair.

CLOTHING.

The clothing issued during the year has been of good serviceable quality, the underclothing exceptionally good.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions supplied to this detachment by the Porcupine Trading Company are all that could be desired and the prices appear to be very reasonable. Everything is supplied with promptness. A month's provisions are procured at a time and in that way we get everything fresh.

FORAGE.

The forage here is all that could be desired in quality and is well stored.

DOG FEED.

There is a plentiful supply of dog feed on hand and includes dog salmon, bacon and horseflesh, all in good state of preservation. The way stations between here and Dalton House are all supplied with dog feed, to be used by the patrols.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Various improvements have taken place in the way of roads at different points in this locality. A good wagon road has been blasted out along the shore this side of Pyramid Harbour which can be used at low tide; further up the trail, 14 miles of road has been cut out through the bush for winter use. It would be too swampy for use in summer time, but is a good deal shorter than the old wagon road which followed the river bed. From the Dalton trail another good wagon road branches off to Porcupine City and meets it again at a point further east. This was also completed during this year.

Gold Commissioner Grahame, of the British Columbia government, whilst here during the fall gave instructions to Mr. Vickers, the mining recorder, to have a trail blazed out between this point and Rainy Hollow, and I understand that next year a grant will be given by that government to defray the expenses of its completion. The old pack trail is a more or less circuitous one and goes over a summit of very fair steepness. The new road will be direct and will avoid the hills. It is very encouraging to the development of that part of the country.

The Chilcat and Klehini Rivers still remain a source of danger to persons passing over the trails. These streams are at all times very swift, and for the most part during the summer months, depth is added to swiftness. Several narrow escapes have happened of late, especially when wagons have had to cross, which has resulted in a certain amount of property being washed away. Our own men have had to go through some very high water, but were lucky in having good swimming horses at the time and managed to pull through. Another thing that adds to the difficulty is that the streams are constantly changing their course, therefore the same crossing cannot be followed every day.

FIVE FINGERS PATROL.

In compliance with your orders, a patrol left Dalton House on August 24, consisting of Reg. No. 2702, Constable Pringle, J. A., and Reg. No. 3229, Constable Stanbridge and four horses, for Five Fingers, to report to the non-commissioned officer in charge there and return. They were able to obtain good feed en route and arrived there on September 4, remained at the detachment two days and started the return journey, arriving at Dalton House September 18, with the horses in very good condition. Constable Pringle reported plenty of good feed en route and sees a good opening for stockmen there if their stock were split up in bunches of about two hundred. There is no scarcity of water and good timber is thick all along the trail. A number of cattle passed over this route during the summer, were killed at Five Fingers and shipped to Dawson.

BUILDINGS.

Since last year, a log stable, 17x23, with a good sized loft has been added to the number of buildings at this detachment. The loft is sufficient to store the harness, saddlery and grain. New quarters for myself are now in course of erection, the old ones being set apart for Assistant Surgeon Fraser. At the Dalton House detachment in Yukon Territory, seventy miles inside, several buildings were put up during the summer. The old detachment building, 18x16, was converted into a storehouse and a new barracks built, 20x22, with a kitchen attachment, 20x12. In addition to these a fish house, 12x14, and a root house, 20x9, have been built. The detachment has a good fence around it and presents a very neat appearance.

Between Dalton House and Dalton Trail post detachments, three cabins, 12x14, have been built for the use of patrols, at places known as Bear Camp, Glacier Camp, and Rainy Hollow. Last winter several parties lost their way on this trail at a danger to their lives, now that these cabins are erected, there is less likely to be a repetition of such occurrences. Reg. No. 3232, Constable McDonald, J. A., and Reg. No.

3246, Constable Shock, A. E., were employed on this work during September and in less than a month the buildings were completed! Great credit was due them for the despatch with which they executed the work, under the most trying circumstances of the rainy season.

TARGET PRACTICE.

It would be difficult to find a range for annual target practice here, but would strongly recommend that men be issued yearly, a certain number of rounds of ammunition. There are some very good shots amongst the members of this detachment who are often found having competitions amongst themselves with ammunition purchased.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

When the influx of people started from the coast for Porcupine and Rainy Hollow, the people of Haines Mission and Chilcat commenced to make a road to rival the one at Pyramid Harbour, this necessitated their keeping to the east side of the river and going through the Indian village of Kluckwan. On this the Chilcats rose up in arms and drove away a number of men that were working at it. The whites then sent to Dyea for a detachment of United States soldiers, with the result that Chief Kud-a-wat and a number of his followers were arrested and escorted to Sitka, where they stood their trial and were released. It transpired that they had a right to prevent people from making the road through their reserve, but of course had no right to resort to arms. This excitement occurred in April.

A United States government survey party consisting of six men and a number of horses, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Brooks, passed here in May last en route to the Tanana through the White River district.

During the month of July, the strength of the Dalton House detachment was increased to one non-commissioned officer, three constables and one special constable, and buildings to accommodate six men were commenced there.

The boundary line between British Columbia and Yukon territory has not yet been determined. Mr. White Fraser, D.L.S., wrote me that he recently started from some point near Bennett to cross over to this trail, but owing to the lateness of the season and the depth of the snow, could not get through. He mentioned, however, that he would be over here during the winter via the usual route, and the line would then be surveyed.

On September 10, we experienced a series of earthquake shocks. The first one occurred in the early morning and was of a slight nature, but in the early part of the afternoon the ground continued to rock for some two and a half minutes. In the barrack room and at the officers' quarters at this place, pans and dishes that were hanging on the walls were sent clattering to the floor, and a vast amount of plastering knocked out from the buildings. Other shocks were felt during the day and again on the 15th. The Dalton House detachment reported the same occurrences. The members of the Five Fingers patrol who were camped at the time, were turned sick at the stomach from the motion. The severity of the earthquake appears to have been greater to the westward, where several glaciers were set in motion.

The members of the Yakitat party, mentioned in my last year's report as heading for the Alsee River, reached Shorty Creek during the summer. There were some bad cases of scurvy amongst them, and other cases of sickness. A number of them had to be assisted out of the country by our men. This party started from Yakitat Bay early in 1898, and were entering by a supposed shorter route into the interior. They experienced great disappointments and hardships en route, and the majority of their number turned back, numbers of tons of provisions were cached and left at different points. The remnant who managed to reach the Dalton Trail passed through here the latter part of August.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

On October 10, I received orders to call the whole of the Dalton House detachment in for duty here, save one constable and one special constable. I, therefore, immediately sent in nine pack horses in charge of two constables, and the men with their kits duly arrived here on the 19th. A hard trip was experienced owing to the lateness of the season.

A correct register has been kept of all persons passing in and out of the country during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. JARVIS, *Inspector*,

Commanding the Dalton Trail Detachments.

DALTON TRAIL POST DETACHMENT, October 31, 1899.

The Officer Commanding
Dalton Trail Post Detachment, "H" Division,
N. W. M. Police.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of the detachment for the past year.

