

907
REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

1901

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1902

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:--

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the North-west Mounted Police for the year 1901.

Respectfully submitted

WILFRID LAURIER,

President of the Council

FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

	PAGE
Commissioner's Report.....	1
APPENDICES TO ABOVE.	
Appendix A.—Superintendent A. H. Griesbach, Battleford.....	16
B.—Superintendent G. B. Moffatt, Maple Creek.....	24
C.—Superintendent J. Howe, Macleod.....	33
D.—Superintendent C. Constantine, Fort Saskatchewan, with Report of Inspector C. H. West, Commanding Peace River District.....	44
E.—Superintendent G. E. Sanders, Calgary.....	58
F.—Superintendent W. S. Morris, Depot Division, Regina.....	63
G.—Inspector A. R. Cuthbert, Prince Albert.....	77
H.—Inspector J. O. Wilson, Regina District.....	81
I.—Inspector H. S. Casey, Lethbridge.....	88
J.—Inspector H. S. Casey, Lethbridge.....	95
K.—Assistant Surgeon C. S. Haultain.....	103
L.—Assistant Surgeon G. Pearson Bell.....	106
M.—Acting Assistant Surgeon F. H. Mewburn.....	108
N.—Acting Assistant Surgeon P. Ayleen.....	109
O.—Acting Assistant Surgeon E. C. Kitchen.....	111
P.—Acting Assistant Surgeon E. H. Rouleau.....	113
Q.—Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Blouin.....	115
R.—Acting Assistant Surgeon R. B. Deane.....	117
S.—Veterinary Surgeon J. Burnett.....	119

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, January 17, 1902.

The Right Honourable

SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the work performed in the North-west Territories, by the force under my command, for the year ended November 30, 1901, together with the reports of the following officers :—

Superintendent A. H. Griesbach, commanding ' C ' Division, Battleford.
Superintendent G. B. Moffatt, commanding ' A ' Division, Maple Creek.
Superintendent Joseph Howe, commanding ' D ' Division, Macleod.
Superintendent C. Constantine, commanding ' G ' Division, Fort Saskatchewan together with the report of Inspector West, commanding the Peace River Sub-district.

Superintendent G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., commanding ' E ' Division, Calgary.

Superintendent W. S. Morris, commanding ' Depot ' Division, Regina.

Inspector A. Ross Cuthbert, commanding ' F ' Division, Prince Albert.

Inspector J. O. Wilson, commanding Regina District.

Inspector H. S. Casey, commanding ' K ' Division, Lethbridge.

Assistant Surgeon Haultain, ' D ' Division.

" " Bell, Depot Division.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mewburn, ' K ' Division.

" " " Aylen, ' G ' Division.

" " " Ketchen ' F ' Division.

" " " Rouleau ' E ' Division.

" " " Blouin ' C ' Division.

" " " Deane ' A ' Division.

Veterinary Surgeon, Inspector J. F. Burnett.

I am again able to report that the general condition of the Territories is most satisfactory.

The past season has been an exceptionally good one for the farmers and ranchers. Crops have been abundant, cattle have thriven, and business has been better than ever before known in the history of the Territories.

There has been a large influx of very desirable settlers and land has risen very rapidly in value consequent upon the current of immigration which has set steadily this way.

The rapid increase of population has caused an expansion of our duties which, with our fixed strength, we find great difficulty in meeting.

When the force was organized in 1873, with a strength of 300 men, the Territories were unsettled, and the control given over to lawless bands who preyed upon the Indians with whom no treaties had then been made. How well and thoroughly it did its work in establishing peace and good order is now a matter of history. In 1882 on the advent of the railway, the strength was increased to 500, because of the new responsibilities thrown upon it by the advance of settlement and the irritation likely to be caused among the Indian tribes and half-breeds whose knowledge of white men was confined to the police, Hudson Bay officials and American traders.

In 1885 complications with the half-breeds culminated in rebellion, which was successfully quelled. The strength of the force was then raised to 1,000 where it stood for about 10 years, when, owing to the peaceful state of the Territories, the settled condition of the Indians, and the rapid means of communication by railway into the differ-

ent portions, it was gradually reduced to 750. In 1898 the gold discoveries in the Yukon, and the consequent rush of gold seekers caused the sudden increase in that territory to 250 men, thus reducing the strength in the North-west Territories to 500.

A further decrease has now taken place by an addition to the Yukon strength of 50 men and a consequent reduction in the Territories to 450. Not only has the force been charged with the maintenance of order in the Yukon, but its services have been required in the Athabasca District, a country of enormous extent with no facilities for travel, but where police work is ever on the increase.

It may be thought that the settled portions of the Territories ought now to provide for their own police protection, or at any rate that the incorporated towns and villages should do so.

Some of the larger towns have their own police forces, but the smaller towns seem desirous of retaining the N.W.M.P. constables, claiming that they obtain better service, but doubtless they are largely influenced by economical considerations.

These towns are the centres of large districts which are entitled to our protection until the administration of justice is taken over by the local authorities and some other system of policing the country adopted. Detachments are therefore stationed in many places where there are municipal police. These centres of population are increasing rapidly and new detachments are always in demand.

The population of the Territories has doubled in ten years and the strength of the force has been reduced by one-half. Our detachments have increased from 49 to 79.

There are 150 officers and men constantly employed on detached duty but the extent of the country is so great that the detachments which do not consist of more than one or two men, are at an average distance of 40 miles apart. Taking the 'organized' portion of the Territories only, there is an average of one constable to every 500 square miles, and to 350 of the population. The good influence exerted by the police among the foreign people who have come to make their homes among us I cannot exaggerate. I do not think I am wrong in saying that half the population of the Territories is foreign born. Those from European countries have been accustomed to the closest police surveillance and had they not found in their new homes that police protection and guidance, their new found liberty would have soon become license. Our constables take a large view of their duties and their tact and discretion have led these people not only to regard the laws but also to look upon the police as friends willing to aid and assist them in every way. The settlers from the United States who have been accustomed to a very large degree of liberty look upon the fair and just administration of our laws as one of the attractions of their new homes.

I have, therefore, met every reasonable request for new detachments as far as possible, believing that the true interests of the country were being served by assuring to every settler police protection. There is no doubt that the proximity of the police, if only one constable, has a very salutary effect.

The establishment of so many detachments no doubt increases the per capita cost of the force, the average cost of horse and man on detachment being double that in barracks.

Although we have only half of the strength of ten years ago, still we have the same number of division head-quarter posts, carrying in their train the staff organization and maintenance of barracks as though the divisions were of their former strength.

I have not felt that our duties were ended when we had efficiently policed the Territory. I take it that you look upon this force as a portion of the armed force of the Crown in Canada and that you expect military, as well as police efficiency.

The distinguished services rendered to the Empire in the South African war by members of the force emphasize the fact that it has a very decided military value and that in future nothing ought to be done to impair its efficiency. I have, elsewhere in the report, the honour of bringing to your notice the rewards and promotions gained by officers and men in South Africa, a list which, I have no doubt, favourably compares with any other corps which has served in the war.

I, therefore, deem it my duty to maintain a high state of military and police efficiency. To do so the force ought to be kept at its full strength at all times and also there should be sufficient men undergoing training to meet the constant waste.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Owing to the increase of strength in the Yukon to 300 men, the authorized strength will, in future, stand at 800. The yearly waste amounts to at least 10 per cent, so that 80 men have to be trained annually at the depot for North-west and Yukon service.

The men on detached duty are in responsible positions; they have to act on their own initiative, often on matters of considerable public concern; their advice is sought by new settlers. To satisfactorily carry out their important duties they must be well trained, have experience, and be of good character. It is, therefore, unwise, contrary to the interests of the public, and the good reputation of the force, to send on detached duty men who have not the proper qualifications, necessary experience, and who have not yet established a character for reliability and sobriety, in other words, who have not been tried and proved.

In order that only trained men should be drafted from the depot, fifty above strength should be under training. I have reluctantly been obliged to draft men to the Yukon and outlying divisions, who were practically recruits. Such a course affects our efficiency, for they never receive that thorough ground work which is required to produce an efficient member of the force. Once they have left the depot they are immediately detailed for necessary duty, and the time cannot be spared, nor are the instructors at hand to carry on their training.

Five hundred men in the North-west Territories and three hundred in the Yukon Territory are few enough to execute the duties enforced upon them. A reserve fifty men under training would enable me to maintain the force in the North-west Yukon at full and efficient strength.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Nearly all the officers, and many of the men, who were granted leave for the purpose of joining the Canadian Mounted Rifles and Lord Strathcona's Corps, returned during the year. Their experience in South Africa is of great value to the force and I most heartily welcomed their return.

The following is a list of rewards, honours and promotions gained by members of the force who proceeded to South Africa.

List of honours gained by members of the North-west Mounted Police while on service in South Africa.

The Victoria Cross.

For conspicuous bravery at Wolvespruit on July 5, 1900. Reg. No. 46. A. H. Richardson, Sergt. Lord Strathcona's Corps.

To be a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Supt. S. B. Steele, Lt.-Col. Commanding Lord Strathcona's Horse, M.G.O. 97. 29-4-01.

To be Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Inspector R. Belcher, Major. 2nd in Command, Lord Strathcona's Horse, M.G.O. 97. 29-4-01.

Inspector A. M. Jarvis, Major, Lord Strathcona's Horse, M.G.O. 97. 29-4-01.

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

Superintendent G. E. Sanders, Major, 2nd in Command, Canadian Mounted Rifles. M.G.O. 248 of 30-10-01.

Inspector A. C. Macdonell, Captain Canadian Mounted Rifles. M.G.O. 97 of 29-4-01.

Inspector F. L. Cartwright, Captain Lord Strathcona's Corps. M.G.O. 97 of 29-4-01.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

MEMBERS of the Force granted Commissions in the Army and Colonial Forces.

Regtl. No.	Rank.	Name.	Commission.
3188	Sergeant..	Skirving, H. R.	Colonial Forces.
3420	Constable	Bredin, A. N.	Imperial Army.
3228	"	Ballantine, J. A.	"
3031	Corporal	French, J. G.	South African Constabulary.
3290	Constable	Ermatinger, C. P.	"
2983	Sergeant.	Hilliam, E.	Howard's Scouts.
3191	Sergeant-Major	Church, F.	Canadian Yeomanry.
899	"	Richards, J.	"
3002	Staff-Sergeant	Ketchen, H. D. B.	C. M. R., Winnipeg.

While I am writing this report a third contingent is being organized, and twenty-five officers and men have been granted 12 months leave for the purpose of joining it.

The following commissions have been granted to members of the force, who with one exception have already served in South Africa:—

Insp. Moodie, Captain.

Insp. Demers, Lieutenant.

Sergt. Maj. Richards, Lieutenant.

Sergt. Maj. Church, Adjutant.

Sergt. Hynes, has been appointed Regtl. Sergeant Major.

There were a great number of volunteers. Had the Government thought it wise to organize a battalion of N. W. M. Police, I do not doubt but that the force could have been easily increased to 1,000 men by ex-members rejoining for the campaign.

The recruiting in the Territories for the Canadian Yeomanry has been done by the commanding officers of the different posts.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY.

The force contributed to the South African Constabulary four officers and thirty-eight N. C. O's. and constables. Supt. Steele, C.B., M.V.O., was appointed a Colonel in the S. A. C. He was allowed twelve months leave in order to take up the appointment. Inspector Scarth was appointed Captain S. A. C. and granted six months leave. Constables Ermatinger and French were given commissions as lieutenants. The N. C. O's. and constables were granted free discharge.

The total contribution to the South African war has been 245, all ranks. I doubt if any other permanent corps in the Empire has been called upon to make such proportionate sacrifices, and as a corps reaped no reward.

LIST of members of the force killed in action, died of wounds, or of disease while in South Africa :

Reg. No.	Rank.	Name.	Corps.	Cause.
3165	Const	Lewis, Z. R. E.	R. C. R.	Killed in action.
3337	* "	Davidson, F.	Howards Scouts.	" "
2431	Corpl.	Taylor, J. R.	C. M. R.	" "
3188	*Sergt.	Skirving, H. R.	Imperial Army.	" "
3051	Corpl.	O'Kelly, G. M.	C. M. R.	Enteric fever.
3369	Const.	Lett, R.	"	" "
3380	"	Clements, H. H.	"	" "

* Were not members of the North-west Mounted Police at the time of their death.

CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, and convictions made, in the North-west Territories during the year ended November 30, 1901:—

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	4		3	1 awaiting trial.
Attempt to murder	1		1	
Threatening to kill.	1		1	
Shooting with intent.	3	3		
Assault	211	136	73	2 "
Assault, attempted	1		1	
Assault aggravated	2			2 "
Assault, indecent	5		5	
Rape and attempted rape	9	1	4	4 "
Seduction	2		2	
Attempted suicide	3		3	
Leaving dangerous holes open	2		2	
Refusing to support wife and family	1		1	
Shooting and wounding	4	1	3	
Intimidation	3	3		
Offences against property—				
Theft	159	64	77	18 "
Highway robbery	1		1	"
Horse stealing.	43	10	23	9 awaiting trial, 1 settled out of court.
Burglary	4	3	1	
Miscellaneous	3	2	1	
Killing or wounding cattle and horses	9		7	2 awaiting trial.
Cattle stealing.	13		10	3 "
Receiving stolen property	2	1	1	
Housebreaking to commit indictable offence	3	1		2 "
False pretenses	15	3	11	1 "
Forgery	9	2	6	1 "
Fraud	14	4	8	1 awaiting trial, 1 no prosecution.
Arson	2		2	
Trespass	4	4		
Damaging property	48	32	16	
Dogs worrying cattle.	1		1	
Forcible entry	3		3	
Cruelty to animals.	4	3	1	
Killing dogs.	2	2		
Bringing stolen property into Canada.	3		2	1 awaiting trial.
Having bogus cheques in possession.	1	1		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	3	1	2	
Contempt of court.	1	1		
Challenge to fight a duel.	1		1	
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons.	3	3		
Miscellaneous	3	3		
Carrying loaded firearms	5	3	2	
Offences against the Customs Act—				
Smuggling	3	2	1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	109	103	6	
Drunk and disorderly and creating disturbance	382	359	23	
Nuisance	1			Withdrawn.
Inmate of house of ill-fame	21	21		
Keeper of house of ill-fame	7	7		
Frequenter of house of ill-fame	3	2	1	
Insulting language.	5	4	1	
Using threatening language	3	1	2	
Unnatural offence	3	1	1	1 Awaiting trial.
Disturbing Divine worship.	1	1		
Attempting to procure defilement of women.	1		1	
Indecency	2		2	
Concealment of birth	1	1		
Carnally knowing a girl under 14	1			1 "

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CRIME—Concluded.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	64	53	11	
Indian drunks	105	89	16	
Cutting and removing timber off reserve	8	8		
Not leaving reserve when ordered to do so	1	1		
Desertion from Indian school	2		2	
Neglect to send children to school	1	1		
Drunk on reserve	4	3	1	
Holding dance	6	6		
Liquor in possession	17	14	3	
Gambling	1		1	
Having liquor on reserve	5	5		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	22	17	5	
Unlawfully taking possession of a car	32	32		
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury	5		5	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from custody	10	5	1	4 awaiting trial.
Refusing information to enumerators	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	8	7	1	
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—				
Master and servants	76	46	28	2 settled out of court.
Quarantine and herd Act	8	4	4	
Game ordinance	13	11	2	
Sunday observance	21	20	1	
Employing man to run high pressure engine without certificate	1	1		
Prairie fires	14	11	2	1 awaiting judgment.
Liquor ordinance	52	44	8	
Insanity	25	19	6	
Miscellaneous	15	8	7	
Noxious weeds	8	6	2	
School ordinance	10	6	4	
Pound ordinance	15	8	7	
Fisheries	4	4		
Illegally practising medicine	3	3		
Cattle at large	1	1		
Hawkers and pedlars	8	8		
Stray animals	10	7	3	
Brand	5	3	2	
Drunk while interdicted	10	9	1	
Animal contagious diseases	1		1	
Total	1,746	1,250	436	60

There were 1,250 convictions made in the 1,746 cases entered, as against last year's record of 936 convictions out of 1,351 cases—the percentage of convictions (71 p.c.) being the same as last year. Minor offences, such as assault, drunk and disorderly, petty thefts, and those against North-west ordinances, contribute chiefly to the increase of 314 convictions.

Serious offences against the person have been remarkably few. In every case of murder the accused have been brought to trial and acquitted on the ground of self-defence. One case is still awaiting trial, that of Charles B. Bullock. This case has created much interest in the Edmonton district. It was wrapped in mystery, and much credit is due to Sergt. Hetherington for his work in discovering the identity of the deceased and effecting the arrest of the accused, whom he persistently sought for three months in Montana and Idaho, and finally found at Great Falls.

An Indian named 'Tom Lamac,' accused of murder, who fled from the Territories to the United States six years ago, has been arrested, and an escort has proceeded to bring him back.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

Four accused persons have been arrested in Montana during the year and brought back for trial—two accused of murder, and two on charge of horse stealing.

The United States authorities have readily aided us whenever required, and their friendly co-operation, which we always reciprocate, insures the maintenance of peace and good order along the boundary.

Among the offences against property, horse and cattle stealing are the most important. The facilities for stealing cattle and horses roaming at will on the western ranges are many, and the difficulties of detection very great. In Southern Alberta it has been alleged that these crimes are on the increase. Supt. Deane has paid very careful attention to these particular crimes, and has energetically followed up every case. In what was known as the De Wolfe case—that of stealing horses near Medicine Hat and running them into Montana—he was able to give such assistance to the United States authorities that De Wolfe was convicted by the Montana courts and sentenced to ten years hard labour.

A great many of the horses reported stolen turn out to be only astray, and eventually turn up. A striking example is that where a large band which strayed from near Macleod two years ago was this year located by the police south of Swift Current.

The theft of cattle openly does not exist, although there was one bold attempt made near Okotoks; but the picking up of unbranded calves in the open prairie locally called 'calf rustling' is the most difficult kind of crime with which we have to deal.

With your authority special efforts are being made to deal with these crimes, and steps, which obviously cannot be made public, have been taken to stamp out this illegal, but lucrative, industry.

We must, however, have the active co-operation and assistance of the ranchers themselves, else our efforts will be in vain. By promptly reporting to the police all cases, and not being deterred by fear of reprisals by suspected parties, they would strengthen our hands. Supt. Sanders, in his report, refers to the reticence of ranchers on this account.

The force is quite alive to the importance of energetic action in detecting all crime, but its greatest value is in the prevention of crime. I am able to report that all ranks are imbued with a strong sense of duty, and during the past year I have had but a single complaint of apparent neglect.

At the date of the report there are fifty-six cases awaiting trial.

INDIANS.

The behaviour of the Indians has generally been excellent, but I regret that drunkenness is too prevalent, especially among the Blackfeet, Piegiens and Bloods. There were 184 convictions under the Indian Act. Eighty-nine for drunkenness and fifty-three for selling intoxicants to Indians. Most of these cases have been tried by police officers in their magisterial capacity. As a rule, the offenders have been punished by imprisonment. Some of the Indians have, on appeal, had their sentences reduced to a fine. The Indians are wards of the Government, and I would strongly recommend that no right to appeal should lie except with the consent of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. No one doubts but that Indians ought not to be allowed the use of intoxicants. A fine in isolated cases of intoxication may be sufficiently deterring, but where the cases become alarmingly frequent, as in Macleod recently, severe punishment is necessary. Those who engage in the nefarious traffic of supplying liquor to the Indians cannot be too severely dealt with.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

AGRICULTURE.

Our veterinary surgeons, under my direction, have performed all the quarantine work of the department. During the cattle shipping season for two or three months

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

their constant services are required; four of them are busy the whole year. They perform a vast amount of useful work which, if done by a regular staff, would greatly increase the expense. Their efforts are seconded by the detachments and patrols so that the whole force is serving the interests of the Department of Agriculture.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

An escort of two men accompanied the agent paying the Indians in the Athabasca District and was absent during the summer. Escorts were furnished at all payments in the territories.

For the Customs Department we collected the duties at Maple Creek and Wood Mountain.

For the Interior Department we furnished patrols for the timber reserves at Riding Mountain, Turtle Mountain and Roseau River, in Manitoba, and Moose Mountains in the territories. In addition many of our detachments act as assistants for the Crown Timber Agent in Winnipeg, collecting timber dues, forwarding applications for permits and protecting the Crown timber.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

All our guard rooms with the exception of Prince Albert, are still used as common jails. At Fort Saskatchewan the building is quite unsuitable, and I understand that a new jail will be erected shortly at Edmonton.

The present system effects a large saving to the department and, although a considerable number of men are constantly employed as guards and escorts, we are compensated by the prison labour, which enables us to maintain our barracks and grounds in clean and tidy condition and to carry out improvements to grounds, and repairs to buildings.

SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed to, and released from, Mounted Police Guard Rooms, from Dec. 1, 1900 to Nov. 30, 1901.

	Dp. Division, Regina.	'A' Division, Maple Creek.	'C' Division, Battleford.	'D' Division, Macleod.	'E' Division, Calgary.	'F' Division, Prince Albert.	'G' Division, Ft. Saskatchewan	'K' Division, Lethbridge.	Total.	Remarks.
Total number of prisoners received	87	56	17	211	263	...	49	76	759	*Prisoners go to town jail.
Total number of prisoners discharged	78	51	12	199	241	...	37	73	691	
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Nov. 30.....	9	5	5	12	22	...	12	3	68	
Total	174	112	34	422	526	...	98	152	1518	

Two hundred and eighteen more prisoners passed through our guard room than during last year.

The prisoners, as a rule, give no trouble, and breaches of jail discipline are rare.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On November 30, the strength was :—

	Officers.	Non-Com. Officers.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
N. W. Territories	37	103	353	493	467	.....
Yukon Territory.....	15	43	208	266	44	220
South Africa.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Total.....	54	146	561	761	511	220

Eight new detachments have been established. The strength has been increased in the Athabasca district and an officer stationed at Lesser Slave Lake in command.

The complaints made so frequently a year ago that the illicit traffic in liquor was openly carried on, have entirely ceased. The police requirements in this vast northern country are, even with the increased strength, not adequately met. Settlement is advancing, Indians and whites are coming in contact, the number of traders always growing, and they are extending their operations. A new police district, with headquarters at Fort Chipewyan, is required to command the country.

Since my last report further information has been received as to the operations of the whaling fleet which last year wintered some 300 miles east of the mouth of the Mackenzie.

Tyranny over the Indians, debauching of the Indian women, illegal trading, and lawlessness among themselves demand the assertion of our laws. A small powerful steamer is needed, which can navigate the Mackenzie and, if necessary, go into the open sea. The cost of carrying law and order into the Arctic regions may cause hesitation, but where our territory is being violated and our people oppressed, cost should be the last consideration.

I have already in this report referred to requests for new detachments, which I have met as far as possible.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

The re-arming of the force has been sanctioned and is now only delayed, to take advantage of any improvements in small arms resulting from the South African war.

New equipment will necessarily follow the re-arming.

SADDLERY.

Our saddlery is in good order and repair. The reports I have received from officers who served in South Africa are favourable to the Mexican saddle. It is claimed that it caused fewer sore backs, was most comfortable for the rider, and especially adapted to service conditions, where horses were raw, and varied much in size and shape of backs. Its excessive weight is a great fault, but I have no doubt a new pattern could be made which, without affecting the tree, would be of much less weight. I propose to obtain a sample saddle with these changes.

HARNESS.

Our harness must be renewed within the next year or two. Although it is now in good repair, still it is so old that the leather has perished. Several sets have been condemned and sold at good prices during the past year. A few sets of very good harness were purchased during the year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good repair. The colour was changed from ordnance blue to khaki, which improves its appearance.

We require considerable new wheeled transport, which has been estimated for.

UNIFORM.

All the new patterns of uniform have not yet been taken into use, as the stock of the old pattern had first to be exhausted. I have recently inspected samples of the different articles of kit and found the material and workmanship most satisfactory.

RATIONS.

The supplies have been good, and the contractors have executed their contracts satisfactorily.

FORAGE.

Owing to the wet weather the quality of hay at some posts has not been very good. We had difficulty in getting the supply for Fort Saskatchewan and Prince Albert at reasonable figures.

Oats have been of good quality, and the prices fair. Our contract price always runs somewhat higher than the local price, but the results from our conditions of delivery, prove economical in the end, because of the high quality which our veterinary surgeons rightly insist upon.

HORSES.

One hundred and fifty-seven horses were purchased during the year; two, which had been accepted conditionally, were returned to the owners. Our standard, 15 to 15-2 hands for saddle, 15-2 to 16 hands for draught horses, and age 4 to 6, was strictly adhered to. I visited every point in the Territories where a suitable horse could be bought. They have, with a few exceptions, turned out well.

Our horses were seen by many persons during last summer and received most favourable criticism.

The force is now well mounted, and we shall only require in future sufficient annually to replace worn out horses. I do not believe in retaining on our strength horses of delicate constitution which have to be nursed to keep them fit for their work.

Ninety-four horses were cast and sold by public auction. The average price realized was \$32.50 per animal.

Seven horses were destroyed—three on account of old age, two from accidents and two as incurable.

Nine horses died—three from typhoid fever at Prince Albert, where the mortality from this cause has always been considerable; one from starvation, abandoned on a long trip in winter in the Athabasca District, it being impossible to procure food; two from accidental injuries; one from sunstroke; one from obstruction of the bowels, and one from retention of urine. There was no loss from preventable causes.

The general health of the horses has been exceptionally good, and we have had no disease in our stables except typhoid fever at Prince Albert, the causes of which are dealt with in the veterinary surgeon's report.

The remounts were used at the review before the Duke of Cornwall and York. Horse No. 2634, ridden by His Royal Highness, was purchased on the 5th June, four months before, and His Royal Highness was pleased to remark upon the perfect training of the animal. This ought to be sufficient to contravert the too prevalent idea that

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

western horses are intractable and bad tempered. No horses of any country are more easily broken and trained.

DISCIPLINE.

The general conduct and discipline of the force has been very good.

Drunkness is still the most serious offence. Out of twenty-seven dismissals in the North-west Territories and Yukon Territory, sixteen were on this account.

Sobriety is the first essential in a constable. He is often stationed alone and entrusted with large powers which he cannot efficiently perform unless he is a sober, steady man.

BARRACKS.

Many repairs and improvements were made at all posts, but some of the buildings are still in bad shape.

At Regina, the officers' quarters are uninhabitable, and I ask that new quarters be erected this coming summer.

At Calgary, quarters for two married officers are required. Those now occupied were built twenty years ago. They have been repaired again and again. They are now so bad that I cannot recommend that any more money be spent on them.

At Maple Creek, stone foundations are absolutely necessary to keep the buildings from falling down.

At Battleford, extensive changes and repairs are necessary to put the post in good condition.

The buildings at our different posts were erected from fifteen to twenty years ago. All are of wood, and no stone foundations, so that to-day we find that extensive repairs are urgent.

At least \$50,000 is required to provide for the new buildings and to repair the old.

HEALTH.

The health of the force has been excellent. There has been no epidemic disease in any of our barracks. The sanitary condition is excellent. The medical branch of the force has performed its duties in the most satisfactory manner.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the North-west Territories was an event of extraordinary interest to the force.

The Royal party arrived at Regina on September 27, at noon. A captain's escort, strength 33, commanded by Supt. Morris, with Inspector Demers as subaltern, escorted Their Royal Highnesses to Government House. Eleven carriages were provided for the Royal party.

A guard of five N.C.O.'s and men was stationed at the railway station, and a guard of 14 N.C.O.'s and men at Government House. In addition to these there were two staff officers and four staff orderlies. Inspector Cuthbert was detailed as orderly officer to H.R.H. and Sergt. Major Church as orderly N.C.O., and accompanied H.R.H. while in the Territories.

The strength at Regina was 73, all ranks, and 60 horses. 'C' and 'F' Divisions furnished the escort. The roads were in a very bad condition, and it was not possible to travel faster than a walk to Government House.

The Royal train left Regina at 3 p.m. on the 27th, and arrived at Calgary at 10.30 a.m. on the 28th. After the reception by the corporation officials at Calgary, H.R.H. rode to Victoria Park accompanied by his staff in full uniform. We supplied the horses and saddlery. The Duchess of Cornwall and York, accompanied by Her

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Excellency the Countess of Minto, drove, escorted by a travelling escort of 14, from 'A' Division, under Inspector Baker. Ten carriages were provided for the suite.

The provisional battalion, composed of troops from 'Dp,' 'E,' 'D,' 'K' and 'G,' 173 mounted, and band, 15, dismounted, was then inspected by His Royal Highness. The battalion walked, trotted, galloped and ranked past by sections, and then advanced in review order.

On the completion of the review, His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to express to me how glad he was to have inspected a portion of the force, and his great satisfaction with the appearance of men and horses and their steadiness on parade.

On completion of the inspection, the decorations and medals for service in South Africa were presented. Insp. Belcher had the honour of receiving from His Royal Highness the insignia of the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. A large proportion of those who received medals at Calgary were members of the force.

On completion of the presentations, the Duke, accompanied by his staff and escorted by a full Royal escort of 117, under my command, rode to Shaganappi Point, where the Indian camps were pitched.

H. R. H., the Duchess, with Her Excellency, drove, accompanied by a travelling escort.

A squadron of two troops, under the Assistant Commissioner, patrolled the ground and kept the people from crowding upon the pow-wow. After the conclusion of the Indian meeting the Duke rode back to the train escorted as before.

At 2 p. m., their Royal Highnesses and suite lunched with the officers of the force at the barracks. Sixty covers were laid. After luncheon the Royal Party proceeded with a travelling escort to the sports at Victoria Park, and thence to the train which left Calgary about 4.30 p.m.

The escort for Vancouver and Victoria, 68 all ranks, and 65 horses, under my command, with Supt. Sanders, D. S. O., as squadron commander, left by special train at 6 p.m. the 28th, and arrived at Vancouver at 7 a.m. October 30. The horses were at once detained, none having received any injuries en route. A Royal escort was furnished for the procession at Vancouver and a travelling escort was furnished for a drive around the city.

At 5 p.m., the horses were embarked on the *Charmer* and at 9.30 p.m., the boat left for Victoria, arriving there at 5 a.m., on October 1.

The full strength of the escort attended on Their Royal Highnesses from the outer wharf to the Legislative Buildings and thence to Esquimalt. From Esquimalt a travelling escort under the command of Inspector Macdonell, D. S. O., escorted the Royal Party to the Exhibition Grounds and thence to Mount Baker Hotel, Oak Bay.

The full strength under my command escorted Their Royal Highnesses to a state dinner at Government House, thence to the reception at the Legislative Buildings, and back to the hotel.

On October 2, a travelling escort, under Inspector Walke, accompanied Their Royal Highnesses to the Jubilee Hospital, and back to the hotel. Another escort, under Inspector Crosthwait, attended them from Mount Baker Hotel to the *Empress of India*, on which they embarked for Vancouver.

His Royal Highness before leaving Victoria, sent for me and thanked the force for the escorts, and everything which had been done for them. He again referred to the reception at Calgary, and spoke in a very flattering way of his appreciation of the N. W. M. Police.

On October 4, the Royal Party arrived at Banff. I had directed Supt. Howe to proceed there and make arrangements for their reception. Thirty-seven of all ranks and twenty-nine horses were detailed for this. A guard was mounted at the Banff Springs Hotel, and a travelling escort, under Inspector Cartwright, D. S. O., was provided, also five carriages and four saddle horses. Her Royal Highness was graciously pleased to express to Supt. Howe her satisfaction with the way the work had been done.

Inspector Gilpin-Brown was directed to proceed to Poplar Point with three constables, four horses and two wagons, to provide transport and carry despatches while the Duke was shooting at Lake Manitoba. This work was efficiently performed.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

Men and horses were drawn from the different divisions as follows :—

	Officers.	N. C. O's & Const.	Horses.
'A' Division	1	17	19
'C' " "	1	17	20
'F' " "	1	17	20
'D' " "	3	42	53
'K' " "	1	17	25
'G' " "	2	17	21
'E' " "	Whole strength.		
'Dp' " "	" "		

Two non-commissioned officers accompanied the Royal trains while passing through the territories, and on the return.

I desire to bring to your notice the ready assistance which I received from all ranks. Every member of the force was most keen to do the work allotted to him, and it was due to the excellent feeling that the work was well performed and that the corps was so praised by H. R. H., the Duke of Cornwall and York.

The officers commanding the divisions entered into the preparations with great spirit, and each thoroughly equipped and drilled the men detailed from their divisions to take part in the reception.

The fact that the inspection was so successful proves that the officers had thoroughly prepared their troops. Only one preliminary parade was held at Calgary before the review.

My thanks are due to the Assistant Commissioner, who commanded at Calgary before my arrival. His instructions were carefully carried out, and the success of the review was in great measure due to him.

On Supt. Sanders, D.S.O., commanding at Calgary, a large share of preliminary work fell, and his arrangements for the camp, and for the feeding of horses and men were very satisfactory.

Inspector Macdonell, D.S.O., adjutant, deserves great credit for the careful manner in which he drew up the instructions, and for the efficient way in which he performed his duties.

Inspector Gilpin-Brown had entire charge of the luncheon given by the officers, and I cannot speak too highly of his success.

Among the N. C. O's. I would especially bring to your notice Act. Reg. Sgt. Major Knight and Sergt. Major Church.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. made most comfortable arrangements for our transportation from Regina to Calgary, and Calgary to the coast and return.

I attach the following letter received from Sir Arthur Bigge, Private Secretary to H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York :—

OCTOBER 9, 1901.

DEAR COLONEL PERRY,—The Duke of Cornwall and York directs me to express to you his gratification at the very smart appearance of that portion of your force which he had the pleasure to inspect at Calgary.

His Royal Highness also wishes to thank you, and all under your command, for the admirable manner in which the escort and other duties were performed during his stay in western Canada.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) ARTHUR BIGGE.

LT.-COLONEL PERRY,
Commissioner, N.W.M. Police.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

G.O. No. 16,911 OF 12-11-01.

The Commissioner has much pleasure in publishing for the information of the force the following letter received from the Comptroller :

SIR,—I am directed by the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier to convey to you his appreciation of the manner in which the escort and other duties of the North-west Mounted Police in connection with the recent visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the North-west Territories and British Columbia were performed; and further to say that, as Minister of the Crown having the control and management of the force, he was greatly pleased with the efficiency and general bearing of the various detachments, which came under his personal observation.

G.O. No. 16,937 OF 20-11-01..

The Commissioner has much pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter from the Duke of Cornwall and York to His Excellency the Governor General, published in the *Canada Gazette* of October 26, 1901.

I am especially anxious to record my appreciation of that splendid force, the North-west Mounted Police, I had the pleasure of inspecting a portion of the corps at Calgary, and was much struck with the smart appearance of both men and horses, and with their general steadiness on parade. They furnished escorts throughout our stay in Western Canada; frequently horses for our carriages, and found the transport, all of which duties were performed with ready willingness and in a highly creditable manner.

In concluding my report I am able to say that the force is in a healthy condition.

Officers and men have exhibited an *esprit de corps* which is the most potent factor towards efficiency.

The officers commanding divisions have performed their important duties in the most satisfactory manner. My thanks are due to the Asst. Commissioner and the head-quarter staff for their loyal support and energetic work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY, .

Commissioner N.W.M. Police.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH,
COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD, December 1, 1901.The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina, Assa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual report of 'C' Division and the district under my command for the year ended November 30, 1901 :—

I was transferred from the Edmonton district, and arrived here and took over the command from Inspector Demers on May 5 last.

Having been such a short time here I am not sufficiently acquainted with the needs of the district to make such an exhaustive report as I could have wished.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The district generally is in a backward condition owing to want of railway communication. This drawback is, however, it is understood, shortly to be overcome by the advent of the Canadian Northern Railway.

The crops generally have been good, and with few exceptions have been harvested in good condition, the quality of the oats supplied to the police here is first class.

DETACHMENTS.

The following are the detachments at present found by this division :—

Saskatoon.

One constable and two horses.

Henrietta.

One constable and two horses.

Jackfish.

One constable and one horse.

Onion Lake.

One non-commissioned officer and two horses.

PATROLS.

Owing to the weakness of the division both in men and horses, and also the establishment in the spring of the small-pox quarantine which lasted for three months, it was impossible to carry out any organized system of patrols, but when necessary patrols were made generally with some definite purpose in view.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

An escort was detailed and placed at the service of the Indian agent at Onion Lake during the treaty payments there. The Battleford agent did not ask for an escort. A constable was also applied for by the Scrip Commissioner, and attended the court during the scrip payments.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been fair.

DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

In August last, both mounted and dismounted drills were carried on daily, and continued up to September 17, on which date the 'C' Division contingent of the Royal Escort left for Regina.

Owing to the weakness of the division, and the large amount of work to be done in the way of repairs and so forth to the barracks, it has not been possible up to date to do any target practice.

LECTURES.

The usual lectures were held during the winter months, but were discontinued in March when the small-pox quarantine was established.

PHYSIQUE.

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

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied are of good quality.

CHANGES.

Two staff sergeants and four constables were re-engaged during the year. Within the same period, one officer, two staff sergeants, two sergeants and seven constables were transferred to this division from other posts. On the other hand, one sergeant was transferred to the Yukon, and one corporal and eight constables to the depot. In addition, one constable was discharged at the expiration of his term of service, one bought his discharge, and four others were permitted to leave the force, to join the South Africa Constabulary, and one died.

HEALTH.

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

DEATHS.

I am sorry to have to record one death in the division, viz.:—that of Reg. No. 1353 Constable Timothy Lucey, who died at Onion Lake on May 17 last, from some disorder of the kidneys, after an illness which lasted barely a fortnight.

DESERTIONS.

There were no desertions from the division during the year.

HORSES.

When I arrived and took over the command of the division last May, I found the horses here few in number and generally used up. This was accounted for by the fact that the work done by them, owing to the exigencies of the small-pox quarantine, was beyond their strength. I am glad to say, however, that matters have much improved.

During the year one remount was purchased and twenty-two horses were received from the depot. Eight were cast and sold out of the service, and seven more that are also cast will be sold.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms in use in this division are in the same condition as those in the force generally, i.e., pretty well worn out, and they should be replaced at an early date by other weapons of a better and improved type.

The ammunition is complete and in good condition.

ARTILLERY.

I have in my charge one 9-pounder muzzle-loading gun, and two 7-pounder brass guns.

The 9-pounder and its carriage are in fair order, and with some necessary repairs could soon be got ready for service. The carriages of the 7-pounders, however, are worn out and unfit for further service.

The harness, though old, is in good order and repair. The ammunition also is very old and from its appearance is I think unfit for use.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness in use in the division is generally very old, and the leather perished, necessitating repairs after each occasion on which it has been used on a trip. The bulk of it requires to be renewed and at an early date.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of the division is worn out, and with few exceptions requires to be renewed before the coming season.

FORAGE.

The oats supplied this year are of excellent quality, and reasonable in price, costing only from twenty-seven to thirty-four cents per bushel.

The hay supplied this year is also of good quality and reasonable, the price being five dollars and ninety cents per ton.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The Government telegraph from Qu'Appelle to Edmonton passes through Battleford, at which point there is an office. There is also a telephone service between the barracks and different parts of the town, which is not, however, at the present time very efficient.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire engine, complete with all hose appliances, is kept in a small house next to the well, which is in the centre of the square. There are three tanks of water in various positions in the inclosure, the capacity of which I am unable to accurately vouch for. As far as possible the necessary precautions are taken against the outbreak of fires, and the buildings are supplied with fire ladders, babcocks, fire buckets and water barrels.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the post is drawn from a well by means of a pump driven by a wind mill, which is useful and answers its purpose so long as there is wind enough to drive it, but as at present no tank has been supplied for the storage of water, there is a scarcity of this very necessary commodity when the wind fails which becomes at times, to say the least, very inconvenient. This would be obviated by the erection of a suitable tank made to hold from one to two days' supply.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

On account of the wet season the roads during the past year have been very heavy and muddy, otherwise, owing to the improvements put on them, they are in a fair and passable condition.

Credit is due to the North-west government for the exertions they have made to improve both the roads and bridges in this district, as will be shown hereunder.

On the Onion Lake trail, on the north side, the following improvements have been effected:—An addition has been built on the Flammand bridge at Jackfish Lake, a new one has been erected over Charett's Creek, another over Englishman's River, one over Pipestone's Creek, and one over Old Man's Creek.

On the Battleford and Jackfish Road, the 'narrows' of Jackfish Lake have been bridged. On the Saskatoon Road, a new bridge has been built over the West Branch Creek, and on this same trail twenty-two bridges and culverts have been repaired and improved, and where necessary, regraded.

One bridge is required over the Little Red Deer on the Onion Lake Road, and when this has been erected that road will then be fully bridged and in a good passable condition.

FERRIES.

There is a government steam ferry which plies between the north and south banks of the Saskatchewan River, but owing to the formation of numerous sand-bars in the river, which are continually shifting, the service is not as efficient as it might be if steps were taken to keep the bars moving, which I am given to understand is a very simple matter to do.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The license system is in force in this district, and from what I have been able to learn, the law regarding it has been respected and observed.

I have punished several persons for selling liquor to Indians, but no infringement other than this has been brought under my notice.

GLANDERS, LUMPY JAW, AND TYPHOID FEVER.

I am glad to be able to report that no cases of glanders were brought to my notice during the year. One case of lumpy jaw, however, was reported and dealt with by the veterinary staff sergeant, who also treated sixteen cases of typhoid, all of which recovered.

SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

Owing to its distance from railway communication only a few new settlers came into the district during the past year. Some delegates, however, passed through the country and expressed themselves as well pleased with the outlook, and their visit will, I think, bear fruit in the future, especially as it is now understood that in all probability railway facilities will be given next year.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

There are many ranches scattered over the various parts of the country which are said to be thriving.

Cattle and horses do well, and there appear to be good openings for men of means and energy to enter largely into the business of horse and cattle rearing.

CREAMERIES.

There is only one creamery at work in this district which is a private concern, the owner of which supplies the police butter, which is of excellent quality.

GAME.

Ducks, geese, prairie chickens and partridges were very plentiful this year, as also were antelope in some parts of the district. It is said that rabbits, according to their custom, are again increasing.

FISHERIES.

I am informed that both whitefish and lake trout are very plentiful in some parts. The police render any assistance required by the fishery inspector when called upon.

RAILWAYS.

At present there is no railway in my district.

Saskatoon, ninety miles distant from Battleford, is at present the nearest point where railway facilities can be obtained.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the division cannot be said to be in good order, as most of it is very old and practically worn out, and requires renewing.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

We have just received thirty iron cots which will be a comfort to the men, and will add greatly to the appearance of the barrack rooms.

The rest of the furniture is complete.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BARRACKS.

Some slight repairs were effected by our own carpenter as a temporary measure, but much still requires to be done in the way of repairs and improvements at this post.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

INDIANS AND HALF-BREEDS.

The conduct generally of the Indians in this district has been good. Four only have been punished during the past year—one for supplying liquor to Indians, and three were committed for 'drunk and disorderly.'

Relief in the way of free rations has been given to destitute half-breeds during the year, amounting to between \$10 and \$15 per month.

CANTEEN.

A canteen is maintained at this post, which has been placed on a better footing than it was, and is now doing well, and is a convenience to the members of the division.

INSPECTIONS.

The division has been inspected twice during the year—first by the Assistant Commissioner in December last, and the second time by yourself in the middle of November, 1901.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am glad to say that no prairie fires have occurred in this district during the past year, and as snow is now on the ground, I think that all danger this season is over.

MILEAGE.

The total number of miles travelled by the horses of the division during the past year was 53,540.

CRIME.

I am glad to say that no crimes of a serious nature have occurred here during the past year. The only one which could be so classed was a case of cutting with a knife in a drunken affray, which has been sent up for trial.

I attach a classified summary of the cases dealt with during the year in which the nature of the crime is set forth; but I have further to say that I believe that in the district there are a number of crimes committed, particularly with regard to horses and cattle, which cannot be traced home to the offenders. Horses, and especially cattle, disappear, leaving no clue behind to enable the owners to bring forward a case, the supposition being that the animals are killed by wandering Indians or half-breeds. Several such cases have been reported to me, but beyond the fact of the disappearance, the owner had no clue or information to give which would have enabled me to take the necessary action. I think that the weakness of the division in this district during the past two years, which prevented an efficient system of patrols from being established, is a cause of a great deal of the undiscovered crime.

The total number of crimes dealt with was 36, and the number of prisoners confined in the guard-room was 18.

No lunatics came under my notice during the year.

CLASSIFIED Summary of cases in 'C' Division District for the year 1901.

Classification.	Cases.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, not tried, &c.	Remarks.
Offence against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	4	4		
Indians drunk	6	4	2	
Offences against the person—				
Assault	8	7		1 waiting.
Offences against property—				
Cattle stealing.....	2		1	1 waiting.
Theft.....	5	1	4	
Forgery.....	1	1		
False pretenses.....	1			1 waiting.
Offences against public morals—				
Drunk and disorderly.....	3	3		
Creating a disturbance.....	1	1		
Offences against North-west Territories ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	3	2	1	
Liquor license.....	2	2		
Totals	38	25	8	

INCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

An outbreak of small-pox took place at the commencement of March in the Onion Lake district, which extended up to St. Paul des Métis. On the receipt of the news here, a party consisting of a non-commissioned officer and two men was at once sent to Onion Lake, and as the disease spread, further reinforcements were despatched, amounting in all to one sergeant, one corporal and nine constables. One corporal was stationed at St. Paul des Métis. A strict quarantine was established, and all necessary steps taken, as far as possible, to prevent the spreading of the disease, such as disinfesting the houses and isolating the patients. Two doctors were sent by Dr. Patterson, one to Onion Lake and one to St. Paul des Métis, when the police surgeon was recalled.

At the end of February, a prisoner named Francois Hamlin, who escaped from Fort Saskatchewan on July 18, 1900, was recaptured by the Onion Lake detachment and brought in to headquarters, and from there taken to Regina.

A sad accident occurred on July 18, when a boy named Oliver was drowned in the Saskatchewan River near the ferry landing. A party was sent to try and recover the body, but owing to the high water the search was unsuccessful.

On July 11, Mr. Smart, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, paid a visit to Battleford. He travelled from Prince Albert on the north side of the river, and was met by myself at Redberry Lake, and from there driven to Battleford, which place he left next day en route for Saskatoon.

On September 17, a party consisting of one officer, two staff sergeants, one sergeant and sixteen rank and file, with twenty-two horses, left this post for Regina for the purpose of forming part of the escort provided for their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

On November 12, Sergeant Parker, Constable Clisby and a hired special left Saskatoon in pursuit of certain Indians who were under suspicion of having killed cattle and also cut down telegraph poles near Humboldt. This party succeeded in capturing one of the suspects who was handed over to Sergeant Bird of 'F' Division,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

as the party was operating out of its own district. They returned to Saskatoon after the completion of this duty, leaving the further action in the case in the hands of 'F' Division.

In view of the fact that two railways are about to come into this district, which will cause an influx of a mixed population, it is apparent that this division should be of such a strength, and state of efficiency, as will enable it to cope with the work that it will be called upon to perform.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH, Supt., *Commanding 'G' Division.*

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. B. MOFFATT, COMMANDING 'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, MAPLE CREEK, Dec. 9, 1901

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following, my report, as commanding 'A' Division and the Maple Creek District, for the year ended November 30, 1901.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The winter of 1900-1 passed off as a very successful one. A very unusual summer followed by a very wet autumn, and a heavy fall of snow towards the end of November, led most to expect the worst, and rather to dread the months following, however, matters turned out well. There were no prolonged periods of cold and very little snow, as a result stock did well until the spring of the year, then the lack of snow caused some suffering from want of water and the grass not coming on quickly. These wants were seasonably remedied by a steady and plentiful rain fall, under the influences of which grass came on most abundantly, and I think that no more plentiful hay crop was ever cut. On account of the rapid growth of grass, the commencing of the cutting of hay upon government lands, which usually begins on July 25, was this year allowed on July 8.

What was of benefit to the prairie, also exercised its influence upon the cultivated lands, the result being an unusually plentiful return of grain and vegetables. I must not omit to say that, though in the minority, there were some sufferers, heavy losers by hail.

We were visited by hail storms on several occasions, they were, however, not general, but passing over strips of the country, flattened out everything that came in their way. A crop here would be destroyed while that of a neighbour adjoining would escape uninjured.

The hailstones were of a most unusual size, but those which fell here were nothing to those at higher altitudes.

Several cases of mange and lumpy jaw were reported by the patrols, but stock owners when spoken to, took up and quarantined infected animals at once.

A more serious trouble was the outbreak of anthrax at Swift Current on the ranche of the Canada Land and Ranche Co.

The company sustained a heavy loss, but the early grappling with the disease and the stringent measures taken for quarantining overcame it.

There have been a few cases of glanders, principally in the Medicine Hat District. Animals found infected have been destroyed by the veterinary inspectors in their respective Districts.

There was an outbreak of small-pox in this place last winter, fortunately of a very mild type, it did not spread much, and no deaths resulted, the most serious inconvenience being the quarantining of the district which affected the business interests of the place somewhat.

Sheep seem to have taken quite a hold this year, with a result that some 8,552 have been brought in from the south. Next year will, I think, see a greatly increased number imported. Cattlemen are very much opposed to this.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

For exports and imports of stock see attached statement.

The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to the territories was an event of no small importance to the country generally, and to the force in particular in the furnishing of the escort, and I was pleased to be able to convey to those members of the division under Inspector Baker, who formed one troop, your expression of satisfaction at the manner in which they performed the duties required of them. The people in the different places along the railway were somewhat disappointed at not seeing anything of the Royal visitors when passing on their return journey from the coast. Here the station was decorated and quite an expectant crowd had gathered on the platform but the trains passed without stopping.

The strike of the C.P.R. trackmen in the summer, which lasted some twelve weeks, was a great inconvenience, and though the company must, no doubt, have been losers, it was not through criminal damage to property, our men having been on duty at different points while it lasted.

CRIME.

By comparing the classified summary of crimes which accompanies this, with that for last year, it will be observed that there has been quite an increase in the number of cases, not merely those entered, but also in those in which the defendants were convicted. The increase is happily not in crimes of a serious nature, but can be classified almost entirely under the vagrancy sections of the Crimin al Code.

On September 26, it was reported to the non-commissioned officer in charge at Medicine Hat that a man named Sam Larson had come across from Montana, bringing with him a number of horses which he and had put across the river a few miles up and had himself come down and crossed near the town by the ferry. This man Larson some years previously had been living in the Medicine Hat district and so was known there.

The non-commissioned officer above mentioned, Reg. No. 619, Staff-Sergt. Allen, knew Larson, and knew, further, that he was a bad character and was 'wanted' in Montana. He therefore, with Mr. Walton, sub-collector of customs, took immediate steps towards effecting his arrest. It was at this time that Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, were making their journey, and several of the men from the division having been taken to form portion of the Royal Escort, I was rather short handed. With such men as were available, however, we managed to track Larson and get his horses from him one by one, until he was finally left afoot, and the Royal Escort being no longer required, an officer, Inspector Baker, with additional men, took up the trail and Larson was captured on October 3. He appeared before Messrs. Crosskill and Cochran, two Justices of the Peace, the following day, on a charge of evading the customs, and was remanded until the 9th, when he came up again, and having been tried, was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of \$50 and costs, or, in default of payment, one month's imprisonment at hard labour. He chose the latter alternative and was brought down here to undergo his sentence. This man Larson is a desperate character, as I have above stated, and there is a warrant out for him in Montana for assault in the first degree, which, being an extraditable offence, Sheriff Crawford from Fort Benton had come over for the purpose of going through the necessary formalities with a view to taking him back. Larson, having a month's imprisonment to undergo, would, it was thought, make this all right, and the required action for extradition was taken. I am sorry to have to report, though, that on the night of October 22, between 6 and 6.30 o'clock, Larson made his escape from the guard-room and, despite every effort to recapture him, made his way out of the country and has not since been caught. His brother, Henry Larson, is now in the guard-room here on a charge of horse-stealing, but his case has not yet been heard. He remains on remand.

There was another escape no later than last month, when a prisoner who had been committed for trial at Medicine Hat on a charge of theft, jumped from the car while on the way here under escort. He took the leap when the train was on its way up hill to Dunmore and was in consequence running at a low rate of speed. This man was recaptured that afternoon and is now in the guard-room.

There was one offence under the Brand Ordinance which resulted in a conviction, and of which I wish to make special mention. In August last, the American round-up had come across here hunting up their strays, and on the 7th of that month they had camped near the Ten Mile Police detachment. It was noticed that a cow bearing the W. W. brand, belonging to Wm. Wallace, a Montana stockowner, seemed loath to leave the bunch of Canadian stock from which she had been taken. Something was suspected and she was allowed to go loose, whereupon she made straight to the Canadian cattle from among which a calf came out to her. This was noticed by police who were there and others. Upon examining the calf it was found to have been branded 2 P.D., the brand of one Henry Marshall, a rancher in the vicinity. There was not a doubt about the cow being the mother of the calf, and it was taken away without any objection being raised by Marshall.

One of the men from the detachment came in here and reported, laying an information against Marshall. The case came up for trial before Inspector Baker, J.P., and the defendant having been found guilty was fined \$75 and costs, which he paid.

What I wish to bring out is that the offence which I have here described is nothing less than cattle stealing, and in a ranching country, which this unquestionably is, stock raising being the industry, I do not think that it should be possible for an offender to escape with a fine, imprisonment without any option, even for a short term would have a much more deterrent effect. I must say, however, that I believe it to be a fact that the manipulating of brands goes on to a greater or less extent throughout the country and that the offences have been condoned by the owners of the animals operated upon.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

The evil of American cattle ranging this side of the 'Line' still exists though there have been but few complaints. Canadian stock, both cattle and horses, find their way into our neighbour's territory, not to the same extent as we are intruded upon but in about the same proportion. The impossibility of preventing such intrusions is recognized and assistance has been rendered on both sides in the rounding up and returning of stock to their respective side of parallel 49°. Unhappily, however, opportunities for such crooked work, as I described above, through the improper use of the brand are thus offered and taken advantage of.

At the last sitting of the court here, which was on the 5th and 6th of November, before Judge Scott, there were five cases in connection with stock. The first to be heard was a charge against a man named John Hastie, a rancher living near here, of cattle stealing, in selling a steer, the property of J. H. Spencer, of Medicine Hat. The hide of the animal was brought up in evidence and bore Spencer's brand unmistakably, but notwithstanding this the result was an acquittal.

The next case was one of horse stealing, in which J. Pierce, Jr., was the defendant. This young fellow, little more than a lad, was arrested at Battleford on a warrant issued at Medicine Hat. He was found guilty, but was permitted to go under suspended sentence, bonds to be given for his appearing any time within the next three years if called upon. There is another charge of horse stealing against him which will be heard when next the court sits at Medicine Hat.

A case against A. McConnell who was committed for trial on a charge of cattle stealing was adjourned until next court, while a fourth, wherein T. M. Palmer, for fraudulent cattle dealing, was the defendant, was dismissed, the prosecutor not appearing.

QUARANTINE.

The district is still under quarantine so far as the shipment of cattle is concerned. None of these can be exported nor in fact loaded upon cars for transport until they have first been examined by a duly appointed veterinary inspector. I think that there should be another inspector for this district. At

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

present there are but two, namely, Dr. Hargrave, V.S., who lives at Medicine Hat and whose district extends from Stair in the west of Medicine Hat to Walsh in the east, both inclusive, and Staff Sergt. Coristine of this force who takes in the railway from this place to, and including, Rush Lake. During the shipping season the stretch named with its various points is rather more than these officials can look after as demands for their services are frequently made from two or more points at the same time. The rule of first come first served obtains, and while the fairest, causes some grumbling on the part of impatient shippers. All live stock brought in by trail from the south is closely examined either here or at Medicine Hat. Sheep coming in are held south of the Hills and the inspector goes there for the purpose of examining them.

At Ten Mile Detachment there is a quarantine ground and a sheep corral of wire netting, and iron posts were sent up for that place by the Department of Agriculture. It was put up this season as notice was given of the intended bringing in of sheep. Over 6,000 head were examined there and though the corral was found better than nothing it is not adapted to the work. An inclosure for the purpose should be close so that sheep cannot see through it.

Under the head of 'Customs' I give the number of animals imported by trail from the south through this outport, they were all examined and found free from disease, and the necessary certificate to that effect given to the owners.

CUSTOMS.

The work of an outport was carried out here and all duty collected forwarded to the Port of Lethbridge. The following are the numbers of different stock brought in from the south by both settlers, under free entry and others. Horses, 492; cattle, 113 and sheep, 8,552.

INDIANS.

There is but little to be said with reference to Indians, there being no more than a few stragglers, who are non-treaty. They earn a precarious living in various ways, the polishing and selling of buffalo horns being their chief occupation. Quite a number of Indians passed through here this summer on their way from Battleford and the north and from Duck Lake, they had passes and were on their way to a 'Sun Dance' which was to come off at Havre in Montana.

There were but six breaches of the Indian Act, all connected with liquor and resulting in convictions.

STRENGTH OF DIVISION.

The nominal strength of the division is 40 all told, this, as can readily be understood, with the increasing number of settlers, and the extent of country throughout which they are located is hardly sufficient, and I trust that it may be found possible to slightly increase it.

Inspector Baker's transfer to this division in February last afforded me the assistance of a second officer which was very much required, the previous year I having been alone (the absence of officers in South Africa rendering it impossible to give me a second) enabled me fully to appreciate it.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

DETACHMENTS.

There has not been any change made in the detachments, which are :—

	Men.	HORSES.	
		Saddle.	Team.
Maple Creek Village.....	1	1	
Medicine Hat	2		2
Swift Current.....	1	1	
Medicine Lodge.....	3	3	2
Ten Mile.....	3	3	2
Farwell.....	1	1	
East End.....	3	3	2

All the above detachments are well situated and in localities where they can patrol to the best advantage, with one exception, namely, Farwell, and I would suggest a change there. In its present place, though there is an increasing number of settlers in the vicinity, Farwell is out of the way, that is, that unlike the other outposts to the south of the Hills, it is not on any travelled trail from the south. During the two past summers quite a number of intending settlers and others have come in from Montana, notably from the town of Havre, which lies due south of this place on the Great Northern Railway, and passing by the east end of Davis' Lake leave Farwell away to the eastward. Though there would not be the slightest difficulty for parties coming in with dutiable goods in the shape of live stock to avoid police detachments, these are more or less of a check as all travellers are stopped, their outfits checked, and directions given to report here.

I would, therefore, suggest the removal of Farwell detachment from where it is to some suitable point on the trail referred to, and that instead of having one man only its strength be increased to three. There should also be one or more detachments to the north of us.

HEALTH.

I submit herewith the report of Dr. Deane, who, practicing in the village of Maple Creek, attends the division medically at this post and all detachments, with the exceptions of Medicine Hat and Medicine Lodge, arrangements having been made with Dr. Calder, a resident at the former, for the medical care of the men at these places.

CLOTHING.

The abolition of several of the old articles of kit and the introduction of others which the new dress regulations are to bring about will be a great improvement, and much appreciated.

DRILL.

Drill both, mounted and dismounted, was carried on here throughout the early part of the year regularly, and again later for the purpose of perfecting the men required to form part of the escort for His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The annual practice with both carbine and revolver was carried on as opportunities offered, but through force of circumstances had to be extended over a considerable period.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The calls upon the division for duties of unusually long periods such as the railway strike, the Royal Visit referred to above, and the chasing of the prisoner Larson all interfered with its speedy carrying out.

Reg. No. 1985 Sergt. Macleod made the top score at both carbine and revolver practice, 205 and 150 respectively.

I cannot too strongly condemn the ammunition of the Dominion Cartridge Company's make. This was used at revolver practice. With it misfires were frequent, it being a rare instance to discharge the six shots from the revolver without one or more occurring, while their penetrating power is little more than sufficient to put a ball through an inch board. At the longest range the ball would stop at a second thickness on the back of the target.

Reg. No. 3446 S. Sergt. Coristine received a rather severe injury to his right eye while at practice, but whether it was due to the cartridge or the carbine cannot be determined. Dr. Deane in his report mentions the extent of the hurt.

TRANSPORT.

The transport at the post is all in good order.
The sleighs are all that are required.

FORAGE.

Our contract for oats during last year was in the hands of the Calgary Milling Company, Ltd., of Calgary.

This year a contract has been made with Messrs. Dixon Bros., merchants, in the village here. They will make delivery in quantities as required.

The oats which they purpose delivering have been grown in the neighbourhood, the season, as I have already stated, having been very profitable to such of the settlers who, with their ranching, also put in seed.

The hay at the post was this year put in by weight instead of by measurement as formerly, and is of first class quality.

TELEPHONE.

Two new instruments were sent by the department from Ottawa for the line between barracks and the village, and are a vast improvement on those which we had been using. One of the old ones is still in use in the guard room, which is switched on during the night or whenever the office is closed.

RAILROADS, ASSISTANCE TO.

Assistance for the protection of their property was asked for by the C.P.R. during the trackmen's strike, and was furnished.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The harness I cannot say much for. The heavy harness is not in what might be classed as very good order. Sergt. Forbes, who was sent here from Regina for the purpose, overhauled all there was in the division, with the exception of two sets which were at East End and Medicine Lodge detachments. These could not be brought in.

RATIONS.

We are again for 1901-2 being supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

HORSES.

The division's strength in horses is forty-seven of which twenty-five are team and twenty-two saddle.

Twelve remounts were purchased during the year which it may be said are all doing well, though unavoidably subjected to work which must naturally have been extremely trying.

PATROLS.

Each detachment patrolled its district regularly. Local patrols were sent out from district headquarters, whenever men were available, to districts not touched by detachments.

Two patrols were made to the Red Deer Forks, the settlers en route being visited. Special patrols were made from East End Post to Pelletier's Lake, also from Ten Mile to Milk River and East along the boundary. On the whole the district was patrolled to a greater extent than during former years.

With respect to the buildings there is little to be gone into in the way of estimate that was not dealt with last year, but, I would urge the advisability of providing for the placing of the various houses on stone foundations as early during the summer of 1902 as possible, more especially those that have cellars, in fact I consider that the cellar underneath the division mess kitchen, and possibly the Commanding Officers quarters, cannot be looked to too soon, for owing to the very small space between their walls and those of the buildings above them, their caving in causes a more rapid settling of such buildings.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. MOFFATT,

Supt. Commanding 'A' Division.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

EXPORTS.

From.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Wool.
Maple Creek	4,060	412	4,343	.....
Medicine Hat	4,821	799	4,468	171,750
Swift Current	38	34	1,600	.....
Gull Lake	36	.....	.....	.....
Rush Lake	2,067	130	.....	.....
Totals	11,022	1,375	10,411	171,750

IMPORTS.

At.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.
Maple Creek	4,309	207	1,039
Medicine Hat	10,508	1,257	117
Swift Current	87	.....	80
Rush Lake	395	.....	.....
Totals	15,299	1,464	1,236

NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

DISTRIBUTION.

PLACE.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.		
									Saddle.	Team.	Totals.
Maple Creek	1	1	2	1	2	13	3	23	12	17	29
Medicine Hat .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	2
Swift Current .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Medicine Lodge .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3	3	2	5
Ten Mile .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	2	5
Farwell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
East End .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	2	3
Town Station .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
	1	1	3	2	2	25	3	37	24	23	47

"A" DIVISION.

CLASSIFIED summary of cases entered, and convictions obtained, during the year ended 30th November, 1901.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Assault	13	9	4	
Offences against property—				
Bringing stolen property into Canada	2		1	Awaiting trial, 1.
Theft.....	11	8	2	Awaiting trial, 1.
Forgery.....	1		1	
Horse stealing	4	1	1	Awaiting trial, 2.
Cattle stealing	4		3	Awaiting trial, 1.
Fraud.....	1		1	
Allowing dogs to worry cattle.....	1		1	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	1		1	
Riding bicycle on sidewalk.....	3	3		
Offences against Customs Act—				
Evasion payment of customs.....	1	1		
Aiding and abetting evasion.....	1		1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly, &c.....	79	79		
Vagrancy.....	21	20	1	
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	7	7		
Frequenter.....	3	2	1	
Using abusive language.....	2	2		
" threatening ".....	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Indian drunks.....	2	2		
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	2	2		
Liquor in possession.....	2	2		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	6	6		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from custody.....	1			Awaiting trial, 1.
Refusing information to census enumerator.....	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1		
Offences against N. W. T. ordinances—				
Insanity.....	2	1	1	
Masters and servants.....	11	9	2	
Health.....	1	1		
Hawkers.....	1	1		
Liquor ordinance.....	2	2		
Prairie fire.....	2	2		
Brand ordinance.....	1	1		
Game ".....	1		1	
	192	164	22	

Nov. 30, 1900. In gaol..... 1
 Received December 1, 1900, to Nov. 30, 1901..... 55

 Total..... 56
 *Discharged..... 51

Nov. 30, 1901. Remaining..... 5

*Of these 3 were lunatics.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT JOSEPH HOWE, COMMANDING
'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, MACLEOD, November 30, 1901.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police.
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render you my report for the past year.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

On June 11, I took over the command of the district from Inspector Moodie. The year just passed has been very favourable for ranchers and the country generally has been blessed with prosperity. The winter losses in cattle were comparatively small, the principal being two year heifers dying in calving in the spring, owing to the weak condition they were in from want of proper feed.

The weather generally has been all that could be desired. A severe hail storm passed over the immediate district on August 8, but no damage was reported to crops, &c.

During the first week of September, a heavy snow storm fell over the Cardston district, which damaged the crops to some extent.

More settlers have come into this district during the past year than in any previous years, they appear to be of a good class.

The price of horses has increased and ranchers are turning their attention to horse breeding, which, owing to the low prices for the past three or four years has been neglected.

There have been more cattle exported for beef out of the district this year than in any previous year, a large number of dogies or eastern cattle have been imported and are doing well on the ranges.

Recruiting for the South African Constabulary commenced here and at Pincher Creek on February 21, when 26 recruits were enrolled, including 10 constables of this division, who were given a free discharge. They left here for Ottawa on February 28.

On April 1, the Macleod Coroner was called to Pincher Creek to hold an inquest on a Chinaman found dead in his shack, he died of heart failure.

At about 1 p.m., of April 2, a very high wind from the west set in and blew down part of the wagon shed on the south side.

An accident occurred at the Macleod Hotel on April 16, at which time it was quarantined for small-pox, while a man named Simon Palmer, who was a guest there, was leaning over the balcony rail it gave way, and he fell on the top of his head, causing concussion of the brain; he died the following day.

Colonel Dent, of the Imperial Service, arrived here on June 24, to purchase remounts for the army. He purchased 105 head, and at Pincher Creek on the 27th purchased 57. He was very much pleased with the class of horses shown him, and decided, owing to the short notice given of his coming, that he would return on August 5, when some five or six hundred were shown him, out of which he purchased 124 head. I gave him every assistance both here, and at Pincher Creek.

Drs. Bell and Codd arrived here on September 3, and on the 4th and 5th sat as a medical board hearing cases of claims for compassionate allowance for men wounded in South Africa.

On September 20, I left here with three officers and forty-two N.C. officers and men for Calgary by trail to take part in the review by the Duke of Cornwall and York on the 28th. Supt. Deane and twenty N.C. officers and men of 'K' Division accompanied us on the line of march. We had very unpleasant weather during the trip and arrived in Calgary on 23rd and went into camp.

On October 1, a Peigan Indian named 'Strong Buffalo' was found dead on the Peigan reserve. I sent St. Sergt. Hilliard to investigate the case and Dr. Forbes, who was then acting as medical officer for the Indians, examined him, and found his neck broken, and from the indications of the ground it appeared that his horse had fallen and rolled over him. The coroner did not think it necessary to hold an inquest on him.

On October 5, an ex-policeman named Edward Denne died very suddenly at the McCrae Bros. ranche from heart failure. The N.W.M.P. Veterans Association took charge of the body and buried him the following day.

On October 13, I received a telegram from Dr. Malcolmson of Blairmore, stating that he was bringing down a lunatic by train. I sent Asst. Surgeon Haultain to meet the train, and he brought him to our hospital. His name is Eugene Costonguay, he had attempted to cut his throat. He remained in hospital until fit to travel, when he was committed to the Brandon Asylum, and left for there under escort on November 5.

During the strike on the C.P.R., I stationed a N.C. officer and constable at Cowley as instructed by you. The majority of the section men over the Crow's Nest branch kept to their work during the strike and no damage to the track or rolling stock was done.

Blairmore on the C. N. railway is virtually a new town. Adjoining Blairmore is Franktown, a mining town which sprang into existence in the past six months. It was started by Mr. Frank of Montana, who has bought large coal interests there. The town is rapidly going ahead. Mr. Gebo is manager for the mines and at present there are 175 men employed by him.

The McLaren lumber mill about four miles above Blairmore employs about sixty men.

Cardston, which is the centre of the Mormon settlement is a flourishing town with a population of about 1,000, doing a great quantity of mercantile and other business. It was incorporated last July, and now enjoys a mayor and town council. Mr. Charles Ora Card, one of the pioneers of this settlement was justly honoured by being selected the first mayor. Mountain View, Etna, Leavitt, Caldwell and Taylorville are villages in the district, and are rapidly assuming fair proportions. These people have worked wonders in the Cardston district since their immigration into Canada, and I feel sure they will continue to be of great benefit to the country. They possess pluck, determination and thrift, and are determined to succeed, and this portion of Southern Alberta bids fair to be a well populated and thoroughly prosperous community before many years. The proposed extension of the St. Mary's River Railway from Spring Coulee to Cardston, will be a great boon to these people, but many think that an extension of the Calgary and Edmonton line from Macleod to the boundary line would be of still greater benefit. There are only two hotels in this settlement and these are at Cardston. A poll is to be held at the end of this month for the purpose of deciding whether or not liquor licenses shall be granted in the district, and as the great majority of voters are Mormons who are adverse to the use of liquor, the probability is that the sale will be prohibited in the Cardston district.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

On March the 11th, a case of small-pox was reported in the family of Mr. Stedman, in town, and another case on March 19 in that of ex-constable Macdonald. Three of his children had been running about the town suffering from a mild form of the disease for several days before being examined by a doctor.

On April 12, the Macleod Hotel was quarantined for small-pox, one of the guests, a C. P. R. operator, being found there suffering from the disease. He was moved to the isolated hospital and the rest of the guests being kept under quarantine for sixteen days, when they were released after being thoroughly disinfected by the health officer.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

At the request of the town council two men were sent to assist the special constables sworn in by that body.

There are at present two cases of diphtheria in town. Both of them have been quarantined by the health officer, Dr. Kennedy.

Inspector Davidson reports two cases of chicken-pox at Pincher Creek on November 21, they have been isolated. One of them, a family named Jackson, being utterly destitute, I instructed Inspector Davidson to supply them with rations for their immediate wants and reported the case to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture at Regina.

PATROLS.

On May 24, Sergt. Major Genereux with three constables and a pack outfit left to patrol into the Livingstone range, it having been reported that cattle and horses stolen off the prairie were driven in there and cached. It appears that this was an old story. The patrol returned on June 21, and reported that no horses or cattle were seen, neither could they find out that any one had seen, or heard of, horses or cattle ever being in there.

Inspectors Davidson and Irwin have patrolled the Pincher Creek, St. Mary's and Cardston districts, and officers from the post have patrolled the northern part of the district, reports of which have been forwarded to you from time to time.

INDIANS.

The behaviour of the Indians of the Blood and Peigan reserves has been very good. The Bloods have put up large contracts of hay during the past summer, the principal being the Cochrane Ranche Co., 800 tons, and the Brown Ranche Co. 400 tons, and lots of smaller contracts. They sold quite a lot around the town. They are, however, not allowed to sell hay without a permit from the agent, and when they cannot produce it the police take the money they get for the hay and send it to the agent from whom I suppose they subsequently receive it. They are quiet and well behaved when about the town, but have a natural fondness for liquor which they manage to get, and are extremely reticent and evasive as to where they get it, making a conviction against the one who supplies it very difficult. Both reserves were paid their treaty on the 5th and 6th of November and during the time they were trading in town there was quite a lot of drunkenness among them. I had four of our Indian scouts on duty under Sergt. Camies in town, and cannot speak too highly of the way in which they did their work, especially 'Peigan Frank' who has no friends when duty has to be done.

The Blood Indians have sold over 1,000 head of ponies this year to eastern buyers who ship them east where they find a ready market. They are breeding larger horses.

Indians are doing remarkably well with the cattle issued to them by the department, some having from 50 to 75 head.

There have been 45 convictions against Indians for being drunk, and 25 persons brought to trial for supplying liquor to them, resulting in a conviction of 17.

CROPS.

I am glad to report that the crops throughout this district are excellent, in the Cardston district the yield of fall wheat averaging 35 bushels to the acre, while some went as high as 50 bushels. The irrigation ditch in this district was not required this season. In the Pincher Creek district the average yield of fall wheat was 45 bushels, and oats 65 bushels. The root crops were fairly good. The farmers in this district say this has been one of the best years they have seen. Threshing is still going on all over the district.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The veterinary staff of this division have been kept very busy during the past year, Insp. Burnett, V.S., being away a good deal of the time engaged in examining remounts for the force, and Staff Sergeant Fraser inspecting cattle and horses for export. Eight thousand and fifteen head of cattle and 1,756 head of horses were inspected for export to eastern and western markets.

On the 5th, 6th and 7th November, Inspector Burnett inspected 41,565 sheep imported by Knight & Sons, from Montana. These sheep were corralled at Lonely Valley on the boundary line and were found to be free from any contagious disease.

On November 13, Inspector Burnett left for Lonely Valley to inspect another importation of sheep from Montana, numbering 17,731, which were found to be free from contagious disease. They were imported by C. McCarty.

Staff Sergeant Cotter, in charge of the St. Mary's detachment, inspects all cattle, horses, &c., coming in from Montana, and has performed this duty very efficiently, as no animals suffering from diseases of a contagious or infectious nature have come to my knowledge in this district. He performs this work in addition to his police duties, but gets no pay for it, as he is not a qualified veterinary surgeon. He collects all fees for the inspection of animals.

One constable went with each of the rounds up in this district, viz., Pincher Creek, Mosquito Creek, Oxley and Willow Creeks, and only five cases of mange were found. These were taken up by the owners, and treated, and seven cases of lumpy jaw were destroyed.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Staff-Sergeant Hilliard, at Stand Off Detachment, is the preventive officer appointed by the customs department to enforce the Customs Act among the Blood Indians.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the men of this division has been very good on the whole. Four men were dismissed from the force by your orders for drunkenness.

DESERTIONS.

Reg. No. 3568 while on duty at Lethbridge, deserted on May 14.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The division has been drilled, both mounted and dismounted, whenever possible, a large number of the N.C. officers and men on detachment were brought in for the Duke of York's escort, when practically the whole division were drilled together for the first time.

Lectures on police duties have been given by myself and other officers during the summer.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The whole division has been put through the annual target practice, and, with one or two exceptions, all went through the preliminary practice.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

This division is armed with the Lee Metford Carbine, which are in good order. The Enfield revolvers are old and the rifling worn out.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The Dominion make cartridges for the Enfield revolver is of very inferior make, and it is impossible to do good shooting with it.

HEALTH OF DIVISION.

The health of the division has been excellent.

On April 12, Inspector Moodie sent Staff-Sergeant Stewart to investigate a reported case of small-pox, in a family named Marlowe, living on a ranche about six miles from here. He reported to Acting Asst. Surgeon Forbes that there was small-pox in the family, and that he had been in touch with it. Dr. Forbes ordered him and the teamster to be quarantined. They were quarantined for sixteen days and then thoroughly disinfected and returned to duty.

Reg. No. 3409 Const. J. B. Hay, accidentally shot himself at Kipp on the 1st of November. In taking off his cartridge belt the revolver dropped out of the holster and the hammer striking the floor, caused the discharge of the cartridge, the bullet entering the leg above the ankle, and coming out just above the calf. He will suffer no permanent disability.

CHANGES IN STRENGTH

Gain.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Staff-Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.
Engaged						1	14	15
Re-engaged after leaving						4		4
Re-engaged without leaving			3	1	2	5		11
From other Divisions	1	5	3	2		21	1	33
	1	5	6	3	2	31	15	63

Loss.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Staff-Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.
Discharged					1	1	21	23
Discharged free, S. A. C.						10		10
Purchased						2		2
Deserted						1		1
Dismissed						4		4
To other Divisions		1	3		1	12		17
		1	3		2	30	21	57

DISTRIBUTION STATE of 'D' Division, November 30, 1901.

Station.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeon.	Vetinary Surgeon.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Fonies.
Macleod.....	1	3	1	1	4		4	24	6	44	41	1
Pincher Creek.....		1				1		4		6	7	
Big Bend.....							1	1		2	3	1
Kootenai.....								2		2	3	1
Porcupines.....								2		2	2	1
Peigan.....								1	1	2	1	
Mosquito Creek.....								2		2	2	1
Leavings.....								2		2	3	1
Kipp.....								1	1	2	1	1
Town Patrol.....						1				1		
Stand Off.....					1			2	4	7	6	
St. Marys.....					1			3		4	6	1
Cardston.....		1			1			1	1	3	4	
Blairmore.....							1			1	1	
On Command.....						1		4	2	7		
	1	5	1	1	6	3	6	49	15	87	80	8

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery is in first class shape. The harness on hand is in good condition. The repairs are done by our own saddler.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of this division is in very fair condition with the exception of three heavy wagons which should be condemned and sold.

TELEPHONES.

The telephone line between Lethbridge and Macleod is not working very satisfactorily, it being continually out of repair. A line from here to Stand Off would mean a great saving in time, and three scouts could be dispensed with, all despatches for the southern detachments being carried by scouts to and fro daily, the saving in pay, would pay for the line in a year.

CANTEEN.

The canteen at this post is in a good financial condition. It pays cash for everything it buys, and is a great boon to the command.

RECREATION ROOM.

Is well supplied with daily, weekly and illustrated papers and magazines. The library contains over 500 volumes and is kept up entirely at the men's expense, the monthly subscription being 25 cents per man.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

OUTPOSTS SUMMER MONTHS.

Place.	Inspectors.	Staff-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Horses.	Pontes.
Pincher Creek	1		1		3	1	7	
Big Bend				1	2		3	1
Kootenai					2		2	1
Porcupines					2		2	1
Peigan					1	1	1	1
Mosquito Creek					2		2	1
Leavings					3		3	1
Kipp					1	1		1
Town Patrol			1					
Stand Off		1			2	5	5	
St. Mary's	1		1		4	1	7	1
Cardston		1			1		2	
Blairmore					1		1	
Cowley, during C. F. R. strike			1		1			
Total	2	2	4	1	25	9	35	8

INSPECTION OF OUTPOSTS.

The Leavings and Mosquito Creek detachments have been inspected monthly by either Inspectors Begin or Hefferman.

The Peigan and Porcupines by Inspector Begin and by myself. Inspector Davidson is stationed at Pincher Creek, and has charge of that place and Kootenai. I have inspected Pincher Creek twice during the summer. Supt. Deane inspected both of these detachments also.

Inspector Irwin is stationed at Cardston, and has charge of that place and St. Mary's. This sub-district is under the supervision of Supt. Deane and has been inspected by him during the summer.

Stand Off and Big Bend have been inspected monthly by Inspectors McGibbon and Hefferman, and once by myself.

With the number of men on the detachments, these districts have been I consider well patrolled, almost daily patrols are made in the different parts, and the settlers visited, and the men are familiar with every portion of their districts. Friendly relations exist between the police and settlers.

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

BARRACK FURNITURE.

Forty-eight iron cots have been received lately, and they make a great improvement to the appearance of the barrack rooms, besides adding to the comfort of the men.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire engine at this post is in good working order, and the water tank is kept full at all times, fire pails are kept full of water in the barracks and guardrooms. Babcocks and hand grenades are placed in the most convenient places, and kept freshly charged. The men are exercised in fire drill and know their stations thoroughly.

HORSES.

Gain.	Horses.		Loss.	Horses.	
	Horses.	Ponies.		Horses.	Ponies.
Purchased.....	39		Cast and sold.....	33	4
From other divisions.....	2		Died.....	1	
			Destroyed.....	2	
			To other divisions.....	9	
			Returned to Mr. Woolf.....	1	
			" Mr. Lane.....	1	
Total.....	41		Total.....	46	4

The present state of the division is 56 saddle horses, 25 team horses and 8 pack horses.

The remounts have turned out well, taking into consideration that most of them had to be trained for the Duke of York's escort, and in such a short time they did remarkably well. The squads going to the rifle range took their horses with them, thus getting them accustomed to the sound of fire arms, and being picketed by the heel. All the horses in the division are in good condition and fit for police work.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On October 24, a prairie fire started on the Peigan reserve at Scot's coulee, and burnt over an area of four miles, by one and a half miles. It was supposed to have been started by a passing locomotive, or by section men burning a fire guard, the Indians and section men put it out. No damage to property was done.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CRIME.

The following is a classified summary of crimes in the Macleod district during the year :—

Nature of Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, with- drawn, not tried, &c.
Offences against public order—			
Challenge to fight a duel	1		1
Having weapon on person when arrested	1	1	
Offences against morals—			
Incest	1		1
Rape and seduction	3		3
Vagrancy	9	9	
Drunk and disorderly conduct	59	50	9
Keeping house of ill-fame	5	5	
Inmates of house of ill-fame	11	11	
Offences against the person—			
Wounding	2		2
Assaults	12	7	5
Offences against property—			
Killing cattle	4		4
Horse stealing	14	2	12
Theft	6	3	3
Forgery	2		2
Mischief, miscellaneous	1	1	
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1		1
Offences against the Indian Act—			
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	25	17	8
Indians intoxicated	49	45	4
Having intoxicants in possession	9	6	3
Having intoxicants on Indian Reserve	3	3	
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—			
Setting out prairie fire	1		1
Profanation of the Lords Day	8	7	1
License, liquor Ordinance	5	5	
Health Ordinance	3	3	
Drunk while interdicted	4	4	
Miscellaneous	7	3	4
	246	182	64

Some of the above cases call for a little comment. The case of challenging to fight a duel, a man named Sampson Jackson, residing at Pincher Creek, fancied he had suffered some wrong from a lawyer named A. C. Kemmis, and went to his office and invited him out in the street to have it out at sixteen paces, the weapons to be revolvers. This man was committed for trial and brought before Judge Scott, on November 14. He asked to be tried by jury, and was released on his recognizance to appear at the assizes in March next.

The case of incest, wherein no conviction was obtained, Richard Vadnais, of Boundary Creek, was arrested on the information of his wife and committed for trial by the Justice of the peace at Cardston. He was brought before the judge at the March assizes, when the Crown prosecutor entered a *nolle prosequi*.

The two cases of rape, 'Hank,' a Blood Indian woman, laid information against 'Black White Man' and 'Tom Daly,' two Bloods, who were tried and the cases dismissed for lack of corroboration.

The case of seduction mentioned in last year's report was dismissed by the judge at the March assizes for want of corroboration.

The charge of wounding. On January 27, a telephone message was received from the C. P. R. station that two Italians named Venere and Magrullo had stabbed each

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

other in a box car, and asked to have some men sent over to arrest them. They were brought to barracks. They had injured one another considerably. Venere was taken into hospital here with seven knife wounds in his body. Some six inches of bowel protruded from his abdomen and an ugly cut in the left side of the chest. Magrullo was taken to the guard-room suffering from a broken finger and two broken ribs. Magrullo had \$950 on his person and Venere \$845. Venere's story was that he was lying on his bed in the car where they were living, and the other man came to him and began stabbing him. He picked up an axe and began defending himself. They had their preliminary trial on March 9, and Magrullo was committed for trial. Venere was remanded from time to time until the 27th, when the information was dismissed against him. Magrullo was tried before Judge Rouleau with a jury and acquitted. The jury could not decide which was to blame.

Of twelve cases of assault, seven were convicted, one withdrawn, three dismissed and one not tried. The latter was a common assault and the defendant has left the district.

The schedule shows four cases of cattle killing. Two of these were sent to the Supreme Court, those of 'George Dog Child' and 'Jim,' two Indians, and as according to the evidence, the animal which, belonging to the Brown Ranching Co., was found dead by them on the prairie, killed by wolves or coyotes, the judge dismissed the case. The other two, that of 'Commodore' and 'Yellow Face,' two Indians, was dismissed by the magistrates, there being no evidence to convict.

Of the fourteen cases of horse stealing, wherein only two convictions were made, five were thrown out by the examining magistrate, and seven were acquitted by the Supreme Court.

In *Rex vs. Wolf*, a Sarcee Indian was charged with having stolen on June 29 a grey gelding from 'Owl Moccasin,' a Blood Indian, and sold the same to a section foreman at West Macleod. On November 14 he was found guilty by Judge Scott and released on suspended sentence.

In *Rex vs. 'Nice Rider'* or 'Handsome Rider,' a Blackfoot Indian was charged with stealing a bay gelding from 'Mike,' a Blood Indian, on June 27, 1900. On November 13 he pleaded 'guilty' before Judge Scott and was released on his own recognizance of \$400 to appear for sentence when called on.

In *Rex vs. Fisher*. On July 4, Mr. John R. Craig, of Meadow Creek, made complaint that two men named Cuffling and Stagg, employees of Fishers, had driven away a bunch of unbranded horses claimed by him (Craig). These horses were eventually found by Craig at Millarville with Fisher's brand on. A warrant was issued for their arrest on the information of Sergeant Camies and Fisher. Cuffling and Stagg had their preliminary trial in August last, and were committed for trial and were released by order of Mr. Justice Scott on substantial bail. The horses stolen were two three-year-old fillies, one two-year-old filly and three yearlings. The defence claimed that the three-year-old fillies got away from Fisher in 1899 when yearlings, the two-year-old in 1900, and the colts this spring. They produced witnesses who swore that Fisher owned these or some of these horses. One of the witnesses, a relative of Fisher's, was brought from Ontario, his trade being that of a lumberman. This man in 1899 was staying with Fisher and knew his horses, and swore positively that during the last week he had identified the two three-year-old fillies as Fisher's property at the barracks among nineteen other horses, and that he was positive of their identity when fifty yards away from them and the corral they were inclosed in, although he had not seen them since 1899.

The Crown placed Messrs. Sharples, DeRenzie and Damon in the box, three of the best known horsemen in Southern Alberta. They one and all swore that with their experience they would not swear to the identity of a three-year-old mare if they had not seen it since it was a yearling, nor did they know of any man that could.