In September, 1898, at Stikine detachment, I received instructions from Inspector P. C. H. Primrose to proceed with his command as far as Skagway, and from there continue on to Dalton Trail Post detachment, at which point I would remain for duty. After leaving Inspector Primrose's command at Skagway, I proceeded with all possible despatch to this detachment, arriving on October 12, and took over the command from Sergeant-Major Barker, continuing the duties in addition to my medical ones, until the arrival of Inspector A. M. Jarvis, on August 21 of this year. During that period I carried on the general police duties, also acted as customs collector and mining recorder for the Yukon Territory, in the discharge of which I was without a clerk for the greater portion of the time. On my arrival at this post I found Sergeant Lasswitz suffering from acute articular rheumatism, with its accompanying symptoms. His recovery was somewhat slow owing to the building he was occupying being unceiled, &c., making it draughty. He had a few days previously been visited by a physician from Skagway at a cost, I believe, of \$500. The health of the men at this post and Dalton House has been very good, due largely to the cold, invigorating climate, receipt of good wholesome food and constant occupation. It is, I think, evidenced by the amount of hardship and exposure they undergo whilst on patrol, frequently getting wet in crossing streams without any deleterious effects. I do not think a better lot of men could be found for the varied duties they are called upon to perform. They are, with few exceptions, recruits, and have greatly improved, noticeably so in physique, during the past year.

The rations received have been of good quality. Evaporated vegetables do not seem to take the place of fresh ones, except for a limited time. I think it imperative that fresh vegetables and beef should be supplied whenever possible. I am satisfied that the prurient skin disease which most of the Stikine detachment suffered from in 1898 was through their not getting the above during the early part of the year. On my recommendation they were purchased later on whenever possible. I would recommend that canned vegetables, such as pease, corn and tomatoes be kept in store for issue when fresh vegetables cannot be obtained.

Dalton Trail Post detachment, situated on the north bank of the Kleehena River, just below its junction with the glacier stream, is in an exceptionally healthy locality, at an altitude of 800 feet above sea level. The detachment buildings are built on a gravel about thirty feet above the bed of the river, the surface of the ground having a general slant towards it, allowing perfect drainage. The detachment is bounded on the east and west by creeks which run continuously throughout the year, and contain excellent water for drinking purposes, that on the east side being at present the source of supply for the detachment. I received the drugs requisitioned for in good condition a few days ago. The supply previous to that was limited to a few drugs and patent medicines, and some I brought with me from the Stikine detachment, and which have been nearly expended. The last order, with few exceptions, will fill the requirements until next year. The detachment at Dalton

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

House has been supplied with what drugs they were capable of using. As I have been only asked for a medical report, I have confined my remarks solely to matters relating thereto.

I attach a list of cases treated during the year. The two cases of scurvy were civilians whom I had assisted out from Dalton House, where they arrived from Yukatat, in a very bad condition. They received what medical treatment was advisable until they would reach the coast.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER,
Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of Dalton Trail Post Detachment for year ending October, 1899.

| Disease | No. of cases. | No. of days. | Average duration. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|--|
| Boils..... | 1 | 5 | 5 | Recovered. |
| Biliousness..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | " |
| Cold, bronchia..... | 2 | 10 | 5 | " |
| " feverish..... | 1 | 4 | 4 | " |
| Constipation..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | " |
| Diarrhoea..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | " |
| Hæmorrhoids..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | " |
| Lumbago..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | " |
| Rheumatism..... | 2 | 41 | 20½ | " |
| Scurvy..... | 2 | | | Destitute civilians under temporary treatment. |
| Chafe toes..... | 1 | 22 | 22 | Recovered. |
| Contusion toe..... | 1 | 10 | 10 | " |
| " hand..... | 1 | 6 | 6 | " |
| Wound foot (punctured)..... | 2 | 8 | 4 | " |
| " hand incised..... | 2 | 7 | 3½ | " |
| Strains chest..... | 1 | 4 | 4 | " |
| " knee..... | 1 | 5 | 5 | " |

S. M. FRASER, *Assistant-Surgeon.*

APPENDIX D

REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON L. A. PARE, TAGISH DISTRICT.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

TAGISH, November 8, 1899.

The Officer Commanding,
 'H' Division, North-west Mounted Police,
 Tagish District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, the annual medical report of this division, for the year ended October 31, 1899.

The health of the division has indeed been very good. The sanitary condition of the 'post' is very satisfactory. It being an entirely new post, on a virgin soil, where vegetable detritus has been accumulating for ages, it required an enormous amount of work to bring it to its present state of beauty and sanitation.

The whole strength of the post went at it with a will for days, removing stumps, decayed trees, underbrush, scraping, raking and burning loads upon loads of rubbish and decayed stuff.

The post is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill (thereby securing good drainage) surrounded by fine pine trees, under which the air and light can now penetrate and circulate freely. In front runs the pure waters, cool and clear as crystal, of the Tagish River.

The buildings are of log, very substantial, warm and comfortable. The new hospital, just completed, is also very substantial; dimensions, 54 by 24 feet, with double floors, of the best British Columbia fir, the roof is covered with poles and earth, with a layer of tar paper between, also a double sheeting of lumber, it is, therefore, bound to be warm in winter, and cool in summer.

The hospital is situated on high ground, among the trees, in the rear of, and at a short distance from, the other buildings, sufficiently close for convenience, at the same time, at such a distance as will insure the necessary quietude, and prevent the chances of contagion, in case of any infectious diseases.

There are two wards, the main one being 24 feet square; these dimensions are claimed to be the best calculated for economy of labour, and to ensure the required cubic space and floor space, thus facilitating nursing, moving around the sick, and affording the best chance for light and ventilation. The window space is not quite up to the standard. I believe, though, that one superficial foot of glass, to sixty or sixty-five feet of cubic space, instead of one to fifty or fifty-five feet (generally claimed as the correct proportion), would be quite sufficient in this northern altitude; with all the other favourable surroundings, it would economize heat and give light and cheerful rooms.

Our hospital equipment is not quite as complete as might be desired, but we have a good supply of surgical instruments, a splendid assortment of standard dressing material, also a good supply of drugs. Very comfortable hospital cots and mattresses have been received. Chairs (easy and common), with some other articles have been requisitioned for, and are, I believe, now on the way. We have also two very good baths, which have proved a great boon in the treatment of typhoid fever cases.

I am very happy to be able to state, that we have no deaths to record amongst the members of this division during the past year. We have, however, to report the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

death of two civilians ; one died about two hours after being admitted to hospital, the other was in an almost dying condition when his friends carried him in, and they did not expect him to survive the night. He was in a fearfully dropsical condition, and his breathing was asthmatic. On examination I found a distinct valvular murmur, the urine was about two-thirds albumen, it was almost solid in the test-tube. He died a few days later.

There were 274 cases treated in the hospital during the year, 237 of which were members of the police force, 17 civilians, and 20 prisoners. Two sergeants left on sick leave, and one corporal was recommended to be invalided.

The number of cases of colds and cuts, though representing a little more than 33 per cent of all cases, is indeed small and speaks well for the good constitution and hardihood of our men, and also of their care in handling edged tools. When one considers the nature of the work the men were called upon to perform, the long, rapid trips in all kinds of weather, day and night (when carrying mail or freighting, over mountains, rivers and lakes, in deep snow, and towards spring in water and slush ; again, when working around the post, they are often wet to the waist, after a day's work in the bush, chopping logs for buildings or firewood, or doing the actual building. I have seen them, myself, working on top of buildings, exposed for hours, to the cold blast, with the thermometer from thirty to thirty-five degrees below zero, or mudding, when the mud prepared by means of a big fire and boiling water, was almost frozen before it could be used where required on the building standing a few yards off.

There is also a large proportion of cases of gastric disturbances, which, I believe, are in a great measure due to the diet. I have in a report under date of May 27, made a few suggestions, to which I would beg to refer to you.