The Crown made out a clear case of horse-stealing against these men. The judge in summing up charged strongly against the prisoners. The jury brought in a verdict of 'not guilty'.

This case has caused considerable interest in Southern Alberta, and the verdict was very unpopular.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

In the fall of last year forty head of horses were stolen from a man named Lindquist at Boundary Creek. Certain men were suspected, and warrants issued for their arrest, but they could not be found in Canada. Subsequently, through the instrumentality of Supt. Deane, one Smith was arrested on a charge of having brought these stolen horses into Montana and was tried at Great Falls, and proved guilty of being an accomplice in the theft and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. The whereabouts of another party cannot be ascertained. On June 22, St.-Sergt. Armer, while at Boundary Creek, learned from a man called Fidler that the stolen horses had been driven into his corral the night before they were stolen, and that a man named Percy De Wolfe, well and unfavourably known in this district and in Montana, had evidently been the principal man in the theft, with two others acting with him. De Wolfe was arrested in Montana after some difficulty, and brought to trial at Great Falls. Supt. Deane worked up this case from the beginning, and the evidence he brought up at the trial was so conclusive and convincing that the jury were but a very short time in pronouncing De Wolfe guilty. He was sentenced to 10 years in the penitentiary. This case will have a great effect on would-be horse thieves near the boundary line.

CATTLE AND HORSE STEALING.

I will now venture a few remarks upon the subject of increase or decrease, during the past few years, of crime as it affects the stock industry of this district. I have been carefully considering the matter and have interviewed cattle men and ranchers on the subject and many of them are of opinion that cattle and horse stealing is on the decrease, but we have had more complaints of calf 'rustling' than in former years.

CASES OF THEFT.

Of the 6 cases of theft wherein 3 convictions were made and 3 dismissed. The cases convicted were one for stealing a ring, one for stealing some clothing and one, an Indian, for stealing a fur coat for which he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

In *Rex vs Seaman*, the accused was charged with forging a promissory note for \$50 and was acquitted by Judge Scott on July 17, owing to the principal witness being in the United States. The same man was arrested by order of Judge Scott, on another charge of forgery and was again brought before him on November 13 and was released on bail to appear for trial when called on.

One case of bringing stolen property into Canada that of 'Baptiste Fossenaive' or 'Big Tobacco' is still sub judice.

SUPPLYING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Of the 25 cases of supplying liquor to Indians, 17 convictions were made and eight were dismissed on account of non credibility of Indian witnesses. It is very hard to obtain a conviction, as Indians will not tell where they get their liquor from. I think that drunkenness among the Indians is on the increase, they have more money to spend from their coal and hay contracts yearly, and the young Indians who have been educated at the various missions and industrial schools, readily pass themselves off as half-breeds, and walk openly into bars and buy liquor without a question. These boys in many cases are the means by which a number of the Indians procure their liquor. Forty-five Indians were convicted for drunkenness this year.

CONVICTIONS UNDER LIQUOR LICENSE ORDINANCE.

Of the five cases under the Liquor License Ordinance, five convictions were made, one against Macleod Hotel, two against two women of ill-fame at Blairmore, and two at Cardston.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE,

Supt. Commanding 'D' Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, FORT SASKATCHEWAN, TOGETHER WITH REPORT OF INSPECTOR C. H. WEST, COMMANDING IN THE PEACE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, December 1, 1901.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'G' Division for the year ended November 30, 1901.

I took over command of this division from Superintendent Griesbach on February 20 last. The district under control of this division is very large, extending from Red Deer River on the south to the Arctic Ocean on the north, including in that area the Athabasca, Peace and Mackenzie rivers, all of which are important streams with large tributaries. I propose dividing my report into two sections, the first dealing with the foreign settlements to the east and north of us, and the general police work throughout the district, and the second embracing the natural features of the north, modes of travelling and transportation, and such general information as I have gathered from time to time from our own people and from different parties trading in that section of the country.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT, INCLUDING FOREIGN SETTLEMENT.

The district generally is in a prosperous and flourishing state, the crops on the whole yielding even beyond the expectations of the farmers. Owing to the increased area under cultivation the amount of grain raised in this district exceeds that of previous years.

A special and unique feature of this district is the great variety of nationalities within its boundaries. Not only is there the usual class of settler, viz., Canadians, English, Scotch and Irish, French both from Europe and Eastern Canada, and Americans, with the usual population of half-breeds, but there are also Germans, Russians, Scandinavians, Galicians, Austrians and Hungarians. Of several of these last nationalities, subdivisions might again be made on account of the difference in dialects. For this reason it is somewhat difficult to find an interpreter to handle the different cases. This special foreign element is settled for the most part east of Fort Saskatchewan; the land occupied by them extends for some 100 miles on the south bank of the Saskatchewan River. Immediately east of the fort lies the German and Austrian settlements. These people have been on the land, some eight years, and are therefore thoroughly settled and prosperous; they have adapted themselves to the ways of the country, and their houses differ in no way from those of the ordinary settler.

An attempt was made this year to grow flax on a large scale by a syndicate under the management of a Pole in this neighbourhood. The experiment was only partially successful, the amount of land sown to the flax (over 300 acres) being too much for the limited number of men and teams to sow sufficiently early for the crop to ripen before the frost came early in the fall, but a very fine sample of flax was secured off the land which was earliest sown. The land throughout this district is, for the most part, low lying. The past three wet summers have accordingly made the trails very heavy for

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

travelling, in some places they have been simply impassable. However, as the land lies with a marked slope towards the river Saskatchewan, and is drained by creeks at short intervals, the roads could be made very fair under skilled supervision.

A Government ditch is in course of construction in the German settlement immediately east of the village; this ditch extends about three miles, and when completed promises to be of great benefit. Other ditches, notably one draining the land on the west side of Beaver Creek, would be greatly to the advantage of the settlers and others using the main trail. A special bad place in this trail occurs in the Moravian settlement, eighteen miles from the fort. This swamp could be drained by a ditch into the two creeks.

There is a small village with three stores and a licensed hotel at Star on the Beaver Creek. This village owes its existence to the Galician and Russian trade as those settlements commence at this point. During the latter part of the summer we established a detachment there.

From Star, for eighty miles east, the land is mostly taken up by Russians and Galicians, extending twelve to fifteen miles north to the Saskatchewan River, and as far as twenty-five miles south to Beaver Hills Lake. Their numbers are estimated to be some 13,000. The pioneers among them have now been settled for five years. These early settlers have made wonderful progress, and have proved themselves desirable colonists. Storekeepers and machine agents bear witness to their general integrity; as a rule they pay cash for everything they buy, but when given credit, they very seldom make any delay in settling up. As evidence of their industry and progressiveness, I may instance the case of William Poulshie, one of the earlier comers, who with his son, took off this year a crop of 180 acres, 120 of which was excellent wheat. The majority of them sow a few acres of rye, from which they make bread for their own consumption. Rye grows luxuriantly (the straw attaining the length of 6 ft.) and moreover being very hardy, they thus insure for themselves a sufficient supply of breadstuff for the winter. The straw is used for thatching their houses, which are built very warm, and in the majority of cases kept very clean. To this cleanliness may be attributed their immunity from contagious diseases, and consequently their low death rate.

The total record of deaths registrated for the past year amounted only to twenty-four, less than two per thousand. During the year the number of births registered was 216.

Among local industries might be mentioned a brick kiln, which turns out a very serviceable, if somewhat unwieldy, brick two feet by two feet six inches thick, and a grist mill at Wostock, about twelve miles from Star, which is operated by a home-made wind fan.

Religion is a very real thing to the Galician, and on this matter he feels very strongly. A religious question of some importance came up during the spring, threatening for some time to cause a serious disturbance. Prompt measures were however taken to prevent trouble. In order to understand the nature of this trouble and the various issues involved, it is necessary to know something of the different creeds of these Russians and Galicians. The settlers in this district may be roughly divided into three parties, in accordance with their religious tenets: first, Roman Catholics, comprising those Russians, Poles and Galicians who acknowledge the Pope of Rome as their spiritual head, and conform altogether to the Roman doctrine and ritual. The second party, the Orthodox or Russian Church, repudiates the claims of the Pope of Rome and have their own doctrine and ritual. The third party is known as the Greek Catholic, or Uniate Church. This party occupies a position midway between the other two, inasmuch as, while they acknowledge the Pope of Rome as their head, they use a ritual of their own, and many differences of doctrine exist. Thus their priests are allowed to marry. All these three parties are represented in this district, and the trouble arose in this way. The third party or Greek Uniates built a church and clergyhouse, but had no priest of their own. Some of them, including the two trustees in whose names the church property was held, invited Father Korchainski, of the Russian Orthodox party (No. 2) to minister to them. The majority of them, however, preferred to ask Father Zaclinski, of the Roman Catholic party, to be their priest.

Then both priests laid claim to the building and property. Party feeling ran high and threats were uttered on both sides. The matter came to a head on Easter day, when both priests came to hold service in the church, each attended by more than 200 supporters. I had despatched a sergeant and two men with orders to prevent a breach of the peace. The church is situated four miles from Star, where there is a telegraph office. As there was no possibility of bringing the rival parties to an agreement, the church door was locked and the priests were directed to retire with their respective congregations on either side of the building, where services were conducted by each of them quietly and without molestation. So passed off what at one time threatened to be a serious trouble, particularly when the excitable temperament of the Galician, coupled with his strongly seated sense of religion, is taken into consideration.

The dispute concerning the ownership of the church has been taken into court for settlement, and is still undecided. From my observation of these people I should judge that those professing the Orthodox or Russian faith are the most intelligent and progressive. The people of this creed have erected no less than three churches of their own, the one at Wostock, thirty-five miles from here, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, with accommodation for 800 worshippers, being a very fine building. The trustee of this church, Fetha Mamerski, is also postmaster at Wostock, in which capacity he gives good satisfaction. Two of these churches are built by little Russians, the third by colonists from Bokovina and Herzgovina.

They are all three under the charge of Rev. J. Korchainki, who was formerly Russian missionary in the Yukon. The three buildings were consecrated on the 8th of last September by Rt. Rev. Bishop Tikhore, Metropolitan of North America. I was informed by the interpreter that the bishop, in his addresses, reminded his people that they were now British subjects, and specially enjoined upon them the duty of conforming in all ways to the laws of the country. And it is greatly to their credit that coming from the much harder circumstances and severer rule of their own countries, they have not more frequently come into collision with our own laws. Of course, under their new and unfamiliar conditions, a simple uneducated race needs careful watching and judicious handling. But in this, as in other matters, they seem to show a laudable desire to learn as much as they can, and to fit themselves as well as they are able, for their new duties as colonists. They are industrious workers both for themselves, and as hired servants. The young girls make excellent domestics with a little training.

On the whole, therefore, my observation leads me to believe that the Russian and Galician immigration has brought a very desirable class of settler to the North-west, and one which will, in a short time, be of material assistance to the productiveness and prosperity of the Dominion.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

During the past season, as heretofore, every assistance has been rendered to other departments and transport placed at the disposal of their representatives whenever it was required.

The treaty payments were attended by escorts and every possible help given to the Indian Department in making the payments. In connection with the latter, it should be said that the various trips were very hard owing to the state of the trails.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION STATE—'G' DIVISION.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30, 1901.

Station.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spl. Constables.	Total.	Remarks.	HORSES.			
										Team.	Saddle.	Ponies.	Total.
Fort Saskatchewan..	1	1	3	1	1	21	2	30		11	13	10	34
Athabasca Landing..					1	1		2					
Star						1		1			1		1
Whitford						1		1			1		1
Lac la Biche						1		1				1	1
Edmonton	1			1		4	2	8		5	4		9
St. Albert						2		2			1		1
Wetaskiwin					1	1		2	Calgary & Edm. Relief Det.		2		2
Lacombe						1		1	" "		1		1
Ponoka						1		1	" "		1		1
Duhamel						1		1	" "		1		1
Lesser Slave Lake ..	1			1		3	1	6	Spl. Const. Interpreter				3
Peace River Landing				1		1	1	3	" "				4
Fort Chipewyan						2	1	3	" "				
Total	1	3	3	4	3	41	7	62		16	25	18	59

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SUMMARY of Cases in Fort Saskatchewan District from Dec. 1, 1900, to Nov. 30, 1901.

Crime.	Crimes entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	1			awaiting trial.
Assault.....	41	17	24	
Rape.....	1			awaiting trial.
Seduction.....	2		2	
Assault aggravated.....	2			awaiting trial.
Shooting and wounding.....	2	1	1	
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	47	4	33	10 awaiting trial.
Horse stealing.....	3	2		1 "
Burglary.....	3	2	1	
Miscellaneous.....	3	2	1	
Killing cattle and horses.....	2			2 awaiting trial
Cattle stealing.....	3		2	1 "
False pretenses.....	13	3	10	
Forgery.....	2	1	1	
Fraud.....	5	2	3	
Arson.....	1		1	
Damaging property.....	16	8	8	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1		1	
Contempt of court.....	1	1		
Carrying loaded firearms.....	5	2	3	
Offences against the Customs Act—				
Evasion of customs.....	1		1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	3	2	1	
Drunk and disorderly and creating disturbance.....	60	54	6	
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	2	2		
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	1	1		
Insulting language.....	2	1	1	
Using threatening language.....	1		1	
Unnatural offence.....	1			awaiting trial.
Attempting to procure defilement of women.....	1		1	
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	4	4		
Desertion from Indian schools.....	2		2	
Drunk on Reserve.....	1	1		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	2		2	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Obstructing police officer.....	1		1	
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—				
Master and servants.....	9	4	5	
Quarantine and Herd Act.....	5	1	4	
Game ordinance.....	7	6	1	
Sunday observance.....	1	1		
Prairie fires.....	1		1	
Liquor ordinance.....	6	5	1	
Insanity.....	9	6	3	
Illegally practicing medicine.....	1	1		
Breaking jail.....	1	1		
Total.....	276	135	122	

The attached list comprises all complaints of offences which have arisen within the district during the year.

There are three cases coming under this head which I would allude to briefly, as follows:—

On Sunday, June 9, C. T. Phillips, of Battle Lake, reported to the Wetaskiwin detachment that a body had been discovered that day by one F. J. Bullock on his (Phillips') land. The coroner from Lacombe, Dr. Sharpe, held an inquest on June 11 and returned a verdict that the deceased, unknown, came to his death at an unknown

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

date. (Since ascertained that the crime was committed on April 21 last.) In August the remains were positively identified by James Smith, of Kalamazoo, Mich., as those of his stepson, Leon W. Stainton. Suspicious circumstances pointed strongly towards Charles B. Bullock, *alias* 'Bud Bullock,' and Corporal Hetherington was placed in charge of the case. After three months searching, Bullock was arrested by Corporal Hetherington, at Great Falls, Mont., on November 22. Bullock waived extradition and is on his way to Canada.

In October, two half-breed prisoners were brought in by Sergeant Anderson and Constable Riddoch, from Fort Vermilion, 700 miles north of here, and which necessitated 1,100 miles travelling by land and water. Both prisoners were committed for trial by Mr. Wilson, J. P., Vermilion, one on a charge of 'carnally knowing a girl under 14 years,' and the other for 'incest.' One of the prisoners was captured by Sgt. Anderson just as he was about to leave for the mountains during a snow storm in September.

The Strathcona post office was broken into during September and \$800 stolen. It appears the postmaster left the previous evening taking a large sum of money home with him as there was no safe in the office. The smaller amount of \$800 was left in the office. It transpired that the back door had been forced. The lock, however, was a simple one. Up to the present the mystery has not been solved.

I would here draw attention to the length of time, in many instances, that committed prisoners have to wait trial, sometimes for several months. It is unfair to the prisoner, and is also an inconvenience to us, inasmuch as we cannot put him at labour and we cannot afford the men to parade prisoners around for exercise.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

With perhaps two exceptions, the discipline and conduct of the division during the past year has been good.

FUR.

Fur this year has been plentiful, and the returns show \$596,000 worth purchased in Edmonton by the various merchants, viz.: McDougall & Secord, Coaskie, Hudson's Bay Co., Larue & Picard and Ross Bros.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

During the summer and early autumn the command was put through a regular course of spring drill and the usual weekly parades were held, but owing to the pressure of work and the greatly reduced strength effective work could not be done.

During the two weeks prior to the departure of the party for Calgary in connection with the Royal visit, they were put through a thorough course of mounted drill.

All ranks have gone through the preliminary practice with the carbine and also the revolver annual practice.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

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

HORSES.

The horses under my command are in good health and condition. I regret to have to report the death of two horses (1853 and 1854) and a pony (200) at Lesser Slave Lake. Seven horses were cast and sold, being unfit for further service.

Thirteen remounts were received from Calgary and two were purchased locally during the past summer. They turned out well.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have a fire engine with all necessary hose appliances in close proximity to all buildings except the hospital. A tank which holds 2,500 gallons of water is situated under the engine house. The necessary precautions are taken against fire, the buildings all being supplied with babcocks, fire buckets, &c.

ARMS.

The arms are in good order and repair, but obsolete. In my opinion, we, as a permanent corps, should be furnished with more modern weapons.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness and saddlery are in fair condition and good repair. We require a few sets of new harness and they have been requisitioned for.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order and repair. Our summer transport was re-painted Khaki colour according to regulation. A few jumpers are required for railway detachments, as well as some of the Eastern Detachments. They have been asked for.

FORAGE.

No contract has been let yet for oats for Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton, they are being purchased locally. The hay is of good quality.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

The C.P.R. have brought their telegraph line across from Strathcona to Edmonton, via the Hudson's Bay Fort. There is also a telephone communication between St. Albert and Edmonton, Strathcona and Edmonton, and Edmonton and Moranville.

A telegraph office has been established at Star, 25 miles east of here, and is found very beneficial to settlers, as well as to ourselves.

RAILWAYS.

At present there is only one railway in my district, the Calgary and Edmonton, a branch of the C.P.R. Great improvements have been made on this line during the year, on which there is a daily service at present, with the exception of Sundays. The railway construction between North and South Edmonton is progressing, and at the present time employment is given to about 125 men and 20 teams.

EXPORTS.

From information gathered the following is a list of exports during the year from this district:—

Oats	6,060,549 lbs.
Wheat	178,610 "
Barley	7,143 "
Potatoes	238,600 "
Flour	996,517 "
Hogs	144,075 " live weight.
Horses	104
Cattle	60

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

QUARANTINE.

During the year small-pox prevailed to a large extent all over this district. Pest houses were established in the Edmonton district to which a good many patients were moved. The district was thoroughly patrolled, and rations, &c., forwarded to the sufferers when necessary. No outbreak of small-pox occurred in the foreign settlements, their immunity therefrom being, in my opinion, accounted for by their being vaccinated before being allowed to land in this country.

INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians in this district has been good, no crimes of a serious nature having been brought to my notice.

LANDS AND HOMESTEADS.

Lands sold by railway and other companies amount to 375,270 acres. The land office returns to October 1 of this year, show that 1,383 homesteads have been entered, embracing 242,280 acres, bringing the total acreage taken up this year to 617,550 acres.

CREAMERIES.

The creamery industry has been very successful this year, and the outlook most encouraging.

GAME.

Ducks, geese, prairie chicken and partridge have been plentiful during the season.

Coyotes have been very troublesome this year, and apparently are getting more numerous. They have done a great deal of mischief among poultry and young animals.

DREDGING INDUSTRY.

I learn from the different banks that gold has been deposited to the extent of \$4,266, taken from the river Saskatchewan by miners working independently of the Dredge Co.

The Alberta Gold Dredging Co. Syndicate has had three dredges at work at various points on the river during the summer, the yield of gold being only \$6,000. This is accounted for by the machinery getting out of repair frequently, and the dredges obliged to stop work in consequence, everything is expected, however, to be in good shape for next year, and the yield greater.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

With the exception of one in the neighbourhood of Lacombe, said to have done considerable damage, there have been practically no prairie fires this year.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Good work has been done by the North-west government this year, upwards of \$4,000 has been spent on drainage between Moranville and St. Albert, and two new bridges erected on the Sturgeon River, \$2,000 has been expended on the base line west

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

of Edmonton to Stony Plain, and \$1,200 on the one east of Edmonton through the Clover Bar district. New bridges have been erected over the White Mud River, Clearwater Creek, and a number of minor improvements carried out there.

A new road has been opened from Beaver Lake to Cooking Lake, and on to Strathcona. The trail going from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing has been graded and generally improved at an outlay of \$1,500.

A government ditch is in course of construction in the German settlement east of here. It extends some three miles, and when completed promises to be a great benefit.

LIQUOR LAWS.

Infraction of the law in this regard has been dealt with, and the offenders punished.

SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

Immigration this year has been large, as shown by the following figures:—

English	413
Scotch	520
Irish	270
Germans from Austria and Russia	1,000
Scandinavians	1,734
Belgians	146
French	42
Galicians	800
From U.S.A.	4,289
Canadians	1,840
Other countries	260

Total

11,314

Effects brought into the country by these people through Calgary and Edmonton amount in value to \$274,176.

As an example of the improved condition of farmers, and the large area of land under cultivation, I am in a position to state that implements to the value of \$143,000 have been purchased in this district.

BARRACKS.

A number of young poplar, cottonwood and spruce trees were planted round the square last spring. The experiment so far has been a success, the spruce trees especially thriving.

The hospital building requires repairs generally, and a lean-to kitchen thereto would be a great advantage.

I have frequently drawn attention to the fact that a new guard room is an absolute necessity, the accommodation, and the building generally is altogether inadequate and unsuitable for our requirements.

A good well with a force pump and windmill would be a great boon here. At present the water for cooking and drinking is taken from the river, and it is hardly fit for consumption as it contains so much refuse. A man and horse are continually employed hauling it. If a well was sunk, it would also be invaluable in case of fire.

LIBRARY AND AMUSEMENTS.

A library has lately been started here and is a source of much pleasure and advantage to all the members of the division. It is kept up by voluntary monthly subscrip-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

tions, and you have kindly recommended a grant from the fine fund towards it. The library is managed by a committee, and every one has the opportunity offered to submit the names of books desired to be purchased. It opened with a stock of eighty volumes.

The billiard table was lately repaired and renovated, and it also is a great benefit to the men.

THE NORTHERN COUNTRY.

Athabasca Landing, which is ninety-six miles from Fort Saskatchewan, is the great shipping depot for all goods &c., imported for trade into the northern country, both by the Hudson's Bay Co., and free traders. Navigation opens generally about May 1, and remains open until about the end of October. The river from the Athabasca Landing to the Grand Rapids, a distance of 165 miles is very shallow in places, and is plentifully sprinkled with large boulders. At Grand Rapids all the freight for the North is transhipped. A large number of half-breeds and Indians are employed at this work as guides and steersmen, by the company and traders. The Grand Rapids are the principal rapids on this river, and have a fall of about 85 feet from what is called the old Police shack to the eddy, a distance of three quarters of a mile, and the river at this point is full of boulders. The head of the rapids is divided into two channels by a small island; the right hand channel, going down stream, being the one used for the lowering of scows. Strangers without guides are very apt to take the left channel, as up to the head of the rapids it is comparatively free from boulders especially in high water. The freight brought down to this point by boats is unloaded and taken across to the lower end of the island on a tram car, the scows and boats are then lowered down the right hand channel with ropes, and receive their cargoes again at the end of the island. Free traders and others, who bring their goods from the Athabaska Landing in scows, unload about half the freight near the Police shack and run their scows to the head of the island with the remaining quantity, poling and tracking back for the other half. Below the head of the rapids the river can be navigated with loaded boats, provided one secures the services of an experienced guide, as there are several difficult rapids between the head of the rapids and Fort McMurray, especially when the water is low. 'Big' and 'Little' cascades being about 25 miles above McMurray. At this point there is a ledge of stone across the river causing a drop of about 4 feet. On both sides of the river above and below the cascades is found a ledge of limestone from 4 to 8 feet thick. The river banks between the Grand Rapids and McMurray, rise in places about 500 feet, and are fairly well covered with spruce, poplar, and in many places, birch. From Grand Rapids to McMurray, a distance of about 85 miles, can be run in 2 days providing there is a good stage of water and no accidents.

Fort McMurray, at the junction of the Clearwater and Athabasca rivers, is a place of decidedly decayed grandeur. At one time it was quite an important place, but now only a few half-breeds and Indians are left to mark its former significance, and the Hudson's Bay Co., have moved their trading post about 35 miles down the river to a place formerly called Little Red River, but now designated Fort McKay. McMurray during the summer months is a fairly busy place, owing to the transhipment of the freight brought down the rapids in scows to the steamer *Grahame*. The fish supply for this post is procured from Fish Lake, 75 miles east, the nearest lake to McMurray. The site of the old Hudson's Bay Co.'s post is near the river bank, it was established by Mr. Moberly some 35 years ago.

The Clearwater River is about 100 yards wide at its mouth with steep banks. It is said that there is a bench between this point and Grand Rapids, which is fairly level with a summer horse trail.

At Fort McKay, 35 miles below, there is a small H. B. Co., trading post; with a young half-breed named Thos. Clarke in charge, and on the opposite side of the river is a small settlement of Indians, mixed Crees and Chipewyan.

The distance from Fort McMurray to Fort Chipewyan by the summer route is 185 miles; the river in width between these points averages from four to five hundred

yards, and will float a boat drawing from two to three feet of water. The banks of the river from McMurray to Chipewyan are not so high as above the former place, they are thickly covered with spruce and poplar of fair size. There are numerous small islands in the river between these points. Fort Chipewyan is by far the most central post in the north, to the east is Fon du Lac, to the west the Peace River Forts, and from the north and its settlements it is easily accessible both in the summer and winter. This point is the most likely place for the headquarters for the police; having been for a long time the principal post of the Hudson's Bay Co. in the north. There is a much larger population here than elsewhere, and it may be added that much of it is of decidedly unsavoury reputation, which might give additional weight for the police location.

Fort Chipewyan is pleasantly situated at the west end of Lake Athabasca. The buildings at the fort are of a substantial character, built of squared logs, two-storied, and present a neat appearance. Outside the fort there are a number of small log buildings occupied by the employees of the company—'free men'—as they call themselves. The population is twenty whites and 150 half-breeds. Very few Indians reside at this post, although it is the trading point for several hundred who visit it two or three times during the year. Besides the Hudson's Bay Co. there are two other trading posts, that of Colin Fraser and Peter Loutit. The Churches of England and Rome both have missions, the former in charge of the Rev. A. J. Warwick, and the latter the Rev. Father DeSaul, assisted by three other priests and four or five lay brothers. Attached to the Roman Catholic mission is a convent of the Grey Nuns. There are upwards of 100 Indian children attending the mission schools. The mission possesses a saw-mill and a small steamboat for conveying supplies to the other missions, the latter being found necessary on account of the freight rate. The greater part of the population at Fort Chipewyan belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

The catch of fish, which is the principal article of diet, is usually plentiful, but the system of catching and storing them is very much behind the times. Little attention is paid to the laying in of a supply of smoked or otherwise cured fish, although salt in abundance can easily be procured from Salt River, near Fort Smith. Potatoes and other vegetables and barley, do well at Fort Chipewyan, and a plentiful supply of hay can be obtained from sloughs in the neighbourhood.

The steamer *Grahame*, 140 feet long by 28 feet beam, a stern wheeler, and capable of carrying 150 tons of freight, owned by the Hudson's Bay Co., makes this her headquarters, and runs from Fort McMurray to Smith's Landing, on the Great Slave River.

The Roman Catholic mission consumes about 25,000 fish between the beginning of November and the end of April, which are caught in Lake Athabasca. Lake Athabasca is about 185 miles long, with an average width of thirty miles, the shores are principally rocky with background wooded with spruce, poplar and jackpine. In the lake excellent whitefish are caught both in the fall and in the winter under the ice. Smith's Landing, which is at the head of the sixteen-mile portage, consists of about ten families of Indians and Half-breeds mixed, who live by hunting, fishing and trapping during the winter, and in summer are employed in the transporting of the freight for the Hudson's Bay Co. and the traders over the portage to Fort Smith. The portage is through bush and a fair cart trail has been made. This is the centre of the buffalo country. There are four minor trading posts in this vicinity, and the Indians known as the 'Caribou Eaters' trade there.

Fort Smith is a shipping point for the Great Slave Lake and the McKenzie River. The Hudson's Bay Co. steamer *Wrigley*, a screw steamer, 80 feet keel, 20 feet beam, drawing six feet of water, plies between Fort Smith and McPherson and Peel River. The Hudson's Bay Co. own a telephone line between Smith Landing and Fort Smith. The distance from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Smith is 106 miles.

There are numerous small lakes in the neighbourhood of Fort Smith, well stocked with fish. Moose and caribou also abound here. The supply of salt for the district is gathered on the banks of the Salt River, twenty miles down from the fort, where beds are formed by natural evaporation. The wood buffalo make this point the middle of their range, probably on account of the salt. One band ranging from Peace Point, on

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

the Peace River, to Salt River; the other band from the latter place to about twenty-five miles of the Great Slave River. The bands are said to keep separate and never cross the Salt River. Leaving Fort Smith and travelling down the river for about 185 miles brings one to Fort Resolution on the Great Slave Lake. This lake, if it was not for some islands seen in the distance, could be taken for a vast sea. It is in length about 500 miles and about 200 in width, and very deep. Nagle and Hyslop, who receive their supplies from McDougall & Secord, of Edmonton, own and operate a steamboat which plies between Fort Smith and Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie River. It is a twin-screw steamer of sixty horse power, 60-foot keel and 12-foot beam. The R. C. mission have also a steamer of about the same dimensions plying between the same points. This may be called the land of plenty as regards fish and meat. The caribou were reported numerous last year; the lake trout are of great size and plentiful. Dog Ribs, Yellow Knives and Slavey Indians, who are members of Treaty No. 8, trade at Fort Resolution. Navigation on the lake generally opens about June 23 and closes about the end of October. From information received it would appear that the whalers, mostly American, who traded with the Eskimos and other northern Indians along the Mackenzie River and the Arctic Coast, and are said to have wintered in Mackenzie Bay and Richards Island deal principally in liquor, no duty being paid on goods or liquor. It is also reported that drunken sailors debauch the women and frequently commit other acts of depredation. Poison is also said to be extensively used in that section of the country.

The river from Smith to Resolution is splendid for steamboat navigation; it is deep, without rocks or any other obstacle of any kind. The banks are not quite so high as further up the river, and are thickly timbered with spruce and pine of good size.

From Great Slave Lake farther north very little can be said owing to its being at the present time beyond the pale of police jurisdiction, but, from what can be gathered, the country in general is very similar to that already described in this report. The Mackenzie, from Great Slave Lake to the Arctic, averages between two and three miles in width; very deep with a strong current. Vegetables, such as potatoes, and barley, are grown as far north as Good Hope. The buffalo are increasing rapidly, their chief enemy being the wolves, who attack the young before they are strong enough to offer resistance. Only for this they would be much more numerous.

In referring to the steamer *Grahame*, I omitted to say that in addition to running between Fort McMurray and Fort Smith, it also plies occasionally from Fort Chipewyan to Red River Post, a small trading post of the H. B. Co. at the mouth of Red River, just below the shoots on the Peace River, a distance of about 240 miles. Leaving the str. *Grahame* below the shoots, and taking the sturgeon head boats from there, brings you to Fort Vermilion, a distance of 60 miles. Vermilion is a large trading section, where the H. B. Co. do a large business, together with other traders. It is a trading centre for Cree and Beaver Indians, and there are also several prosperous farms, owned by whites and half-breeds, on which several thousand bushels of wheat were raised last year, but unfortunately were touched by the early frost. This country is wonderfully well adapted for farming, the soil being very rich, and its resources great if only developed. Fourteen days journey as a rule, will bring one by boat from Vermilion to Peace River Crossing, a distance of 300 miles up stream, into the newly established Peace River sub-district. This sub-district was established during the present year, and is under the command of Inspector West, who went there in February. His headquarters are at Lesser Slave Lake. Fort Chipewyan is also under his supervision, where one N.C.O., one constable and an interpreter are stationed. At Lesser Slave Lake the detachment consists of one N.C.O., two constables and one interpreter and three pack ponies, and that at Peace River Crossing comprises one N.C.O. one constable and interpreter. There is also an outpost at Sturgeon Lake where a constable is stationed. Since the establishment of this district by the police in February, drinking and illicit whiskey dealings have greatly diminished, and law and order prevails to a greater extent than heretofore. Up to August of this year permits were not granted to any one at Lesser Slave Lake, owing to the reported abuse of the privilege; since then, however, the issuing of permits has commenced, and several of 5 gallons each have been granted to traders and others, but so

far, no irregularities in connection therewith have been brought to my notice. In my opinion, nevertheless, such large quantities should not be granted to any one person at a time, and I would suggest a limit of, say, two gallons be adopted until such time as the country is better policed. The Indians generally are well behaved in this part, and are prospering. I may say that since treaty payments, a few isolated cases have arisen necessitating the issue of temporary relief. Two Indian reserves have been surveyed during the year at Lesser Slave Lake, for the use of Cinaysayo's band, one is located at Drift Pile River, and the other at Sucker Creek.

Lesser Slave Lake is a very fine body of water 80 miles long, with an average width of 15 miles and navigable at all places. The settlement proper of the lake commences at Stony Point, adjacent to a small river which connects Buffalo Lake with Lesser Slave Lake. Passing up the river, Buffalo Lake is reached, where tons upon tons of hay is gathered every year. On both sides of this lake the settlement is established, and extends to a distance of 10 miles towards Sturgeon Lake. The Catholic and Anglican denominations have missions here, and about 125 children attend the schools of the missions.

Proceeding north overland to Peace River Crossing, a distance of 90 miles, no settlers are seen until within 30 miles of Peace River, when the country becomes open, and fitted for ranching operations, in consequence of which a few ranchers are met with who ranch on a small scale.

As it would take a good size volume to deal thoroughly with the northern country, moreover reports have been submitted to you from time to time dealing with all the features of the north, I would beg to conclude my report of this particular connection with the following observations and suggestions. In my opinion the time is rapidly approaching when the north should be more closely looked after, and the number of men and stations increased, and facilities for better communication improved. With the railroad approaching this point, and the available land taken up by new settlers, fresh fields will be sought after, which will naturally lead towards the country north of here, where thousands of acres of fertile land is awaiting the advent of the agriculturist.

The existing conditions in the north are somewhat similar to those formerly prevalent in our organized portions of the territories, means of communication are hard, mail service being almost unknown, except for the Hudson Bay Co., who now, as in the early days, carry the packet to and from the north, two or three times at the outside during the year. As is generally known by those who have travelled through the unorganized parts of the territories, vast stretches of good land can be found at such places as Grand Prairie, Vermilion, Lesser Slave Lake, and other places along the Peace River and right down to Lake Athabasca, where the banks are low, and the soil adapted for the growth of almost anything. Lack of regular mail service and the many difficulties attending transportation, together with the lack of police protection, hinders in a great measure, the settlement of the country. By having police at all points likely to be settled, and possible commercial centres, a step in the right direction will have been made for the advancement of the country.

I have already advocated the establishment of a division in the northern country, with its headquarters at Fort Chipewyan, being the most suitable and central point. In the event of such a move being made, steamers would become necessary in order to carry on sufficient patrols along the many lakes and rivers. For instance, a small steamer drawing about 16 inches of water and of about ten tons burden, would be invaluable for use on Lesser Slave Lake, as a steamer of that draught could navigate the waters between Athabasca Landing and Lesser Slave Lake. Another one of the same description would also be necessary on Peace River, plying between the shoos on the Peace to Fort St. John, or beyond if required. Then again, should we extend our attentions to the Great Slave lake and Mackenzie and Arctic districts, in connection with the Esquimos and Indians, a steamer of at least 50 tons burden, of the ocean going type, drawing between 5 and 6 feet of water, would have to be put on below Fort Smith portage, especially if Herschell Island was to be visited, and also other points in Canadian territory, frequented by the American whalers.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The stretch of navigable water between Fort Smith Portage and the shoots on the Peace, as well as Fort Chipewyan, McMurray and Fon du Lac on Lake Athabasca, would require a steamer of the same type as the one on the Peace River, with the exception that this one should be a side wheeler. Those steamers would, of course, be under our own control, and would be invaluable, not only for patrolling the country, but also for carrying supplies for police stations which might be established along the water routes.

The distance from Fort Saskatchewan to our northern posts is too great for effective service, and our operations could be conducted with greater advantage, from a central point like Chipewyan.

I forward, herewith the annual report of Inspector West.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE,

Supt., Comm'd'g 'G' Div'n.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR C. H. WEST, COMMANDING PEACE RIVER
SUB-DISTRICT.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE, November, 25, 1901.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the Peace River sub-district from the time of taking over the command, viz., Feb. 14, to present date.

Since my arrival here I have visited the following places, Sturgeon Lake twice, Peace River Crossing twice, Vermilion, Red River, Ft. Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Fort McMurray, Wabiscow and Whitefish Lake, covering a distance of nearly 3,000 miles, 300 miles being upon Hudson's Bay Co.'s steamer *Grahame*, and the remainder in canoe, boats of various descriptions, raft, wagon and saddle.

I should say the general state of the district has been prosperous. There have been three survey parties here most of the summer, two working in the immediate vicinity and the third on the Peace River, viz.: Mr. Fairchild and party, and Mr. Fraser and a party have been at work on the Peace River road since August last. This has been the means of bringing a little cash into circulation and has given work to several Indians and half-breeds. There have been a few cases where relief was absolutely necessary, but it has been among very old Indians, who are unable to work for themselves and whose sons and daughters have married and left, or a few who were too ill to work for themselves and with no one to work for them. These were all cases that would probably have perished of starvation had not relief been given.

The fur catch last winter was small compared to former years, but it is the general opinion that this winter it will be especially good. We have already had lots of snow and the Indians by seeing the tracks of fur bearing animals are able to judge pretty well the prospects of a good or bad winter's hunt. No doubt fur is not generally as plentiful as it was years ago, the reason being that Indians having a certain tract of country to hunt over, in due course of time it naturally becomes hunted out. This is especially the case with beaver, where the Crees are hunting them. These Indians kill everything in sight, whereas the Beaver Indians never kill a houseful of beaver, they always leave the young ones. When the fur becomes scarce, they strike out for some other hunting ground and the former tract is not hunted for years. Up to a few years ago there were two traders at the mouth of the Battle River on the Peace, then it became hunted out and has been deserted by hunters and traders until now, when the Hudsons' Bay Co. and Messrs. Bredin & Cornwall have sent traders there and several families from here and the Grand Prairie have gone in to hunt, everything being indicative of a good season.

Already a large quantity of prime fur has been traded, bear, lynx, mink, marten and foxes, the prices being about the same as last year and the competition is about as keen as it can be. A few years ago, before the traders came into the country, at any rate before they were as numerous as they are now, the competition was practically nil and the Indians would bring the fur to the trader, nowadays the moment the traders hear of an Indian or half-breed having fur, they vie with one another to get there first and the Indians are not to be inveigled into selling under market price. I am told on good authority that the quantity of fur marketed is about 50 per cent less than it was twenty years ago, but that it is not altogether due to the decrease of fur-bearing animals. An Indian gets such a good price for fur to-day compared to what he did years ago that he has not the same incentive to hunt that he had formerly. Twenty years ago a man had to kill 20 silver foxes to buy a gun valued at 80 skins (50 cents per skin), to-day he can buy five of the same kind of guns for one silver fox. As the price of fur is now, an

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Indian only has to kill a few bear, marten and lynx and he has sufficient to provide himself with clothes, tobacco, tea and ammunition for a year. Prime bear are worth from 15 to 25 dollars, marten 3 dollars and large lynx 3 dollars. Outside of these things his living costs him practically nothing. Flour is a luxury with them and they buy it when they can, but they get on very well without it, in fact are in much better health when they stick to their fish and dried meat. If they would only cook the flour it would be all right, but they mix a little flour and water together, half cook it in front of a fire and eat it in this doughy condition. After the spring hunt is over they camp round the lakes where they have all the fish they can eat, what they don't eat they dry and smoke. As soon as they have sufficient to keep them going for a time they strike off to the bush after moose and bear. Moose have been very plentiful this year. One man killed 30 within 20 miles of Fort St. Johns, and I camped with a family of Indians on the Peace River who had any quantity of dried meat and 3 or 4 freshly killed animals, and one has only to see the moose skins in the traders stores at different posts to convince oneself of the large number killed. The number of moose and deer killed in the winter depends very much upon the depth of snow. If it is deep the Indians get after them on snowshoes and kill large numbers, otherwise the number killed is small. In the fall of the year most of them have sufficient dried meat to last them for a while, others have more than they actually require and sell it at the stores for 7 to 8 cents per pound, they then come back to the lakes and as soon as it is cold enough they catch sufficient fish to do themselves and their dogs for the winter. They hang the fish on sticks, 10 fish to the stick and build small log huts in which they cache them. Then again, apart from the number of ducks they shoot in summer and rabbits they snare in winter, they eat a large number of the fur bearing animals they kill, bear, lynx, muskrat, beaver and skunk, but they won't eat foxes, martens, otter or fisher unless they are really hungry. One hears occasionally of cases of extreme hardship, where Indians and their families have gone on hunting expeditions, been unsuccessful and reduced almost to starvation, but these cases are rare and very often due to improvidence in spending what they had on trash instead of taking a little grub to see them through in the event of unsuccess.

LIQUOR.

If the reports were true that large quantities of liquor were frequently brought into the district and sold to the natives, things have taken a decided turn for the better. A freighter last spring was convicted and fined for having liquor in his possession at Aseno River and John Gladu was fined for giving liquor to a beaver squaw. We were unable to discover where Gladu obtained the liquor, but I was told that one or two gentlemen felt extremely uncomfortable at the time the case came off. These gentlemen have since left the district. To the best of my knowledge and belief the illicit importation and sale of whiskey is at a standstill. Permits have been allowed recently for Lesser Slave Lake, but I don't think the privilege has been abused in any way and if it is I shall soon hear of it. There have been a few cases of drunk and disorderly among the half-breeds, but it has been proved beyond doubt that these cases were the result of ginger drinking. The sale of this stuff and perfume still remains a thorn in the side to those who have the welfare of the native population at heart. Things have been quiet for some months past, but I am afraid it has been a compulsory term of sobriety due to the fact that there has been no ginger or perfume for sale, but I am told on good authority that a large consignment is expected shortly, the H. B. Co. bringing 100 doz. of ginger besides perfume. This ginger is put up in 2 oz. bottles, costs about \$1.62 per doz. landed here and is retailed at 50c. a bottle. Every trader very naturally wants to make as much money as possible, and every H. B. Co's. official wants the returns of his post to show as large a profit as possible, but from conversations I have had throughout the country with these traders and officials, I can safely say that 90 p. c. would like to see intoxicants of every description prohibited. I don't mean permits, for they are only granted to responsible parties, but this ginger, perfume, beef iron and wine, &c., and they claim that a better fur trade would be done. As it is now, if one

keeps it, they all have to keep it, for it is almost the first thing asked for and if they cannot obtain from one trader, off they go with their fur to some other place where they can, so from a business point of view, the H. B. Co. and traders would be foolish not to keep it, but it does seem inconsistent that liquor of all kinds is prohibited, and the unlimited importation and sale of ginger, &c., proved by chemical analysis to contain large percentages of proof spirit is allowed.

SETTLERS.

With the exception of the Roman Catholic and Church of England missions and traders there are very few white people in the district. There are three white settlers here, they have small shacks and own one team of horses, they make a livelihood by taking odd jobs, such as freighting, hauling hay and wood, &c. At Grand Prairie there are four white men trapping. Messrs. Bredin and Cornwall, traders of this place have a ranche there, they have about thirty-five head of cattle and broke about fifty acres. They had fifteen to twenty acres under cultivation, wheat and oats and raised a splendid garden. Mr. Bredin was unable to tell me the yield of grain per acre, but said it was good and first class quality. The Grand Prairie, from all accounts, has been well named, it is about fifty miles square, with the finest of feed, also a plentiful supply of wood and water. From what I hear of the climate I should judge it to be about the same as Maple Creek only better. Several halfbreed families have settled there recently and I am told that several more are going there from Lac St. Anne. Under these circumstances I would advise a police detachment there instead of at Sturgeon Lake, as being more central, as Fort St. John's, Dunvegan and Sturgeon Lake could all be patrolled from Grand Prairie. At Spirit Rivers Messrs. Macleod and Gilroy are ranching and doing well, the former was one of the many unfortunate Klondikers that came by this route, however, he managed to tide over the storm of adversity and start a ranche and went out this fall to bring his family in and is also going to try and induce some of his friends to come up and settle. At Vermilion on the Peace River there are three families named Lawrence, all farming and ranching, also two or three others whose names I have forgotten. They raise their own flour and have a plentiful supply of butter and eggs. At Fort Chipewyan I think the only white settlers are Messrs. Emerson and McSwain and both these men are reported to have small private means.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are between five and six hundred half-breeds living in this settlement and scattered round the lake. They make their living by freighting, trapping and the young men work on the boats in the summer time. They nearly all have a few head of cattle and horses, and live in log shacks in winter and tents and tepees in summer. The majority of them live in a happy go lucky style, taking no thought for the morrow, make a few dollars at freighting, boating, &c., and spend it on a lot of useless truck, coloured handkerchiefs, perfume, &c., a few on the other hand are prosperous farmers, they have lots of cattle and good horses, put up plenty of hay, raise oats and have good gardens. At Peace River there are about sixty-five, none at Dunvegan and about five families at Fort St. John's, the last moved up from here to hunt. At Vermilion there are about twelve families, they have cattle and horses and do a little farming and hunt in the winter. At Chipewyan there are about twenty-five families, at Ford du Lac, six, and at Fort McMurray two families.

TRAVELLING AND PATROLS.

As the rivers and lakes afford the easiest means of travelling through the Athabasca district, as soon as the ice disappears nearly all our patrols are done in canoe. Those that have to be done on land are attended with great difficulties, viz., to Sturgeon Lake, Whitefish Lake and Peace River crossing, owing to the state of the trails. Up to two

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

years ago, dry seasons followed one another in succession for six or seven years, it was hard to make good camping places through scarcity of water, but the last two years it has been just the reverse. A large amount of freight is taken across the Peace River portage, cutting the road up badly. The Hudson's Bay Co. made this road years ago and kept it in good repair, sending out a gang of men to fix the bridges, &c., every spring, but as soon as the traders came the company ceased making these improvements, and the road was allowed to go from bad to worse until this summer it became practically impassable. Last July when I went over it I never saw such a condition of things, it was one continuous mudhole from start to finish, bridges down, corduroy rotted out and floating. It was as much as horses could do to walk through it without having to draw. We had a wagon and four good horses with about 400 lbs. on and it was as much as we could do to get through. Mr. Fraser and his men have been at work on it since last August and I hear have made a good road, so that things will no doubt be better next summer.

Travelling on these rivers is also attended with difficulties. Going down stream with a current of four or five miles an hour is easy work, but coming up stream is quite another matter. The more one travels on these rivers the stranger it seems that no improvement has been made in the way of getting up stream. These unwieldy flat bottomed scows and York boats have been tracked up for generations one might say, six to eight men on the end of a tracking line dragging a boat with several tons of freight on board against a strong current, crawling over fallen logs, sometimes up to their waist in mud and water, and in the fall of the year their clothes freezing on them. The Peace River is one of the finest in the country, with a stretch of water four or five hundred miles in length, with no rapids to speak of, that is from Hudson's Hope to the chutes, the rapids sixty miles below Vermilion, and yet I believe I am correct in saying there has never been a steamer on it. Last summer the water was so high the men in lots of places could not track, they had to pull themselves along by the bushes until their hands were raw, and it took them three weeks to track up from Vermilion to Peace River crossing, 300 miles. On September 12, I had to send Sergt. Anderson and a constable to Vermilion on special duty, and they arrived here with two prisoners on October 12, as luck would have it, the water was low and the tracking was good, but four men had to be hired to track up at a cost of \$30 a piece, besides their food. Sergt. Anderson steered the boat and Const. Riddoch was escort. The money expended on a few trips of this kind would soon pay for a small steamer, and we would be comparatively independent of wind and current. There is any quantity of dry wood the whole length of the river, and good coal can be obtained up Pine Creek, above Fort St. John, that could be rafted down to the river. It is rumoured here that the railroad will pass through the Grand Prairie, and that the Hudson's Bay Company are not going to rebuild the steamer *Athabasca* until they know for certain. The machinery in her is good yet, but she requires a new hull. In the event of this coming to pass, they would rebuild her on the Peace River, and freight their supplies from the railroad to the Peace. This would do away with navigation on the Athabasca below the Landing and avoid the danger of the rapids between the Grand and Fort McMurray. The steamer *Athabasca* would take all the supplies down the Peace to the Chutes rapids, the *Graham* from below the Chutes to Smith's Landing, and the *Wrigley* from Fort Smith to Great Slave Lake and the Mackenzie River.

When the winter once sets in good and solid, one can travel everywhere with dogs, and most places with horses and flatsleighs. With horses it is a question of being able to procure hay, or of the trail being sufficiently cut out to admit of a horse going through, but I think for all round work, dogs would be the better of the two and decidedly cheaper.

CONDUCT, ETC.

The men have been exemplary in their conduct and seem to be liked and respected by all the desirable members of the community. They at times have hard trips, wet night and day, and sometimes walking up to their thighs in mud and water. I

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

know that they have had to supplement their kit by buying boots and overalls on several occasions, and they wear out a good many more pairs of moccasins than they are issued with. Any little luxury outside their rations they wish to buy they have to pay exorbitant prices for. For these reasons I beg to recommend that the members of the northern detachments receive extra pay.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. WEST, Inspector.

Com. Peace River Sub-District.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O., COMMANDING 'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DISTRICT OFFICE, CALGARY, November 30, 1901.

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

On my return from South Africa, where I had the honour of serving as second in command of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, I took over the command of 'E' Division and Calgary district from Inspector J. O. Wilson, on January 28, 1901.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The district over which my division has police supervision extends from Red Deer in the north to High River in the south, and from British Columbia in the west to near Medicine Hat in the east. In the last few years settlers have spread out all over it, and the population increased, making it, in my opinion, the most important in the Territories; owing, among other things, to the nature of the principal industry (stock-raising), and the facilities for crime in connection therewith, unless there is adequate police protection.

Since I left here in the autumn of 1899, a marked progress is observable throughout the whole district. Prosperous villages have sprung up along the C. and E. Railway to the north, where I remember only section houses before; older settlements have increased in size and ranche houses and farms are now found where there was nothing but the rolling prairie and a stray cayote to be seen a year or two ago. Settlers have been pouring into the Northern country throughout the year and the amount of land taken up has been unprecedented in this part of Canada. Combined with this a most excellent season has gladdened the heart of the farmer and crops of all kinds have been very large. If there has been anything to cause complaint it would be in the slight falling off of the calf crop, mainly due to the grass last fall not having cured properly and the cattle in the spring being very poor.

The city of Calgary has doubled its business in the last few years, and signs of prosperity meet one on every side. Houses to rent are almost unobtainable and many large residences and business blocks are being built.

The amount of work which we have had to attend to has increased enormously, and requires a larger number of men than, I have had, to supervise it properly. I have not last year's report by me, but I would suggest a comparison between the crime, correspondence and general work of this division with those of others.

CRIME.

The attached schedule, which has been prepared from the records, shows the number of cases brought to trial by the police in this district during the past year. You will notice that crime has not diminished, as there are some seventy odd cases more than last year. No doubt that the Innisfail and Red Deer districts help to swell the number, these two outposts being transferred to this command on October 1, 1900.

Fifty-three charges of vagrancy were dealt with, the delinquents in the majority of cases being lazy and thriftless half-breeds, who apparently under present conditions are

unable to do any good for themselves and whose future lot is much more a matter of concern than that of the Indians.

The regular tramp, I am pleased to relate, has not been as conspicuous as in former years, this I attribute to a proper appreciation on their part of the difficulties in evading the police when travelling through the Territories, and the prompt punishment accorded to them in the past, as you will notice there were only fourteen cases of tramps arrested for stealing rides on C.P.R. against forty-one last year.

A few cases of importance included in the attached schedule require some comment.

The Huggard Murder.—This case was mentioned in the annual report of last year, the murder took place on Nose Creek, quite close to Calgary, on November 25, 1900. Insp. Wilson who was in command at the time left no stone unturned to discover the murderer, and one James Mansfield Smith was arrested for the crime. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, but the links in the chain were practically complete. The prisoner was tried before a judge and jury on February 2, and acquitted. Insp. Wilson reported to me, as also the Crown prosecutor, that there was no other person upon whom a vestige of suspicion rested. That the murderer, whoever he was, should not suffer the penalty of his crime is much to be regretted, especially as I have another murder and another acquittal to record below. In both these cases I am satisfied the police elicited all the evidence obtainable.

The Kerr Murder.—This occurred near Innisfail, on the night of April 15, 1901. David Kerr was killed by his brother in law, Arthur Bioletti, Constable Shoebottom, who was on the spot arrested Bioletti, who admitted the crime, but claimed he had acted in self-defence. I proceeded at once to Innisfail, attended the Coroner's inquest, and wired for the Crown prosecutor to attend the preliminary hearing. The circumstances were these: Kerr and Bioletti had quarreled, the former had accused his brother in law of improper conduct with his sister, and an arrangement had been made by which Bioletti was to pay Kerr a certain sum to leave the country. On April 15, Kerr left word with Bioletti's mother that he wished to see her son, and stated the settlement must be made quickly; this is the story of the defence. On receiving this message, Bioletti after a hard day's work, decides to walk out to Kerr's place seven miles distant and very bad roads. He arms himself with a loaded revolver and several loose cartridges. On arrival at Kerr's ranch about 11 p.m., he called out Kerr, they quarrel, and he shoots his brother in law once through the heart and later on when he was lying on the ground through the head. The shooting took place 30 yards from the house. Bioletti's defence was that Kerr attacked him with an axe. Kerr was a right handed man and when found had a soft cap in his right hand and the axe was at the house 30 yards away. The second bullet entered the left side of the head and came out at the right and was found in the ground, where the position of the head and course of the bullet through it, would indicate it should lie. This shot was proved to have been fired within four inches of the victim's head—the hair was scorched. The jury, however, were instructed that this last shot could not have been fired when the deceased was on the ground. Bioletti was honourably acquitted on June 18, 1901.

There was one case of cattle stealing brought up for trial which was dismissed, the accused being two brothers, John and James Hewitt, of Cochrane. There was not sufficient evidence to obtain a conviction—the facts of the case being: That a calf, the property of one G. W. Johnson, of Cochrane, was found in Hewitt's corrals with a number of other cattle, and Johnson at once laid information against the Hewitts, charging them with the theft. There are great facilities for stealing cattle, especially calves, and the temptation to do so is constantly with those on the cattle range.

On June 11, Reg. No. 1628 Staff-Sergt. Dee, who is stationed at Okotoks, laid information before me, charging James Lineham, James Fisher and Alex. McDougall, all of Okotoks, with the theft of thirty-one head of cattle, the property of Messrs. Gould and Hubbard. The facts of the case are as follows:—On June 5, thirty-one head of yearling and two-year-old eastern cattle (commonly called dogies) were run off from Mr. Gould's corral, near Okotoks. The animals were unbranded, but ear-marked. Staff-Sgt. Dee was away on patrol at the time, but immediately on his return went to work. The cattle were traced to Crooked Coulee and from thence to Tongue Creek. Some

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ranchers had seen a bunch of cattle driven by three men, and Staff-Sgt. Dee found the cattle near a corral where they had been branded and their ear marks cut off. The brand placed on the cattle was that of James Lineham. From information received, Staff-Sgt. Dee ascertained the three men who had taken the cattle were James Lineham, James Fisher and Alex. McDougall, all of Okotoks. They left the country before Staff-Sgt. Dee could connect them with the crime. Warrants for their arrest were issued and descriptions sent in every direction, but nothing reliable has been heard of them since, although we receive information from time to time which is being acted upon. Lineham has been reported several times as being in hiding in the district, if so he cannot be having a pleasant time. At the beginning of this month (November), finding that these men were still at large, you authorized my offering a reward of \$200 for their arrest.

In the latter part of August, a man called Carl Jensen, who had just completed a term in the guard room, broke into a private house near Calgary at night and attempted an indecent assault upon a Galician servant girl. The police were not notified till late the following day, when Constable Elkins was put on the case. He discovered the identity of the assailant and traced him as having gone west. Before he left in pursuit, I received word from the station agent at Cochrane that a man had assaulted a little girl. Constable Peters was detailed to proceed there at once, and on arrival he wired me that the offender in this case was the same Carl Jensen whom we were after in Calgary. Peters had to follow him west from Cochrane on a hand-car and arrested him at Morley during the night. Unfortunately our troubles with this criminal were not yet over. Constable Peters brought him for his preliminary hearing, for the assault at Cochrane, before Mr. Fisher, J.P., of that place, and he was committed for trial. Just before Constable Peters got on the train to bring his prisoner to Calgary the latter broke away from him and escaped in the darkness. The whole village of Cochrane turned out to search, but without avail. We did not catch Jensen till some days afterwards, when Staff-Sgt. Brooke very cleverly secured him at Gleichen. He is committed for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court, on three charges—one for rape, one for attempted rape, and the third for escaping from lawful custody. The trial takes place on December 10 next.

There are six cases of horse stealing on the classified list. No convictions were obtained, and, as I have already reported to you, there seem insurmountable difficulties in the way of having parties guilty of this offence punished. To a lay mind legal quibbles and technicalities seem to override common sense. One case, viz., that of a horse, the property of Mr. J. R. Thompson, which was branded by a man called Thomas Campbell, I made the subject of a special report to you. Campbell was acquitted, but has since left the country.

The strike of the trackmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which commenced in the latter part of June, gave us quite a lot of trouble and extra work. Mr. Niblock, superintendent of this division, asked me for assistance and I afforded him all I could, at the same time seeing that the strikers were not unfairly dealt with. The majority of those on strike were foreigners, mainly Galicians, and very hard to reason with. Several times I had to clear strikers from the railway yards and the station, and to prevent them from boarding trains. Supt. Niblock organized working gangs which he accompanied himself, and I furnished him with police to prevent those working being disturbed. On this duty I had two men west of Calgary and one to the east. The crime resulting from the strike, taking it all in all, was very small, the men behaving well, and Supt. Niblock and the officials handling them with tact. I, in many instances where the offence was not serious, explained matters to the men and persuaded them their best course was to behave themselves. A Galician who threatened to wreck a train was arrested at Tilley, but acquitted on his trial. Thirty-two Italians seized a car in British Columbia. Mr. Duchesnay, C. P. R. superintendent, wired to have them stopped at Calgary, and on arrival Corpl. Brankley and five men arrested the whole party. Next day they were all charged before me with the offence. The ring-leader was given a small sentence and the remainder let off on suspended sentence. They all agreed to go to work for the company in the North-west Territories, where they said there were police to protect them. They were afraid to work in British Columbia. The

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

strike did not terminate till August 18, and hereunder I give a letter I received from Mr. J. Niblock, C.P.R. superintendent, living at Calgary:—

CALGARY, August 15, 1901.

Superintendent G. E. SANDERS,
North-west Mounted Police, Calgary.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., regarding Constables Fowell and Peters, and in reply beg to state that I will now be able to get along without them, and will arrange their transportation to Calgary as soon as they receive their necessary orders from you. I am sure that the company greatly appreciate the valuable services rendered by your most competent force during the present trouble.

(Sgd.) J. NIBLOCK.

Under the heading of Indians you will notice there have been many cases of drunkenness, this in spite of the severe punishment invariably meted out to those who supply the liquor. I am glad to say that in every case we have arrested parties guilty of supplying intoxicants to Indians. One Samuel Bruneau, a half-breed, succeeded in evading the police for some time. He gave a Sarcee Indian, 'Many Pans,' liquor on Oct. 18, and was not caught till November 28, when Corporal Brankley got an inkling of his whereabouts, and acting on this cleverly captured him at about 2 o'clock in the morning. He was hiding in the thick bush along the river valley west of Calgary.

In concluding my remarks on the subject of crime, I regret to say there has been a great deal said in regard to cattle and horse-stealing which goes undetected. That many cases of this kind should escape the police is only natural, but there might be much less if the stockmen and small ranchers would only be fair with us. I find it is impossible, except in very rare cases, to get ranchers to give information to our men, and when spoken to about it they give some such excuse for their reticence as the following: That they are afraid of their neighbours, or that 'it is worth a steer or a calf to find out what one's neighbours are like.' As I have already stated facilities and temptations for cattle stealing are very great throughout the country, and there is not the slightest doubt that this class of crime is prevalent. More police detachments and patrols would certainly act as a preventative, but a great deal can be accomplished by the ranchers themselves, many of whom practically protect the men who are robbing them. I have made suggestions to you during the year relative to this class of crime.

PRISONERS ARRESTED ON REQUISITION FROM WITHOUT.

On February 9, Geo. Nofield was arrested on requisition from Wetaskiwin on charge of fraud.

On July 4, W. H. Mannix was arrested at Okotoks on requisition from city police, charge forgery.

On July 20, C. A. Ketchen was arrested on requisition from Inspector Belcher, Edmonton, charge forgery.

On August 14, F. Donoghue was arrested on requisition from city police, at Morley, charge disobeying summons.

On August 9, J. Fisher, E. Cuffin and J. Stagg were arrested at Millarville on requisition from Macleod, charge horse-stealing. The evidence in this case was chiefly worked up by Staff-Sergt. Dee and Constable Pierce—they were all committed to stand their trial on the above charge.

On August 23, The Wolf, Sarcee Indian was arrested on requisition from Macleod, charge horse-stealing.

On August 28, F. Mainwaring was arrested at Calgary on requisition from Innisfail, charge fraud.

On August 31, M. Lauder was arrested at Banff on requisition from Wetaskiwin, charge obtaining money under false pretenses.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

On November 4, J. Lachappelle was arrested at Calgary on requisition from Macleod, charge supplying liquor to Indians.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in Calgary District for the year 1901.

Offence.	Cases Entered.	Convictions	Dismissals.	Remarks.
Offensive weapons—				
Unlawfully carrying concealed weapons.	3	3		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	1		1	
Offences against religion, morals, &c.—				
Vagrancy	53	49	4	
Drunk, &c.	51	47	4	
Gambling	1		1	
Nuisance	1			Case withdrawn.
Housebreaking and theft.	2			2 awaiting trial.
Offences against property—				
Embezzlement	1			Prosecution failed to appear.
Cattle stealing.	1		1	
Malicious injury to property.	9	7	2	
Theft	19	11	7	1 awaiting trial.
Forgery	2		1	1 "
Horse stealing.	6		4	1 "
Fraud	4	1	2	1 settled out of court.
Cruelty to animals.	1	1		1 awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault	20	13	6	1 settled out of court.
Indecent assault	3		3	
Attempted suicide	3		3	
Murder	2		2	
Shooting with intent.	3	3		
Rape	1			1 awaiting trial.
Attempted rape	1			1 "
Intimidation	3	3		
Escapes and rescues—				
Escape from lawful custody	1			1 "
Offences against Indian Act—				
Drunk	36	27	9	
Supplying liquor to Indians	12	10	2	
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing ride on C.P.R.	14	9	5	
Unlawfully taking possession of C.P.R. car	32	32		
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—				
Non-payment of wages	7	4	1	2 settled out of court.
Driving horses off range.	1		1	
Setting out prairie fires	3	2		1 awaiting judgment.
Shooting game out of season.	2	2		
Liquor Ordinances	3	2	1	
Refusing to fight prairie fire	1	1		
Miscellaneous	8	5	3	
Drunk whilst interdicted.	6	5	1	
Total	317	237	64	16

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The extremely wet spring and summer was the means of keeping the district free from prairie fires until well on in October. Since then we have had two that burnt over a large area of country, one of which was the most destructive that has, to my knowledge, ever visited the North-west.

The rain, our protection before, was the cause of our undoing now, for it made the prairie grass grow much higher than usual, and rendered it very difficult to fight a fire once it got any headway.

On October 19, the section foreman at Airdrie when burning the right of way along the C. & E. railway, the fire got away from him and burned over a very large tract of country to the east of the C. & E. and north of the C. P. R. A few hay stacks were destroyed, but apart from this there was not much damage.

The police and settlers fought this fire for several hours, and finally had to give it up as hopeless. Several of our men had their hair and clothing burnt.

On October 30, the section foreman, R. Howard, was brought before me charged with starting the fire. The inquiry showed that he had taken more than the necessary precautions, as called for by the North-west ordinances, to prevent the fire from getting away, yet *ipso facto* he was guilty. I am submitting the following for the judge's decision: 'Whether Howard should be convicted under the true construction and interpretation of sections 2 and 5 of chapter 87 of the Consolidated Ordinances.'

The second fire started near Queenstown, south of the Blackfoot Reserve on October 28, 1901. One Dan McNelly was arrested by Staff Sergt. Brooke for starting it and pleaded guilty before D. F. Knight, J.P., at Gleichen. The cause was a lighted match thrown by McNelly to the ground after lighting his pipe, and from this thoughtless action thousands of dollars worth of property were lost. The fire burnt south and then west with extraordinary rapidity, people who thought themselves safe and miles away from the fire would suddenly from a change in the wind find it right on them, travelling at the rate of some forty and even sixty miles an hour. Nothing could escape it, and horses, cattle and wild animals were burnt to death or left so injured that they died shortly after. Staff Sergt. Dee reporting on this fire says: 'The prairie fire that started at the end of October between the Bow and Little Bow caused great loss of stock, hay and pasture. In the river bottoms along the Little Bow there are bunches of horses and cattle burned to death, others were so badly injured that they had to be destroyed. The majority of the dead animals had their eyes burnt out, and some had their legs and hoofs burned off. The area burnt was about fifty square miles. George Lane estimates his loss at \$15,000, others think it will be about \$25,000.'

Information gathered from different sources leads me to think that it will take \$30,000 to cover the loss of property. The heaviest losers were the following:—

Geo. Lane, approximate loss	\$15,000
Mr. Langord	5,000
Mr. G. Ross	2,000
P. Burns & Co.,	3,000

There have been one or two small fires since started by sparks from the engine along the C. & E. railway. The settlers were called out by the police and managed to put them out. One case, where there seems direct evidence against the C. P. R., I referred to the Crown prosecutor, and he has advised that the company be summoned through its agent. I have sent the matter to the constable at Olds to attend to.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The division was thoroughly drilled, both dismounted and mounted, during the summer. The usual setting-up drill was gone through in the spring.

I regret to say that I was unable to carry out the complete target practice, many things preventing my doing so. I found it very hard to get a squad out of the preliminary practice, due a good deal, I believe, to the rifles we have and the imperfect sighting. The arrangement by which we use the same range as the Calgary Rifle Association is not satisfactory, and next year we should try to have a range of our own.

It is impossible to get the men for target practice at any fixed time, and when I could get a squad together, I found the range occupied by the association.

Lectures on police and other duties were given during the winter and spring.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH OF DIVISION.

A distribution state showing the strength of this division on November 30 is attached.

The effective strength of the division, however, on this date is 3 officers and 35 N. C. O's and men. From the total strength shown on distribution state, the following deductions have to be made, 9 special constables including scouts, 5 N. C. O's and men transferred to the Yukon and not struck off, 1 constable discharged by purchase and not struck off, 1 constable in cells and sentenced to be dismissed and one constable in Regina indefinitely with injured knee.

Six constables, two of whom are now in hospital to perform night and day guards and look after, as a rule, about 20 prisoners. The division is much under strength for the work, to which is added the care of a large number of prisoners.

The detachments are under strength and more are required. The clerical staff is inadequate and should be increased. The enormous amount of correspondence that comes through my office and the extra work thrown on a division stationed at a central and distributing point like Calgary, make the clerical work particularly heavy, and Corpl. Brankley, my orderly room clerk, has done two men's work.

This amount of office work with a staff not large enough to cope with it, effects the general work of the force, for I am so tied down with it, that it is impossible to give the attention to outside work that I feel I would like to.

HORSES.

We have a very good and serviceable lot of horses in the division. The total strength is 20 team and 30 saddle horses. Twenty-five remounts have been received and have turned out well and have been easily trained. Twelve horses have been cast and sold and fetched good prices. Eleven horses have been transferred to other divisions.

From present indications I do not think that there will be more than three horses to cast next year.

The total mileage for this division during the past year is 162,782 miles. I have a few more team horses than I require and I understand you are sending four of them to Macleod.

BARRACK BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

The main building, where the men's barrack rooms, mess room, offices, &c., are, is in good repair. I have had quite a lot of interior painting and kalsomining done this year. A Kelsey heater was put in last winter to replace the old furnace under the centre block, and has turned out such an economiser of fuel that you authorized me in October last to have one put under the north block, this has been done, the work being completed on the 15th of this month.

The guard room is in good repair, but is not large enough to hold the increased number of prisoners and lunatics we are now called upon to look after. As a rule we have more than the cells will accommodate. The fence around the prison yard will have to be replaced in the spring, and I would recommend that the size be increased.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire protection is ample and in good order. There are four hydrants in the barrack inclosure. I received 500 feet of new hose in November. I had all the old hose thoroughly overhauled and tested by Chief Smart of the C. F. B., who put it in a thorough state of repair. This with the new hose received completed our requirements.

INDIANS.

Referring to Inspector Wilson's report of last year, the particulars of 'Little Fish' and 'Butterfly' (Saulteux Indians) from Medicine Hat are recorded where they shot at a police patrol with intent to murder. They were brought before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott on February 15, and each sentenced to six months hard labour. They had already been six months awaiting trial.

Two Blackfeet Indians are now in the guard room awaiting trial on the charge of housebreaking and theft on Sept. 7, on the Red Deer. I should like to draw your attention to the excellent work performed by Staff Sergeant Brooke in this case. Mr. Kelly, whose house was broken into, had no suspicion of any one, and Staff Sergeant Brooke, knowing these two Indians had been away from their reserve, had their return watched and found them with the stolen property.

The above are the only two cases of note as you will see from the magisterial returns. As usual a great many have come to grief by giving way to a too strong desire for liquor—thirty-two being tried for intoxication during the past year, and twelve for supplying them with liquor.

The Indians on the different reserves are in some ways improving and in others degenerating. The best sign is they are taking more kindly to work. The majority of them have a number of horses and cattle, farming being their chief industry. They put up considerable hay in the summer and get good prices for it, but they are not allowed to dispose of it in open market at Calgary without the necessary permits from their agents. Some bother has been caused by them staying away from their reserves and hanging about the towns. We make them move away whenever possible, but more often than not they are protected by a pass from their agent, which we have to respect.

CANTEEN.

The canteen at this post is in a flourishing condition. We are not under the necessity of keeping a large stock as the bulk of the goods are purchased locally in Calgary. Each month is started with the canteen free of liabilities.

An English billiard table was purchased last winter for the amusement of the men, to which the canteen contributed \$300. Altogether \$654.92 has been given in grants, which is an excellent showing with so small a command, and the temptations in a town like Calgary to spend their money elsewhere and thus reduce the profits earned.

PHYSIQUE.

The average physique of the members of this division is above the standard. The men are clean built and athletic. The average height five feet nine and a half inches and chest measurement thirty-eight and a half inches.

The division football team for the fourth year in succession are the champions of the North-west Territory Association Football League. This year competing with seven particularly strong clubs.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The police as a whole do a lot of work for this department, and Staff Sergeant Hobbs has nearly all his time taken up attending to his duties as district veterinary inspector. The detachments and patrols report, and quarantine all animals suspected of contagious disease, and see that quarantine regulations are properly observed. The greater part of this district has been quarantined for 'Mange,' and is still. Owing to the numerous inspections of cattle that had to be made, Staff-sergeant Hobbs was unable

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

to attend all, and whenever this was the case I called in Veterinary Surgeon Riddle. The following table shows a portion of the work performed for this department:—

Horses destroyed for glanders.....	7
Cattle destroyed for actinomycosis.....	3
Cattle inspected for export.....	15,561
Horses inspected for export.....	450

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Small-pox of a mild form was prevalent in the Edmonton district all winter, but Calgary and district escaped any sign of it until May; when a man called Ross, brother of the station master at Cochrane, was reported as suffering from the disease, he had previously been in Edmonton and contracted it there. Constable Aspinall was sent to enforce the quarantine, Ross was placed in a tent near the village, and strange to say suffered so little from the effects that he was able to be about and attend to his own wants during the whole period of his illness. Later on it was discovered the station master's baby had small-pox. I visited the place accompanied by Doctors MacDonald and MacKid. The village of Cochrane was quarantined and another constable placed there to assist Constable Aspinall. The Canadian Pacific Railway installed an operator in a tent to the west of the town and the Station was closed. The disease was stamped out as far as Cochrane was concerned.

On May 28, another case occurred at Calgary, which was handled by the city authorities, it originated from the north.

Whilst the small-pox epidemic was at its height round Edmonton, I had to send the officer commanding 'G' Division assistance. On February 14, Constable Firth was sent to Edmonton on quarantine duty, returning in September. Constables Aspinall and Wills went to Ponoka on March 1, returning on May 15. Constables Holt and Piper were sent to Edmonton on May 7, returning on July 5.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

There has not been anything special in this connection during the year, merely the usual assistance the police afford by keeping the Indians in order and making it easier for the agents to uphold their authority. All Indian boys who have escaped from the different Industrial Schools we have captured and returned. I sent a patrol of three men to the Blackfoot reserve, August 27, to assist Staff-Sergeant Brooke in keeping order during the Sun Dance. There was no disturbance and everything passed off quietly.

Staff-Sergeant Brooke and Interpreter Brazeau were placed at the disposal of Indian Commissioner, the Hon. David Laird, when he was making his preparations, and during the visit of Their Royal Highnesses The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. In connection with this, Staff-Sergeant Brooke did a great deal of work.

ASSISTANCE TO MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

As usual we have kept a store of small-arm ammunition for this department, and issued same on repayment to the Local Rifle Associations.

Orders for recruiting for the South African Constabulary were received on January 26; applications were distributed and clerical work performed until the actual enlisting February 21. The number sent from here was sixty-one, selected from about 150 personal applicants. I was pestered with inquiries from all parts of the country, British Columbia and the United States. Extra work of this kind, suddenly thrown on a superintendent commanding a police post with one clerk, is no light matter. Seven members of my command were granted a free discharge to join the Constabulary, viz.: Constables

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

Audy, Crockett, Grant, Hughes, Moore, MacBrien and MacPherson. The whole party left here on March 1. They were a fine body of men, and should make good recruits for the corps they joined.

On August 28, Lt.-Col. Codd, A.M.S., and Assistant Surgeon Bell, of the N.W.M. Police, arrived from the east to hold medical board on South African invalids. A room in barracks was placed at their disposal and an orderly detailed.

IMPERIAL ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

On June 10, I received word that Col. Dent and staff, purchasing remounts for the Imperial Army, would arrive next day. This was some weeks before I, or any one in this district, expected him, however, in conjunction with some of the ranchers and others, I set to work with as little delay as possible to have all horsemen notified.

Mr. C. Peterson, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture from Regina, accompanied him, and I assisted him in arranging the dates and places where horses would be purchased. This was advertised and with slight alterations carried out by Col. Dent. I supplied transport in the vicinity of Calgary, and sent a team to High River to meet the party there. All detachments were instructed to render what assistance they could. Between three and four hundred horses were bought in this district. Col. Dent before his departure wrote me a very kind letter, thanking me for the aid he had received from the force, specially mentioning Sergeant Browne at High River.

GUARDROOM.

Our guardroom is the common jail of the district, and has been much overcrowded during the past year. In addition it is a temporary asylum for insane from the greater part of Alberta. All lunatics from Edmonton, in addition to my own district, are sent here to await the Lt.-Governor's directions as to their disposal, and escorts have to be sent from this division to escort them to Brandon Asylum. I have asked for a straight jacket and other appliances to handle violent lunatics properly.

Reg. No. 3218 Constable Burke is the provost in charge of the prisoners. He has performed his duties very satisfactorily and kept excellent discipline. The following is his report :—

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, November 30, 1901.

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

I have the honour to submit the report of this guardroom for the year ending November 30, 1901.

Fifteen prisoners were confined in the guardroom at the beginning of the year. Two hundred and thirty-three were received during the year, making a total of 248 prisoners, classified thus :—

Whites	146
Halfbreeds	59
Indians	43
Total	248

Of these only twenty-six were in the guardroom on transfer to jails and asylums in the east or wanted at other places in the Territories. The maximum number of prisoners were received in the month of July (seventy). The minimum number of prisoners were received in the month of January (five).

The health of the prisoners has been good. Fourteen punishments were inflicted by you for minor breaches of discipline.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The guardroom buildings are in fair repair, excepting the yard fence. A new floor has been put down in the cage.

Separate accommodation is urgently needed for female prisoners, lunatics and those awaiting trial.

The total number of cells in this guardroom is fourteen, and at the present time there are twenty-one prisoners confined, which necessitates a doubling up, and renders it difficult to maintain strict prison discipline. Better ventilation is required as the air towards morning becomes very unhealthy. After deducting prisoners in guard-room awaiting trial, on transfer, lunatics, etc., we find those actually serving or who have served, to be 103, made up as follows :—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Average Length of Sentence.
Attempted murder.....	2	6 months.
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	10 days.
Malicious destruction of property.....	1	3 months.
Assault.....	3	1 month.
Stealing ride on C.P.R.....	4	5·7 days.
Drunk and disorderly.....	33	20·2 "
Vagrancy.....	26	32·6 "
Theft.....	7	96·4 "
<i>Indian Act.</i>		
Liquor to Indians.....	13	3 months.
Drunk.....	10	25·6 days.
Intoxicants in possession.....	3	2·5 months.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. C. BURKE, Constable,

Provost.

VISIT OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

Preparations for the visit of the royal party to Calgary commenced on September 10, and on the 11th you arrived and went over every detail with me, continuing your journey to the coast next day to arrange details there. The following is a general outline of what was to be done :—

A provisional battalion of the force was to be concentrated at Calgary of a total strength of 244. In connection with this I was ordered to select a site for the camp, pitch it, arrange for supplies and camp equipment, equip and supply an officers' and sergeants' mess, hire cooks, &c., everything to be in readiness for arrival of different detachments some days prior to the royal party reaching here.

Towards the establishment of the battalion my division was to contribute two full troops, one four-in-hand and three single teams. Horses, particularly teams, to be got into such training that no matter what unusual sight or noise they might meet with they would remain quiet.

A parade ground was to be prepared for the inspection.

Arrangements to be made for assisting the Indian Department in connection with the gathering of Indians.

Preparations for the lunch to be given Their Royal Highnesses by the officers of the North-west Mounted Police.

Interior of centre block of main barrack building to be painted, kalsomined and generally renovated.

Local C. P. R. authorities to be seen and provisions made for quickly entraining and dis-entraining horses and men.

Distribution of medals, at request of Militia Department, to be looked after, notices sent out, applicants corresponded with and identified, and rolls prepared, &c.

Their Royal Highnesses were timed to arrive here at 8.30 a.m. of September 28, the official programme being as follows:—

8.30 a.m., arrival of royal train.

8.45 a.m., inspection of North-west Mounted Police and presentation of medals.

10 a.m., great assembly of Indian tribes.

1.30 p.m., luncheon with officers of North-west Mounted Police.

3.30 p.m., typical North-west exhibition.

4.15 p.m., departure.

The contingents from the different divisions began to congregate here on Sept. 19, and the camp, messes, &c., were in readiness for them. Insp. Belcher with his troop from Edmonton being the first arrival. On the 21st Insp. Baker with troop from Maple Creek joined the camp.

The Asst. Commissioner took over temporary command here on the Sept. 21, he was accompanied by Inspectors Wilson and Gilpin Brown. Next day the Regina quota turned up, and on the 23rd three troops from Macleod and Lethbridge under Superintendents Deane and Howe reached Calgary.

It is some years since so large a body of police has been collected together and the few days remaining were employed in drill and escort work. It was very remarkable, in the first parade of the battalion, and evidence of good ground work, that they appeared to have been drilling together for months.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Calgary at 10 a.m. and were met by a travelling escort under Insp. Baker, and the programme carried out. The after events were full of change, the inspection no sooner over than the returned South Africans had to parade for medals. Then a full royal escort was formed and a squadron sent to keep the grounds at the Indian assembly.

In the afternoon a reduced royal escort for Vancouver and Victoria was detailed, and men and horses were on board the train by 6 p.m. Myself and ten constables of 'E' Division were included in this party.

Lt.-Col. Biggar, staff officer in charge of medals stated the presentation of medals at Calgary went off without a hitch. Fifty-five were presented to members of the North-west Mounted Police and forty-five to civilians. Correspondence *re* medals has not ceased yet, I am continually receiving inquiries from all parts of the North-west.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good as will be seen by Acting Asst. Surgeon Rouleau's report, which accompanies this. Several accidents, however, have occurred. Two men I had to send to Lethbridge to be under Dr. Mewburn, Constables Sheridan and Fowell. The latter has returned after being operated on for rupture, and is fit for duty.

Reg. No. 3581, Constable J. R. Huddle broke his leg whilst playing football on May 3. He was in hospital for six weeks, and his leg now is as good as ever.

Reg. No. 3470, Constable R. G. C. Andrews hurt his knee whilst playing in a football match on April 24. He has never been able to use his leg properly since, and is now in Regina under Asst. Surgeon Bell's care.

Reg. No. 3672, Constable L. McDonnell met with a serious accident whilst on patrol to the Beaver Dam. Whilst opening a gate he received a blow on the head and was picked up unconscious. How it happened no one knows, and he has no recollection of the event. He remained unconscious for a week but is now, so the doctor reports, rapidly recovering. Asst. Surgeon Haultain, from Macleod, was sent here to assist Dr. Rouleau in this case.

Reg. No. 3519, Constable S. S. Munroe is at present in the hospital with a broken collar bone, the effects of a runaway team.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Although there was a mild epidemic of small-pox to the North and South of us, I am thankful to say none of the division contracted anything worse than measles.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order and has all been painted khaki as directed by general order.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness is in a good state of repair. We are fully equipped.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The quarters and barracks are furnished with electric light, which gives good satisfaction.

The fuel used, soft and hard coal has been of good quality, the former was supplied by the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, the latter by W. R. Hull.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

This division is armed with 45·75 Winchester carbines and the Enfield revolver. The ammunition supplied is of good quality and workmanship.

ARTILLERY.

Our artillery consists of two 7 pr. guns with their carriages, limbers, harness and everything complete.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the command has been good. There are many temptations in a city like Calgary for the men, but they as a rule steer clear of them. It was necessary to dismiss one constable.

GAME.

Prairie chicken are more numerous this year than ever. Ducks were very plentiful in the early part of the season, but soon became wild and very difficult to bag. Antelope are reported numerous in the Red Deer and Rosebud districts.

The large number of new settlers in the northern part of my district are unacquainted with the game laws and I have asked the Territorial Government to supply me with posters for distribution. This they have promised to do.

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The rations supplied by the contractors, the H. B. Co., were of good quality. Oats were purchased locally and though a trifle light were good. Hay put up by the contractors passed the inspection of a Board of Officers and the Veterinary Sergeant, and was satisfactory. We purchased about 40 tons from the Sarcee Indians to keep us going through the summer, the price was lower than the contract.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing has been good. I have had no complaints as to inferior quality.

PATROLS.

The detachments have constantly patrolled the district under their immediate charge. Other parts have occasionally been visited when I had men available. There should be a detachment of two men at the Beaver Dam, North-west of Calgary, one at Pekisko and another near the Red Deer River, north of Gleichen.

The country south of the Blackfoot Reserve to the Little Bow should be frequently patrolled.

In conclusion I beg to inform you that I have received excellent support from the Officers, N.C.O's and constables of my division, and I would specially bring to your notice Reg. No. 3056 Sergeant Major Belcher, who has performed his duties conscientiously and well.

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS,

Supt. Commanding 'E' Division.

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

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT MORRIS, COMMANDING
DEPOT DIVISION, REGINA.NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
REGINA, Dec. 1, 1901.The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my annual report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1901.

The duties performed by the men of Depot Division have been under the supervision of Inspt. Wilson, commanding Regina district, and will be reported by him.

The Royal Visitors, whom we welcomed in Regina on Sept. 27 last, were almost on the eve of concluding a tour round the globe.

The guard of honour furnished by the N. W. M. P. and commanded by myself, was a fairly representative one. His Royal Highness was good enough to call me forward on his leaving Regina and complimented me on the appearance and efficiency of the escort.

RECRUITS.

The recruit drills were under the supervision of the Acting Adjutant, Sergt.-Major Church and Sergt. Hardy, than whom a more painstaking staff one could not well find. The musical ride, which I had the very great pleasure of commanding, attended the Brandon and Qu'Appelle fairs. The former on July 22 and the later on August 8.

The conduct of the men in both places was very good and reflected much credit on themselves. The horses looked strikingly well, and courted close inspection and favourable comment from all.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the men is very good, the average being 5 ft. 9 in., and the chest measurement 38 in. The men are young, active and of good constitutions and well able to perform the arduous duties entailed upon them.

As a whole the men of Depot division are strikingly creditable because of their sobriety and good conduct. No officer could desire to have a better lot of men under him.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division during the year was very good.

TARGET PRACTICE.

All members of the division went through the regular annual target practice with both carbine and revolver. When one considers the defective sighting of many of the carbines, one cannot well expect a very high shooting average. I have this to say however, that the keen interest taken in rifle shooting this year, surpassed any previous experience, and was most gratifying to me. Indeed so keen was the interest in the

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

division that I felt a longing desire myself to be on the range oftener than I could well attend. A preliminary course was instituted this year for the first time and it worked well. A maximum number of points had to be obtained at 100 yards before being allowed to fire at 200 yards, &c., and as every one was put on his mettle to qualify, better scores were made at the Annual practice. It did more, it created a spirit of emulation, which was pleasing to see.

A new pattern of carbine and revolver is much needed.

RATIONS

The quality of the ration has been generally very good indeed.

The butter ration, now that we have the creamery is a very great boon.

The increased ration in the shape of dry fruit and canned vegetables, has been very much appreciated.

FORAGE.

The hay supplied during the year, was hardly an average owing to the wet season. A good sample of oats was obtained.

TRANSPORT.

Much of the transport is out of repair, but not beyond being put into good shape by the police artizans this winter.

Beyond a few buckboards no new transport will be required, as quite a number of heavy and light wagons were supplied during the year.

All transport has been painted khaki.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

New harness is much needed as most of the black driving harness now in use requires constant repairs, as the leather has become defective from long usage.

A brown leather four-in-hand set was purchased which as to appearance and durability leaves nothing to be desired.

FIRE PROTECTION.