Since writing that report, several small shipments of fresh vegetables, potatoes, &c., have been received here, they have been a great boon to the men, and there has been a consequent improvement in the general health of the division. Now that we have such a capacious and well built root-house, I fail to see why a full supply of vegetables should not be provided.

One case of scurvy was treated in hospital, that of a civilian, there was also one case amongst the men of the detachment, but as this occurred at Five Fingers, a point too distant from here, to permit the man being brought into hospital, he was treated at Selkirk by the surgeon of the Yukon field force. As no official report has been received here on this case, I do not mention it in the annexed synopsis of diseases. In connection with this case of scurvy, I would also beg to refer you to my report of May 27 last.

It is, I may say, universally accepted, that the disease is due to the absence of those ingredients in the food which are supplied by fresh vegetables. True, evaporated vegetables, potatoes, etc., are supplied, but they are not, in my estimation, an adequate substitute, besides, were they all what they are claimed to be, as preventive of scorbutic diseases, they would fail to attain the object for which they are provided, for the following reasons : The men do not care for them, as they are insipid, and do not eat them, there is, in consequence, a considerable waste, which I have demonstrated in the report already referred to, and those who through a sense of duty to themselves, persist in eating them as a preventive, do so with a certain amount of repugnance and disgust, and sooner or later, symptoms of gastric troubles of some kind are developed. Looking at it from a sanitary and economical point of view, it would be very advisable that a more varied diet than the present issue be provided. I am given to understand that the relative cost of these articles is very much alike, consequently no additional expense would be entailed, this, I have, I believe, already demonstrated in my report of May 27.

When the rations issued to the police in the Yukon are compared with the food supplied to the employees of the Department of Public Works, deck hands on steamers,

and especially to the navvies on the railway now under construction, we are very much below the average. It is now a universally acknowledged fact, amongst all employers of labour, that it is to their advantage, from a standpoint of economy and health, to supply their men with the best of diet, as the appetite of the workman in general, is the best criterion of his efficiency as a labourer. The work done by our men in the Yukon is arduous, and performed under the most trying circumstances. I know full well, that situated as we are, it was an impossibility to send fresh meat and vegetables to some of the detachments on the line of route between here and Dawson; several attempts were made during the summer months, but proved a failure, as the meat on arrival at its destination, was found unfit for use.

There have been, properly speaking, five cases of fever; four were well characterized cases of typhoid, but none of these originated in the post. One came from Cariboo detachment, the three others were civilian cases. All these typhoid cases were of cerebro-spinal form, were marked with excessively severe pains in the head and back of neck, photophobia, &c.

In three cases only had we the rose-coloured spots, but, as I just remarked, every case was well characterized, the typical course of the fever, the characteristic furred-tongue, considerable tympanitis, abdominal tenderness and enlargement of the spleen, were present in every one.

In one case, in addition to the nervous symptoms, there were also serious pulmonary symptoms. In three cases the temperature reached over 106, the second reached 106½, the third 106¾. In all, the systematic cold water treatment, according to the method of 'Brand,' was rigorously followed. The treatment has proved all that it is claimed to be by Brand, Osler and their followers. Every case made a good and comparatively prompt recovery. The greatest number of days in hospital, for any individual case being thirty-three, and the average twenty-seven and one-third.

As many as seventy-two baths were given in one case. The fifth case shown on the attached appendix of diseases, as a case of fever, caused me some perplexity. I could see nothing to justify the high temperature, it had the characteristic daily rise, though it was not exactly the evening record that happened to be the highest, for instance, from 103½° at 4.30 p.m., of the first day (the highest it had reached that day), it had risen to 104¾° at 2.35 p.m., of the second day. On the third day it reached only 103°, while on the fourth day it again rose to 103½° at 2 p.m. Observations taken every three hours afterwards, failed to show a rise to the point of bathing (102¾°, F.), as set down by 'Brand.' On the evening of the sixth, it touched normal. It had been 100¾°, only on the evening of the fifth day, after which we have no recorded observation, that part of the chart having been mislaid in moving our hospital, but by the tenth day, the patient was feeling as well as ever he did, was allowed solid food, and also permitted to go out of hospital. I had, at first, believed the case to be one of typhoid fever, attributing the favourable and somewhat modified course to the influence of the treatment. The case was concurrent with two well-characterized cases then in hospital, it was a continuous fever, with remissions and exacerbations as above described, nothing I could see would otherwise justify the symptoms present. The blood test or sero-diagnosis was not available, neither had I then at my disposal, the means of trying the uro-diagnosis. But as the case barely lasted five days, this alone, I believe, practically excludes the possibility of it being one of typhoid, then the convalescence was so very rapid, and the patient regaining his strength almost immediately, further I could not see any source of infection, our water supply is simply ideal, it being from a mountain stream running through a country almost uninhabited. The greatest precautions had been taken around barracks, the latrines having been carefully disinfected. The victim of the first case had been only two days in barracks when he took sick, and at once all possible precautions to arrest the spread of the infection was taken, among other things, an extra supply of disinfectants was immediately distributed. As to the origin of this

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

case, I am informed that the one which last year terminated fatally at Bennett, had come from the same detachment, viz. : Cariboo Crossing. It is possible that germs which had retained their vitality, had found their way to the drinking water.

I may remark here, I failed to see any evidence of malaria, there was complete absence of chills, or of any symptoms of the so-called algid stage, nor were there any indications of the sweating stage. I do not believe malaria to have been a factor in these cases.

In concluding this rather lengthy report, I would beg to refer again to our supply of water, which from every point of view would seem to be an ideal one, but the annual rise of the river is very great, some twelve or fifteen feet, and it overflows the camping grounds of the previous winter and spring. Is there not then a possibility of infection arising from this condition, for among the hundreds, I might say thousands, camped along the shores of the lakes and rivers above here, there might be some suffering from typhoid fever, or some other infectious disease? Osler, speaking of the origin of epidemics of typhoid fever, says : 'that infection of water is unquestionably the most common mode of conveyance,' and he quotes a case where a single patient whose excreta had carelessly been thrown on the snow and ice, and three months later, had, by the spring rains been washed into a mountain stream, sixty feet distant, conveyed the disease to 1,200 people of a town of 8,000 inhabitants, the part of the town being supplied by this stream was the only one affected. In view of such possibilities, I would suggest that our supply of water be taken from the centre of the stream, by means of piping.

As it is, when the water is high, it is impossible to go any farther than the submerged ground. On windy days, for fifty or sixty feet from the shore the water is seen whitish and muddy, while in the centre of the stream it remains clear and limpid. I have already had the honour of suggesting to you, the desirability of conveying the water by means of a steam pump, to the high ground immediately in rear of the barracks. This would be, I believe, of great advantage, both from the standpoint of economy, and the health of the post. By having a tank or reservoir on the hill, the same engine would pump the water for drinking purposes and fire protection, could also be used to drive the circular saw for cutting firewood, and a small dynamo, which would supply the whole barracks with electric light, thereby saving an enormous amount of coal oil, etc. This would be more conducive to purity of atmosphere in a barrack room, and furnish a better light, with less strain on the sight of the men, during the long winter months, and the outlay to put in the plant would be insignificant. The hill in question is close to and overlooking the barracks, and in case of fire, would furnish a splendid fall of water.

Should the post be left here, and my suggestion of a steam pump not be acceptable, I would strongly recommend that a pipe be laid to the centre of the river, and the water drawn from there, at least during the months that the water is high.