What with the steam fire pump, hand engine, balcocks and water pails, we are well equipped for a fire.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

A new bridge was built across the creek on the Government house trail, quite a substantial structure, built on well driven piles, replacing the old bridge, which was only supported on sills which needed constant repairs after the ice flows in the spring.

A new sidewalk was built in front of the barrack buildings. Some 90 acres of land were fenced in for a pasture field which has proven a great boon for horses requiring rest.

The men's quarters are in good repair and comfortable, except the barrack rooms mentioned later on.

New floors were put in the lower story of (H) block during the year and not before they were very much needed.

Where necessary a considerable amount of painting and kalsomining have been done.

The Assistant Commissioner's quarters have had a stone foundation placed under them, adding much to their appearance and comfort, no doubt.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The Commanding Officer's quarters, and three or four others have been made fairly habitable, by being papered throughout.

It strikes one as a great waste of money to expend it on repairs of most of the officer's quarters, so dilapidated and uninhabitable are they. The money that could be saved in the coal account alone, would more than make up any reasonable interest for money expended in erecting suitable structures.

The stables have been refloored and kalsomined adding much to their appearance.

GUARD ROOM.

87 prisoners were admitted to the guard room during the year, classified as per attached list.

The health of the prisoners incarcerated during the year has been exceptionally good.

Crime.	Nc. of Cases.	No. of Cases Dis- missed.	No. of Fines Paid.	No. of Sentences Awarded.	Sent to Other Places.	Average Length of Sentence.
Theft.....	19			12	7	
Forgery.....	1				1	
Drunks.....	9		2	7		
Assault.....	2			1		1 month.
Vagrancy.....	14			14		1 to 6 months.
Lunacy.....	3	1			7	
Preferring false charge.....	1			1		1 month.
Attempt to poison.....	1	1				
Wilfully killing dog.....	1			1		1 month.
Incest.....	1				1	
Rape.....	1				1	
Attempt to evade summons.....	1		1			
Passing counterfeit money.....	1				1	
Stealing ride on C. P. Ry.....	1			1		5 days.
Contempt of court.....	1			1		\$10 and costs and 14 days.
Housebreaking.....	2				2	
Taking hide from cow without per- mission.....	1			1		14 days hard labour.
Total	65	2	3	39	21	

INDIAN ACT.

Supplying intoxicants to Indians..	7			7		3 to 6 months.
Drunks, &c	6			6		1 month.
Having liquor in possession	2			2		3 months.
Residing illegally on reserve	1			1		1 month.
Engaged in giveway dance.....	6	5		1		6 months.
Total	22	5		17		
Grand totals.. . . .	87	7	3	56	21	

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment is good and sufficient for the division.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The articles issued have been generally good, but we have had to condemn the issue of pea jackets and a goodly number of the riding breeches supplied on contract. The fur coats are in a very bad condition from fair wear and tear, many not being worth repairing.

I would strongly recommend the issue of the blue cavalry cloak as in use in the Imperial Cavalry.

LECTURES.

Lectures were delivered daily on police and veterinary duties to all recent classes.

HORSES.

The horses purchased to replace those sent to South Africa are the best on the whole I have ever seen in any division. The health of the horses of Depot division during the past year has been good. There was one death from rupture the result of an accident in the riding school. Thirty-eight remounts were posted to this Division and one transferred from 'K' Division, making a total of 39; out of these one was cast and sold, one died and nine transferred to 'C' Division, which leaves us with a gain of 28 as far as the remounts are concerned. Twenty horses and one pony were cast and sold. The mileage for actual patrols was 145,520, considering the number of escorts, &c., which were furnished and were not shown on the mileage, I consider it very fair showing.

DESERTIONS.

I am pleased to say that only 2 desertions took place during the year'.

CANTEEN.

The profits accruing from the canteen go back towards a monthly mess grant, band, sports, &c.

RIFLE CLUB.

As in former years a rifle club was formed and with good results. The club concluded by a series of matches for prizes in cash and in kind.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good. But I am sorry to have to report two cases of serious illness, Inspt. Wickham, of enteric fever, and Sergt. Burden, of hemorrhage of the lungs, both of whom are in the hospital now and making fair strides, however, towards recovery.

CONCLUSION.

While I think it invidious to particularize, yet I deem it but proper to bring to your notice the very creditable way in which Reg. S. M. Knight, Q. M. Sergt., Light and Vet. Sergt. Ayre have performed their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. MORRIS,

Supt., Commanding 'D' Division.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. R. CUTHBERT, COMMANDING
'F' DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, November 30, 1901.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the year ending this date. I took over the command of the Prince Albert district on the 1st April last.

GENERAL.

The most notable feature of the year has been the very successful result of farming operations throughout the district, the yield of grain has been heavy, and the weather during the harvest operations most favourable.

In a few localities the grain did not quite ripen and in some cases an otherwise fine crop of wheat was slightly affected by frost, but this has not affected to an appreciable extent the general favourable result of the year's operations to the farmer and to the district generally.

Settlers, and especially the foreigners in the district are jubilant, and the only condition mitigating against the year's success is the low price of wheat.

The more recently settled districts along the railway now resemble the prosperous farming communities of Manitoba, for many miles along the railway and extending far on both sides of it, in the district between Rosthern and Hague, stubble and stacks of grain may be seen as far as the eye can reach.

This section is chiefly settled by Mennonites, and there can be no question of their intention to make their's a prosperous portion of the district, and of themselves a hard working farming community.

In the above portion of the district alone the wheat crop is estimated at 800,000 bushels, and oats 320,000 bushels from a total acreage of 40,000 under cultivation, the yield of wheat being 25 bushels to the acre, and oats 40 bushels.

Much inconvenience, and some loss, has been caused by inadequate threshing facilities.

Rosthern is the leading new town on the line of railway from a business and progressive point of view. In addition to the five elevators at this point and others at stations along the railway it has been found necessary this year to erect an elevator at Prince Albert to handle the year's crop.

The other settlements in the district at some distance from the railway, of old country French, Doukhobors, Galicians and Hungarians, show similar signs of successful farming operations and noticeable improvements.

For some unaccountable reason, but perhaps owing to a series of short and comparatively mild winters in the past, an insufficient quantity of hay was put up last autumn by the more improvident settlers and in consequence there was a considerable loss in cattle last spring.

Complaints and reports were constantly arriving from different sections that cattle were dying of some disease, in every case these reports were investigated and it was invariably found that the cause of death was chiefly due to starvation. The lesson has not been lost, however, for notwithstanding the difficulty of getting swamp grass this season owing to the swamps and sloughs being full of water, much hay has been put up,

and while it was thought early this autumn that the hay supply would be short and the price excessive, it is likely the supply will exceed the demand and the price not higher than usual.

Owing to an abundant rain fall, and the already full condition of swamps and sloughs, many roads and bridges throughout the district were in an almost impassable condition for several months, some of the bridges, in fact, have not yet been repaired. Some patrols in early summer had to travel through a couple of feet of water long distances over submerged roads usually high and dry.

There has been considerable typhoid fever in horses in different parts of the district, all such cases when reported have been investigated by Vet. Staff Sergt. Mountford, who has in nearly every case found that the affected animals were watered from sloughs a few feet from stables and barns, in which the water was almost putrid and to which the stable drainage in many cases found its way.

Six cases of glanders were found and the animals destroyed. There is a good deal of actinomycosis in cattle. It seems difficult to convince an otherwise intelligent man that an animal is suffering from a disease which is capable of being communicated to others, it is therefore chiefly through our efforts that diseased animals are discovered and through compulsion that they are isolated and treated. Notwithstanding our constant efforts I fear the disease is not decreasing.

Many settlers have come into the district this year, and everything points to a still larger number next year.

The several grist and saw mills of the district are always running full time and on the whole this community is a very prosperous one.

The Canadian Northern Railway now being constructed has entered the Saskatchewan district at its eastern extremity, work has been done on the right of way as far west as the Red Deer River, and the road is looked for in the vicinity of Prince Albert next year, its exact location here has not yet been settled upon so far as known.

The following deaths have occurred in the district during the past twelve months:—

In May last two boys were drowned off a raft in a slough near Osler.

In September a Galician lad was shot and killed at Batoche by the accidental discharge of a shot gun in the hands of a companion.

During the present month an old man named Alexis Robillard, while going through the bush across the river at Prince Albert, apparently lost his way, not returning to his home when expected, search was made the following morning and his body found near the remains of a small fire. Death was caused by exposure; he was 89 years old.

On the 19th July last, a report was brought to barracks that John Brown, an old resident of this neighbourhood, had been found dead in his house near the South Fork. On investigation it was found that he had committed suicide by hanging, induced apparently by poverty and despondency. An inquest was held and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered.

On the 1st May last, J. D. Gillmore, also an old man and resident of Prince Albert, fell off the ferry in front of the town and, becoming at once helpless, was swept down by the strong current. Mr. Andrew Holmes, who saw the occurrence, jumped in and supported him until a footing was obtained on a bar further down the river from which both were then brought to land. Gillmore, although brought back to consciousness, died a few days afterwards from the effects.

During the present month a young child of Mr. Anderson's, of Flett's Springs, set fire to her clothes while left in the house for a moment with another child, and was so burnt when discovered that she died within a few hours.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CRIME.

Below is a summary of cases arising, and dealt with, in the district and their disposal :

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn, Not tried, &c.
Offences against religion and morals, &c.—			
Vagrancy	1	1	
Concealment of birth	1	1	
Causing a disturbance by being drunk	28	27	1
Incest	1	1	
Offences against the person, &c.—			
Rape	1	1	
Assault	14	10	4
Leaving holes in ice uncovered	1		1
Offences against property, &c.—			
Theft	7	3	4
False pretenses	1		1
Destroying property	1	1	
Offences against Indian Act—			
Supplying intoxicants	6	5	1
Drunk	3	2	1
Having intoxicants on reserve	2	2	
Animal Contagious Disease Act	1		1
Offences, N. W. Ordinances—			
Master and servants	4	1	3
Liquor	7	3	4
Insanity	3	2	1
Game	1	1	
Quarantine	2	2	
Profanation Lord's Day	5	5	
Stock	1	1	
Total	91	69	22

There has been no complaint of cattle stealing, and no cases have come to our knowledge.

It would perhaps be going too far to assume from this that no cattle stealing or killing has occurred, but if so the cattle have not been missed, or if missed, a settlement has been arrived at by the parties concerned without the aid of the law, satisfactory to them if not from a moral point of view. This is not unfortunately an uncommon way of settling such matters. It is undeniable that when a theft of cattle is concerned a resort to the law and its consequences is the last thing thought about, and this only after all other private and personal efforts at a settlement have failed. There is perhaps something to be said from the point of view of the owner, who prefers value for his animal rather than the uncertainties of a trial, which, whatever the result, is nothing in his pocket. A few head of cattle from time to time have been reported missing, but with the exception of two still astray they have been located or otherwise accounted for.

This is however essentially a farming district, and there are no large herds of cattle and horses ranging about in uninhabited localities with little or no supervision as understood in the purely ranching districts.

In reference to horses the case is somewhat different. While few horses are raised in the district, there is a large demand for them, and it is chiefly supplied by overland importations from west and south. It is not to be wondered at if some animals, for which lawful owners did not receive value, have found their way here. The difficulty of discovering such horses would be lessened if ranchmen invariably took the trouble of venting their horses when turned over.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

In July last, some twenty horses were driven to Batoche, their brand being '96' on left thigh, they being not vented, and this being the brand of Messrs. Leeds & Elliott of New Oxley, the horses were *prima facie* their property. I subsequently ascertained that they had been purchased in Montana, and entered at Maple Creek customs. Messrs. Leeds & Elliott were also communicated with to avoid the possibility of error.

On June 13 last, the officer commanding at Calgary wired to look out for some horses which had passed Swift Current on May 11 for Prince Albert, this being followed by letter stating that these horses had been reported to be branded 'H' (half diamond H) Mr. Robinson's of Calgary, and if so they were stolen. A list of the brands had been obtained some time previously on their arrival at Prince Albert, and the horses bore the 'H' (half circle H) brand, Mr. Houk's, of Lethbridge, from whom they were purchased.

At the present writing there is a somewhat similar case in hand which promises to end differently.

In the month of July last, during the strike of railway trackmen, two attempts at train wrecking were made near Duck Lake by placing ties across the track, in both cases the obstructions were discovered by our patrols before they could do any harm, the offender has not been discovered.

On May 12 last, Mr. Minton Mansell laid information against Edward Sanderson under the following circumstances: A considerable number of sheep had been sold by the complainant to Sanderson several months before, a mortgage on the sheep being accepted by Mr. Mansell as security for part payment. Mr. Mansell then went to South Africa as a member of the Strathcona Horse, returning in May when he discovered that Sanderson had gradually sold the sheep on which was the mortgage. Sanderson left Prince Albert for Regina by train the day preceding the laying of the information, his description, &c., were sent to Regina, but he appears to have been lost sight of there, and is still at large.

On May 8, an information was laid against one Waller, who had already left by train for Regina, he being charged with passing a Confederate States \$10 bill in payment of an hotel account here. He was arrested in Regina and brought back here, but on trial it was not at all clear that he had been the one to pass the bill at the hotel and he was discharged.

The above are the only known cases of crime occurring in the district for which the perpetrators have not been called to account.

GUARD ROOM.

The guard room at this post contains no prisoners, all civilian prisoners are sent to the Prince Albert Jail as soon as committed.

INDIANS.

The Indians as a class are a most peaceable and law-abiding people, they give no trouble apart from the few instances when they obtain liquor, and even in such cases they are no worse than the average white man in his cups.

At the beginning of the year there was considerable drinking among the Indians about Duck Lake, who had been in the habit of obtaining liquor from half-breeds. Several convictions were had against the party selling, as well as the party buying, with resulting long terms of imprisonment and the effect was excellent.

On John Smith's reserve, which is close to Prince Albert, there are also a few treaty Indians who do not appear to find much difficulty in obtaining liquor, they speak good English and can successfully pass themselves off for half-breeds, which in reality they are, some of these have had terms of imprisonment during the past year.

The Sioux Indians in the vicinity of Prince Albert, not residents of any regular reserve, are hard working and earn their own living and give no trouble.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The usual police escorts were furnished for the treaty payments, the trip to Green Lake is a hard one on horses, especially in a wet season such as the last.

Any mention of the Indians of this district and their condition would be incomplete without a reference to the institution at Duck Lake for the training and education of the young Indians of both sexes presided over by the Rev. J. M. Paquet. It is difficult to overestimate the good this school is doing among them, and even among the older Indians who come within its influence. The reverend gentleman has always been noted for his energy and his remarkable influence over the Indians, and he has made of this school and grounds a beautiful spot as well as a real source of intellectual and economic advancement of the Indians.

OUTPOSTS, PATROLS, ETC.

The division has few outposts considering the extent of the district, and I am of opinion that more detachments should be established, provided the strength of the division can be increased.

There are inhabited parts of the district that are seldom or never visited by regular patrols, as for instance Cumberland and the Pas. Complaints have recently been made in connection with the liquor traffic among the Indians, &c., at those places, if these reports are true, though they are of a general nature, there is a certain amount of mild lawlessness and depravity existing there at times that could be remedied by the presence of the police, and if not true the outcropping of such reports would be rendered impossible.

A special patrol was sent to these points by canoe during the past summer of which a report has already been submitted, the patrol returned by steamer and train *via* Winnipeg. While no serious infractions of the law came to its notice there is no doubt that the presence of two or three men in that portion of the district permanently would have a good and desirable effect on the Indians and others.

All accessible parts of the district are visited by patrols from division headquarters, or from the detachments as often as our limited numbers and other work of the division will permit. The patrols are much appreciated by Indians and settlers, and the wish is often expressed that they could be more frequent. If we are to keep in touch with the rapidly increasing and largely foreign population of this district it would seem necessary at no very remote date to establish detachments in those localities now being settled.

Patrols are very useful in their way, especially if frequent, but by this means alone it is not always possible to obtain that intimate knowledge of the people required for the more efficient carrying out of our duties.

The men employed on detachment are comfortably housed, except at Batoche, where the buildings are in need of repairs.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline of the division has been good. The most serious breaches have been under that clause of the Act which provides for intoxication however slight, and with one exception none of the offences were of a grave nature, the conduct of all ranks under all circumstances being excellent.

HEALTH.

There has been no serious illness.

HORSES.

Three horses have died during the year, one from a complication of diseases the result of influenza, and the others of typhoid fever, one of these was stationed at Batoche and undoubtedly contracted the disease from being watered in a slough which is sometimes unavoidable on patrol.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

The other was stationed at Prince Albert, and probably contracted the disease while on herd also from drinking slough water. Turning horses out where they could obtain slough water has been abandoned and only river water is now given them, since which there has been complete immunity from typhoid. There are six horses now on the strength which from age and other causes are of little use to us and they might be sold to advantage. The average cost of these horses was \$108, the average age is 14 years, and service in the force 9 years, if disposed of now I think they would sell at about half original cost.

The mileage returns of the division shows that the horses have travelled 75,338 miles.

SADDLERY, HARNESS AND TRANSPORT.

The saddlery of the division has been in use many years but is still serviceable and in good condition. The wooden stirrups have been recently covered with leather which greatly improves their appearance.

We are not so well off for harness, most of what is now in use is very old and often in need of repairs, one heavy and one light wheel set will be required during next year.

The transport is in serviceable condition and sufficient in quantity, it has all recently been painted by a member of the division. As there are no specially employed artisans in the division, any needful repairs are done by local blacksmiths and carpenters.

BARRACKS, REPAIRS, ETC.

The following repairs to the Prince Albert barracks commenced last year were completed during the present year: Re-shingling all roofs, and placing stone foundation under main barrack building at a cost of \$3,100.

Placing stone foundations under the two houses occupied as officers quarters at a cost of \$720. All the work was done by contract.

A weigh scale supplied to this post some years ago was also erected by contract at a cost of \$65, this will be a great convenience and more satisfactory to the vendor as well as ourselves when hay is purchased by the load.

ARMS, AMMUNITION, TARGET PRACTICE.

The old-fashioned Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver are the arms of the division. As the time must soon come when more suitable and modern arms will be supplied, it is needless to again refer to the peculiarities, already well known, of the above carbine and revolver, which have gradually outlived their usefulness. Special pains were taken with the practical instruction of the men, especially the younger shots, preparatory to, and during target practice. Every member fired the allotted number of rounds with carbine and revolver, the average score being for the former 162.64 and the latter 88.36.

The ammunition was excellent and there were few 'miss-fires.' The Winchester ammunition is of American manufacture; the Enfield, Canadian.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

These articles are of good quality, with the exception of the fur coats, which are constantly in need of repairs and soon get beyond the stage when repairs are of use. By patching and stitching the old supply it is hoped to make them last through this winter.

A quantity of the new pattern serges have been received but have not yet been taken into use. These frocks are a great improvement on the old pattern.

RATIONS.

The rations which are supplied locally under contract are of very good quality.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

FIRE PROTECTION, WATER SUPPLY.

In addition to the existing appliances, consisting of pump, hose, &c., three additional Stempel fire extinguishers were supplied to the division during the past year. These, on trial, were found very satisfactory.

In the case of fire the water supply would be obtained from a well which, however, is unfit for any other purpose. All the water used for ordinary purposes is hauled from the river.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Very few prairie fires have occurred and none of any importance. Exceptional care seems to have been exercised by the settlers and others and the result was very perceptible. Out of half a dozen small fires, five appear to have been started by sparks from railway engines, and the other was accidentally started by a Hungarian settler who has not yet been brought before a magistrate as no interpreter has been found.

In two cases only was any loss involved, a small quantity of hay in stack being destroyed, a portion of which was on One Arrow's reserve at Batoche, where, until the arrival of Corporal St. Denis, very little interest appears to have been taken in the fire and the prospect of loss thereby.

DRILL, INSTRUCTION, ETC.

As far as was possible, consistent with our other duties, both mounted and foot drill have been carried out. Every man had also a complete course of squad drill and single ride in the early summer. Detachments were relieved and brought in for the purpose.

Lectures of a practical and elementary nature were given by Vet.-Sergt. Mountford on veterinary and kindred subjects, and instruction given by an officer on the duties and powers of constables under the N.-W. M. Police Act, in relation to the Criminal Code, North-west Ordinances, and Indian Act.

CANTEEN AND DIVISION MESS.

Notwithstanding the small volume of business done, the canteen is in a flourishing condition. Besides paying its running expenses, a monthly grant of \$14 is made to the Division mess. This enables a very good mess being maintained with practically no further charge to the men, and to their entire satisfaction.

The division had the honour of taking part in the duties consequent on the trip through the West of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and this was greatly appreciated by all ranks.

The usual assistance has been rendered to the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Indian Affairs, to the Coroner, and in attendance on the Supreme Court.

Accompanying this report is a distribution state of the division, a return of cases dealt with in the district, and the report of Act. Asst.-Surg. Kitchen.

The report of Vet. Staff-Sergt. Mountford has already been forwarded to Veterinary-Inspector Burnett.

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

A. ROSS CUTHBERT,
Inspector,
Commanding 'F' Division.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING
REGINA DISTRICT.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DISTRICT OFFICE, REGINA, December 9, 1901.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of the Regina district for the year ended November 30, 1901.

I took over command of Regina district on August 18, having been transferred from E Division, Calgary. My report, prior to the above date, has been compiled from data found in the office.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

From all quarters of the district reports of general prosperity are received. It can be said, without any exaggeration, that the past year has been the most prosperous in the history of the Territories.

The unprecedented harvest has placed the farmers in a position to stand several bad seasons, should such follow; but it is generally thought that we are now to be blessed with a succession of wet seasons.

Land has increased in value with leaps and bounds, it is being eagerly sought after by settlers with capital from our neighbours to the south.

The foreign settlers, including Icelanders, Galicians and Doukhobors, have done well and are rapidly becoming well off. They conform to our laws, and so far as I can gather are contented with life in this country.

CRIME.

The list of crimes is much larger than the previous year; the percentage of convictions obtained is also larger. A little comment on some of the more serious cases will not be out of place here.

Fiorentina Novaskosky, the Galician girl, who was committed for trial on charge of murder, by putting a poisonous mixture down the throat of an infant of her employer, was acquitted by Hon. Judge Wetmore and jury on the grounds that she was too young to understand the nature of her crime.

Oke-mah-we-cappo, the Indian murderer, is still at large. He has several times been reported in the Moose Mountain country, and strong efforts have been made to effect the arrest, but, thus far, without success.

John Morrison, the Moosomin murderer, paid the penalty for his awful crime on January 17. He was hanged in the jail yard, Regina.

The case of attempted murder, in which a box of poisoned herrings was sent by express to a man named Johnson, of Antler. Upon investigation it was found that the box had been sent by one Brown, while in Moosomin a few days previous. A warrant was issued, Brown arrested and committed for trial. Case was tried by the Hon. Judge Wetmore, who acquitted the prisoner. The evidence of the different witnesses did not correspond and complicated matters very much, although it clearly showed that the poison could only have been put in the box by either the prisoner or his accuser. His Lordship expressed his belief in the guilt of Brown, but owing to the want of sufficient evidence to establish it, he acquitted him.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The case of 'shooting with intent' occurred near Broadview in May. The perpetrator of the crime, an Indian named Saget-ass-we-nin, made his escape before the police arrived, which was the following day, Corporal Quinn being notified by letter from Town Constable Ashe, of Broadview. The affray took place during a drunken brawl among the Indians, the victim being a squaw named Ete-kis-kne. The offender has been reported as being in different parts of the surrounding country, but all efforts to locate him have been fruitless.

The case of attempted rape was a most daring crime, in which a man named Whalen, within two miles of Qu'Appelle, and in broad daylight, tried to commit the offence on a young lady whom he met riding a bicycle on the trail. He was strongly repulsed in his efforts to accomplish his wish, and had it not been for the arrival of several teams, more serious results would have followed. Staff-Sergt. Fyffe was absent from his detachment at the time, but on the following morning obtained a warrant and arrested the accused at the house of his cousin. He was committed for trial by magistrates McDonald and Millar, and is now in Regina jail awaiting trial.

One case of carnally knowing a girl under fourteen years at Abernethy, in which a man had, on several occasions, by using very threatening language, had knowledge of a young girl who was afraid to tell her people of it. She finally plucked up courage and told her father, who laid the information and had warrant issued. Warrant was executed by Staff-Sergt. Fyffe and prisoner committed for trial. The trial takes place at Regina in December.

Five convictions were obtained for horse stealing, four cases dismissed and five not yet tried. Of the latter, convictions are sure to follow in four, the other one is doubtful. For the convictions obtained, credit must be given to Consts. Crigan and Junget for the able manner in which they followed up the cases and brought the guilty parties to justice.

Two of the prisoners not yet tried, namely, Roseblaff and Parisienne, are now in the custody of the U. S. authorities, awaiting extradition proceedings. These men are charged with the theft of two horses from L. G. Bell, of Qu'Appelle. It is largely owing to the good work of S. Sgt. Fyffe that they were traced and ultimately arrested. Another one is being brought back from Fort Frances, Ontario, for the theft of a horse at Weyburn.

Of the thirty-two convictions for theft, there are some of more importance than the rest. The manager of the Hudson Bay Co's. store at Whitewood reported the theft of small sums of money from the till in the night time. Suspicion rested on one of the clerks, but on careful investigation this proved to be wrong. Corpl. Quinn watched for several days and finally, while concealed in the store one night, caught the thief red-handed in the act of taking some money from the till. The prisoner, a labourer named Fisher, was committed for trial at Moosomin, was afterwards tried by Hon. Judge Wetmore and sentenced to one year with hard labour in Regina jail.

One Wm. Miller was arrested at Whitewood on a charge of stealing \$80 cash from a resident of Grenfell. Part of this amount was found on him when arrested, the balance being accounted for by the purchase of some clothing. He was committed for trial and afterwards pleaded guilty before Judge Wetmore. From inquiries made it was learned that Miller had been connected with recent burglaries in Manitoba and had also served a term in prison, consequently he was sentenced to two years in Manitoba Penitentiary.

James McAdam, committed for trial at Moosomin on two separate charges of theft. He was tried by Judge Wetmore and found guilty of both charges, but as the first had taken place in Manitoba, over which the judge held no jurisdiction, it was dropped. On the second one, he was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment with hard labour.

King vs. Motion, theft of \$545. This case was the outcome of Motion receiving a bunch of horses to sell for another man and for which he failed to account. He was arrested at Lethbridge and brought to Regina for trial. Tried before Judge Richardson and jury, found guilty and sentence deferred till March, when he was sentenced to one month with hard labour and fined \$100.

A. J. Reid arrested on charge of obtaining money by false pretences. When searched a bogus cheque was found in his pocket. For the first crime he was sentenced

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

to one year with hard labour ; for the second one, six months. This prisoner afterward broke jail at Regina, was recaptured and sentenced to an additional year with hard labour.

The two cases of perjury entered were the result of false evidence being given in a case tried under the Liquor License Ordinance. On the first, the presiding J. P's. failed to agree on a decision, one in favour of committal, the other acquittal. The evidence was laid before the Hon. Judge Wetmore, who stated that the accused should have been committed for trial, but as he had been petitioned to stop further proceedings, he ordered the whole matter be laid before the Minister of Justice.

In the second case the defendant was proved to have stated what was false, but as he had been under the influence of liquor at the time, the case was dismissed.

These two cases were tried at Wapella, the proceedings being taken by Corpl. Mc-Ilmoyle to put a stop to witnesses attending court in an intoxicated condition, much difficulty being experienced in getting straight evidence from witnesses in that town. Needless to say, this action had a very noticeable effect.

In the five cases for escape from custody the prisoners were all recaptured by the police. One of these escaped from the Regina jail, taking with him a quantity of prison clothing, in the middle of the night. He was rearrested in the morning by Corpl. Saul Martin and a party from the barracks.

Both cases of indecent assault were dismissed for want of sufficient evidence to support the information.

One case of vagrancy calling for mention was that in which Corpl. Quinn, unaided, arrested five tramps at Broadview, had them tried and sentenced to two months hard labour each, afterwards bringing them to Regina.

The number of convictions for assault is more than double that of last year. A large number of cases being among the foreign settlers in the Saltcoats District.

The following is a classified summary of crime :—

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in Regina District, Year ended Nov. 30, 1901.

CRIME.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and not tried.
Corruption and disobedience—			
Obstructing peace officer.....	4	4	
Misleading justice—			
Perjury.....	2		2 dismissed.
Offences against religion and morals—			
Vagrancy.....	17	17	
Drunk and disorderly.....	77	74	3
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	1	1	
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	1	1	
Insulting language.....	1	1	
Threatening language.....	1		1
Disturbing worship.....	1	1	
Carnally knowing girl under 14 years.....	1		1 awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—			
Murder.....	1		1
Attempted murder.....	1		1
Threatening to kill.....	1		1
Attempted rape.....	1		1 awaiting trial.
Assault.....	83	58	25
" indecent.....	2		2
" attempted.....	1		1
Neglect to provide for family.....	1	1	
Offences against property—			
Horse stealing.....	14	5	5 awaiting trial ; 4 dismissed.
Cattie stealing.....	2		2
Theft.....	52	32	6 awaiting trial ; 14 dismissed.
Burglary.....	1	1	
Forcible entry.....	3		3

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in Regina District—*Concluded.*

CRIME.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and not tried.
Offences against property—<i>Con.</i>			
Forgery.....	1	1	
Arson.....	1	1	
Trespass.....	4	4	
Damaging property.....	12	6	6
Cruelty to animals.....	3	2	1
Killing dog.....	1	1	
Poisoning horses.....	2		2
Housebreaking.....	1	1	
Obtaining by fraud.....	3	1	2
Having bogus cheque in possession.....	1	1	
Offences against public order—			
Indecent act in public.....	2		2
Negligence causing public danger.....	1		1
Escape from custody.....	5	4	1
Offences against Railway Act—			
Stealing ride.....	1	1	
Offences against Indian Act—			
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	8	8	
Indians drunk.....	6	6	
Removing timber from reserve.....	8	8	
Refusing to leave reserve.....	1	1	
Drunk on reserve.....	3	2	1
Liquor in possession.....	3	3	
Neglect to send children to school.....	1	1	
Engaging in 'give-away dance'.....	6	6	
Offences against N. W. Ordinances—			
Masters and servants.....	41	25	16
Herd Ordinance.....	1	1	
Game Ordinance.....	2	2	
Lord's day Ordinance.....	7	7	
Steam boilers Ordinance.....	1	1	
Prairie fire Ordinance.....	6	6	
Liquor Ordinance.....	23	22	1
Insanity.....	8	8	
Fisheries Ordinance.....	4	4	
Medical Ordinance.....	2	2	
Pound Ordinance.....	15	8	7
Estray animals.....	10	7	3
Noxious weeds.....	10	6	4
Hawkers and pedlers.....	7	7	
	480	358	122

INDIANS.

The Indians in this district, as a general thing, have been well behaved during the past year. There were only six cases of Indian drunks and three for 'having liquor in possession.'

Six Indians of Pia-Pot Reserve who resisted arrest on warrants charging them with 'engaging in a give-away dance,' were arrested in Regina and taken to Fort Qu'Appelle, where they were tried and convicted. Five of them were allowed to go on suspended sentence, the sixth one being sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour in Regina guard room.

Chief Pia-Pot who was the ringleader in inciting them to resist arrest was sentenced to two months in Regina jail. This will have a general good effect among all the Indians in the district.

Escorts were furnished the Scrip Commissioners when paying treaty through the country.

All Indians found away from their reserves without passes have been sent back.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

DETACHMENTS.

A detachment consisting of one N. C. officer and one constable was established at Erwood in February for the purpose of looking after principally the sale of liquor to men employed on construction of the C. N. Ry. I am pleased to report the complete absence of crime and beg to submit the following extract from a letter of Mr. John McLaren engineer on the construction :—

'I must say that in all my experience on railway construction, covering a period of twenty-four years, mostly in the western country, I have never seen matters run so smoothly and quietly, especially considering the diverse nationalities employed. I attribute this to the tact and firm attitude taken by the Mounted Police in dealing with the whiskey peddlers and rowdy element congregated here previous to their arrival, and making it so interesting for them that they were glad to disappear.'

Up to date forty-one miles of clearing have been made and twenty-two miles graded. An average of 245 men have been employed on this work. Sergt. Haslett, who is in charge, reports everything running smoothly.

Insp. Moodie took over command of Moosomin sub-district in July.

Some of the horses on detachment were found to be old and unsuitable for further service. These have been sold and replaced by younger horses better able to do the work required.

Some of the detachments were short handed during the royal visit, a number of men and horses were brought in for the royal escort. In some cases the men were replaced by specials, and horses hired to take the place of police horses. By this means the country suffered little owing to the absence of our men.

The following table shows the number of men and horses employed on detached duty during the year :—

Place.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Horses.	Ponies.	Remarks.
Estevan	1					1		
North Portal.....	1			1		2		
Oxbow.....				1		1		
Weyburn.....				1		1		
Moosejaw.....		1				1		
Regina (Town Station)			1	1		1		
Qu'Appelle Station.....	1					1		
Fort Qu'Appelle.....		1				2		
Kutawa.....				1			2	
Indian Head.....				1		1		
Moosomin.....		1		2		4		
Whitewood.....			1			1		
Wolseley.....				1		1		
Grenfell.....				1		1		
Carlyle.....				1		1		
Yorkton.....				1		1		
Saltcoats.....			1			3		
Fort Pelly.....				1		1		
Wood Mountain.....	1			2	1	4		
Willow Bunch.....				1		1		
Erwood.....		1				1		C. N. Ry. construction.
	4	4	3	16	1	30	2	

CROWN TIMBER DUTY—WINTER MONTHS.

Roseau River.....				2			1	
Turtle Mountain.....				1			1	
Riding Mountain.....				1			1	
				4			3	

Constable at Carlyle does timber duty at Moose Mountain in winter.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the men in the district has been, on the whole, good. There were two cases of constables allowing prisoners to escape while in their custody. In both cases the prisoner was recaptured.

QUARANTINE.

Special report on the quarantine work done in the district has been made by Vety. Staff Sergt. Mitchell.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Outbreaks of small-pox have occurred at Cottonwood, Touchwood Hills, Fort Pelly and Regina. Chicken-pox broke out among the Indians at Crooked Lakes Reserve. In all these places the quarantine has been enforced by the police, the disease confined to the first cases discovered, and no deaths were recorded.

C. P. R. STRIKE.

A number of our men were employed on this duty to prevent any breaches of the peace which were liable to occur. I am pleased to say there were no infractions of the law, the strikers conducting themselves in a very orderly manner.

CUSTOMS.

The N.C. officer in charge at Wood Mountain continues to act as customs officer. During the past year he has collected \$3,755.95 duty. Duty was also collected on three bunches of horses brought into the district by Indians without reporting at Customs port of entry.

In connection with this I would beg to point out the serious results which might follow the allowing of Indians to bring horses into the Territories without reporting at customs, and having them properly examined by a qualified veterinary inspector.

First.—I have been informed by an Indian Agent that this practice interferes greatly with the civilizing policy of the Department, inasmuch as the Indians leave their reserves during the summer months when they should be employed in agricultural pursuits. They are also said to go to the United States where they can participate in 'give away' and other heathen dances, forbidden on this side of the line.

Second.—The horses brought in by them are a very inferior class and deteriorate the value of horses in this country.

Third, and the most important reason is the liability of bringing in glanders and other infectious diseases which would spread throughout the district.

It would be impossible to carry out the quarantine regulations should this practice be allowed.

A large number of settlers come in by way of North Portal, where all animals are inspected by a Vety. Staff Sergt. The following is the number of settlers entered during the year together with totals of stock brought with them :—

Settlers	828
Horses	3,021
Cattle	3,221
Swine	403
Mules	105
Sheep	57

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the continued wetness of the first part of the season, no prairie fires were recorded. As the weather cleared up, however, fires commenced to break out, and during the months of October and November they were very much in evidence, thirty-eight fires being reported and 10 convictions obtained.

Most of these have taken place in the Moosomin and Estevan sub-districts, in the latter case several have come in from across the line. Several have been started by C.P.R. engines and section men along the line. Two of the convictions obtained were against section foremen :

Referring to fires being started by railway engines :--I am informed that the 'spark arrester' used on the Canadian engines is much coarser than those on the American engines to the south, consequently are more apt to start fires.

Although the losses by fire have been considerable they are not as large as might be expected, when the small precautions taken by settlers to protect their property is taken into consideration. If it were not for the good work done by all ranks in promptly turning out the settlers, the losses would, in some cases, be beyond estimation.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. WILSON, Inspector,

Commanding Regina District

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR H. S. CASEY, COMMANDING 'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, Nov. 30, 1901.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my report of 'K' Division for year ending this daté.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year has been the best for general results that this district has had. Although the irrigation ditch was completed and in good working order it was required very little, as we had a copious supply of rain during the past summer.

There has been a great influx of new settlers in this district during the past year. They have fenced in about 2,500 acres and have broken about 1,000 acres of land.

The irrigation company have started an experimental farm, about three miles from Lethbridge, under the management of Mr. Fairfield, who had recently managed an experimental farm for the United States Government in the State of Wyoming. Mr. Fairfield is an acquisition to the district, as he understands irrigation thoroughly. He has since purchased the experimental farm from the company.

At Kipp's Coulee there are now sixteen new settlers who own about 2,500 head of cattle, 300 head of horses, and about 20,000 head of sheep. Most of these settlers will engage in farming on a small scale.

At Chin Coulee there are three settlers who own in the neighbourhood of 500 head of cattle and 60 head of horses. They will do very little farming.

There is a sheep ranche established at Verdigris Lake, and at Tyrell's Lake, there are three settlers who own about 500 head of cattle and 30 head of horses.

On Milk River, between McIntyre's Camp and Kennedy's Crossing there are 41 settlers who own 11,104 head of cattle and 855 head of horses. The principal owners of stock are Spencer Bros., 5,900 head, and G. P. Ashe, 1,140 head. A good many of these settlers will engage in farming.

Magrath and Sterling are two prosperous villages of over 500 inhabitants each. They have churches, good stores and are generally thriving.

Spring Coulee, the present terminus of the St. Mary's River Railroad, is a thriving settlement. Good crops are grown there. Fifteen new settlers are expected to arrive there shortly.

Raymond is a newly started village between Sterling and Magrath. The village site is owned by Jesse Knight, a Mormon of wealth. They have at present a store, a livery stable and several residences and about 25 buildings in course of erection, which will be completed before winter sets in. Mr. Knight, to use a western phrase, is a 'pusher.' He has already purchased a large tract of land and is leasing several townships besides. He has broken, ready for crop next year, 4,000 acres of land. He has about 5,000 head of cattle, and 46,000 sheep. He has invested, so far this year about \$325,000, and intends putting in a large sugar-beet plant at a cost of \$500,000, which will be a large source of revenue to the producers of a product that cannot be shipped. It might not be out of place to give a few figures in connection with this industry. It will require to operate this factory 150,000 tons of beets, 22,000 tons of coal, 2,500 tons

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

of coke, 120,000 barrels, or a like capacity of sacks, and miscellaneous material to the value of \$15,000. It will employ 300 men, and will pay out in wages \$125,000. It will pay to the farmer for beets \$500,000, and the refuse, as food for live stock, will be worth \$100,000.

Lethbridge has improved greatly during the past year. Over 40 new substantial residences have been built, besides a new Baptist church in course of erection. The North-west Trading Co. have built a large store house and several of the merchants in town have had additions built to their stores.

During the summer the corporation of the town has had planted along the irrigated streets, 600 trees.

SHEEP INDUSTRY.

This industry has greatly increased during the past year. There are now over 70,000 sheep in the district. The increase was good, being in some cases 90 p. c. There is likely to be a clash in the near future between the sheep-men and the cattle-men, as it is a well recognized fact that cattle will not range with sheep, nor will they drink at pools where sheep are in the habit of drinking.

STOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

There was imported from Manitoba and Ontario 4,515 head of cattle, principally stockers, and from the United States, 1,492 horses, 3,993 cattle, 12,619 sheep, 9 swine and 12 mules. With the exception of the sheep these were largely the property of incoming settlers.

There was shipped from Lethbridge to Eastern points 5,954 head of cattle and 544 head of horses.

The stock on the ranges have done well. There was a very small percentage of loss last winter; wolves were plentiful in the Milk River district and destroyed a number of cattle.

STRIKE ON C. P. RAILWAY.

On the 21st of June a strike was ordered on the C.P.R. by the trackmen. All the section men in this district went out. I kept a constable at St. Mary's station from June 21st until Sept. 22nd, when the strike ended. I kept the track continually patrolled in this district. There was no interference with the road-bed or bridges and small gangs of mostly unskilled men worked unmolested during the whole strike.

SMALL-POX.

On February 15th, one Stanley Morris, developed small-pox. The disease had quite a run here. Owing to the strict enforcement of the quarantine regulations there were only 15 cases developed and no deaths occurred. There were also three cases at Magrath.

FIRES.

On April 21, the blacksmith shop of Wm. Oliver, Mayor of Lethbridge, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss about \$2,000.

On May 8, Creighton & Sons foundry was destroyed. Loss, \$1,000.

On June 27, the livery stable owned by J. B. Smith, of Macleod, and leased by Glass & Whitney, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$1,500.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On August 27, a fire was discovered in the vicinity of Eight-mile Lake. I sent a party of police out and after several hours work succeeded in extinguishing it. Two ranchers lost respectively, 60 and 50 tons of hay.

On October 5, another fire was discovered about 8 miles north-east of town. It was put out by the police.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

On October 19, a fire was started east of Brunton and burned a large tract of country along the south of Kipp's Coulee and across to Chinn Coulee. A rancher named Frank Steed lost 100 tons of hay.

On October 21, a fire was started about 5 miles south-east of the town. A party of police put it out.

A large tract of land in the Little Bow country has been burned over. I found it impossible to cope with fires at such a distance from the post as I had not enough men to send out. I have warned the new settlers to plough fire guards so as to protect their buildings.

HALF-BREED SCRIP.

Mr. McKenna, Scrip Commissioner, commenced issuing half-breed scrip here on October 21. In all he issued 51 scrip certificates and closed on October 28. The parties receiving scrip were largely from the United States. As high as \$500 was paid for this scrip by some of the buyers, of whom there were twelve.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK'S VISIT.

Supt. Deane, one Sergt.-Major, two Corporals and sixteen men with 26 horses left on September 19 for Calgary to take part in the review in honor of the Duke of York's visit.

CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered and convictions obtained during the year ended November 30, 1901:—

Crime.	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- missed, with- drawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Assault	20	15	5	
Attempted rape	1		1	Dismissed by Judge Rouleau.
Offences against property—				
Cattle stealing	1		1	" "
Horse stealing	2		2	
Wounding a horse	1		1	
Wounding a dog	1	1		
Theft	12	2	10	
Wilful damage	10	10		
Receiving stolen property	2	1	1	
Highway robbery	1			1 not tried.
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	5	5		
Drunk and disorderly	23	23		
Creating a disturbance	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	3		
Drunken Indians	3	3		
Indians having liquor in their possession	3	3		
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	1	1		
Offences against N. W. T. ordinance—				
Liquor ordinance	4	3	1	
Masters and servants	1	1		
Insanity	3	2	1	
Illegal branding	3	2	1	
Health ordinance	4	2	2	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Obstructing peace officer	2	2		
Escaping from custody	2			2 not tried.
	109	80	26	3

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

You will notice that the foregoing table shows the number of cases entered to be 109, as against 66 last year, an increase of 43.