I cannot close this report, without calling your attention to the careful and faithful way in which Reg. No. 3186, Constable Lee, has discharged his duties, he proved himself almost indefatigable, and did the work of hospital steward and orderly, almost alone. He has been a great help to me, especially in the fever cases, for as every one knows, much of the success in the management of fever patients, must be attributed to good, sensible nursing; in these fever cases he, besides all the other work, gave as many as eight baths each, to two fever patients in a little more than twenty-four hours' time, and that with the help of one man only. In consideration of his past services, I believe him well worthy of promotion, this would be of great service to him in the execution of his duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARE,
Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report for year ending October 31, 1899.

| Disease. | No. of cases. | No. of Days. | Average duration. | Surgeon's Remarks. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|--|
| Abscess, jaw | 1 | 2 | 2 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| " tooth | 1 | 3 | 1½ | " " " |
| Albuminuria (Bright's disease) | 1 | 16 | 16 | Civilian, died. |
| Bruised leg | 2 | 5 | 2½ | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Bladder trouble | 2 | 10 | 5 | " " " |
| Broncho-pneumonia and dropsy | 1 | 1 | 1 | Civilian, died few hrs. after admission. |
| Bruises | 7 | 25 | 3½ | Recovered and returned to duty, two prisoners. |
| Blistered heel | 1 | 2 | 2 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Bolls | 2 | 8 | 4 | " " " |
| Bealing finger | 1 | 1 | 1 | " " " |
| Bite, dog | 1 | 2 | 2 | " " " |
| Colds | 74 | 197 | 2½ | Recovered and returned to duty, four prisoners. |
| Cuts | 20 | 74 | 3¾ | Recovered and returned to duty, one civilian. |
| Corneal opacity | 1 | 1 | 1 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Congestion, renal | 2 | 13 | 6½ | " " " |
| Cut foot, amputated toe | 1 | 24 | 24 | " " " |
| Constipation | 6 | 8 | 1½ | Recovered and returned to duty, two prisoners. |
| Contusion, knee | 1 | 12 | 12 | Civilian, recovered. |
| Conjunctivitis | 2 | 6 | 3 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Dislocated knee | 1 | 3 | 3 | Civilian, recovered. |
| Debility | 2 | 18 | 9 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Diarrhœa | 2 | 4 | 2 | Recovered and returned to duty, one prisoner. |
| Dysentery | 1 | 1 | 1 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Dyspepsia | 4 | 9 | 2¼ | " " " |
| Earache | 2 | 3 | 1½ | " " " |
| Eczema | 5 | 38 | 7¾ | " " " |
| Frostbites, feet | 3 | 18 | 6 | Recovered and returned to duty, one civilian. |
| " hand | 1 | 15 | 15 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Typhoid fever | 4 | 120 | 30 | Recovered and returned to duty, three civilians. |
| High fever | 1 | 10 | 10 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Gastric disturbance | 24 | 36 | 1½ | Recovered and returned to duty, five prisoners. |
| Gonorrhœa | 5 | 31 | 6½ | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Gleet | 3 | 4 | 1¼ | " " " |
| Gunshot wounds | 1 | 34 | 34 | Civilian, still under treatment. |
| Headache | 2 | 2 | 1 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Influenza | 21 | 125 | 6¼ | " " " |
| Inflammation, eyes | 3 | 9 | 3 | Recovered and returned to duty, one prisoner. |
| Inflammatory rheumatism | 1 | 28 | 28 | Civilian, recovered. |
| Lumbago | 14 | 79 | 5½ | Recovered and returned to duty, two prisoners. |
| Morphinism | 1 | 68 | 68 | Female prisoner, recovered. |
| Nervousness and insomnia | 3 | 10 | 3½ | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Neuralgia | 4 | 12 | 3 | Recovered and returned to duty, one civilian. |
| Otitis | 1 | 2 | 2 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Orchitis | 1 | 7 | 7 | " " " |
| Oedema | 1 | 2 | 2 | Civilian, recovered. |
| Rheumatism | 2 | 5 | 2½ | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Stricture | 1 | 9 | 9 | " " " |
| Sprains | 7 | 22 | 3 | Recovered and returned to duty, two prisoners. |
| Scurvey | 1 | 44 | 44 | Civilian, recovered. |
| Synovitis | 2 | 36 | 18 | Recovered and returned to duty, one civilian. |
| Splinter in hand | 1 | 1 | 1 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Toothache and extractions | 12 | 12 | 1 | Recovered and returned to duty, one civilian. |
| Tonsillitis | 3 | 18 | 6 | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Visual trouble | 1 | 1 | 1 | " " " |
| Varicose veins and erysipelas | 1 | 14 | 14 | Civilian, recovered. |
| Wounds | 4 | 16 | 4 | Recovered and returned to duty. |

APPENDIX E

REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON, DAWSON.

‘B’ DIVISION, DAWSON, Nov. 30, 1899.

To the Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
‘B’ Division, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual medical report for the year ending this date.

The general health of the force has been very good, except during the last three months, when we have had a recurrence of the typhoid epidemic, although not so many cases occurred among our own men as last year.

During December, 1898, and the early months of 1899, we had two cases only, of any degree of severity, those of Reg. No. 2850, Constable Fyffe, sciatica, since sent out of the country, and Reg. No. 2010, Constable Connor, rheumatism, who was returned to duty at the end of March, and has not since complained.

On February 12, Special Constable Flett was brought down from Halfway, suffering from phthisis. The disease having reached a very advanced stage, he died on the 15th of the same month.

Two Indians condemned to death for murder, also died during this month from scurvy and phthisis, probably accelerated by their confinement. They were taken into hospital and everything possible done for them, but unavailingly.

During April a considerable number of Yukon field force suffered from feverish colds, and two were admitted to hospital, all, however, responded well to treatment, and the epidemic passed off. During this month too, a death occurred in the guard-room, one, Fred. Anderson, confined for lunacy, after an attempt at suicide by shooting himself through the ear, literally starved himself to death, refusing all sustenance for some weeks. He died on the 9th of the month.

During these first five months of the year the average number of prisoners on the sick list was fourteen daily, mostly suffering from symptoms of debility, scurvy, minor ailments, injuries, &c. I recommended and the officer commanding approved the purchase of pickles, lime juice, and tomatoes, to be issued to those needing an addition to prison diet. All eventually recovered and returned to work.

In June, a slight epidemic of parotitis (mumps) broke out among the members of the Yukon field force, the cases were promptly isolated and practically confined to the corps of whom six were treated, as well as four constables, Reg. No. 2778, Constable Bushe being the worst case, as metastasis to the testicle, occurred with him. All recovered and returned to duty rapidly.

We had two cases of skin disease, Reg. No. 2531, Constable De Beaujeu, and Reg. No. 2981, Constable Shaw, which have only slowly yielded to treatment, both suffered two or three months, and Constable Shaw is still under treatment in hospital.

On August 24, the first case of typhoid fever amongst our men, Reg. No. 3049, Constable Henson, was admitted to the hospital, he had been on pass up the creeks and returned ill. From this time till the end of October the hospital staff was kept very busy indeed, and some outside assistance was needed.

63 VICTORIA, A. 1900

Miss Powell of the V.O.N. rendered most efficient services, and for a short time we had to employ a trained male nurse for night work, as the acting hospital steward was kept busy for sixteen hours out of the twenty four.

There have been eighteen cases treated from the members of the Yukon field force and North-west Mounted Police. Eight and ten respectively.

On the arrival of Supt. Perry, the officer commanding the Yukon Territory, he appointed a medical board, consisting of Surg. Major Foster, Pres., H. H. Hurdman, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and myself, to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the epidemic. I am glad to say we were able, in every instance, but one, to trace the origin to causes entirely without the barracks, some cases came from the creeks, some from outside, and some by drinking water in the town, which had not been previously boiled, while others were due to carelessness on the part of the nurses themselves, who gave the disease to others and afterwards contracted it, showing there must have been carelessness.

Among the prisoners who were, of course, unable to get food or water, except such as was supplied to them, we had no cases.

I feel sorry at this juncture to have to refer to two deaths among our men, Reg. No. 3365, Constable Bull, sent in from the outside, was admitted on September 26, suffering from typhoid fever, and died suddenly from perforation of the bowel on October 10, and Reg. No. 3161, Constable W. L. Purser, was admitted to hospital on August 28, with same disease, and died on October 23 of rapid consumption. It is needless to say here, that every possible care and attention was administered to these men, as to all patients coming under our care.

There were five civilians treated in our hospital during the past summer. Mr. Percy Belcher and Geo. Struthers of the Gold Commissioners Office, these were temporary illnesses. Mr. Snell of the Justice Department was admitted and treated for typhoid fever from August 19 to September 24, making an uninterrupted recovery.

Mr. John Garnet, taken in at the commanding officer's request on September 1, suffering from typhoid fever, after two years on the Edmonton trail, where he suffered from scurvy the previous winter, and passed through many hardships, which so reduced his constitution, as to render him unable to successfully fight a low fever, and he, therefore, succumbed after eleven days illness, dying from collapse or heart failure.

On this day, September 11, was admitted with typhoid, Mr. R. Hamilton Baker, whose death, in the fourth week after the disease had run a very usual course, uncomplicated, I have painfully to place on record. Everything possible was done to support, and tide him over, his weak state.

On October 4, the Yukon field force moved headquarters from Selkirk to Dawson, and as several members of that force were already in hospital, they were handed over to Surgeon Major Foster, who continued the treatment.

At the present writing the members of our force are in splendid condition.

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

W. E. THOMPSON,

Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

ANNUAL report of cases treated, 'B' Division, Dawson, year ending November 30, 1899.

| Disease. | No. of cases. | No. of days. | Average duration. | Remarks. |
|--|---------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Abscess, boils, &c | 6 | 32 | 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Alcoholism (1 prisoner, 1 Government official). | 2 | 56 | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " " " |
| Anasarca | 1 | 54 | 54 | " " " |
| Aural abscess | 1 | 20 | 20 | " " (from last year). |
| Biliousness | 20 | 47 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " " " |
| Chafe | 1 | 1 | 1 | " " " |
| Colds and coughs | 30 | 75 | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " " " |
| Constipation | 2 | 2 | 1 | " " " |
| Conjunctivitis | 1 | 1 | 1 | " " " |
| Cuts, bruises, &c | 4 | 15 | 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ | " " " |
| Colic | 10 | 20 | 2 | " " " |
| Cystitis | 2 | 42 | 21 | " " " |
| Bubo | 1 | 8 | 8 | " " " |
| Diarrhœa and dysentery | 17 | 49 | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ | " " " |
| Earache | 3 | 4 | 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ | " " " |
| Epileptiform convulsions | 1 | 9 | 9 | " " " |
| Epididymitis | 3 | 72 | 24 | " " " |
| Gonorrhœa | 5 | 53 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " " " |
| Headache | 8 | 8 | 1 | " " " |
| Indigestion and dyspepsia | 5 | 15 | 3 | " " " |
| Febriculæ (1 Government official) | 7 | 37 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " " " |
| Lumbago | 2 | 26 | 13 | " " " |
| Hepatitis | 1 | 95 | 95 | " " " |
| Neuralgia | 7 | 14 | 2 | " " " |
| Orchitis | 1 | 6 | 6 | " " " |
| Parotitis | 4 | 76 | 19 | " " " |
| Pneumonia | 1 | 63 | 63 | " " " |
| Phthisis (1 special constable, 2 Indian prisoners) | 3 | 39 | 13 | Died. |
| Rheumatism | 6 | 92 | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Recovered and returned to duty. |
| Peritonitis | 1 | 69 | 69 | " " (1 fr'm last year). |
| Sciatica | 2 | 145 | 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " " " |
| Scurvy (prisoner) | 1 | 62 | 62 | " " " |
| Skin disease (?) | 3 | 65 | 21 $\frac{1}{3}$ | " " " |
| Sprains, strains, &c | 9 | 18 | 2 | " " " |
| Snow blindness | 2 | 6 | 3 | " " " |
| Sycoosis | 1 | 2 | 2 | " " " |
| Tonsillitis | 2 | 2 | 1 | " " " |
| Toothache | 1 | 2 | 2 | " " " |
| Typhoid fever | 4 | 116 | 29 | " " (from last year). |
| " (N. W. M. P.) | 10 | 535 | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 recovered, 1 convalescent, 2 died. |
| " (2 Govt. officials, 1 civilian) | 3 | 74 | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 recovered, 2 died. |
| | 195 | | | |

ANNUAL report of cases treated at Dawson, year ending November 30, 1899, of Yukon Field Force.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average Duration. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| Ague. | 1 | 2 | 2 | Recovered, and returned to duty. |
| Abscess. | 4 | 19 | 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | " " " |
| Biliousness. | 9 | 21 | 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ | " " " |
| Cuts, bruises and minor injuries. | 22 | 74 | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ | " " " |
| Colds, etc. | 43 | 129 | 3 | " " " |
| Colic. | 3 | 8 | 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ | " " " |
| Conjunctivitis. | 1 | 5 | 5 | " " " |
| Diarrhœa. | 17 | 47 | 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ | " " " |
| Frostbites. | 3 | 8 | 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ | " " " |
| Gonorrhœa. | 2 | 74 | 37 | " " " |
| Headache. | 2 | 3 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " " " |
| Iritis, (syphilitic). | 1 | 12 | 12 | " " " |
| Indigestion and dyspepsia. | 1 | 1 | 1 | " " " |
| Jaundice. | 1 | 16 | 16 | " " " |
| Lumbago. | 3 | 6 | 2 | " " " |
| Neuralgia. | 1 | 2 | 2 | " " " |
| Orchitis. | 1 | 17 | 17 | " " " |
| Paraphimosis. | 1 | 6 | 6 | " " " |
| Parotitis. | 7 | 99 | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " " " |
| Rheumatism. | 3 | 7 | 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ | " " " |
| Retinitis, (syphilitic). | 1 | 36 | 36 | Sent east during summer. |
| Sprains, strains, etc. | 14 | 38 | 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ | Recovered, and returned to duty. |
| Scald. | 1 | 89 | 89 | " " " |
| Tonsilitis. | 1 | 2 | 2 | " " " |
| Typhoid fever. | 8 | 482 | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Four recovered. Four still in hospital. |
| Total number of cases. | 151 | | | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

APPENDIX F

REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. MADORE, BENNETT LAKE.

LAKE BENNETT, B.C., November 30, 1899.

Superintendent Z. T. Wood,
Officer Commanding Tagish District,
Tagish, Upper Yukon.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my annual report for the year ending this date.

At the beginning of July last, I took over the duties of medical officer at Lake Bennett, B.C., and a few surrounding outposts or detachments, namely: Lindeman, Chilcoot Pass Summit, Log Cabin and White Pass Summit.

I am very happy to state that no deaths occurred during the year in my district. I might have stated also that the health of these detachments has been good.