Some of the cases reported in which we have been unable to locate the guilty parties are as follows :—

On the 10th day of January, two C.P.R. engines with tenders were derailed in the yard, caused by some parties opening a switch. Mr. Naismith, General Manager of the Alberta Railway and Coal Co. saw the man open the switch but it was too dark to follow him. Corpl. Lewis arrested two men on suspicion, but they showed clearly that they were not the guilty parties. A C.P.R. detective was sent here but failed to locate the guilty one.

On October 6, one Yeaman reported having lost a watch from his room in the McKenzie House in Lethbridge. We still have hopes of locating the thief.

On April 17, it was reported to me that a horse and saddle had been stolen from Spring Coulee. I investigated the matter and found we had a good case for extradition. A young man stole the horse and he being the son of a prominent Mormon in Idaho would have been easily traced. I reported the matter to the owner of the horse and he refused to have anything to do with a prosecution, giving as his reason that he had, at one time, been befriended by the young man's father. This is only one illustration of the help we get to stamp out crime by those directly interested.

We have had a great many cases of horse-stealing reported, which, on investigation showed that the horses had only strayed away.

There is only one case, that knowing the thief, we have been unable to take action. This was the theft of a horse from Eldridge, of Magrath. The man who is accused of being the thief suddenly disappeared and we can get no trace of him.

The case of rape, which was dismissed by Judge Rouleau, was committed on a little girl eight years old, by a German who had only been here a few days. There was no doubt of the man's guilt, but the judge thought the corroborative evidence was insufficient.

The case of cattle stealing was one laid over from last year for want of a material witness.

In the cases of theft it was found hard to make convictions, only two out of the eleven cases entered were obtained. The principal case of theft was *Rex vs. Thompson*, where it was alleged that Thompson had stolen ninety-seven sovereigns from a fellow passenger from England after their arrival in Montreal. William Boone alleged that he gave the money to Thompson, in Montreal, for safe keeping and never got it back. Thompson was discharged by Judge Scott.

In the offences against the Indian Act, imprisonment was awarded in all the cases except one. In this particular case a half-breed from Batoche was fined \$100 and costs for supplying liquor to a Blood Indian. His friends paid the fine.

The following cases will come up before the next sitting of the Supreme Court :—

Rex vs. Coe,—Highway robbery.

“ Escaping from lawful custody (two charges).

“ Theft.

Rex vs. Hasson—Horse-stealing.

“ Illegal branding.

Rex vs. Betts—Theft.

Rex vs. Keabeary—Theft.

Rex vs. Johnstone—Theft.

In addition to the above an appeal in two convictions made by myself against T. Percel and A. Baldwin will be heard. In these cases I fined the defendants T. Percel and A. Baldwin \$100 each for illegally branding a horse the property of one Joseph Schaffer.

In the month of October, 1900, some 30 horses belonging to Canadian settlers were stolen in Canada, driven to Great Falls in Montana and there disposed of.

A notification to this effect came in the first instance to Supt. Deane from an officer of U. S. customs, Supt. Deane communicated with the collector of the U. S. customs at Great Falls with the result that the horses were traced. The county attorney of Cascade County and the Montana Stock Growers Association took the matter up and in June

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

1901, a man named Frank Smith, was brought to trial in Great Falls on a charge of taking stolen property into Montana. The jury found him guilty and awarded him one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. Smith claimed to be merely a hired man and the jury took this into consideration in the penalty they awarded. The main mover in the matter was one Percy DeWolf, who was eventually arrested by the U. S. authorities and was brought to trial at Great Falls on a charge similar to that of Smith. On November 20, 1901 and the following days the jury after a short deliberation found the accused guilty and left his sentence in the hands of the court. The judge awarded him 10 years imprisonment in the penitentiary. By authority of Department of Justice Supt. Deane, attended both these trials, taking with him the necessary witnesses to prove the theft in Canada.

The prosecution of these cases threw considerable expense upon the State of Montana, but the United States authorities generally expressed their pleasure in being able to contribute so materially to the maintenance of law and order along the International Boundary Line.

The relations between the U. S. authorities and the Mounted Police are of a very friendly nature. Supt. Deane, thankfully acknowledges the valuable co-operation he received from the then collector of U. S. customs Mr. David G. Brown, and his inspector, Mr. A. E. Ringwald. These gentlemen have been associated with the police for some years, and it is due to their friendly assistance that the owners of the stolen horses were able to recover them.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been generally good. Reg. No. 3274, Const. Mersereau, who met with an accident on July 2, 1900, thereby breaking his arm, is slowly recovering the use of the limb and he is able to be of some assistance in the Q. M. store.

Reg. No. 3597 Const. Sheridan, was transferred from 'E' division for medical treatment on April 17, and is still in hospital, but improving.

On June 14, Reg. No. 3592 Const. Reed, was thrown from a remount, caused by the bit breaking and thereby losing control of his horse. He sustained an injury which developed hernia and is still excused riding and heavy lifting.

Staff-sergeant Brymner, dislocated his ankle at Coutts on July 30, and was in the Galt hospital until September 7. He has entirely recovered.

INSPECTIONS.

The usual inspections of the Post have been made during the year. I inspected Milk River detachments on January 5, and on April 17, and August 7 and 8. I inspected St. Mary's detachment on January 2, May 16 and July 15. The Milk River detachments have also been inspected monthly (with the exception of the month of August) by Staff Sergeant Brymner, who is in charge.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen is in a good financial state.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have a hose reel and 600 ft. of hose, the same size as is used by the town brigade. We also has two tanks in the barrack square, which are a part of the town system. The town have a steam and a chemical fire engine which are available in case of fire. In addition to this we have fire extinguishers and the buildings are all supplied with ladders.

DRILL.

Most of the members of the division have been drilled and taught the use of the Lee Metford Carbine, the horses were put through a thorough course of training, taught to lie down, stand fire, and stand with reins thrown over their heads.

TARGET PRACTICE.

With the exception of two N. C. officers, all the members of the division have been put through the preliminary and annual practice, on the Macleod range. Considering the disadvantage of having to use for the first time, the Lee-Metford carbine, the shooting was very fair. The revolver practice was not so good, although some good scores were made. It was a great inconvenience going to Macleod to shoot and took up a great deal of time. I hope to be able to get a good range near Lethbridge for next year.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

We have received from 'D' Division forty Lee Metford Carbines. They are a much better arm than the Winchester.

The revolvers we have are old and pretty well worn out, having been used a great deal for years on detachment. I found a number of them were useless on the range. We should have a lighter and more modern arm.

The Lee-Metford ammunition was of good quality, but I cannot say as much for the revolver ammunition ; it fouled the revolver very much.

TELEPHONES.

We have a government line between here and Macleod, which we find it hard to keep in order. A new instrument is required at Kipp. This line is of great assistance to both 'D' and 'K' divisions.

INDIANS.

With the exception of the cases of drunkenness reported and one case of petty theft, the Indians have given us very little trouble. All cases, of Indians convicted of drunkenness have been awarded imprisonment. I do not believe that a fine in these cases is an adequate punishment nor does it have the same effect. In case of a fine most of the Indians can raise the money.

Scout 'Peigan Frank' has done good work in securing convictions.

PATROLS.

Some patrolling has been done from the post, but not near as much as I would have wished, but I did not have the men. I would have liked to have kept up a constant patrol of the district as it is required now more than ever before.

HORSE AND CATTLE DISEASES.

There were one or two cases of black-leg reported as existing on Milk River, but on investigation the report was found to be incorrect. Several cases of mange were reported to be in Jesse Knights band. He is treating them.

A case of equine syphilis was reported at Magrath on June 28, but on investigation it was found that the horse in question was all right. We have had no cases of glanders reported in this district.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ROUNDS-UP.

A N.C. officer or constable was detailed to accompany the principal round-ups in the district.

MILEAGE.

The total number of miles travelled by horses of the division was 96,173.

DETACHMENTS.

Owing to the Duke of Yorks' visit, the detachments were very short handed from August 13 to November 13. They all have now their full complement of men for the winter.

The following table shows the number of N. C. officers, men and horses employed on detachment duty during the greater part of the past year :—

	Staff-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Coutts	2			3	5	7
Milk R. Ridge			1	2	3	4
Writing on Stone			1	2	3	4
Pendant d'Oreille			1	2	3	4
Magrath				1	1	1
Town Patrol			1		1	
Total.....	2		4	10	16	20

This is the lowest number that would be of any use to do the work required. Patrolling has been well done, and a N. C. officer or constable has been constantly with the American round-up operating on this side of the line. Their duties were to see that no Canadian cattle were driven across the line and to generally look after the interests of the Canadian ranchers. This duty was well performed.

The buildings are all in good shape for the winter. New hay corrals have been built at Milk R. Ridge and Writing on Stone and a new floor laid in the kitchen at Coutts.

On July 9, the detachment at St. Mary's was closed and the constable in charge removed to Magrath, where we get board and lodging for man, and hay for horse, at a cost of \$25 per month. This change was most desirable as Magrath is more centrally located for police work in that district.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

All instructions regarding assistance to the Department of Customs have been carried out.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

During the winter there were a number of complaints from settlers along Milk River of the number of American cattle ranging on this side of the line. I thoroughly investigated the complaints and ascertained that pretty much all of this country on the American side, north of the Marias and east of Sweet Grass Hills had been burned over by prairie fire. The cattle men on the Marias drove about 16,000 head of cattle north

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

of the Sweet Grass Hills and posted six line riders there to take care of them. I might here state that on an average there is about ten or twelve miles of American territory north of the Sweet Grass Hills extending east and west for about 30 miles. On this ground the cattle were intended to be herded. Bands of these cattle drifted north to Milk River and the cattle belonging to small ranchers mixed in with them. It kept the settlers busy herding their cattle away from the American bands.

I wrote to W. S. Prenitt, secretary of the American Stock Association, and as a result, he sent three additional line riders, one each posted at Pendant d'Oreille, Writing on Stone and Coutts, to assist the settlers. I have not heard of any Canadian cattle being lost west of Milk River Ridge. The grass was burned off for some distance north of the line, and during a storm in January nearly all the cattle around there drifted into the United States, where they wintered, and in the spring assistance was given the Canadian ranchers to round-up and secure their cattle.

A line fence was spoken of, but in my opinion it could not be maintained without great expense.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE POST.

About 250 young maple trees were sent from Regina and planted, but not as large a proportion of them lived as I would have liked.

I sowed some maple seed, and they are doing well, having grown about 18 inches this year. The roads around the square have all been graded and put in good repair. We have a complete system of irrigation, and if we can get more trees I have no doubt as to our making them live.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness in the division is all old. We received sixteen new saddles and, condemned and sold fifteen. We have enough to meet the requirements of the division.

HORSES.

There are at present in the division 49 horses; team, 19, and saddle, 29, and one pony.

RATIONS, FORAGE, FUEL AND LIGHT.

H. Bentley & Co., of Lethbridge, have all the contracts for rations, excepting flour. They have also the contract for the supplying of oats. The flour is supplied by the Hudson's Bay Co. The rations are of good quality.

The hay at the detachments, excepting at Milk River Ridge, was put up earlier this year than heretofore, and as a result we have a better quality. The contractor for hay at Milk River Ridge failed in his contract and forfeited his deposit. Mr. Brown, who put up the baled hay in the post, delivered two car loads at Milk River Siding for Milk River detachment at the same price as that he delivered at the post. We had 33 tons of loose hay stacked in the post by the Indians of the Blood agency. It was very satisfactory, as they completed the stack in two days.

We use the Galt coal, and light is supplied by the Electric Light Company of Lethbridge. Although more expensive than coal oil, it is much safer and is a far better light.

In conclusion I would state that during my ten years, service in Southern Alberta, I have never seen the time when police were more required than at present.

The strength of the division is, and has been, inadequate for the police work required in this district.

I herewith enclose estimates for the current year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. S. CASEY, Inspector,

Com. 'K' Division.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN.

MACLEOD, December 1, 1901.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual sick report of 'D' Division for the year ended November 30, 1901.

The health of this Division during the past year compares favourably with any other since I have had medical charge here, there being no enteric fever as during the period of railroad construction.

The most serious cases treated in this hospital have been civilians.

On January 27, two foreigners who had been fighting in a box car with axe and knife were brought to the guard room. These men had been in the employ of the C.P.R. Co., and each had a large sum of money concealed upon him. A Venere was taken to the hospital with seven stab wounds, one penetrating the lung and admitting air into the chest-wall, and another in the groin, causing the protrusion of seven inches of bowel. Having attended to these injuries I turned my attention to the other man who was less seriously hurt, and whom it was necessary to treat in the guard house. His injuries were from the axe and consisted of broken ribs with air entering into chest-wall, and broken bones of the hand. These cases both made a good recovery.

On October 13, E. Castonguay, a lunatic, was admitted from Blairmore, being handed over to me at the train by Dr. Malcolmson, the Macleod general hospital being unable to undertake such a case. He had a very severe self-inflicted throat wound, extending from the ear into the windpipe. With the aid of Staff-Sergt. Heap this wound was sown up on his arrival at the hospital, and I was able to send him off to the Brandon asylum on November 5, as his delusions still persisted, and he was unfit to be at large. These cases have been reported in full.

Early in the year we had a slight epidemic of la grippe, but with the exception of my own case they readily yielded to treatment. After a severe illness I left for California on April 9, and the medical duties were performed by Dr. Forbes. During this illness I received every consideration from those in authority, and unremitting attention from Dr. Kennedy, and must place on record the devotion of Staff-Sergt. Heap, to whom my recovery was largely due.

Since my return off leave, several cases of importance have occurred, though I am pleased to say none of a contagious nature in barracks.

On September 29, I was summoned to Okotoks where inspector Davidson had been taken ill on the way to Calgary, and he returned the next day with me by train.

On November 1, while at Lethbridge for the purpose of holding a Medical Board, I was hastily recalled to the Kipp detachment, where constable Hay had received a wound through the leg by the accidental discharge of his pistol, which had dropped from the holster. I took him into the Post the next morning, and he is now doing light duty.

On November 23, I went to Calgary to assist in the serious case of constable Macdonnell, who had been thrown from his horse and was still unconscious when I arrived. All these cases have been reported upon in detail.

A mild type of small-pox was epidemic in the spring, but no member of this division contracted it. Vaccination and other precautionary measures were of course taken.

Part of the hospital badly needs good flooring and some new window-blinds might be purchased. We now expect to get the invalid chairs that have been so much needed in the past.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

The hospital has recently been supplied with quilts, towels, sheets, pillow-cases and clothing for daily and nightly use of patients, and they are most acceptable.

The barracks have been regularly inspected and kept in a clean, sanitary condition. The bath-room and wash-room have received their share of paint and general improvement, which adds much to the comfort of the men.

The iron cots recently received for the barrack-rooms are a great boon.

The drugs have been supplied as heretofore by R. B. Barnes in such quantities as may have been required. Their quality and promptness of delivery has always been good, but some of the prices high, and we are now negotiating for a fresh tender from Young, the only other druggist in Macleod.

Since my return I have had occasion to visit some of the detachments, viz., the Leavings, Mosquito, Mosquito Creek, Kootenai, Big Bend, Stand-Off and Kipp. Some of this travel has been by night and has shown the necessity of the surgeon knowing the trails when wire-fencing and new teamsters and river crossings at night are apt to seriously delay the arrival at his case or destination.

I am glad to say there has been no change in the hospital staff this year, and I think the economy in rations, washing, &c., has been closely attended to, and the work willingly and satisfactorily performed. In this post the duties of the hospital staff are at times arduous, as for instance, the care of lunatic prisoners, and at the same time the daily calls for minor matters are numerous.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. HAULTAIN,

Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ANNUAL Sick Report for the year ending November 30, 1901.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration on Sick Report.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Medical Cases.</i>				
Sore throats.....	2	2	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Colds and coughs.....	13	15	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	" "
Feverish colds.....	1	4	4	" "
La Grippe.....	11	100	9 $\frac{1}{11}$	" "
Bronchitis.....	5	34	6 $\frac{8}{5}$	" "
Rheumatism, muscular.....	3	5	1 $\frac{5}{3}$	" "
" inflamm.....	1	15	15	" "
Myalgia.....	4	4	1	" "
Diarrhoea.....	14	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
Biliousness.....	8	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Gastritis.....	1	6	6	" "
Intestinal colic.....	3	17	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	" "
Functional heart disorder.....	1	1	1	" "
Pyrexia.....	2	55	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Enlarged liver.....	1	4	4	" "
Tape worm.....	1	8	8	" "
<i>Surgical Cases.</i>				
Bullet wound.....	1	29	29	Still under treatment.
Sore finger.....	1	2	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Lymphangitis.....	1	46	46	" "
Otitis.....	1	4	4	" "
Odontalgia.....	1	1	1	" "
Flesh wound.....	1	8	8	" "
Fracture of clavicle.....	1	35	35	" "
Sprains and strains.....	7	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Contusions.....	1	22	22	" "
Bruises.....	15	38	2 $\frac{5}{3}$	" "
Hemorrhoids.....	3	10	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	" "
Orchitis.....	2	35	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Admitis.....	1	11	11	" "
Gonorrhoea.....	3	54	18	" "
Secondary syphilis.....	1	29	29	" "
Abrasion of cornea.....	1	3	3	" "
Ophthalmia.....	1	1	1	" "
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	1	" "
Snow blindness.....	1	2	2	" "
Cellulitis.....	1	2	2	" "
Tonsillitis, follicular.....	6	41	6 $\frac{5}{6}$	" "
Excision of tonsil.....	1	6	6	" "
<i>Prisoners and Civilians.</i>				
Scrofula.....	1	46	46	Released from guard room.
Fracture of ribs.....	1	26	26	Recovered.
" metacarpal bone.....	1	15	15	" "
Cut throat.....	1	24	24	Recovered and sent to Brandon Asylum.
Lumbago.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered.
Cellulitis.....	1	11	11	" "
Blistered heel.....	1	2	2	" "
Strain.....	1	32	32	" "
Biliousness.....	1	2	2	" "
Hemiplegia.....	1	12	12	Released; sentence expired.

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. PEARSON BELL.

REGINA, December 10, 1901.

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

SIR—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of Depot Division for the year ended November 30, 1901.

The total number of cases treated was 384, and the average number on daily sick report 7.40. The number of admissions was 203, with an average duration of each case of 9.97 days. There were no deaths during the year.

Of infectious cases, there was 1 case of Enteric fever, probably contracted on out-post duty, which proved to be of a severe type; 1 case of Rubella, and 9 admissions for Influenza, all however, mild in character.

Injuries: A severe case of fracture of the humerus extending into the elbow joint, required treatment for some time, but the man eventually recovered with a very useful arm. Two cases from South Africa, one a bullet wound of the back, the bullet being embedded in the spine, the other a fracture of the thigh with faulty position. The former case was invalided, the latter taking his discharge. A case from another division, of abscess of the abdominal walls, following operation for appendicitis, was in hospital for a long period, but finally recovered and was returned to his post for duty. There were also numerous cases of sprains, contusions and less severe injuries.

A table is attached showing the cases of sickness arranged according to the various diseases.

Invaliding: The number invalided during the year was 16. Of these 5 occurred in Depot Division, the causes being rheumatism, 2 cases, debility, 1, joint-disease, 1, and tubercle of lung, 1; the remaining 11 were from other posts.

Owing to the presence of small-pox in the neighbourhood, all members of the division were vaccinated.

There were 51 applicants examined for engagement, and 31 non-commissioned officers and men for re-engagement, in addition to a number of recruits for the South African Constabulary.

The sanitary condition of the Post has been good, but the pit system of latrines which still exists in some quarters should be abolished.

The guardroom was visited daily and a number of civilian prisoners treated, one being at present in hospital suffering from catarrhal pneumonia.

The hospital requires painting throughout, inside, and the heating arrangements need improving. Stoves in each ward are necessary in cold weather in addition to the furnaces, the consumption of coal is excessive, and yet it is very frequently impossible to keep the wards at the necessary temperature, especially for cases of diseases of the respiratory organs. I think better results would be obtained if the heating was done by a hot water system in addition to a stone foundation being placed under the building; this is much needed as the sills are completely decayed.

Staff-Sergeant Hayne has performed his duties in a highly satisfactory manner.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,

Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ANNUAL Sick Report for Year ended November 30, 1901.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess	4	212	53	
Adenitis	1	22	22	
Alcoholism	2	13	6.5	
Appendicitis	1	36	36	
Biliousness	10	13	1.3	
Boils	5	57	11.4	
Bronchitis	7	100	14.28	
Burns and scalds	2	42	21	
Carious teeth	13	13	1	
Chafes	5	18	3.6	
Colic	1	1	1	
Conjunctivitis	5	17	3.4	
Constipation	5	5	1	
Contusions	38	194	5.1	
Coughs and colds	81	193	2.38	
Corns	1	1	1	
Debility	5	110	22	(3) Invalided.
Diarrhœa	34	45	1.32	
Dislocations—Shoulder	3	56	18.6	(1) Invalided.
" Head of fibula				
" Unreduced shoulder				
Eczema	5	17	3.4	
Electric shock	1	8	8	
Erysipelas	1	10	10	
Exostosis of thigh	1	13	13	Invalided.
Febricula	11	55	5	
Fever, enteric	1	46	46	Still in hospital.
Fractures—Old thigh	1	40	40	Discharged.
" Humerus and elbow joint	1	156	156	
" Clavicle	1	26	26	
" Metacarpal bone	1	14	14	Still on light duty.
Frost-bites	5	16	3.2	
Gastric catarrh	4	4	1	
Gout	1	5	5	
Hæmoptysis	1	11	11	Still in hospital.
Hæmorrhoids	2	75	37.5	
Headache	12	18	1.5	
Heart, valvula disease of	1	77	77	Invalided.
" irritable	1	21	21	
Hemiplegia	2	95	47.5	(1) Invalided ; (1) Light duty.
Hernia	4	54	13.5	(1) Invalided.
Herpes	2	7	3.5	
Hordeolum	1	1	1	
Hydrocele	1	3	3	
Imported cerumen	2	2	1	
Injurie	23	73	3.17	(1) Old bullet wound invalided.
Influenza	9	55	6.1	
Joint disease—great toe	1	160	160	Invalided.
Lumbago	5	25	5	
Migraine	1	2	2	
Myalgia	8	9	1.125	
Neuralgia	7	20	2.85	
Orchitis	1	43	43	
Otitis	1	1	1	
Painful stumps—toes	1	25	25	Invalided.
Pleurisy	1	13	13	
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	20	20	Invalided.
Rheumatism	12	160	13.3	(3) Invalided.
Rubella	2	33	16.5	
Sore—feet	2	6	3	
" throat	5	10	2	
Stricture of Urethra	1	3	3	Invalided.
Syncope	3	3	1	
Synovitis	2	39	19.5	(1) Light duty.
Tape worm	1	3	3	
Tonsilitis	5	27	5.4	
Ulcers—Penis venereal	1	4	4	
" Veldt sores	1	8	8	
Vaccinia	3	17	5.6	
Varicose veins	1	25	25	

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON F. H. MEWBURN.

LETHBRIDGE, December 14, 1901.

The Officer Commanding
 'K' Division North-west Mounted Police.
 Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the Annual Medical Report of 'K' Division North-west Mounted Police for the year ended November 30, 1901.

During the year forty-nine cases have been treated.

The number of sick days has been thirteen hundred and forty-six.

The cases are shown on the attached classification.

Five men have been examined for re-engagement.

The division has been vaccinated.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. MEWBURN,

Act. Asst. Surgeon.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
			Days.	
<i>Surpical.</i>				
Appendicitis.....	1	47	47	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Orchitis.....	1	21	21	" "
Co-fract. and dislocation of ulna and co-fract. of radius.....	1	365	365	Still under treatment.
Contusions.....	5	11	2½	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Paronychia.....	1	11	11	" "
Syphilis.....	1	33	33	Still under treatment.
Traumatic flat foot.....	1	160	160	Improved.
Wounds of face.....	1	4	4	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Wounds of fingers.....	3	47	15½	" "
Eczema.....	1	1	1	" "
Herina Pbl. Inguinal.....	2	239	119½	" "
Articana.....	2	2	1	" "
Dislocation of ankle.....	1	40	40	" "
Sub-acute synovitis.....	2	2	1	" "
Tinea Circinnatæ.....	2	2	1	" "
<i>Medical.</i>				
Tonsilitis.....	6	25	4½	" "
Diarrhœa.....	6	26	4½	" "
Bronchitis.....	1	17	17	" "
Neuralgia, facial.....	3	5	1½	" "
" spinal.....	1	259	259	Still under treatment.
Coryza.....	2	4	2	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Myalgia.....	2	21	10½	" "
Constipation.....	1	1	1	" "
Cephalgia.....	2	3	1½	" "
Total.....	49	1,346		

F. H. MEWBURN,
Actg. Asst. Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT P. AYLEN.

N. W. M. POLICE, FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30, 1901.

To the Officer Commanding
'G' Division, N. W. M. Police.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the annual sick report of 'G' Division for the year ended this date.

There were 248 cases treated at this hospital, viz.: 150 police and 92 prisoners. You will observe this is a very large increase over last year's number of cases. There were also five lunatics confined in the guard room this year under my observation, while waiting to be transferred to a lunatic asylum.

As previously stated, the guard room is too small for its requirements, being altogether unsuited for a prison, there being practically no ventilation, and very imperfect heating. Considering the large number of prisoners undergoing punishment at this post, a more suitable building should be provided. I have no doubt the guard room is accountable for the large increase of sickness among the men and prisoners of this post.

One prisoner Couteurville, was released from imprisonment on account of illness. He contracted a severe attack of pneumonia phthisis, and was in a very critical condition for about two weeks.

The sanitary conditions of the barracks has been very good. The hospital building requires repairs badly, also the interior of the hospital requires to be kalsomined and painted.

I inclose herewith a detailed statement of cases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. AYLEN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the year ended November 30, 1901

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Police.</i>				
			Days.	
Abscess	2	9	4½	Recovered and returned to duty.
Orchitis	1	21	21	" " "
Contusions	13	57	4⅓	" " "
Biliousness	10	14	1½	" " "
Cramps	9	9	1	" " "
Dysentery	12	10	1	" " "
Influenza	8	49	6¼	" " "
Wounds (lacerated)	6	110	18½	" " "
Colds (bronchial)	33	39	1¼	" " "
Colds (feverish)	9	31	2⅔	" " "
Sprains	2	8	4	" " "
Strains	3	9	3	" " "
Adentis	1	18	10	" " "
Rheumatism	5	9	1½	" " "
Gonorrhoea	1	35	35	" " "
Constipation	3	3	1	" " "
Dislocation (shoulder)	2	36	18	" " "
Lumbago	2	3	1½	" " "
Laryngitis	5	9	1⅔	" " "
Diarrhoea	6	10	1⅔	" " "
Tonsillitis	4	12	3	" " "
Boils	3	4	1⅓	" " "
Sore arm (from vaccination)	3	23	7⅔	" " "
Inflamed guns	1	2	2	" " "
Nephritis	3	5	1½	" " "
Hemorrhoids	1	9	9	" " "
Ear ache	2	2	1	" " "
Corns	3	10	3½	" " "
Debility	1	1	1	" " "
Varicose veins	1	2	2	" " "
Bronchitis	1	6	6	" " "
<i>Prisoners.</i>				
Rheumatism	8	10	1¼	Recovered.
Biliousness	8	10	1¼	" "
Colds (feverish)	5	12	2⅔	" "
Colds (bronchial)	8	14	1⅔	" "
Laryngitis	8	9	1¼	" "
Lumbago	3	4	1⅓	" "
Contusions	4	6	1½	" "
Constipation	6	7	1¼	" "
Toothache	3	5	1⅔	" "
Strain	6	6	1	" "
Sprains	1	7	7	" "
Rash	1	1	1	" "
Earache	3	6	2	" "
Influenza	1	2	2	" "
Bronchitis	1	7	7	" "
Pneumonia	1	43	43	" "
Cramps	7	7	1	" "
Wounds (lacerated)	6	17	2½	" "
Varioloid	7	147	21	" "
Eczema	1	1	1	" "
Dysentery	12	14	1¼	" "
Tonsillitis	1	1	1	" "
Lunatics under observation	5	60	14	1 under treatment in hospital and 4 in guard room.

P. AYLEN,
Acting Asst. Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON E. C. KITCHEN.

PRINCE ALBERT, November 30, 1901.

To Officer Commanding
'F' Division, N.W.M.P.

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

No. of cases treated during year 8—all members of force.

No. days off duty, 148.

No. days in hospital, 9.

One transferred to Regina with recommendation to be invalided, all the others treated made a complete recovery.

The general health of the officers and men of the Division for the year has been exceptionally good. We have been free from all infections and contagious diseases.

All the members of the force here were vaccinated together with their families.

Ten of the force were examined for re-engagement.

Five examined for Yukon. Three examined for S. A. Constabulary.

The sanitary condition of the buildings and grounds is good.

The drugs, &c., supplied the division have been most satisfactory.

Inclosed find detailed statement of drugs purchased and cases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. C. KITCHEN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Report of Sick in Barracks at Prince Albert, year ending November 30, 1901.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Chapped hands	2			Medicine and duty.
Cold	13	5	2½	Recovered and returned to duty.
Toothache	1			Medicine and duty.
Peritonitis	1	25	25	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sprained ankle	2	2	1	"
Frozen Toe	1			Medicine and duty.
Brucnchitis	1	3	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Cystitis	1	40	40	Transferred to Regina.
Sprained Muscles	3			Medicine and duty.
Frostbite	1			"
Acute Alcoholism	1	14	14	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sore throat	3	6	2	"
Ingrown toenail	1			Medicine and duty.
Sprained knee	1			"
Sore eyes	3			"
Headache	1			"
Indigestion	4			"
Epistaxis	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Constipation	2			Medicine and duty.
Rheumatism	5	6	1½	Recovered and returned to duty.
Lumbago	5	10	2	"
Bruised testicle	1			Medicine and duty.
Inflammation of muscles from vaccination	2	3	1½	Recovered and returned to duty.
Colic inflammation	1	7	7	"
Caries of teeth	2			Medicine and duty.
Biliousness	1			"
Neuralgia	1			"
Ulcerated tooth	1	7	7	Recovered and returned to duty.
Dementia (civilian)	1	1	1	Transferred to jail.
Ulcerated mouth	1			Medicine and duty.
Intercostal Neuralgia	2			"
Boils	2			"
Bruised Ankle	2	2	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Diarrhoea	4	2	2	"
Bruised Muscles	1	1	1	"
Belivis Colic	1	2	2	"
Colonitis	1	2	2	"

E. C. KITCHEN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON E. H. ROULEAU.

CALGARY, November 30, 1901.

To the Officer Commanding
'E' Division N. W. M. Police,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my annual sick report for the year ending this date.

In reviewing this list, you will find, notwithstanding the number of cases, there were very few serious ones, such as : concussion of the brain, broken leg and collar bone (clavicle), internal disease of the ear. All accidental cases, except the last named (ear-ache.) During the visit here of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, our men remained under canvas for over a week, during very unfavourable weather indeed, but, I am happy to say, there was very little sickness amongst them, only a few cases of diarrhœa and a couple with influenza.

The sanitary condition of the barracks is very satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. ROULEAU, *M.D.*

ANNUAL Sick Report 'E' Division, November 30, 1901.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Biliousness	4	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Returned to duty.
Bruises	10	72	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Blood poisoning (finger)	1	15	15	"
Colds (various)	26	44	1 $\frac{4}{5}$	"
Diarrhœa	3	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Dyspepsia	3	6	2	"
Cephalalgia	3	4	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	"
Cholera (gastro-enterite)	1	2	2	"
Chafes	2	20	10	"
Chest trouble	1	5	5	"
Congested kidneys	1	38	38	"
Concussion brain	1			Still under treatment.
Constipation	1	1	1	Returned to duty.
Effects of vaccination	1	7	7	"
Earache	1	100	100	Not fit for police duty.
Eczema	1	1	1	Returned to duty.
Exostosis	1	15		Sent to Regina.
Gonorrhœa	1	41	41	Returned to duty.
Gleet	1	6	6	"
Gastralgia	5	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Hœmorrhoids	2	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" Internal	1			Sent to Regina.
Kicks from horses	3	100	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Jaundice	1	10	10	"
LaGrippe	5	55	11	"
Lumbago	2	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Measles	2	20	10	"
Nettle Rash	1	6	6	"
Neuralgia	3	5	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	"
Orchitis	3	96	32	"
Prolapsus Recti	1	2	2	"
Pharyngitis	1	3	3	"
Punctured wounds	1	2	2	"
Incised wounds	1	29	29	"
Swollen groin (bubo)	1	13		Sent to Lethbridge.
Tonsillitis	4	20	5	Returned to duty.
Testicles injured	2	21	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sprains and strains	9	65	7 $\frac{1}{3}$	"
Rheumatism	1	169	*	Const. Ambrose at Banff.
Retention of urine	2	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Sore throat	3	17	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	"
Synovitis	1	87		Sent to Regina.
Toothache	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Fractures				
Leg	1	87	87	Returned to duty.
Clavicle	1			Still under treatment.
Dislocation of shoulder	1			"

* Not under my care.

E. H. ROULEAU,
Act. Asst. Surgeon.

APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON A. BLOUIN.

BATTLEFORD, November 30, 1901.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

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

During the year there were 122 cases treated in this hospital ; of these 101 were members of the force, 20 were prisoners and one, a destitute half-breed.

I examined 2 staff sergeants, 1 sergeant and 3 constables for re-engagement, also 8 constables for the South African Constabulary.

The health of the Division, in general, was good.

One death occurred.

On May 4, I was ordered to Onion Lake Detachment to attend Reg. No. 1353, Constable Lucey suffering from cystitis with retention of urine and subsequent uremic poisoning, of which, he died on the 17th. I was detained at Onion Lake until the 22nd on duty as health officer in connection with the small-pox epidemic, and had to make another trip in the first week of June in the same capacity.

The sanitary condition of the men and barracks have been excellent. The proof of it is the fact that the epidemic did not reach this post or Onion Lake detachment notwithstanding the exposure to contagion the men's duties entailed.

The drugs supplied have given satisfaction and a shipment of articles for the use of hospital patients just received will fill a long felt want.

Since March last, I have been without the assistance of a Hospital steward. In cases of emergency this would prove very inconvenient, not to say more as there is not one man in the post who knows even the rudiments of nursing or first care to wounded.

I enclose detailed statement of the cases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BLOUIN,

Act. Asst. Surgeon,

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'C' Division, November 30, 1901.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abstess.....	1	4	4	Recovered.
Biliousness.....	4	12	3	"
Blistered feet.....	1	3	3	"
Bronchitis.....	3	24	8	"
Cold.....	7	7	1	"
" feverish.....	13	31	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Constipation.....	5	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Cramps.....	14	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Chafe.....	3	12	4	"
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	1	"
Cystitis and Uremia.....	1	13	13	Died at Onion Lake.
Diarrhoea.....	6	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered.
Gastralgia.....	1	6	6	"
Gastric disturbance.....	3	3	1	"
Inflamed joint.....	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
" gums.....	2	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Ingrowing toe nail.....	1	4	4	"
Indigestion.....	1	3	3	"
Influenza.....	2	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Laryngitis.....	1	1	1	"
Lumbago.....	2	4	2	"
La Grippe.....	4	33	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Neuralgia.....	2	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Nervous prostration.....	1	4	4	"
Odontalgia.....	4	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Extractions and Duty.
Otorehea.....	1	1	1	Recovered.
Pleuresy.....	1	21	21	"
Rheumatism.....	4	16	4	One case under treatment.
Strained back.....	3	27	9	Recovered.
Sprained ankle.....	2	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Wounds, contused.....	3	18	6	"
" incised.....	1	2	2	"
" punctured.....	1	4	4	"
<i>Prisoners.</i>				
Gonorrhoea and bubo.....	1	30	30	"
Cold and cough.....	5	5	1	"
Indigestion.....	4	4	1	"
Influenza.....	1	4	4	"
Intercostal neuralgia.....	1	3	3	"
Odontalgia.....	1	1	1	Extraction and work.
Strained back.....	5	10	2	Returned to work.
Syphilitic ulcers.....	1	37	37	Improving on light work.
Wound, gunshot.....	1	8	8	Recovered and removed to Regina.
<i>Destitute Half Breed.</i>				
Crushed ankle.....	1	41	41	Removed to his friends quite recovered.

A. BLOUIN,
Act. Asst. Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON R. B. DEANE.

MAPLE CREEK, December 3, 1901.

The Officer Commanding,
North-west Mounted Police,
Maple Creek.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of 'A' Division for the year ended November 30, 1900.

The entire number of cases treated was 142, of these 100 were members of the force and forty-two were prisoners.

The division has not enjoyed quite the same immunity from infectious disease as it did during the preceding year, but, notwithstanding, the incidence of communicable disease was slight if varied.

Of infectious disease, epidemic parotitis was brought to barracks during the early part of the year from the village, where this disease was prevalent. The patient was at once isolated, and the disease, consequently, kept from spreading.

In the beginning of this year there were some three cases of influenza, which, as their average duration shows of five and one-third days, were not of a severe type and no sequelæ followed.

On October 9, Reg. No. 3280, Constable Willis, H. R., following his return from Calgary, developed enteric fever. The case was of a mild form and convalescence was uninterrupted, the patient remaining in hospital upwards of five weeks. In this connection I have much pleasure in recording my appreciation of the efficient manner in which Reg. No. 3674, Constable Hanlon, J. J., performed his duties as hospital orderly during this period.

Owing to an outbreak of variola in the town and district in the latter part of December, and the three following months, the whole division as far as possible was vaccinated where necessary, and the town was placed 'out of bounds' during the period of its quarantine; no case, I am glad to say, occurred amongst members of the force here. Reg. No. 3543, Constable McCuish, however, stationed at Medicine Lodge Detachment, contracted the disease and made a good recovery; he was treated at Medicine Hat.

In September there were several cases of epidemic enteritis due to some climatic condition, as the complaint was general in this district.

On June 14, Reg. No. 3446, Staff-Sergt. Coristine, D., while at target practice sustained an injury by the bursting of a shell, whereby, I regret to say, he practically lost the sight of one eye. I had him under treatment for some two weeks, but as his improvement was so slow, I recommended his being sent to consult an oculist in Winnipeg, which was done.

Two men were transferred to Regina during the year for the purpose of being invalided, viz.:—Reg. No. 3869, Const. Rowd, S. H., for an oblique inguinal hernia complicated by varicocele, and Reg. 3484, Const. Letoile, J. J., for varix of the legs; both men declined operation.

Eight men were examined for service in South Africa, three for engagement in the force, two for re-engagement and one for service in the Yukon.

In May, the building hitherto occupied as a hospital was given over for officer's quarters and the hospital removed to the building formerly used as sergeant's mess and quarters. This house although not quite as spacious as the former hospital, answers the purpose fairly well and meets all necessary requirements at present.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

The barracks are inspected by me weekly and a written report on their condition forwarded to the officer commanding.

I append a list of the cases treated.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

REGINALD B. DEANE, *M.D.*

DISEASES Treated in the North-west Mounted Police Hospital, Maple Creek, during the year ended November 30, 1901.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Alcoholism	1	6	6	Recovered.
Blistered foot	2	2	1	"
Colds	10	10	1	"
Coughs	6	6	1	"
Colic	3	5	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	"
Coccydynia	1	3	3	"
Cephalalgia	4	4	1	"
Conjunctivitis	2	2	1	"
Chalazion	1	1	1	Removed.
Concussion, chest	1	5	5	Recovered.
Contusion, foot	1	6	6	"
" elbow joint	1	8	8	"
" shin	2	24	12	"
" eyeball	1	60	60	Returned to duty.
Dyspepsia	10	16	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Recovered.
Diarrhœa	10	16	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	"
Dislocation of shoulder	1	5	5	"
Enteric fever	1	38	38	"
Febricula	5	13	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	"
Gastritis acuta	1	7	7	"
Gingivitis	1	1	1	"
Hernia	1	36	36	Transferred to Regina.
Influenza	3	16	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	Recovered.
Lumbago	5	8	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	"
Lymphadenitis	1	3	3	"
Neuralgia	1	2	2	"
Orchitis parotidea	1	10	10	"
Pleurodynia	4	40	10	"
Parotitis epidemica	1	6	6	"
Pharyngitis	1	1	1	"
Paronychia	1	1	1	"
Rheumatism	4	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sprain, wrist	1	1	1	"
" back	1	1	1	"
" thigh	1	3	3	"
Tetanosynovitis	1	19	19	"
Tonsillitis	3	8	..	"
Wound of foot	1	1	1	"
" face	1	4	4	"
" hand	1	1	1	"
Vaccinia	1	3	3	"
Variola	1	38	38	"
Varix	1	12	12	Transferred to Regina.

REGINALD B. DEANE, *M.D.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT.

MACLEOD, December 20, 1901.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended Nov. 30, 1901.

So much of my time having been taken up in inspecting stock for shipment it was impossible for me to visit all the divisions of the force, 'C' and 'F' being the two missed.

The months of September, October and November being particularly busy ones, the exportation of cattle and horses and the importation of sheep kept both Staff Sergeant Fraser and myself continually on the move, and it was only by travelling night and day, and every day of the week, that we got through without causing any delay to the shippers.

The general health of the horses throughout the force during the year has been remarkably good, but I regret to say that we lost two from enteric fever. This may not appear very alarming, but it may mean that, in a season particularly favourable to the development of the bacteria which causes the fever, our loss would be very much greater. My opinion is that the habitat of the germ is the sloughs and the wells in the vicinity thereof, and the hay cut from around them becomes contaminated, and the infection is transmitted to the horses. To drain the sloughs in the vicinity of 'F' division barracks and detachments would not only be useless but expensive, as our horses are fed and watered at so many different places and the disease appears to be pretty well distributed over that section of country surrounding Prince Albert.

I also thought of recommending that the division be supplied with pressed hay from the south, but came to the conclusion that this plan would not only be useless but might produce a sense of security that would be false should it happen that no outbreak did occur in a season when the plan was carried out. Another plan, one which will not incur extra expense, and by which, if carried out, I hope to see the number of cases reduced to a minimum, is the sending of nothing but aged horses to that division. Horses ranging in age from ten to thirteen years could be drawn from Depot, 'A,' 'E,' 'D' and 'K' divisions to supply the wants of 'F.' My reasons for suggesting and recommending this plan is that old horses are not nearly so prone to contract the disease as are the younger animals. Another point in its favour is that the loss of an old horse would not be considered as great as that of a young horse.

Several outbreaks of influenza have been reported, all of a mild type with the exception of the outbreak which occurred at Coutts detachment about the end of November. The disease was of a very severe type, but no deaths resulted from it. A peculiarity of this outbreak is that none of the horses from Milk River Ridge and Writing on Stone detachments contracted the disease, although they had been continually coming in contact with the affected animals.

SUMMARY of cases treated during the year ending November 30, 1901.

Respiratory System.....	23	
Circulatory "	10	
Nervous "	3	
Digestive "	27	
Tegmuntary "	33	
Lymphatic "	1	
Locomotor "	97	
Wounds	139	This includes saddle or collar galls.
Total.....	333	

With reference to the shoeing, a change for the better is noticeable, some of the blacksmiths employed in the force having improved wonderfully in their work and take a great deal of pains to do good work. The outside blacksmiths cause more or less trouble in shoeing the detachment horses. No matter what instructions are given them, or what promises they make, they as a rule fall back to their old style.