In reviewing the monthly sick reports, I find that little of importance occurred during the year, the majority of cases being simple ailments, such as diarrhœa, biliousness, colds, &c.

The sanitary conditions of these detachments are very good.

I include herewith an appendix of diseases treated in these detachments during the past year.

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

G. MADORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX to Annual Sick Report of Assistant Surgeon G. Madore, Lake Bennett,
B.C., November 30, 1899.

| Disease. | Number of Cases. | Number of Days. | Average Duration. | Surgeon's Remarks. |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--|
| <i>Medical.</i> | | | | |
| Biliousness..... | 2 | 3 | 1½ | Recovered; returned to duty. |
| Bronchitis..... | 1 | 6 | 6 | " " " |
| Cramps..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | " " " |
| Diarrhœa..... | 4 | 6 | 3 | " " " |
| Dyspepsia..... | 1 | 6 | 6 | " " " |
| Gastrodynia..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | " " " |
| Neuralgia..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | " " " |
| Sore eye..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | " " " |
| <i>Skin.</i> | | | | |
| Erythema..... | 1 | 8 | 8 | " " " |
| Prurigo..... | 1 | 10 | 10 | " " " |
| <i>Surgical.</i> | | | | |
| Gonorrhœa..... | 1 | 15 | 15 | " " " |
| Lacerated finger..... | 1 | 7 | 7 | Still under treatment; but nearly recovered. |
| Orchitis..... | 1 | 8 | 8 | Recovered; returned to duty. |
| Wounds..... | 1 | 10 | 10 | " " " |

G. MADORE, *Assistant Surgeon.*

APPENDIX G

REPORT OF DR. J. W. GOOD, HEALTH OFFICER, DAWSON.

DAWSON, December 26, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report of the state of health of the Dawson district from the end of November, 1898, to December 1, 1899.

The board of health of the Dawson health district was established in the spring of 1899, composed of the following gentlemen, Col. S. B. Steele, H. Grotchie and Dr. J. W. Good.

Col. Steele was appointed chairman, and Dr. Good, medical health officer, while Corporal Wilson was appointed sanitary inspector.

This board held seven meetings during the year, and held consultations with the commissioner frequently on many important questions.

Its duties were to look after the health of the people, to see that they had good food, pure water and pure ice, and that cases of distress were not allowed to be neglected. The duties of the medical health officer were somewhat varied, I will give a brief summary of them. Firstly, to inspect hospitals from time to time. Secondly, to see the indigents at his office, or their homes if necessary, and to examine them and see if they could be admitted to hospital. Thirdly, to inspect the water supply, state from what sources it might be taken, and see that the contents of public and private water closets, as well as all other offensive material, such as garbage, was properly disposed of at regular intervals. Fourthly, to inspect the food and aid in the prosecution of those selling food unfit for use. Fifthly, to visit all vessels arriving, and when fish, cattle or food were on board, inspect everything before it could be landed. Sixthly, inspect all cattle, sheep and hogs, before they could be slaughtered, to see if they were healthy, from which it must be inferred, that the medical health officer, had studied veterinary medicine as well. I regret to say this was not the case.

Now, from the above it must be plain that the medical health officer led an exceedingly active and useful life. It must be also remembered that Corporal Wilson, and his successor, Corporal McPhail, and other members of the North-west Mounted Police rendered valuable assistance.

What were the conditions in which we found Dawson ?

We found, practically, one vast swamp, which is usually navigable in the early spring, still in almost a primitive condition, or even worse, cess pools, and filth of all kinds occupying irregular positions, typhoid fever and scurvy rife in the land. We immediately went to work to put the house in order, getting all the garbage and refuse out on the ice in the early spring so that it might float down the river at the break-up. We then specified places at which garbage, &c., should be dumped, we had the streets cleaned, by prison and other labour, had offensive material removed and rubbish burnt, while the Commissioner with great vigour inaugurated a system of drainage so that in a short time the change excited the wonder and admiration of the people.

In order to get a proper grip of our duties, we asked ourselves as all sanitarians should do, what are the causes of disease ? The answer, so far as our duties were concerned, was, bad food and impure water.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

The water question was settled in the following way: The sources from which it could be obtained were specified, and where practicable the boiling of water was insisted upon, we had placards posted up in all public places, calling the attention of the people to the fact, that for all practicable purposes typhoid could only be prevented by the exclusive use of boiled water. When people were discovered taking water from unauthorized sources, they were prosecuted and fined. Here we found it to great advantage to have a commissioned officer chairman of the board, and a non-commissioned officer sanitary inspector, by this means members of the board were in constant communication with one another.

All food of at all a questionable character was inspected, and if found unsound, was destroyed, and the vendors of such punished.

We had, of course, some difficulties to contend with, the fact that the people were strangers and pilgrims to a large extent, unaccustomed to any restrictions whatever in the past, unless those of a very primitive order. But, the greatest difficulty was that there were few sources of water supply which we could recommend with confidence ourselves, and another, that the people had an abiding faith in the purity of springs, which, in Dawson, consisted of mere soakage into somewhat deeper holes from the adjoining swamp. We considered these extremely dangerous.

During the course of the summer, numerous companies were formed with the alleged purpose of supplying the people with pure water. Companies were formed for the vending of distilled water, boiled water, hygienic water, and nearly every variety of water, as a matter of fact it was difficult to distinguish one from the other.

Of all these schemes that of Col. Word was the most enterprising and successful. He sank a well, obtained pure water, laid wooden pipes which conveyed the water to different parts of the city, and these were found to work all right, so far as the temperature was concerned, to about 40° below, but it was found that wood was unsuitable for pipes, inasmuch as it shrank and allowed the water to run out. Anyway, his system had demonstrated the fact that were iron pipes used, they would only need to be sunk a few feet under the ground, so far as the frost is concerned. And inasmuch as pure water can easily be obtained by sinking a few wells at a high level, there is no reason why, at reasonable rates, the people should not have an abundant supply of pure water. Any company securing a charter for this purpose should be carefully looked after, and not too many privileges allowed to them.

Through all these difficulties, the board has worked harmoniously, and I found myself backed up by Col. Steele, and his successor, Major Perry.

With regard to the climatic conditions. The climate is healthy. A long cold winter, and a short warm summer. There is no malaria whatever. People have experienced attacks here, but they have brought it with them. The two dangerous and fatal diseases are typhoid fever and scurvy. To know their causes is to be able to prevent them, and I consider the conditions of health about as favourable as that to be found in any part of Canada, and it should be plainly understood, that there is no justification for the excessive rates charged by life insurance companies on those coming to the Yukon. My own opinion is that they should be accepted at the usual rates. The climate is healthy in every way, being more agreeable than that of Manitoba, owing to the absence of wind. In the winter, it is true, the days are short, but in summer, there is no night, in that respect resembling a distant attractive country, of which we have heard and read very much. The summer is warm and vegetation during that period makes rapid progress, hence, potatoes and many vegetables are grown with ease and certainty, while good pasturage can be found, and the best of hay in many places, and horses thrive outside during the winter, without the attention usually given, many of them coming through in good condition.

With regard to disease, people are no more subject to it here than outside. The disease most prevalent, typhoid, can be prevented by drinking pure water only, or else boiled water, and is hence under human control, and in no way depending upon climate. Scurvy is due to the use of partially decomposed food, and not from the absence of fresh vegetables, which appears to be the prevalent idea. The Indians never suffered from it until they took to the use of canned food, and then, of course, to damaged canned food. Why cannot the intelligent white man be as exempt as his red brother? Of course he can if he takes the necessary trouble. Supposing, for the sake of argument, fresh vegetables are necessary for the prevention of scurvy, they can be grown here, and why is it not done? Simply because men come here to get rich in a year or two, knowing that in other lands, to get rich in a life time is rare. In order to prevent much of the illness from which people suffer, no damaged food should be allowed to pass Bennett under any circumstances, for a man who is in hard luck will be tempted to use it when he gets here, or dispose of it to others. Therefore, in the same way as we quarantine diseases, why not stop the cause of the disease at the threshold of the land instead of letting it come in and then taking chances. Canned goods should be inspected there, and rejected if unsound. Cattle, sheep, and particularly eggs, should be inspected, as they have given us more trouble than all the rest put together. The same strict lookout for diseased food here should be kept up, and the food, when found unsound, should be rejected from being used by man.

Finally, men should bring in their wives and their children to prepare for the comforts of home; if they do this, the gardens, and hence the fresh vegetables, as well as the cows and fresh milk, fresh beef, chickens, eggs, fresh fish, and most other necessities, with the exception of fruit, will be as common here as in other places, and scurvy will disappear from the land.

It is a good climate for women. I see them walking literally up the creeks for twenty miles or more at a stretch, and they do not appear fatigued, in fact, they are even now considerably in evidence, and they have every appearance of vigour. There are now many native children here, and many children from other parts doing well and thriving. If this be so, and it cannot be successfully disputed, then men should bring in their families. If they try the experiment this way they will, at least, enjoy life, and in any case preserve their health.

Attached will be found a statement of the average number of patients in St. Mary's Hospital during the month of December, 1898, which was eighty-two, of whom thirty suffered from typhoid, twenty from scurvy, and the rest from ordinary diseases, including accidents. The present number of patients in that institution is twenty-seven, of whom seven are typhoid and seven scurvy. The typhoid being mostly convalescent, that disease may be said to be on the wane, while scurvy is just beginning to be troublesome. In the month of September, 1898, however, it must be remembered that there were as many of 125 patients in this hospital.

In the Good Samaritan Hospital, in December, 1898, there were some seventy five patients, of whom forty were typhoid, twenty scurvy, and the rest divided among other diseases. It must be remembered, too, that during the year 1898, and part of this year, there were some six private hospitals doing a flourishing business, while now there is only one private hospital, the total admissions to which, since opening this summer, was sixteen patients; hence, I think it can be safely concluded that the health conditions are improving. Besides this, there was a hospital at the Grand Forks which has also been closed for many months, I presume for want of business. In the Good Samaritan Hospital, in November, 1899, the total number of patients was twenty-seven, seven typhoid and two scurvy, and the rest miscellaneous. As there are no hospitals outside of Dawson, this practically represents the amount of serious illness in this portion of the territory.

From the above it can easily be seen that the health of the district is well up to the average of towns in the east.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

Since making this report, I have received the following exact report of the number of cases in the St. Mary's Hospital, the other being as close an approximation as I could make from the information at my disposal.

The books of all these institutions appear to have been kept in an entirely original manner.

| | |
|--|-----|
| November, 1898, total number of patients | 121 |
| December, 1898 " " | 100 |
| January, 1899 " " | 70 |
| February " " | 58 |
| March " " | 51 |
| April " " | 50 |
| May " " | 44 |
| June " " | 30 |
| July " " | 25 |
| August " " | 39 |
| September " " | 30 |
| October " " | 32 |
| November " " | 29 |

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. GOOD,

Medical Health Officer for the Dawson Health District.

PART III

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

| | Page. |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Schedule A (summer, 1899)..... | 3 |
| “ B (30th November, 1899)..... | 6 |

SCHEDULE A.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1899.

| Division. | Station. | Commissioner. | Asst. Commis'r. | Superintendents. | Inspectors. | Asst. Surgeons. | Vet. Surgeons. | Staff Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Supernumary Constables. | Total. | Horses. | Dogs. | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------|---------|-------|-----|
| Depot. | Regina | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 56 | 16 | 104 | 51 | ... | |
| | Moosomin | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 3 | | 5 | 6 | ... | |
| | Qu'Appelle | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | ... | |
| | Wolseley | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| | Moose Jaw | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| | Whitewood | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| | Grenfell | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| | Saltcoats | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | ... | |
| | Yorkton | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| | Fort Pelly | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| | Kutawa | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | ... | |
| | Fort Qu'Appelle | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| | Estevan | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | ... | |
| | Oxbow | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | ... | |
| | North Portal | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | ... | |
| | Wood Mountain | | | | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | ... |
| | Willow Bunch | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | ... | |
| | Town Station | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 | ... |
| | Ottawa | | | | | | | | 4 | | | 2 | | 6 | ... | |
| | Cannington Manor | | | | | | | | 4 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ... |
| On Command | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 5 | 3 | 10 | 20 | ... | |
| On herd | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | ... | |
| Total Depot Division | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 7 | 9 | 83 | 20 | 151 | 130 | ... | |
| A | Maple Creek | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 23 | 23 | ... | |
| | East End | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | ... | |
| | Farwell | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| | Ten Mile | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 4 | ... | |
| | Medicine Lodge | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 6 | ... | |
| | Medicine Hat | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | ... | |
| | Swift Current | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| | Town Station | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| | On Command | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | ... | |
| | On herd | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | ... |
| | Total, A Division | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 6 | 37 | 53 | ... |
| C | Battleford | | | | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 27 | 33 | ... | |
| | Onion Lake | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 3 | 5 | ... | |
| | Jackfish | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | ... | |
| | Macfarlane's | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | ... | |
| | Henrietta | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | ... | |
| | Saskatoon | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | ... | |
| | Prince Albert | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | 13 | 2 | 20 | 33 | ... | |
| | Duck Lake | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | ... | |
| | Batoche | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| F | Rosthern | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| | Flett's Springs | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| | Mistawasis | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ... | |
| | Total, C & F Division | | | 1 | 2 | | | 7 | 3 | 5 | 33 | 11 | 62 | 87 | ... | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—Continued.

| Division. | Station. | Commissioner. | Asst. Commiss's. | Superintendents. | Inspectors. | Asst. Surgeons. | Vet. Surgeons. | Staff Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Supernumary Constables. | Total. | Horses | Dogs. |
|------------------------|--|---------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| G..... | Brought forward..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | On Herd..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | On Command..... | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 4 | |
| | Edna..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | |
| | Strathcona..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Total, G Division..... | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 6 | 6 | 31 | 13 | 61 | 69 | |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Regina District..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 7 | 9 | 83 | 20 | 151 | 130 | .... |
| | Maple Creek District..... | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 6 | 37 | 53 | .... |
| | Battleford and Prince Albert District..... | | | 1 | 2 | | | 7 | 3 | 5 | 33 | 11 | 62 | 87 | .... |
| | Macleod-Lethbridge District..... | | | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 85 | 21 | 150 | 208 | .... |
| | Calgary District..... | | | 1 | 4 | | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 38 | 9 | 62 | 54 | .... |
| | Saskatchewan District..... | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 6 | 6 | 31 | 13 | 61 | 69 | .... |
| | Total in N. W. Territories..... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 45 | 34 | 39 | 289 | 83 | 523 | 601 | .... |
| | " Yukon Territory..... | | | 2 | 8 | 4 | | 9 | 11 | 18 | 166 | 29 | 247 | 60 | 266 |
| | Grand Total..... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 54 | 45 | 57 | 455 | 112 | 770 | 661 | 266 |