The plan adopted in this division is to injure the foot as little as possible in shoeing, for it must be remembered that every slice taken off the sole with the knife, every scratch of the rasp on the wall, and every nail driven, injures the foot to a certain extent. To reduce this injury to the smallest possible degree, I have the foot levelled with the rasp, and the shoe made large enough so that it is not necessary to rasp the wall down to the shoe, and use the smallest nails consistent with the weight of the shoe. I have given this method a thorough trial and find that it is the best for the horses of 'D' Division. This is not a new system by any means, but is the system followed by the best blacksmiths the world over.

As nothing has yet been brought out that will take the place of the iron shoe, nor is there any probability that there will be, the leading blacksmiths appear to be devoting their whole attention to the shoeing of horses in the most scientific manner, that is, their aim is to give the foot the protection it requires without causing inconvenience or pain to the horse, and as little damage to the foot as possible.

With regard to the use of pads while I am not prepared to condemn them altogether, as I believe in certain cases they will prove useful, I do not think it wise to tack them on to every horse that goes lame. With the system of shoeing as practiced in 'D' Division, I have not found it necessary to resort to pads, and if there is a spot in the North-west Territories trying to horses feet, I think we have it in Macleod and vicinity. My objection to the indiscriminate use of pads is that they may hide for a certain length of time an impending danger, whereas if other treatment were followed complete cures might be effected.

REMOUNTS.

Points throughout the whole of the Territories where it was thought possible to secure a suitable horse for the force, were visited after sufficient notice had been given through the columns of the local press and by poster, thus giving every horse-owner in the country an opportunity of offering his stock. Of course, a great many were shown that were totally unfit for service in the force on account of their size and conformation, and a considerable number had to be rejected on account of their age and unsoundness. While we secured our number, I doubt if we could have purchased twenty more of the stamp required.

In the selection made I am satisfied the force got the pick of the country. This is not my opinion alone, but the opinion of disinterested judges who have had the opportunity of inspecting the remounts at different points, and who witnessed the parade in Calgary during the visit of H. R. H. the then Duke of York. On this parade the most of the horses used were purchased within the past two years, about one-half of these being remounts, and of the latter were horses that had been running wild on the prairie six weeks before. That our horses looked well and acted well on this occasion no one present will question.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The horses offered this year were, as a class, a little better than those of last, but I don't mean by this that any improvement in the breeding is noticeable, but to the fact that greater care was taken in selecting the horses to be offered, and more attention paid to the breaking and fitting, the better prices paid the past two seasons being accountable for the change.

While the horses purchased are a good serviceable lot, and some of the number being exceptionally fine animals, there is still room for improvement, but prospects for **any change** for the better do not look particularly bright, and I would again urge upon the government the necessity of taking some action in this matter. Two good stallions in this district would prove of **inestimable value to this part of the country**,

My reasons for again alluding to this subject are: There are two classes of light horse breeders in the country. One class, perhaps the most numerous, are perfectly satisfied with conditions as they exist if they can bunch off their horses at \$40 or \$50 a head; they are well pleased and don't seem to see that it would pay them better to raise fewer horses, and get \$100 a head for them. This class think any stallion good enough.

The other class are mostly young men, men who own only small bunches of mares. While they are anxious to breed the best they feel that they cannot afford to buy first class stallions, for should anything happen to such a horse, it would give them a set back they would not recover from for years. Some will of course say why did not these men avail themselves of the opportunity to buy the horses picked in England by Col. Dent, and recommended as being the best, to cross with native mares for the purpose of getting army remounts; these horses having been put up at auction at Calgary. I did not see those horses but have been informed by different parties that in their opinion the horses were too light, if such is the case, I could not blame the breeders for not wanting them, for I believe one of the hardest blows the breeding of light horses ever got in the Territories was through the use of light thoroughbreds. I am finding no fault with Col. Dent, the horses he sent out I have no doubt would have answered well if crossed with big English mares, but there is a vast difference between them and our native mares.

I would advocate the use of good stallions on the Indian reserves as a possible solution of the Indian pony stallion problem, for I believe the Indians would be only too glad to have the services of such horses at their disposal, and would in consequence have their colts castrated as yearlings for their own protection.

The supply of horses bred in the country has been nothing like equal to the demand, consequently large numbers have been brought in from the States lying south of us. As might be expected a number of breeders on this side object to the importation of American horses, fearing that it might injure the breeding interests of the Territories, so far no harm has come from this course, but on the contrary a number of ranchers and horse dealers have done a very profitable business in these American horses. As the country is settling up very fast the demand for horses is becoming greater every year, and our horse breeders are not keeping pace with the times, even the few horses shipped to South Africa the past two years has caused such a scarcity of saddle horses that cattle men have had to go to the Indians for their cow horses.

Instead of the importation of these American bands of horses checking or injuring the breeding interest of the country, I am of the opinion that it will result in good, for in nearly every band brought across are a number of first class mares, and as these mares are sold principally to farmers they will be kept in the country and used for breeding. This I consider a decided advantage to the country, as good mares are none too numerous, even the Indians appear to have grasped this fact for they will not part with their best mares, great as the demand is for good Indian ponies. With reference to the giving of prizes for horses best suited for police work, I hardly think that the results justify the continuance of the practice. The fairs are as a rule held so late in the year that very few of the ranchers care to hold a horse over and then run chances of getting a prize, they prefer selling when an opportunity is afforded. A better plan I think would be to give a bonus of fifteen or twenty dollars to the man turning in the best horse at some of the principal points of purchase, or divide the amount given into six prizes and award these to the parties turning in the six best horses, the awards to

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

be made after the buying was finished, this would give every one an opportunity of winning one of the prizes.

The draft made upon the force for the purpose of supplying the Second Contingent, C. M. R., by which our best horses were taken, has made it particularly hard upon the young horses purchased last year, and the remounts taken over this. They have had to take the place of well matured horses. Not only this, but they have in a great many cases been given into the charge of men who have had very little experience with horses. These men as a rule take good care of their horses, but do not make any distinction between a young and an old horse when on a journey. This state of affairs could not have been avoided, as it was absolutely necessary to fill up the detachments and there were not enough tried men to go round.

In conclusion I would say that while there is not being made the progress in horse breeding which the present state of the market justifies, and which I would like to see, I cannot say that there is any noticeable retrograde movement, that is, within the past eight or ten years. The results of the awful mixture of blood started about fifteen years ago has to a certain extent disappeared or became modified, and by the introduction of some good stallions this country would soon gain a reputation as a horse breeding centre second to none.

A list of remounts purchased during the year and the breeding, where known, will be found attached.

LIST of remounts, giving place and date of purchase and from whom purchased, also breeding as far as could be learned.

From whom purchased.	No.	Place.	Date.	Remarks.
1901.				
H. C. Lawson.....	2	Regina.....	May 30..	Both by Frankmout (trotting) out of Derwentwater mares.
Thos. S. Gillman.....	1	Moosomin.....	" 31..	By Bushfield (thoroughbred); dam's breeding unknown.
Joseph Cape.....	1	Wolseley.....	June 1..	By Dexter (trotting); dam's breeding unknown.
Spencer Pearse.....	2	Maple Creek	" 4..	By trotting stallion; dam's breeding unknown.
Albert Young.....	1	"	" 4..	Breeding unknown.
W. A. Douglas.....	9	"	" 4..	4 by Vermont (trotting); dam's breeding unknown; 3 by Blair Athol (thoroughbred); dam's breeding unknown; 2 breeding unknown.
Joseph Murphy.....	1	Calgary.....	" 5..	By Starline, out of Flora by Milton Medium (trotting).
J. A. W. Frazer.....	2	"	" 5..	1 by Juryman and 1 by Canada, both thoroughbred; dam's breeding unknown.
Frank Sibbald.....	1	"	" 5..	By Juryman (thoroughbred); dam's breeding unknown.
Frank Ricks.....	1	"	" 5..	By Hobby Coachman (coach); dam's breeding unknown.
Jerry Sullivan	1	"	" 5..	Breeding unknown; probably by a range stallion; one of the best purchased.
O. A. Critchly	1	"	" 5..	By Eagle's Plume (thoroughbred); dam's breeding unknown.
Ralph Bell.....	1	"	" 5..	By Juryman (thoroughbred); dam's breeding unknown.
Donald McGillis.....	1	"	" 5..	Breeding unknown.
Jno. Hamilton.....	4	"	" 5..	1 breeding unknown.
"	4	"	" 5..	1 by Hodgins, dam by Patchen (trotting); 1 by Sharper King, dam Lady Dutton, by Mambrino Dutton (trotting); 1 by Little Billy (trotting); dam's breeding unknown.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

List of remounts, giving place and date of purchase, &c.—*Concluded.*

From whom purchased.	No.	Place.	Date.	Remarks.
1901.				
Alphus Mankas.....	1	High River.....	June 6..	Breeding unknown.
George Lane.....	3	".....	" 6..	"
F. W. Ings.....	1	".....	" 6..	By a President's colt (Hackney); dam's breeding unknown.
A. L. Christie.....	3	".....	" 6..	2 breeding unknown; 1 by Aerastic (thoroughbred); dam's breeding unknown.
A. H. Eckford.....	7	".....	" 6..	4 by Floridar, 3 by Vancouver, both (thoroughbred); dam's breeding unknown.
McHugh Bros.....	2	".....	" 6..	Both by Moonshine (thoroughbred); dam's breeding unknown.
R. Paterson.....	1	Macleod.....	" 8..	Breeding unknown.
D. F. Johnston.....	1	".....	" 8..	By Quinquagesima; dan's breeding unknown.
Nelson Murray.....	1	Pincher Creek.....	" 10..	Breeding unknown.
Clifford Tench.....	1	".....	" 10..	"
Bell Bros.....	4	".....	" 10..	"
John Woolf.....	4	Lethbridge.....	" 11..	"
F. H. Turner.....	1	".....	" 11..	"
A. Austin.....	1	".....	" 11..	"
J. F. Sanderson.....	2	Medicine Hat.....	" 12..	"
W. Walsh.....	1	Moose Jaw.....	" 13..	By a Hackney; dam's breeding unknown.
Johnston Bros.....	2	Calgary.....	" 26..	Breeding unknown.
L. S. Manzer.....	1	Maple Creek.....	" 22..	"
W. A. Douglas.....	5	".....	" 22..	1 breeding unknown; 4 by Vermont (trotting); dam's breeding unknown.
W. R. Penland.....	3	".....	" 22..	Breeding unknown.
W. W. Arnold.....	2	Macleod.....	" 24..	By Stilton (thoroughbred); dam's breeding unknown.
W. H. McNab.....	2	".....	" 24..	Breeding unknown.
J. Bryant.....	1	".....	" 24..	"
Jas. Sutherland.....	1	Calgary.....	" 26..	By Eagle's Plume (thoroughbred); dam's breeding unknown.
Jno. Woolfe.....	10	Macleod.....	" 26..	Breeding unknown.
".....	10	Macleod.....	July 6..	"
R. G. Robinson.....	2	Calgary.....	" 13..	"
Chas. Bremner.....	2	Fort Saskatchewan.....	Aug. 1..	"
R. L. Robinson.....	2	Calgary.....	" 3..	"
A. Stevenson.....	5	Macleod.....	" 3..	"
Jno. Woolfe.....	7	".....	" 3..	"
Bell Bros.....	3	".....	" 3..	"
J. H. Pilling.....	1	".....	" 3..	"
G. E. Goddard.....	1	Cockrane.....	" 17..	By Jurynan; dam's breeder unknown.
George Squibb.....	1	Calgary.....	" 20..	Breeding unknown.
R. G. Robinson.....	4	".....	" 20..	"
A. H. Eckford.....	3	".....	" 30..	1 by Vancouver; 2 by Flanidor (thoroughbred); dam's breeding unknown.
Geo. Lane.....	9	Macleod.....	Sept. 2..	Breeding unknown.
O. A. Critchley.....	1	Calgary.....	Aug. 3..	By Aerastic (thoroughbred); dam's breeding unknown.

JOHN F. BURNETT, Inspector,
Veterinary Surgeon.

PART II.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

	PAGE.
Schedule A (summer, 1901)	3
" B (November 30, 1901).....	6

APPENDIX A.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1901.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
Depot.	Regina	1	1	1	8	1		10	8	9	55	12	106	54	....
	Moosomin				1				1	1	4		7	5	....
	Qu'Appelle							1					1	1	....
	Wolseley										1		1	1	....
	Moose Jaw								1				1	1	....
	Whitewood									1			1	1	....
	Weyburn											1		1	....
	Grenfell											1		1	....
	Saltcoats										1	2		3	4
	Yorkton											1		1	1
	Erwood									1		1		2	1
	Kutawa											1		1	1
	Ft. Qu'Appelle											1		1	1
	Estevan								1					1	3
	Oxbow											1		1	2
	North Portal								1			1		2	2
	Wood Mountain								1			6	1	8	9
	Indian Head											1		1	1
	Town Station									1		1		2	1
	Ottawa								4			1		5
	South Africa			1								6		7
On Command					1					2	8	1	12	10	....
	Total, Depot Division...	1	1	2	10	1		18	12	14	93	14	166	104	....
A.	Maple Creek			1	1			1	1		13	3	20	28	....
	East End										2		2	3	....
	Farwell										1		1	1	....
	Ten Mile										3		3	5	....
	Medicine Lodge							1			2		3	5	....
	Medicine Hat								1		2		3	2	....
	Swift Current									1	1		2	1	....
	Town Station										1		1	1	....
	Kinscarth										1		1	1	....
	Piepot										1		1	1	....
	On Command									1			1	....	....
	On Herd .....													....	....
		Total, A. Division.....			1	1			2	3	1	27	3	38	47
C.	Battleford			1	1			3	1		14	4	24	22	....
	Onion Lake							1	1	1	4		7	6	....
	Jackfish										1		1	1	....
	Macfarlane's										1		1	1	....
	Henrietta										1		1	2	....
	Saskatoon										1		1	3	....
	On Command								1		1		1	4	....
F.	Prince Albert				2			2		2	14	1	21	19	....
	Duck Lake								1		1	1	3	4	....
	Batoche									1			1	1	....
	Rosthern										1		1	1	....
	Snake Plain												1	1	....
	Flett Springs										2		1	3	....
	Patrol										1	1	3	....	....
	Total, C. and F. Divisions			1	3			6	4	4	41	8	67	62	....

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—Continued.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
D	Macleod.....			1	3	1	1	4	1	4	29	6	50	46		
	Pincher Creek.....				1				1		3		5	7		
	Big Bend.....									1			3	5		
	Kootenai.....										2		2	3		
	Stand Off.....							1			2	4	7	5		
	St. Mary's.....				1			1			4		6	8		
	Cardston.....							1			1		2	2		
	Blairmore.....										1		1	1		
	Kipp.....										1	1	2	1		
	Leavings.....										3		3	4		
	Mosquito Creek.....										2		2	2		
	Cowley.....									1			1	2		
	Porcupines.....										1		1	2		
	Peigan.....										1	1	2	2		
	Town Patrol.....								1				1			
	On Command.....													1		
	K	Lethbridge.....			1	1			2	1	2	15	1	23	23	
		Milk River Ridge.....									1	1		2	4	
		Coutts.....							1			3		4	7	
		Writing on Stone.....									1	2		3	3	
Pendant d'Oreille.....										1	2		3	3		
St. Mary's.....										1	1		2	1		
Magrath.....											1		1	1		
Total D. & K. Divisions.....				2	6	1	1	10	4	11	78	13	126	131		
E		Calgary.....			1	1			2	1	2	21	5	33	23	
		Banff.....										2		2	6	
	Red Deer.....							1			1		2	2		
	Canmore.....										1		1			
	Morley.....										1		1	1		
	Gleichen.....							1			1	3	5	5		
	High River.....								1				1	1		
	Okotoks.....							1					1	2		
	Millarville.....										1		1	1		
	Rosebud.....										1		1	1		
	Olds.....										1		1	1		
	Innisfail.....										1		1	1		
	Sarcee.....										1		1	1		
	On Command.....				1					2	5		8	7		
	Total E. Division.....			1	2			5	2	4	36	9	59	51		
	G	Ft. Saskatchewan.....			1	1			3	2	1	19	2	29	40	
Edmonton.....					1				1		5	1	8	6		
Edna.....										1			1	1		
St. Albert.....											2		2	2		
Lacombe.....											1		1	1		
Whitford.....											1		1	1		
Lac La Biche.....											2		2	2		
Wetaakiwin.....									1		1		2	2		
Athabasca Landing.....					1					1	1		2	2		
Lesser Slave Lake.....									1		3	1	6	4		
Peace River Landing.....									1		1		2	4		
Fort Chipewyan.....										1	1	1	3	2		
Treaty Escort, No. 8.....										1		2	2			
Total G. Division.....			1	3			3	5	6	38	5	61	63			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SCHEDULE A.—Distribution state of the Force by Division—*Concluded.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Mules.	Dogs.	
B	Dawson				2	5	1		3	3	4	51	5	74	11	23	
	Forty Mile											6		6		4	
	Indian River											2		2		5	
	Ogilvie											2		2		5	
	Stewart River									1		1	1	3		8	
	Halfway											2		2		7	
	Selwyn											2		2		9	
	Selkirk						1			1		1	1	3		10	
	Hootchiku											2		2		8	
	Grand Forks						1		1			5	1	8	2		
	Dominion											1	2	1	4	1	
	Hunker											1	4	1	5	1	
	Sulphur											1	3	1	4	1	
	Gold Run											1	2	1	3	1	
	Eureka								1	1			2	1	3		
	McQuestin										1		1	1	2		5
	Town Station										1		8	1	10		
On Command											1	8		9			
	Total B. Division				2	6	2		5	7	9	104	9	144	17	84	
H	White Horse			1	1	1		1	3	6	28	1	42	15			
	Dalton Trail				1	1				1	6	2	11	7	1	11	
	" House										1	1	2				
	Wells										3	1	4				
	Stikine										2	2	2			3	
	White Pass Summit										1	1	1				
	Caribou							1		3	3	4	4			4	
	Tagish										4	4	4			20	
	McClintock															5	
	Miles Canyon										1	1	1				
	Upper LaBarge									3	3	3	3			7	
	Lower "								1	3	3	4	4			6	
	Hootalinqua									1	3	4	4			5	
	Livingstone Cr.									2	2	2	2				
	Tantalus							1		2	2	3	3			6	
	Little Salmon									1	2	3	3			6	
	Big "										3	3	3			7	
Five Fingers										3	3	3			7		
Town Station									1	4	5	5					
On Command				1						1	1	2					
	Total			1	3	2		2	5	10	75	5	103	22	1	87	

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District	1	1	1	10	1		18	12	14	87	14	159	104			
Maple Creek District			1	1			2	3	1	27	3	38	47			
Battleford & Prince Albert Districts			1	3			6	4	4	41	8	67	62			
Macleod-Lethbridge Dist			2	6	1	1	10	4	11	78	13	126	131			
Galgary District			1	2			5	2	4	36	9	59	51			
Saskatchewan District			1	3			3	5	6	38	5	61	63			
Total in N.W. Territories	1	1	7	26	2	1	44	30	40	307	52	510	458			
" Yukon			3	9	4		7	12	19	178	14	247	89	1	171	
" South Africa			1							6		7				
Grand Total	1	1	11	34	6	1	51	42	59	492	66	764	497	1	171	

APPENDIX B.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS, NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot..	Regina	1	1	1	8	1		7	7	4	49	13	92	61	
	Moosomin				1				1		2		4	5	
	Qu'Appelle							1					1	1	
	Wolseley										1		1	2	
	Moose Jaw								1				1	1	
	Whitewood									1			1	1	
	Grenfell										1		1	1	
	Carlyle										1		1	1	
	Yorkton									1			2	3	
	Fort Pelly										1		1	1	
	Kutawa										1		1	2	
	Fort Qu'Appelle									1			1	2	
	Estevan								1				1	3	
	Oxbow										1		1	1	
	North Portal								1				1	2	
	Wood Mountain								1			2	1	4	4
	Willow Bunch										1		1	1	
	Town Station										1		2	1	
	Indian Head											1		1	1
	Weyburn											1		1	
	Erwood									1				1	1
	On command					1			1		2	15	1	20	
	On leave								2		1	6		9	
South Africa				1	1								2		
Ottawa								4			1		5		
	Total, Depot Division	1	1	2	11	1		18	11	10	86	15	166	92	
A	Maple Creek			1	1			2	1	2	14	3	24	27	
	East End										2		2	3	
	Farwell										3		1	1	
	Ten Mile										3		3	5	
	Medicine Lodge							1			2		3	5	
	Medicine Hat								1		1		2	2	
	Swift Current										1		1	1	
	Town Station										1		1	1	
	On herd													1	1
		Total, A. Division			1	1			3	2	2	25	3	37	47
C	Battleford			1				3	2	1	13	5	25	39	
	Onion Lake							1					1	2	
	Jackfish										1		1	1	
	Henrietta										1		1	2	
	Saskatoon										1		1	2	
F	On command				1						5		6	2	
	Prince Albert				2			2		1	11	1	17	17	
	Duck Lake								1		1	1	3	5	
	Batoche									1			1	1	
	Flett Springs										1		1	1	
	On command										5		5	3	
	Total, C. & F. Division			1	3			6	3	3	39	7	62	75	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—Continued.

Division.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Surgeons.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
D.....	Macleod.....			1	3	1	1	4	4		24	6	44	42	
	Pincher Creek.....				1				1		4		6	7	
	Big Bend.....									1	1		2	4	
	Kootenai.....										2		2	4	
	Stand Off.....							1			2	4	7	6	
	St. Mary's.....							1			3		4	7	
	Blairmore.....									1			1	1	
	Kipp.....											1	1	2	2
	Leavings.....										2		2	4	
	Mosquito Creek.....										2		2	3	
	Cardston.....				1						1	1	3	4	
	Porcupines.....										2		2	3	
	Peigan.....										1	1	2	1	
	Town Patrol.....									1				1	
	On Command.....									1		4	2	7	
	Lethbridge.....			1					1	1	1	12	1	17	15
	Milk River Ridge.....										1			1	5
	Coutts.....								1			3		4	9
	Writing-on-Stone.....										1	2		3	4
	Pendant d'Oreille.....											1		1	5
On Command.....					1			1		2	8		12	11	
Total D. and K. Divisions.....				2	6	1	1	9	4	11	75	16	125	137	
E.....	Calgary.....			1	2			2	1	3	23	5	37	37	
	Banff.....									1	1		2	3	
	Red Deer.....							1					1	2	
	Canmore.....										1		1		
	Morley.....										1		1	1	
	Gleichen.....							1			1	3	5	4	
	High River.....								1				1	1	
	Innisfail.....										1		1	1	
	Okotoks.....							1					1	2	
	Millarville.....										1		1	1	
	Sarcee.....											1	1	1	
	Olds.....										1		1	1	
	On Herd.....														4
	On Command.....										2		2		
	Total E. Division.....				1	2			5	2	4	32	9	55	57
G.....	Fort Saskatchewan.....			1	1			3	1		18	1	25	34	
	Edmonton.....				1				1		5	2	9	9	
	St. Albert.....										2		2	1	
	Lacombe.....										1		1	1	
	Penoka.....										1		1	1	
	Duhamel.....										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin.....									1			2	2	
	Star.....										1		1	1	
	Athabasca Landing.....									1	1		2		
	Leaser Slave Lake.....				1						3	1	6	3	
	Peace River Landing.....								1		1	1	3	4	
	Whitford.....										1		1	1	
	Lac La Biche.....										1		1	1	
	Chipewyan.....										2	1	3		
	On Command.....										1		2		
Total G. Division.....				1	3			3	4	3	40	6	60	59	

SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Concluded.*

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Mules.	Dogs.	
B	Dawson				1	4	1		4	2	5	48	15	80	11	44	
	Forty Mile										1	4		5		4	
	Indian River										2	2		2		5	
	Ogilvie											2		2		5	
	Stewart River									1		1	1	3		8	
	Halfway											2		2		7	
	Selwyn											2		2		9	
	Selkirk						1			1		1	1	2		10	
	Minto											1	1	2			
	Hootchiku											2	2	4		8	
	Grand Forks						1			1		5	1	8	2		
	Dominion											1	2	1	4	1	
	Hunker										1	2	2	3	3	1	
	Sulphur											1	2	3	3	1	
	Gold Run											1	1	2	1		
	Eureka								1			1	1	2	2		
	McQuestin										1	1	1	3	3		5
	Town Station										1	1	12	1	15	2	
	Dog Island												2	2	2		
	On Leave					1									1		
	Total, B. Division				2	5	2		5	7	11	95	22	149	17	105	
"H."	White Horse			1	3	1		3	5	5	47	3	68	17		32	
	Dalton Trail					1				1	8	4	14	6	1	12	
	Stikine										3		3		5		
	W. Pass Summit										1		1				
	Caribou							1			3		4		6		
	Upper LaBarge										2		2		7		
	Lower LaBarge							1			2		3	2	6		
	Hootalinqua										3		3		8		
	Livingston Cr.									1	2		3		13		
	Tantalus									1	3		4		5		
	Little Salmon									1	1		2				
	Big Salmon										3		3				
	Five Fingers										3		3		8		
	Town Station								1		3		4				
	On Command													2		13	
	Total, H. Div.			1	3	2		3	8	9	84	7	117	27	17	115	

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District	1	1	1	10	1			18	11	10	86	15	154	92		
Maple Creek District			1	1				3	2	2	25	3	37	47		
Battleford & Prince Albert Dist.			1	3				6	3	3	39	7	62	75		
Macleod-Lethbridge District			2	6	1	1		9	4	11	75	16	125	137		
Calgary District			1	2				5	2	4	32	9	55	57		
Saskatchewan District			1	3				3	4	3	40	6	60	59		
Total in N. W. Territories	1	1	7	25	2	1		44	26	33	297	56	493	467		
Total in Yukon Territory			3	8	4			8	15	20	179	29	266	44	1	220
Total in South Africa			1	1									2			
Grand Total	1	1	11	34	6	1		52	41	53	476	85	761	511	1	220

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

Report of Superintendent Z. T. Wood, Commanding.....	PAGE 3
--	-----------

APPENDICES TO ABOVE.

Appendix A.—Superintendent A. E. Snyder, White Horse.....	15
B.—Inspector C. Starnes, Dawson.....	35
C.—Inspector A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G., Dalton Trail.....	67
D.—Assistant Surgeon L. A. Pare, White Horse.....	73
E.—Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser, Dalton Trail.....	76
F.—Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson, Dawson.....	78
G.—Assistant Surgeon G. Madore, Selkirk.....	81

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
 DAWSON, Y.T., December 1, 1901.

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

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 ended November 30, 1901, together with reports of the following officers :—

Supt. A. E. Snyder, commanding 'H' Division, White Horse.
 Inspector C. Starnes, commanding 'B' Division, Dawson.
 Inspector A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G., commanding Dalton Trail Detachments.
 Asst. Surg. L. A. Pare, White Horse.
 Asst. Surg. S. M. Fraser, Dalton Trail.
 Asst. Surg. W. E. Thompson, Dawson.
 Asst. Surg. G. H. Madore, Selkirk.

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

Z. T. WOOD,
Superintendent
 Commanding N. W. M. Police, Yukon Territory.

OFFICERS.

The following officers are serving in the Yukon Territory at the date of this report :—

Supt. Z. T. Wood, commanding Territory.

'H' Division.

Supt. A. E. Snyder, commanding Division
 Insp. D. M. Howard.
 Insp. A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G.
 Insp. F. P. Horrigan.
 Insp. E. A. Pelletier.
 Asst. Surg. L. A. Pare.
 Asst. Surg. S. M. Fraser, Dalton Trail.

'B' Division.

Supt. P. C. H. Primrose, on leave.
 Insp. C. Starnes, commanding Division.
 Insp. W. H. Routledge.
 Insp. T. A. Wroughton.
 Insp. F. L. Cosby.
 Insp. A. E. C. McDonell.
 Asst. Surg. W. E. Thompson.
 Asst. Surg. G. H. Madore, Selkirk.

In March last, Supt. Primrose was transferred to 'B' division from 'H,' and assumed command of the Dawson district, vice Inspector Starnes. The latter again took charge in October, when Mr. Primrose went on leave.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

Inspector (now Superintendent) Snyder arrived from the North-west Territories in March, 1901, and assumed command of the White Horse district, vice Supt. Primrose transferred.

Inspector Scarth left Dawson to join the South African Constabulary in September last.

Inspector Pelletier has just joined 'H' Division from the North-west Territories.

Inspector Jarvis reported for duty in May last on his return from South Africa.

Inspector McGinnis returned to the North-west Territories in August after several months temporary duty in the Yukon.

Inspectors Wroughton and Cosby reported for duty on their return from South Africa in March last, and Inspector Howard in June.

Assistant Surgeons Thompson and Madore returned off leave in September last.

From all the officers I have received loyal and hearty support, and especially from the officers commanding divisions, viz., Superintendents Primrose and Snyder and Inspector Starnes.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

A large proportion of the work performed by the police is in assisting other departments; for instance, in collecting royalty on the output of each claim on all the different creeks in the territory. This alone occupies the whole time and attention of an officer, 8 N. C. O's. and 14 constables. In addition to this, escorts were furnished weekly to bring in the gold dust from the different creeks. Next to the collection of royalty comes the assistance rendered to the Crown timber and land agent, collecting timber and wood dues. This entailed a lot of hard work for the detachments on the river. Constant patrols were kept up by canoe and close watch kept on the quantity of wood cut, permits checked, and fees collected, which latter were forwarded to the nearest agent in the district. A constable with canoe accompanied the timber and land inspector from White Horse to Dawson.

Men are constantly employed assisting the Customs Department at the following Ports of Entry:—Dalton Trail, B.C., (Asst. Surg. Fraser, sub-collector) Wells Detachments on Dalton Trail, B.C., 1 constable; Bennett, B.C., 1 constable part of the year only, office moved to White Horse May 1st.; White Horse, 1 constable; Dawson, 1 constable when required; Forty-Mile, 1 corporal. A Customs station was opened at Glacier Creek on the Dalton Trail with a constable in charge, but was kept open for a short time only, as there was no traffic over that route and no work carried on at Glacier.

Assistance has been rendered the government telegraph service every time the line needed repairing, a constable in each case accompanied the line repairer.

A large amount of work has been done for the Sheriff's office, principally serving writs, &c., on the creeks, and serving *capias*, at the boundaries.

In order to save time, it was arranged that the sheriff should communicate direct with the officers, N. C. O's. or constables in charge at the place where the service had to be performed, instead of sending through the officer commanding the division.

Men were employed for a considerable time during the summer assisting the tax collector at Dawson.

Every assistance was rendered the Census Commissioner, Major H. J. Woodside, in taking the census of the territory by the various N.C.O's. and constables in charge of the detachments on the creeks and river. In most instances they acted as census enumerators. Three men were also detailed to assist in taking the census of Dawson City.

Standing orderlies are supplied to the territorial and police courts and an orderly is detailed to attend all meetings of the Yukon council.

Bank guards are provided nightly for each bank in Dawson, and are on duty from 7 p. m. to reveille.

While the above shows that the police in the Yukon afford a good deal of assistance to other departments, I must, at the same time, express my appreciation of the unflinching courtesy and hearty support received from the officials of the other branches of the government service, when it has been in their power to do us a good turn.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

MINING.

Although considerable work has been done on the creeks during the past summer, it is expected that a great deal more will be carried out during the coming winter. It was thought that better results could be obtained by doing summer work with the machinery now in the country, but this theory, in a great many instances, has been exploded, although some ground pays better to work in summer than in winter.

Prospectors have been very active during the past year and several new discoveries have been made, viz.: Montana Creek and tributaries, Lower Discovery on Dominion below Gold Run, Montreal, German, Bishop, McKinnon, Benson, Dawson, Duncan, Mayo, All Gold, Veronia, Sour-dough, Yukon River, 3 miles above Dawson, Rabbit, Ganoin Gulch, Henry Gulch, Scribner and Sherwood Creeks.

A large number of hillsides and bench groups of old creeks have been stampeped and recorded.

On Henderson Creek, in the Stewart River district, which was staked from one end to the other in 1898, discovery claim has been steadily worked by three French Canadians for the last three years. They had been taking out but little more than wages until last summer, when they were rewarded by striking some good ground running from 3 to 20c. to the pan. As soon as the news became known it caused a great stampeped and consequently the whole district was re-staked. A few contemplate taking machinery in to work their claims and a large number intend doing considerable work; this will be an important point during the coming year.

The reports from Clear Creek in the McQuestin district show that little but ordinary assessment work has been done, so that little is yet known as to its richness, or otherwise.

A sensational story was circulated regarding the new strike on Duncan Creek in the McQuestin district, to the effect that three Swede miners had been located there for the past three years, and, after taking out dust valued at some \$30,000 left, after the close of navigation, for the outside, not having recorded any discovery, or paid royalty. The (alleged) result was that they were held up at White Horse and the dust confiscated as they were unable to produce the necessary certificates from the Gold Commissioner that royalty had been paid, nor could they explain where the gold came from, as the Creek was then unnamed and the claim not recorded. It is said their object was to go outside and bring in their friends before recording. As no such report had reached here from White Horse, the matter was inquired into and found to be untrue. In the meantime, however, there was a big stampeped from all parts and the Creek is now all staked. It is quite evident that some persons had been working there for some time as a good cabin, sluice boxes, and other evidences that the place had been occupied were found.

The following statistics taken from the records in the Gold Commissioner's office will show the amount of business done as compared with that of last year:—

	1900.	1901.
Number of placer grants issued.	790	4,602
“ Renewals.	3,466	3,462
“ Assignments	4,396	6,695
“ Documents recorded	7,486	2,770
“ Certificates of work, placer.	2,943	3,561
“ “ Partnership.	204	382
“ Payments in lieu of assessment.	151	125
“ Water grants issued	130	...
QUARTZ.		
“ Receipts issued	671	1,123
“ Certificates of work.	90	382
“ “ Partnership.	18	43
“ Payments in lieu of assessment.	20	33
“ Placer claims recorded in Territory		10,042
“ Quartz “ “		1,291

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

But very little gold has been taken out of the Big Salmon district this season, and very little development other than assessment work, has been done. A good deal of prospecting has been going on and reports are very encouraging. The district has increased in importance and large results are expected next season.

QUARTZ.

A vast amount of development work has been done and large quantities of rock is being delivered at the two-stamp mills, viz.: The Munger mill and the Ladue. The former has been running some time and the latter is just about to commence. Both are overwhelmed with samples and have to refuse orders for the time being. It is understood that at least six more mills will be established before another year has passed.

The advent of stamp mills will be a great aid in the development of quartz mines in the Territory, of which there are a large number, and some are reported to be immensely rich.

The principal quartz claims are located as follows:—

Conglomerate group, Indian River District; Rock Creek, Victoria Gulch, Ophir Group.

COAL MINES.

It is estimated that 1,000 tons of coal was shipped to Dawson from the Five Fingers coal mine during navigation, and a much larger quantity from the N. A. T. & T. Co.'s mine at Rock Creek in the Forty Mile district. A good grade of coal has been found close to White Horse.

Coal is being used a great deal more now than in former years and will eventually become the principal fuel.

COPPER.

Considerable work has been done on the various copper claims in the White Horse district and a small quantity of ore was shipped out for which a good price was obtained. It is understood that some of the properties have changed hands for considerable sums.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

My remarks of last year still apply to the Winchester carbines in use in this territory. We should be supplied with a new and serviceable weapon suited to the country.

A new revolver should also be supplied, as the Enfields now in use have seen a lot of service and the majority of them are loose and unsafe to use. They are too heavy to carry when travelling with dogs or on foot.

The Maxims and Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns on charge are in good condition. The 7-pounder brass M. L. guns are still in use firing the noon-day gun. They are also used for saluting purposes. The carriages have had to be repaired several times.

We still have the forty-three Lee-Metford rifles at Dawson, but, as I remarked last year, this is not a sufficient number to arm the whole Division, and it is advisable that all should be furnished with the same weapon.

BARRACK BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

More quarters for married officers are needed in Dawson; at present the officer commanding the division has to live out of barracks.

A new guardroom will be required at White Horse, the accommodation of the prison being altogether too limited. Owing to a mistake at the time of building, what should have been inside measurements were taken for outside, and the building is too narrow to insert cells. It can be used for something else and a new one should be put up at once.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

would-be criminals that no stone would be left unturned to bring offenders to justice. This case is fully gone into in the report of the officer commanding 'B' division.

The sentences of death passed on James Slorah for the murder of his alleged wife, Pearl Mitchell, and on George T. St. Cyr, for the murder of one James Davis, at Hootalinqua, were both commuted to life imprisonment. The latter is developing signs of insanity.

Of twenty-one lunatics confined during the year, eight were transferred to New Westminster Asylum, twelve discharged and one is still in our charge.

You will notice in the report of the officer commanding 'B' division mention of a daring 'hold-up' of the Dominion Saloon in the city of Dawson. This was one of the most barefaced robberies committed in this territory. Two men have been arrested who, we are almost sure, are the principals in the affair.

The vagrancy law has lately been strongly enforced, and I am pleased to report that through this means a large number of the undesirable characters, who usually congregate in the mining districts, have been got rid of, the majority of them preferring to leave the country altogether than to put in a few months on the now proverbial 'wood-pile' or 'royal fuel factory.'

CANTEENS.

The canteens of both divisions are a great boon to the men. In addition to getting articles at almost cost price, the men get the benefit of any profits, and spend pleasant evenings in barracks, instead of having to go to town to pass away the time.

The stock carried is necessarily a large one, as there are only about four months in the year when supplies can be brought in. Insurance is carried on the stores at Dawson and White Horse.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

With the exception of one or two cases, the general conduct of all ranks has been very satisfactory. The fact that beer has been permitted in the canteens has helped matters considerably in keeping the men from going to the towns and getting themselves into trouble by drinking the 'hootch' sold over many of the bars.

CENSUS.

In taking the census of the Yukon Territory during the past summer, the census Commissioner, Major H. J. Woodside, was afforded all the assistance applied for. A number of the members of the force were appointed enumerators, the larger number in the White Horse district.

DEATHS.

I am very pleased to be able to report under this heading, that no deaths have occurred amongst the members of the force serving in the Yukon territory during the past year.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Both divisions were put through a course of physical drill during the summer, and foot drills were held quite regularly.

Maxim Gun squads were thoroughly drilled in both divisions.

Communication drill for N. C. officers was continued in 'B' division throughout the summer. The N. C. officers of 'H' division were also put through a course.

Recruit drill was held daily, as some of the men sent up from the North-west Territories were badly in need of it.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DETACHMENTS.

The detachments at Tagish and McClintock were withdrawn and the Miles Canyon detachment increased, as the work done by the first mentioned in preventing the smuggling of liquor could be better controlled at the Canyon. The buildings at both Tagish and McClintock have been left so that they can be re-occupied when necessary.

The Caribou detachment patrols the Tagish district during the season of navigation with the Alco-Vapor launch 'Tagish'. This detachment also convoys liquor shipments for Atlin to the boundary of British Columbia.

All the river detachments have been kept very busy collecting dues on timber and cordwood cut at the various camps.

Owing to the great influx of people into the Big Salmon mining district, it was found necessary to establish a detachment at Livingstone Creek, consisting of one corporal and two men. Good buildings were erected and supplies taken in during the summer.

A detachment was established at Glacier Creek on the Dalton Trail and was made a port of entry for customs. One constable was stationed there to attend to the Customs work but as no one passed that way it was considered advisable to withdraw him.

The miners and others on Eureka Creek forwarded a petition through the Gold Commissioner in March last, asking for a detachment of police at that place. Insp. McDonell was sent out to investigate and to report whether or not one was required. On his recommendation a detachment of one N. C. O. and two men was established there. Comfortable buildings were erected and supplies sent out.

The winter detachments at Montague and Chico on the Cut-off trail have again been opened, and the detachments at Big and Little Salmon closed, until the opening of navigation.

The detachment at Forty Mile was moved to the opposite side of the river, as all the stores, saloons and settlers were located on that side.

A new detachment has been established at Minto on the Yukon River between Hootchiku and Selkirk. It was found that the distance between these two detachments was too long for the winter patrols.

A large amount of work has been done by the detachments during the past year and each and every one is deserving of great praise.

DISTRIBUTION, NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Assistant-Surgeon.	Staff-Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.	Special.	Attached.	Total.
B Division	2	5	2	5	7	11	95	22	3	152
H Division	1	3	2	3	7	8	71	6	.....	101
Total strength.....	3	8	4	8	14	19	166	28	3	253

Up to the time the contingents returned from South Africa we were very short of officers, N. C. officers and constables, but we are now, I am glad to say, quite up to our strength.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied by the Upper Yukon Consolidated Company, Ltd., are of good quality. A small portion was unavoidably damaged in transit.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Contracts for the supply of firewood for the Territory were awarded to D. G. Stewart, for Dawson, at \$12 per cord, and to Hugh McKinnon, for White Horse, at \$7 per cord.

Native coal is used in a few of the buildings at Dawson, which is supplied by the N. A. T. & T. Co., at the rate of \$25 per ton, screened.

Contracts had to be let for the supply of firewood at the Grand Forks, Dominion, Hunker and Selkirk Detachments.

The headquarters of both divisions are now lighted by electricity, which is proving very satisfactory and greatly lessens the danger of fire. All detachments use coal oil, the contract for the supply of the Dawson district being let to Messrs. Lewin Bros., at a fixed rate of \$1 per gallon.

HEALTH.

On May 8 last, a telegraphic despatch from the officer commanding 'H' Division informed me of the fact that considerable small-pox was reported at Sitka, Alaska and adjacent points; also that the steamer *Senator* had been quarantined at Townsend. Supt. Snyder went to Skagway to confer with the United States officials with regard to an adequate quarantine should it become necessary to put one in force. After consultation with the commissioner, I wired to Supt. Snyder that if any small-pox occurred at Skagway to notify me at once, and have Asst.-Surg. Pare establish a quarantine there. The director general of public health was communicated with by the commissioner, and the quarantine was established at Skagway on receipt of a wire stating that three cases had broken out. These turned out not to be serious—all recovered. The quarantine was raised on July 15. On July 17, I received a communication from the Comptroller stating that Dr. Cameron had been appointed quarantine inspector for Log Cabin.

A case of measles was discovered at White Horse, the patient being a woman of ill-fame. The house was quarantined by Asst.-Surgeon Pare, and was raised after all infection had passed.

The following shows the number of births, marriages and deaths registered in the Yukon during the year:—

Births	125
Marriages	116
Deaths	208

Of the latter seventy-six were Indians, the chief cause of death among them being consumption.

A large number of deaths were brought about by accidents in the mines, drownings, &c. Pneumonia was the prevailing cause of death during the winter months.

INDIANS.

Small parties of Indians are scattered throughout the Territory, by far the greater number being on the Dalton Trail. Small settlements exist at Dalton House, Caribou Crossing, Tagish Houses, McClintock, Upper LaBarge, Moosehide and Forty Mile. The natives on the Dalton Trail are self supporting, but those at the other places named have hard work to obtain a living by fishing and hunting, as the game has been driven far back into the mountains. The older people frequently have to be supplied with medical attendance, medicines and food. Our assistant surgeons attend them in illness and the food and drugs come from our stores. When possible they are issued to the missionaries in charge and distributed by them. We take receipts and the value of the articles issued is recovered in Ottawa from the Indian Department.