SCHEDULE B.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS ON NOVEMBER
30, 1899.

| Division. | Station. | Commissioner. | Asst. Commissioner. | Superintendents. | Inspectors. | Asst. Surgeons. | Vet. Surgeons. | Staff Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Supernumerary Constables. | Total. | Horses. | Dogs. |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| Depot.. | Regina | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 45 | 21 | 101 | 48 | |
| | Moosemin | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 3 | | 5 | 6 | |
| | Qu'appelle | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| | Wolseley | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Moose Jaw | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Whitewood | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Grenfell | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Saltcoats | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 5 | |
| | Yorkton | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | |
| | Fort Pelly | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Kutawa | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | |
| | Ft. Qu'Appelle | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Estevan | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | |
| | Oxbow | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| | North Portal | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | |
| | Wood Mountain | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| | Willow Bunch | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Town Station | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| | Ottawa | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | 6 | |
| | Cannington Manor | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | On Command | | | | | 3 | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 21 |
| | On Herd | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| | Total Depot Division | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 78 | 24 | 155 | 129 | |
| A | Maple Creek | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 21 | 17 | |
| | East End | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 5 | |
| | Farwell | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | Ten Mile | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | |
| | Medicine Lodge | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 5 | |
| | Medicine Hat | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | |
| | Swift Current | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Town Station | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | |
| | On Command | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | |
| | On Herd | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| | | Total A. Division | | | 1 | | | | 3 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 5 | 36 | 52 |
| C. & F. | Battleford | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 29 | 25 | |
| | Onion Lake | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | | 3 | 5 | |
| | Jackfish | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| | Macfarlane's | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | |
| | Henrietta | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | |
| | Saskatoon | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | |
| | On Command | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Prince Albert | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | 2 | 11 | 2 | 19 | 16 | |
| | Duck Lake | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | |
| | Batoche | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Rosthern | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | Flett's Springs | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 |
| On Herd | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | |
| | Total C. and F. Diva | | | 2 | 2 | | | 7 | 3 | 6 | 31 | 12 | 63 | 71 | |

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—Continued.

| Division. | Station. | Commissioner. | Asst. Commiss'r. | Superintendents. | Inspectors. | Asst. Surgeons. | Vet. Surgeons. | Staff-Sergeants. | Sergeants. | Corporals. | Constables. | Supernumerary Constables. | Total. | Horses. | Dogs. | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------|---------|-------|--|
| D..... | Macleod..... | | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 31 | 7 | 50 | 44 | | |
| | Pincher Creek..... | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 5 | 2 | 9 | 12 | | |
| | Big Bend..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | | |
| | Kootenai..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | | |
| | Stand Off..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 5 | 8 | 6 | | |
| | St. Mary's..... | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 9 | | |
| | Lees Creek..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | | |
| | Boundary Creek..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | |
| | Kipp..... | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | |
| | Leavings..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 5 | | |
| | Mosquito Creek..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | |
| | Porcupines..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | |
| | Peigan..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | |
| | Crow's Nest Lake..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Town Patrol..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | On Herd..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | | |
| | On Command..... | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 17 | | |
| | K..... | Lethbridge..... | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 36 | |
| | | Milk River Ridge..... | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | 3 | |
| | | Coutts..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 6 | |
| Writing-on-Stone..... | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 4 | | |
| Pendant d'Oreille..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 4 | | |
| St. Mary's..... | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 4 | | |
| On herd..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | | |
| On command..... | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | | |
| Total D and K Divisions..... | | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 78 | 23 | 136 | 202 | | |
| E..... | | Calgary..... | | | | 2 | | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 32 | 23 | |
| | Banff..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | |
| | Anthracite..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Canmore..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | |
| | Morley..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| | Gleichen..... | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 | | |
| | High River..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 2 | 2 | | |
| | Pekisko..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Okotoks..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| | Millarville..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| | Sarcee Reserve..... | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | Olds..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| | On Herd..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | |
| | On Command..... | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | Total E Division..... | | | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | 4 | 5 | 28 | 8 | 52 | 52 | | |
| G..... | Fort Saskatchewan..... | | | 1 | | | | 2 | 4 | 4 | 20 | 8 | 39 | 40 | | |
| | Edmonton..... | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 4 | 2 | 8 | 8 | | |
| | South Edmonton..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | St. Albert..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| | Innisfail..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| | Red Deer..... | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | |
| | Lacombe..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| | Wetaskiwin..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| | Riviere qui Barre..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Athabasca Landing..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Lesser Slave Lake..... | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | |
| | Peace River Landing..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | |
| | Grand Rapids..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Fort Smith..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | On Herd..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | On Command..... | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| | Total G Division..... | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 6 | 5 | 31 | 12 | 59 | 66 | | |

Distribution of 'B' Division, November 30, 1899.

| Place. | Superintendent. | Inspector. | Asst. Surgeon. | Staff Sergeant. | Sergeant. | Corporal. | Constable. | Special Constable. | Total. | Horses. | Dogs. |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------|--------|---------|-------|
| Dawson Post..... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 40 | 9 | 64 | 7 | 29 |
| Dawson Town..... | | | | | | 2 | 6 | 1 | 11 | | |
| Fort Constantine..... | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 4 |
| Grand Forks..... | | | | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 6 | | 4 |
| Indian River..... | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | | 4 |
| Ogilvie..... | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | | 5 |
| Half Way..... | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 10 |
| Selwyn..... | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 10 |
| Selkirk..... | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | 12 |
| Hotchiku..... | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 13 |
| Stewart River..... | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | | 12 |
| Dominion Creek..... | | | | 1 | | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 |
| Hunker Creek..... | | | | 1 | | | 3 | 1 | 5 | | 5 |
| On Command..... | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | |
| Total..... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 76 | 14 | 113 | 7 | 113 |

Distribution of 'H' Division, November 30, 1899.

| Place. | Superintendent. | Inspector. | Asst. Surgeon. | Vet. Surgeon. | Staff Sergeant. | Sergeant. | Corporal. | Constable. | Special Constable. | Total. | Horses. | Mules. | Dogs. |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------------|--------|---------|--------|-------|
| Tagish..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | 3 | 29 | 4 | 43 | 9 | | 3 |
| Stickeen..... | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | 20 |
| Dalton Trail..... | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 1 | |
| Dalton House..... | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Skagway..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| White Pass Summit..... | | | | | | 1 | | 4 | | 5 | | | 5 |
| Lindeman..... | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 3 | | | |
| Bennett..... | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | 7 | 2 | | 5 |
| Caribou..... | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 5 |
| McClintock..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 5 |
| White Horse..... | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 4 | 1 | | 6 |
| Upper Labarge..... | | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | | | 9 |
| Lower "..... | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | 10 |
| Hootalinqua..... | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 4 | | | 9 |
| Big Salmon..... | | | | | | | | 4 | | 4 | | | 11 |
| Little Salmon..... | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 3 | | | 7 |
| Tantalus..... | | | | | | | | 3 | | 3 | | | 9 |
| Five Fingers..... | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 4 | | | 9 |
| Dog Camp..... | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| On Command..... | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 26 | | 30 | | | 9 |
| On Leave..... | | | | | | 2 | | 5 | | 7 | | | |
| Timber Camp..... | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 2 | | |
| Herd..... | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | |
| Total..... | 1 | 3 | 3 | | 5 | 8 | 8 | 106 | 7 | 141 | 32 | 1 | 118 |

RECAPITULATION.