The Indians, generally speaking, are a well behaved lot, but of course are easily led into drinking, gambling, &c. Quite a few cases have been tried for supplying liquor to

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Indians and of Indians for being drunk. In every instance the one who supplied the liquor was dealt with to the full extent of the law.

LAUNCHES.

The launches *Gladys* and *Jessie* cannot be used on the river owing to the swift current, the machinery not being powerful enough to stem the current, and the draught being too great to get over shallow places.

I fully endorse the recommendation of the officer commanding 'H' Division as to their disposal and the purchase of a good powerful stern-wheeler to replace them. The cost of running would not amount to more than the cost of keeping the two launches in commission, and there would be a great saving to the Government in freight charges for the various river detachments, which amounts to considerable during the year. I am satisfied that a boat of this kind would more than pay for itself in two seasons, it would be an immense convenience besides saving considerable expenditure.

LIQUOR PERMITS AND LICENSES.

Ale, wine and spirits amounting to 65,591½ gallons were imported into the Yukon Territory via the White Pass and Yukon route during the year. This liquor was tested by the Customs authorities and measured by the police.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

With the completion of the through telegraph line it was expected we should be in daily communication with the 'outside' but such has not been the case so far; the line worked for a few days after it was completed and then went down only to pop up again for a few hours. It is expected, and hoped, that before long the line will be always in good working order. It was completed on September 25, and is about 2,000 miles long. The construction was a great undertaking and many difficulties had to be overcome.

Three new first class steamers and a large freight boat purchased from the N. C. Co., were placed on the Upper Yukon by the B. Y. N. Co., last year. All the freight contracted for by the company was easily handled.

Quite a number of scows and small boats loaded with freight, which had been hauled over the ice some distance down the river, came in early in the season, but once the steamers were able to move the smaller craft became scarce in comparison with former years.

It is estimated that 36,400 tons of freight came to Dawson during the open season of navigation, about 14,000 tons having entered via St. Michaels.

Some 4,000 more people left the country than came in, but, of course, a good number of these have gone out for the winter only, and will return in the spring.

Navigation opened on May 14, and the ice stopped running on November 12.

It is reported that in the near future a network of railroads will be running out of Dawson, connecting with the principal creeks. The construction of these railroads will greatly reduce the cost of machinery, food stuffs, etc., and will give employment to a number of people. It now costs \$12 per ton to get freight to Grand Forks, \$30 to Dominion and Sulphur, \$40 to Gold Run and \$80 to Eureka. These are winter rates when the trails are good; in summer when trails are bad, rates are higher. Freight from the Coast to Dawson costs from \$95 to \$215 per ton, according to class. Average \$145.

Winter travel over the rivers and lakes has hardly commenced owing to the dangerous condition of the ice in places, but the weather is now turning colder and it will only take a short time to make it safe. It is expected that there will be considerable traffic over the ice between Dawson and White Horse, and the stage owners and roadhouse keepers are making great preparations. The B. Y. N. Co. will run two stages per week each way, in connection with the mail service and will increase this if business warrants it. Last season they ran on a five and a half days schedule. There are at least three other stage companies in the field and there will probably be more.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

Freight rates over the ice this winter will be 30 cents per pound, last winter the charge was 40 cents.

Stage fare from here to White Horse, meals not included, is \$125.

MAILS.

The through mail service, with the exception of the period between the close of navigation and until the ice is safe, and during the spring break-up, is all that could be desired. Numerous complaints, however, were made by the different detachments along the river of mail beats not stopping to deliver letters. This could be remedied by the company having a competent man on each mail boat to attend to this matter, instead of leaving it to the purser, whose time is taken up with other duties.

The only way to get mail in, during the seasons of the year when there is no safety in travelling on the river, is to build an overland trail, which, I understand, is quite feasible.

A good mail service is supplied most of the creeks (Dawson district) by the different stage lines.

Our patrols from Hootalinqua to Livingstone Creek carry a fortnightly mail to the latter place. The suggestion was made by Post Office Inspector Fletcher to Supt. Snyder, and on his recommendation I authorized the same.

A post office has lately been established at Porcupine, a mining camp on the American side of the boundary, near the Dalton Trail Post.

PATROLS.

The monthly patrol between Dalton Trail Post and Five Fingers was carried out during the past summer, but the reports show nothing of any great interest to relate except that the first patrol over the trail found a prospector named D. W. Dawson of Pictou, N.S., at the Dalton cache, sick and destitute. He was supplied with provisions and on the return of the patrol they took him to the Dalton House. His story was that he left White Horse with two companions named Lamb and Laird on April 1st last, and when he was taken sick on the trail they left him with some provisions and said they would send an Indian for him on their arrival at Dalton House; this they failed to do, and did not even mention the fact to the police at that point.

A patrol from Hootalinqua to Teslin Lake and Teslin City was made by canoe in August and September last. Corpl. Ackland who was in charge of the patrol, made a very interesting report of the trip which will be mentioned in the report of the officer commanding H Division.

Extensive patrols have been made during the year covering the whole of the Dalton Trail District.

The winter patrol between Dawson and White Horse was discontinued on April 30 owing to the dangerous condition of the ice. It was again started on November 25.

All the detachments were kept busy during the winter carrying freight, looking for missing people, &c.

The regular system of patrols on the creeks has been kept up, and the whole district thoroughly looked after.

The McQuestin District has been thoroughly patrolled; one party of police travelled from that detachment across country to Selkirk.

The usual day and night patrols are kept up in the towns of Dawson and White Horse; both places are kept in a very orderly manner.

Several parties on special duty have been sent both up and down the river hunting for people reported missing, and the whole territory, from one end to the other, has never been so thoroughly patrolled before.

PAY.

Under this heading I can only repeat my recommendation of last year; the same remarks apply as you will observe from the number of men who have taken their discharge at the expiration of their term of service, owing to the poor rate of pay.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

PENITENTIARY.

At the present time the police guardroom is used both as common jail and territorial penitentiary. There are usually between thirty and forty short-term prisoners, but at times we have as many as fifty-five or sixty. It can be readily understood what a number of policemen it takes to guard such a lot of criminals, night and day, especially when one considers that during the winter the outside work is performed, for the greater part, in darkness. The prisoners are, as a rule, very bad characters, and a close watch has to be kept on them. There is no jail enclosure in which they can work, so they are sent out in gangs of two with a constable in charge. During the greater part of the day the latter carries a lantern in order to be able to see and closely watch his men.

We have now twenty-three convicts under our charge, serving sentences varying from life to three years. These are kept in a separate ward from the common prisoners, but otherwise are under the same rules and regulations as to discipline and working hours. These criminals are of a desperate class, and as most of them have long terms to serve (three of them for life) they will not hesitate to seize the slightest chance to escape. They also have to be kept at work anywhere in the vicinity of the barracks during hours of darkness, owing to our not having any proper enclosure such as penitentiaries have. It is not reasonable to hold the force responsible for the safe-keeping of these convicts, as we have neither the proper means nor appliances. Their place of confinement is a log building with wooden cells, in a double row down the centre, leaving a passage all round.

Until lately the green lumber of which the cells were built had shrunk so that there were cracks one-quarter of an inch wide between cells. Notes were being passed, and whispered conversations held between the convicts. I would strongly advise that these convicts be sent out to New Westminster penitentiary, where there are the proper means and appliances for looking after them. It should not be difficult to obtain permission from the U. S. authorities to take them through Skagway, considering the fact that our Government permits prisoners from Alaska to pass through the Yukon to the penitentiaries at Seattle and San Francisco.

POLICE COURT.

The police court at Dawson was taken over by Police Magistrate C. D. Macaulay soon after his arrival in September last, and the police court at White Horse by Police Magistrate G. H. Taylor in the same month, thus relieving my officers of a vast amount of magisterial work. They still attend to these duties on the creeks and outside places.

I wish to place on record the hearty support afforded us by both police magistrates.

RELIEF TO PERSONS IN DISTRESS.

You will observe from the report of the officers commanding divisions that a large amount of relief has been given to indigents. None but those actually in need have been assisted, as a thorough inquiry into the affairs of the person asking for help is always made before any action is taken.

RECREATION.

Under the heading of buildings I have recommended the erection of a room for recreation purposes, as at present the only place available is that used for the canteen. The room is very small, and with the billiard table, card table and piano there is no room to move around, and of course it is no place for one to sit down to read owing to the continual noise.

A skating rink has been built in the barrack inclosure, and now the cold weather has come, and the ice good, it is a source of great amusement and exercise to all. A hockey club has been formed in the Division and has already won its first game. Last year the Division hockey team had very poor luck, but now with the infusion of new blood I hope to see them do well.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

No illustrated papers or magazines have been received for some time, but this is due to the fact that no mails have been received since the end of October.

Local papers are supplied to both divisions.

ROADS, TRAILS AND BRIDGES.

The Dominion Government and the Yukon Council built about 100 miles of road connecting the different creeks during the year, making now a total of 218 miles of road in operation. The council also constructed 21 miles of trail. This is a great boon to miners and others, as, consequently, freight rates have been reduced considerably.

The bridge over the Klondike River, named 'Ogilvie,' after the late commissioner, Wm. Ogilvie, Esq., is a fine structure and is a great convenience to all. Formerly a ferry was used for which a toll was charged by the owner, and at certain times of the year was not available at all. A substantial bridge was also built over the creek at Grand Forks.

All other bridges have been thoroughly repaired and in some cases widened.

• SCHOOLS.

Seven school districts have been created with eleven teachers in all. These were made necessary by the large influx of children during the past two years.

The new school building in the town of Dawson is as modern as it is possible to have and would be a credit to any city.

YUKON FURS.

The principal furs taken in this territory are black, silver tip, brown, cinnamon and grizzly bear, beaver, otter, marten, mink, foxes of the black, silver grey, cross and red variety, lynx, and black and gray wolf.

The principal hunting districts are the Hootalinqua, Stewart River, Pelly, White River, Porcupine and Peel River, the latter being, apparently, the choicest hunting ground.

There is a large number of hunters (estimated at 1,000, exclusive of Indians) all over the territory, and all apparently are successful. A number of them take their furs outside to dispose of, while others sell to the large dealers here.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The sad news of the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, cast a gloom over the whole territory, as did also the death of President Wm. McKinley. Memorial services were held in both cases, the division attending in a body. Another death which I regret to have to record is that of Mr. J. C. McCook, until recently the U. S. consul at Dawson.

You will observe that a large number of deaths have taken place through accident. These are gone into fully in the reports of both officers commanding divisions. The majority of the accidents happened at the mines, but no more than is usual in a mining community. An ordinance has lately been passed providing for the protection of miners, and an inspector of mines appointed to examine the mines and see they are in a safe condition to work in.

A new, and to all appearances, very satisfactory fire alarm system has been introduced in Dawson, one of the call boxes being placed in the barracks.

The town of Dawson will be incorporated in the near future, to be managed by a mayor and aldermen, or by three commissioners appointed by the council.

The Hon. Wm. Ogilvie resigned the commissionership of the territory in the early part of the year, and the Hon. J. H. Ross was appointed in his place, arriving here in March.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD,

Supt. Commanding Yukon District.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. SNYDER, WHITE HORSE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, WHITE HORSE, Y.T., November 20, 1901.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory, Dawson.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'H' Division for the year 1901.—

In accordance with a telegram received from the Assistant Commissioner, at Regina, to proceed at once to Vancouver and take first boat for Skagway for temporary duty at White Horse, I left Edmonton on March 6, proceeding to Vancouver, where I received written instructions from the Assistant Commissioner to proceed to White Horse and take over from Supt. Primrose the command of 'H' Division until further orders.

At Vancouver I was joined by Inspector McGinnis, who was also detailed for temporary duty in 'H' Division. We were delayed a couple of days at Vancouver, there being no boat for Skagway.

I arrived at White Horse on March 15, and took over the Division from Supt. Primrose on the 19th. On the 22nd, Supt. Primrose and Inspector Cosby left for Dawson.

Inspector McGinnis returned to the Territories on August 3. While in 'H' Division, he performed the duties of acting quartermaster, which at that time were very arduous, there being then a large quantity of stores and very inadequate, or practically no storehouse accommodation, the bulk of the stores being piled in the square.

Inspector Howard arrived from the North-west Territories on transfer to 'H' Division on June 3. On June 15, he proceeded to Dawson, having been ordered there by the Officer Commanding, Yukon Territory, returning for duty in 'H' Division on July 2.

Inspector Jarvis on his return from South Africa resumed charge of the Dalton Trail Detachments. On November 11, he arrived at White Horse en route to 'B' Division, having been ordered there by the Officer Commanding, Yukon Territory, after having on November 3, handed over the Dalton Trail Detachments to Assistant Surgeon Fraser.

On June 1, I was transferred from 'G' to 'H' Division and on July 1, I was promoted to the rank of Superintendent.

ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.

On December 6, 1900, word was received that Const. Burman of the Stikine Detachment had cut his foot badly while on patrol, and had come to Wrangel to see a doctor. He was laid up at Wrangel for three weeks, and returned to his Detachment in January his foot completely healed, and none the worse for the accident.

Three Indians, at Chico and Montagu on the C.D. Cut-off, died during the month of December from exposure. The Police at those points examined the bodies, found that they had not died of any infectious disease, and allowed the relatives to proceed with the bodies, forwarding death certificates to headquarters.

On December 10, a wire was received from Corporal Acland at Hootalinqua, reporting the death of one William Edward O'Brien, a woodchopper of Hootalinqua, after a short illness. It appeared that the man only came into the country in October and went to work for his brother at Big Salmon, but he seemed to be taken sick almost

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

immediately, and gradually getting worse, they tried to take him to White Horse to see a doctor, but he got so weak upon reaching Hootalinqua, that he had to remain there, where he died in two or three days. His brother passed through White Horse on his way out with the body, and a death certificate was given to Assistant Surgeon Paré, which was forwarded to the Registrar.

On December 27, Sergt. Barker at Five Fingers Detachment, reported that Const. Kramer had accidentally shot himself in the knee, but that no bones were broken. Assistant Surgeon Madore, who was stationed at Selkirk, was at once telegraphed for, and he proceeded to Five Fingers, he wired from there that Const. Kramer would be laid up for five or six weeks, and advised his removal to the Police Hospital at White Horse. Instructions were issued accordingly and a dog team sent from here to meet him, in order that he might not be exposed any longer than was absolutely necessary. It appeared that Const. Kramer had come in off patrol and laid his revolver on the table, shortly afterwards, from some cause unknown, the revolver fell on the floor and exploded, the bullet entering his leg near the knee, and coming out in his thigh four inches higher up. He was returned to duty after some weeks in hospital apparently none the worse, the Assistant Surgeon reporting that no permanent disability was sustained.

A man named Edwin Lister reported at the barracks here on January 11, that his partner John Hamilton, had left their camp early in the morning of the 9th, and had not returned up to that time, when Lister left the camp to inform the police. As the morning of the 9th, had been very stormy, there was a strong presumption that Hamilton had lost his way, and as the storm had continued for two days, there was a great probability that he was unable to locate himself and find his way back. Const. Horsman with dog team was detailed to accompany Lister and both set out same day (11th,) to endeavour to find some trace of the missing man. They both returned the next morning, reporting that a blizzard was blowing on the mountains and that it was quite impossible to proceed with dogs. On the morning of the 13th, Const. Randall and Lister, on snowshoes, were sent out to continue the search, and after three days' careful search they returned, reporting non-success. They stated that the weather was very stormy all the time they were out, the snow drifting heavily. Up to date no trace of this man has ever been discovered, and there seems no reason to doubt, but that he was buried in a snowdrift all winter, as he left the camp for the purpose of going on a short hunt and did not take any food with him. He left no effects nor clue to his identity, his partner not knowing anything about him beyond his mere name, they being together but a short time.

On February 10, a half-breed child, belonging to Mr. Shallow of Caribou, died of pneumonia at that place; she had been sick for some time and had been looked after by an Indian woman named Mary; she was taken to Tagish for burial. A certificate and cause of death was forwarded to the Registrar at Dawson.

A man named J. P. Schultz died at White Horse on April 30, from rheumatism or rheumatic fever. He had been ill in a tent for some time, and had been removed from there to the Public Hospital, where he died the next day. His body was forwarded to Skagway for burial by the Society of Elks, and his effects were taken in charge, sold and proceeds sent to the Public Administrator, Dawson. Certificate and cause of death was forwarded the Registrar.

A man named E. J. Dougherty died also on April 30, from apoplexy. He was employed on the new steamers, that were constructed by the B. Y. N. Company at that time. His effects were taken in charge, also a balance of \$103.28 standing to his credit at the company's office. His effects were sold, with the exception of a few trinkets retained, and forwarded to his wife, and the proceeds sent to the Public Administrator, Dawson. Captain Waldo in charge of construction of the steamers forwarded his body to Mrs. Dougherty at Portland, Oregon, at his own expense.

On May 11, some parties loading their boats at the dock here, found the body of a man underneath the dock buried in the mud with the exception of one foot. The body was taken up and an inquest held. It proved to be that of one Frank Schlagg and the jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned"; there was no evidence produced pointing to any foul play. The body was interred here and the Public Administrator notified, a certificate of death was forwarded the Registrar.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

In the early part of May a Bohemian named Vodka, while going down Thirty Mile river on a raft, got caught in an ice jam and narrowly escaped with his life. His whole outfit was lost and he was completely without means. He was put to work on the new detachment building at Hootalinqua in return for his board, until the river was open to Five Fingers, which was his original destination. He was then given five days' rations and started off for Five Fingers, where he worked all summer on the coal mine.

Constable Christiansen, who was in charge of the Upper LaBarge Detachment, reported in June that a man (name unknown) was lost off a scow near that place. It was supposed that he fell overboard and was drowned, as one of the crew heard a splash but thought nothing of it. No trace of the identity of this man could be found.

On June 22, two men, Valentine and Rickstead, were drowned five miles below White Horse by the upsetting of a canoe. Their scow was stuck on a sandbar, and they with two others were in a canoe trying to get it off, the canoe upset and two of the men swam ashore, the other two were drowned. One body was recovered on July 5, five miles above Upper LaBarge, the other was recovered later on in the month. Inspector Horrigan was sent down to hold an inquest, but after examining the bodies he did not deem it necessary and gave orders for their burial. The effects of Ole Rickstead were taken in charge and forwarded to the Public Administrator, Dawson. Dave Valentine left no effects. The usual certificates and cause of death were forwarded the Registrar, Dawson.

On June 29, a man named John Peabody, during a storm on Bennett Lake, lost three scows. They drifted on the rocks about three miles from Caribou and were totally wrecked.

On the morning of June 19, a man named John W. Lowes was drowned off a scow at Freeman's Point twelve miles below Big Salmon. The scow took the wrong channel and struck a rock. The shock swept Lowes from his sweep into the water. He rose to the surface some forty feet further down and then sank. A search was maintained for his body which was found on July 14, three miles south of the Little Salmon Detachment. The body was buried on the 17th, three hundred yards north of the detachment. His brother living in Sandon, British Columbia, was communicated with and a statement of his effects forwarded him. The effects were sold, and the proceeds, together with the cash found on his person forwarded to the Public Administrator, Dawson. The usual certificate of death was forwarded the registrar.

Boat No. 3179 was found capsized and empty near the Big Salmon detachment in the latter part of July. The detachments down the river, and the officer commanding 'B' division were notified, but no trace that I have heard of was seen of any bodies or baggage.

On the night of August 11, Michael Sullivan, a prisoner undergoing a term of four months' imprisonment for the theft of a tent, died in the police hospital at this post, he was admitted to the hospital on July 23, suffering from typho-pneumonia, he had been ailing for some time previous to this and was a complete physical wreck. His friends in Stanley, New Brunswick, were notified of his death. He left no effects. Certificate and cause of death was forwarded to the Registrar, Dawson.

On August 10, a wire was received from Lower LaBarge saying that a waiter on the steamer *Wilbur Crimmon* had disappeared, asking that inquiries be made about him in White Horse. He was missed by the men on the steamer shortly after leaving White Horse. A search was made in the town here but no trace of him could be found. On the 31st, Const. Farquharson arrived from Upper LaBarge and reported finding a body in the river near that place. Inspector Horrigan was sent down to hold an inquest but after viewing the remains considered it unnecessary. The body was identified as that of Timotheus Leonard the waiter on the *Wilbur Crimmon*. The body was buried at Upper LaBarge and efforts are being made to locate his friends with a view to notifying them. His effects were taken charge of and the money due him by the B. Y. N. Company was forwarded to the Public Administrator, Dawson. Certificate of death was forwarded the Registrar.

A Mr. W. A. Pike arrived at the Stikine detachment on August 21, and reported that a squaw by the name of Mrs. Porter was drowned out of a canoe while going up

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

the Stikine river from Glenora to Telegraph creek on July 23. The body from last accounts had not been recovered.

A man named Chas. Johnson was fatally injured on October 11, while working on the steamer *Yukoner*, which was being hauled up on the ways. Johnson was working on one of the windlasses, in a crouching position under the sweep. He stood up to take a kink out of the cable to clear the slack end, and evidently did not hear the order given for the teams to go ahead, and not crouching under the sweep was jammed between it and the windlass. He was taken to the public hospital where he died at 7 a.m. on the following morning. His effects were taken charge of, and the wages due him collected from the B. Y. N. Company and forwarded to the Public Administrator, and certificate of death also forwarded the Registrar, Dawson.

The steamer *Goddard* was totally wrecked and three lives lost on Lake LaBarge on October 12. The following account of the disaster was received from one of the survivors, engineer Julius Stockfield. 'The crew was composed of Capt. Edward McDonald, of Aberdeen, Wash., myself, as engineer; Fay Ransom of Montana, as cook; and John Thompson of Johnson St., Victoria, as fireman. There was also on board a woodchopper named Snyder.

'It was at least an hour and a half after the boat parted company with the scows that the accident occurred. For some time previous to the disaster the boat had been labouring in a heavy sea, the waves rising to a height of at least twelve feet, and in plunging over these the steering gear would often be out of the water thus rendering the boat unmanageable. In passing over one of these heavy swells the vessel broached and turned sideways in the trough of the sea, and being struck by an extra violent puff of wind turned over. It had been apparent for some time previous to this that the vessel could not outlive the storm except by a miracle, and Thompson the fireman had become so unmanned by fear that I had to perform his work as well as my own. One of the fires had been put out by the water and shortly after the other suffered the same fate. I saw there was no use trying to do any more, so crawled over the hurricane deck into the bow of the boat. Thompson was at this time on his knees praying and when he saw me he implored me to save him. I threw off his shoes and threw overboard an armful of cordwood and yelled at him to jump overboard and catch on to the wood, at the same time plunging over myself. I started to swim for shore but could not make any headway and turned back in hope of being able to catch a piece of wreckage. When I started to swim for shore I saw McDonald, Ransom and Snyder on the bottom of the overturned boat, and on my return saw that they had been washed off and that McDonald and Snyder had managed to reach the pilot house and were clinging to it while Ransom had hold of a piece of wreckage and appeared to be doing all right. I finally got hold of two pieces of cordwood, and being a strong swimmer struck out for shore with the hope of being able to reach it and send assistance. After two hours' desperate struggle, I got within 200 feet of the shore in an exhausted condition, where I was seen by Messrs. Clarke and Ironside and assisted to shore, and, after vigorous measures, was restored to life. I told them the story of the wreck, and they went a mile and a half down the lake, got a boat and started for the scene of the accident. They found Snyder lying unconscious in one corner of the pilot house, which was about three-quarters of a mile out in the lake. Capt. McDonald and Ransome had disappeared. On his restoration Snyder said the pilot house rolled and pitched so much in the heavy seas that it was a hard matter to hold on, and that in a short time Capt. McDonald had complained of the cold and shouted to Snyder, 'Hold on, if you can,' was soon after washed off and disappeared.

'The lake was patrolled continuously until the close of navigation with a view to finding these bodies, but no sign of them could be seen, and the probabilities are that they will not be seen until next spring, in the lower river, if then. The manager of the U. Y. C. Co., the owners of the steamer, has communicated with their different relatives, and as they had only been hired a day or so there were no wages due them. They left no effects.

On the arrival of the steamer *Bailie* on the morning of October 10 from Dawson, one of the passengers, W. H. Nelson, who was en route to California, his home, was

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

taken to the public hospital suffering from typhoid fever. He died at 11 p.m., on the 12th, and was buried here. As he was in destitute circumstances the expenses of burial were defrayed and accounts forwarded the commissioner, Yukon Territory. Certificate of death was forwarded the Registrar, Dawson.

George Marten, a fireman on the steamer *Dawson*, disappeared suddenly on the morning of October 18, from which date he has not been heard of. There seems very little reason to doubt but that he fell into the river and was drowned. He was born in Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, and is supposed to be 26 years old. He came to White Horse about eight months ago and since that time, to the date of his disappearance, was in the employ of the *B. Y. N. Company*. His father, mother and sister are supposed to be living in Montreal, Quebec. His effects were taken in charge, and all cash that he was in possession of, or coming to him as wages, was forwarded to the Public Administrator, Dawson.

Ernest Williams, a young man about twenty-five years of age, and known by his associates as the 'Skagway Kid,' while helping to load a scow on the water front, on Saturday, October 19, fell overboard and was drowned. One of his fellow labourers managed to catch his coat with a boat-hook, but the cloth gave way and the swift current quickly bore him out of sight. He left no effects.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Crown Timber and Mining Department.

All detachments on the river collect the permit and timber dues on all wood cut for fuel for the different steamboat companies.

Frequent patrols were made, all wood camps visited, wood piles measured, and the proper amount of dues collected.

Corporal Acland, who has charge of the Livingstone Creek detachment, is a commissioner for taking affidavits, issues free miners' certificates, and is sub-mining recorder for that part.

Customs.

Assistant Surgeon Fraser performed the duties of collector of customs in the Dalton Trail District. The amount collected this year is considerably in arrears of last year, consequent on the falling off in the number of miners and prospectors entering that district. Constable Hume acted as sub-collector at the Wells detachment collecting small amounts occasionally during the year.

In the early part of the year one constable assisted the Customs Department at the Summit, and one at Bennett. On White Horse being made a port of entry in April, with Mr. Menzies as collector, Constable Mullan was appointed sub-collector at the Summit. Constable Scribner acted as landing waiter at White Horse during the year until the close of navigation.

The constable at Bennett was removed early in the summer.

Public Works Department.

Assistance was given Mr. J. B. Taché from White Horse to Dawson by our patrols and detachments during January last. He wired from Lower LeBarge asking if his horse might be returned to White Horse by the patrol, which was done.

Telegraphs.

A constable assisted the lineman at Tagish during the month of January. The same month a constable was detailed to assist the lineman at White Horse to repair the line.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

A constable was detailed to assist the lineman during the month of July at White Horse and east of here. The detachment at Tantalus repaired several breaks during the year.

A staff sergeant acted as telegraph operator during the year at Tantalus.

Department of the Interior.

A band of horses belonging to this department was turned out at Tagish for the winter. They were inspected regularly by the detachment at that place. Sergt. Jones, in charge of that detachment, reported that they were in a very bad state and would never survive the winter. Instructions were issued to him to purchase hay and take them up and feed them, which was accordingly done.

Accoutrements.

The division is still armed with the Winchester carbine. The majority of them are badly honeycombed, and a number of them are out of repair, and cannot be repaired here, owing to having no armourer in the Yukon.

The Enfield revolver is still in use, and, as reported last year, is far too heavy to be carried by men driving dogs.

Some Smith & Wesson revolvers are badly needed. They were asked for last year. Twenty Lee-Metford carbines were received from 'B' division, Dawson, this year.

There are 110 Enfield revolvers and 130 Winchester carbines in the division.

I would urgently request that the division be supplied with the Lee-Metford carbine.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

Since last report the work of buildings left unfinished owing to the winter having set in has been completed, namely, all the buildings shingled, cornices, corners, baseboards and weather boards put on. In addition there has been erected quarters for Assistant Surgeon Paré, two story, 24 x 26, with kitchen 16 x 16, the whole finished and papered throughout. A log supply store, one and a half stories, 25 x 80, built by our own men. A division store 25 x 75, built of logs, to contain harness room, saddler's shop and storehouse for hay, &c. A pump house, one and a half story frame building, 25 x 40, to contain washroom and lavatories, a building that was badly needed as the present washroom is in the men's quarters next the mess room, which I consider is very unhealthy. This latter is a frame building, and the material used is largely that brought from Tagish which had been in the buildings there. A frame latrine 8 x 16, and an ice-house 16 x 24 of logs were also built.

On detachment at Dalton Trail, quarters for Inspector Jarvis were completed. Also a log storehouse, both of these buildings were commenced last year.

At Livingstone Creek, buildings and outhouses have been built for detachment. The principal part of the lumber used was taken in there over the ice last winter and spring, and the balance whipsawed by the men on the ground. This building is of logs with board floor, &c.

The same style of building as at Livingstone Creek is now under course of erection at the following places: on the Cut-off at Lower LaBarge, which is about two and a half miles from the summer detachment, Chico and Montagu. These buildings are necessary, as in the case of the Lower LaBarge detachment the buildings and quarters are two and a half miles off the trail for winter work, and to get to the trail it was necessary to cross open water in a canoe with the dogs, which was very dangerous. At Chico and Montagu, we were occupying rented buildings, which were very inconvenient, and so small that the men were unable to do their own cooking and had to board at roadhouses. All the above buildings are of log and erected by our own men.

At the summer detachment at Lower LaBarge, it will be necessary first thing in the spring to erect new quarters, as the present buildings were erected on low marshy

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ground, and have sunk to such an extent that the water rises under the floor, and the buildings are liable to fall down. I would suggest a frame building being erected at this place.

When you take into consideration how short handed the division has been this last summer, together with the scarcity of timber, and the distance it had to be hauled, particularly at headquarters, you will see that the men have not been idle, and great praise is due them for the energetic way in which they carried out the work.

The ground within the barrack inclosure occupied a great deal of time in cleaning up, as it was a very thick jack pine brulé and very uneven. This was all stumped and the refuse burned.

A good road was graded along the north and east sides of the barracks.

One well started last summer, but left uncompleted and which caved in was completed, giving us a good supply of water for mess and barrack rooms. Another well with a good log well house over it to keep it from freezing was completed at the stables. Also a third well for use of officers' quarters. The water obtained is of an excellent quality, but I anticipate some trouble with the well dug near the messroom, from which we have a bountiful supply of water, as it is through quicksand which is constantly silting through the cribbing, it is, however, very valuable as a fire protection being so close the main barrack building.

A stable was erected last winter at each of the following detachments, size 16 x 18 :—

Upper LaBarge,	built of logs and poles.
Lower LaBarge	“ “
Chico	“ “
Montagu	“ “
Tantalus	“ “
Five Fingers	“ “

CANTEEN.

The canteen is beyond doubt a great benefit to the division. A great number of the detachments are established at points where there are neither stores or trading posts of any description, and it is an impossibility for the men on them to purchase the little necessaries of life. It was found imperative that particular attention be paid to the line of goods principally used by the men so situated. An ample stock of canned goods, such as milk, fruit, vegetables, &c., that would tend to make the authorized issue of rations a little more palatable, was kept on hand, and judging from the number of orders received during navigation from the different detachments the canteen has been a great boon to the men, especially from a point of health and also from a pecuniary point of view, the price of that class of goods in this country being so ruinous, and altogether out of reach of a policeman's pay. The same applies to headquarters, the canteen supplying a good many welcome additions to the division mess, which I am glad to state the men appreciate very much.

CENSUS.

The Dominion census was taken by members of this division from White Horse to Hoochiku. All down river detachments taking the census in their respective districts. They completed their returns and forwarded them to the Census Commissioner, Dawson, in the latter part of October.

At White Horse and Caribou civilians were employed by the Census Commissioner.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the division since I have taken over the command has been exceptionally good, making allowance for the four dismissals.

CRIME.

I am very pleased to be able to state that there were no very serious cases of crime during the year. I am satisfied that it was not for want of material that we were indebted to such a happy state of affairs, as among the class of people continually on the move coming in and going out, there are quite a few that would be capable of attempting anything if they were certain of escaping detection. I can only attribute the lack or comparative utter absence of serious crime to the extreme watchfulness of our men, which renders it well nigh impossible for loose characters to engage in doubtful enterprises and stay in the country. The (under the circumstances) speedy and condign punishment meted out to O'Brien elicited favourable comment from citizens generally, irrespective of nationality, the Americans especially commenting favourably on it, and contrasting it with their experience of similar incidents in other mining regions of the western states.

There is one mysterious disappearance to clear up. That of a German who left White Horse early in October with the intention of prospecting three days about thirty miles from here with a companion. He left his clothes in town and was supposed to have in the neighbourhood of \$500 in his possession. The woman (a boarding house keeper) with whom he left the clothes gave information to the sergeant in charge of the town station after the man had been away about three weeks, of the circumstances of the case, and although inquiries were made at all the copper mines in the vicinity of White Horse, no trace of the missing persons could be found, nor did anyone see them after leaving White Horse. Although the facts that have come to hand would point to the disappearance being involuntary, still there is nothing so far to base an opinion on of anything criminal having taken place, as they may have boarded the train at some station and gone to Skagway.

On December 6 last Geo. St. Cyr was committed for trial by Supt. Primrose for the murder of Jas. Davis. The prisoner was removed to Dawson to stand his trial. The officer commanding that division will doubtless fully report on this case.

On receipt of a wire from Sergt. Watson, in charge at Selkirk, to arrest one H. Dagenueus, charged with 'defrauding roadhouses and issuing bogus cheques, Dagenueus was arrested at McKay's roadhouse and taken down to Hoochiku, where he was handed over to that detachment, to be escorted to Selkirk.

On May 9 Michael Johnston was arrested and tried at Caribou for theft. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour. This man was a railway navvy, and had been stealing for some time from his fellow labourers.

A character named 'Paddy the Pig,' wanted in Atlin since last year, was arrested in the town of White Horse. He was held here for ten days awaiting opening of navigation, when a provincial constable from British Columbia came and took him to Atlin.

One F. Russell was arrested in June last for having stolen a pocket book containing \$95 from J. Wilson, of the Wilson Trading Company. He was tried, pleaded guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

In July one Orlando McCraney was arrested on a charge of theft from the person of one Johnson. They had been drinking together in the different hotels, and towards morning Johnson became very drunk. McCraney went through him in the public street and relieved him of a belt containing \$500. McCraney was arrested at Bennett by Provincial Constable Desbrisay, who, instead of searching him, allowed him twelve hours' liberty until the arrival of our men. Of course, in the meantime, the man had cached the money. He was committed for trial and tried by the Hon. Justice Dugas, who sentenced him to two years in the penitentiary, which imprisonment he is undergoing at this post.

One Michael Sullivan was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of a tent. This prisoner died in the hospital at this post while undergoing sentence.

Detective Lane arrived here from Seattle on August 23, in quest of a man named Dingle, who was wanted for forgery. Dingle *alias* Clayton was working in one of the offices of the B. Y. N. Company. He must have noticed, or received information of

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Lane's arrival, as shortly after he went to the office and received his time check, he disappeared. There was a strong suspicion that he was on the steamer *Canadian*, which was under readiness to pull out for Dawson. The steamer was thoroughly searched and a strict watch kept on her until she left the dock, but no trace of Dingle *alias* Clayton could be found. He, however, escaped on this boat, as on her return trip his time check was turned in by the purser, who no doubt aided him to escape, as his name did not appear on the passenger list. The officer commanding at Dawson was wired to, that the boat might be searched on its arrival there. Had Detective Lane notified the barracks, or town station, immediately on his arrival, there is not the slightest doubt but that the man would have been secured, but he, however, let some three hours and-a-half elapse before he asked for any assistance.

On October 26 a man named Burns reported the loss of \$400 in gold dust out of a trunk in the stateroom of the *Clara Monarch*. He suspected one Peter Francis, who had been working on that boat as deckhand. Francis left same afternoon, walking to Skagway. The detachments at Caribou and White Pass summit wired to hold and search him, which was done at each place, but no gold dust found. Francis was allowed to proceed.

The gold, in this last case, might have been stolen at any time in the two days previous to the owner missing it, as he had not looked in his trunk for two days. The length of time the thief had at his disposal made it impossible to trace the theft, and gave him every opportunity of getting away with it.

The following is a list of the cases tried during the year:—

Offences against public order—	
Breach of the peace.....	1
Corruption and disobedience—	
Obstructing peace officers.....	2
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience—	
Drunks.....	48
Creating disturbance.....	6
Profanation of the Sabbath.....	17
Keeper of house of ill-fame.....	3
Inmate.....	20
Gambling.....	93
Living on proceeds of prostitution.....	1
Vagrancy.....	11
Discharging fire-arms.....	3
Nuisance.....	16
Offences against the rights of property—	
Theft.....	20
Fraud.....	1
Forcible entry.....	5
Offences against the person and reputation—	
Murder.....	1
Assault, common.....	6
Insanity.....	1
Ordinances—	
Breach of liquor ordinance.....	9
“ fishery “.....	2
“ game “.....	1
“ medical “.....	1
“ health “.....	2
“ dog “.....	7
Master and servants.....	5
Non-payment of wages.....	60

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

Evading customs.....	1
Smuggling.....	5
Breach of Prohibition Act.....	1
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	5
Miscellaneous.....	6
	<hr/>
Total.....	360
Arrests on telegram.....	15
	<hr/>
Total.....	375

Amount of fines collected by police justices of the peace, \$1,720.

DETACHMENTS.

The detachments have been increased by the addition during the year of Livingstone Creek and Glacier Creek, the latter being a Dalton Trail detachment.

The withdrawing of McClintock and Tagish detachments leaves the total number of detachments the same as last year. I withdrew these two latter detachments, as they were of no further service, a patrol through the district being as serviceable. The places where these detachments were situated are now quite deserted, and with the exception of the scows built at Caribou by the U. C. Y. Company and taken to White Horse to be loaded with freight for Dawson, the route is quite abandoned. I, however, left the buildings at those places in such a shape that they could be reoccupied at any time should it be deemed advisable to re-establish detachments there.

The detachment at Miles Canyon took over the duties of examining scows and boats for liquor.

DESTITUTES.

A considerable number of destitute people passed out from Dawson during the winter months. In most cases the C. D. Company provided them with board and lodging in return for their cutting wood. Tantalus and Five Fingers detachments provided several destitute people with food, making them earn the same.

In January the Lower LaBarge detachment reported that a family of Indians, one mile north of the detachment, were in destitute circumstances. They assisted them with flour, bacon and tea, vouchers for which were forwarded the Yukon Council.

The detachments on the trail to Dawson reported a number of destitutes on the trail, the great majority working for their board at the different roundhouses.

In October an inmate of the public hospital here, and in destitute circumstances, named Allan Fraser, was sent to his home or people in Cornwall, Ont. I procured a pass for him to Skagway and paid his way from there to Cornwall, Ont., forwarding accounts, with report of the circumstances to the commissioner, Yukon Territory, Dawson.

DESERTIONS.

One desertion occurred during the year.

DISTRIBUTION.

The strength of this division, especially in the summer months, has fluctuated considerably owing to the steady drain on it to keep 'B' division up. The strength of the division on October 31 was 117, which included 14 transferred to 'B' division and 2 discharged, for which no general Yukon orders had appeared authorizing their being struck off.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The following table shows the losses and gains during the year :—

	Officers.	N. C. O's.	Const's.	Specials.	Total.
Gains—					
Transferred to H.....	5	7	49		61
Engaged.....			1	20	21
Total.....	5	7	50	20	82
Losses—					
Transferred to B.....	2	4	48		54
Transferred to Dp.....		1	2		3
Discharged.....		1	9	18	28
Dismissed.....			4		4
Deserted.....			1		1
Total.....	2	6	64	18	90

DOGS.

There are 132 dogs on charge in this division. A number of them are getting old and will soon be useless for our work. Forty-one were received from the territories this fall, twenty-one of which were transferred to B division.

The following is the distribution :—

Stikine.....	5
Dalton Trail.....	12
Caribou.....	5
Upper LaBarge.....	7
Lower LaBarge.....	6
Hootalinqua.....	5
Big Salmon.....	7
Little Salmon.....	6
Tantalus.....	5
Five Fingers.....	8
Present.....	25
Lost.....	8
Dead.....	5
Attached.....	1
Livingstone Creek.....	6
Sent to 'B' Division.....	21
Total.....	132

DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTISE.

When practicable drills were carried on. In fact in the spring we managed to get in about six weeks' drill, comprised of setting up, squad, arm, and machine gun drill.

The above kept the men very busy, as the drills were carried on in addition to the other work.

I regret I was unable to have any target practice, as we had not time to construct a range, but hope in the coming season to be able to put the division through the usual course.

FISH.

Fish are very plentiful of certain varieties particularly white-fish, which are bound in large quantities in the lakes in the vicinity, and grayling of which large quantities are caught with hook and line in the river.

These fish form a welcome change in the diet.

FORAGE.

Our hay this year has all been imported. A quantity of hay last year, and on former years, was cut at Tagish, but as the meadow had run out, I decided to allow it to lie fallow this year, thereby anticipating a good crop next year.

The quality of the hay purchased has been good, and the oats are first class.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The only protection at present is from extinguishers, babcocks and buckets. A hand fire engine has been requisitioned for.

A steam fire engine has been supplied to the town of White Horse by the Yukon Council, but it would not be of any service to the barracks, in the event of fire, the distance being too great from the power station at the river.

The electric light has greatly diminished the danger of fire.

Brick chimneys have been put in all buildings.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Last year the wood for fuel was cut by our own men, which was a very trying tax on them, considering the amount of other work to be done in the shape of building. This year a contract was let for the wood supply for 1901-1902.

Since the middle of October the electric light has been installed, and is a great benefit.

GARDEN.

A small garden was put in at Tagish, but the Detachment being so small, as great results as usual were not obtained. A small garden was also put in at White Horse, and considering that the soil was not of the best, and required working, the results were good. I hope to have a larger and better one next summer.

The seeds supplied were well selected.

HARNESS AND TRANSPORT.

There are 14 sets of cart harness, 5½ sets of heavy wheel, 1 set of light wheel, 1 set of single, 6 sets of sleigh, 150 sets of dog, now on charge in this division.

All this harness has been overhauled and will last another year, including the dog harness.

The transport consists of:—

Boats, 6; boat, canvas, 1; sleighs, heavy bob, 16; sleighs, light bob, 16; sleigh, light bob, 1; sleigh, carriage, 1; sleighs, single horse, 11; waggons, lumber, 5; canoes, 26; toboggans, 11; carts, 7; scows, 2; Labrador dog sled, 1; Yukon dog sleds, 30. The transport of this division is in very good state of repair and will last another year.

Distribution of Transports.

	Canoes.	Boats.	Carts.	Light Bob-sleighs.	Heavy Bob-sleighs.	Boats.	Toboggans.	Dog Sleighs.	Single Sleighs.
White Horse.....	3		1	1	5			5	8
Wells.....	1	1						1	
Dalton Trail.....	1		10		3				
Dalton House.....								3	
Stikine.....	1	1			5			3	
Caribou.....	3				1	1		3	1
Upper Laberge.....	2	2						3	
Lower Laberge.....	3	2			1			3	
Hootalinqua.....	1	1						3	
Big Salmon.....	1	1						3	
Little Salmon.....	1	1						3	1
Tantalus.....	1				1			3	
Five Fingers.....	1							3	
Tagish.....	3							10	4

There are also three launches, one of which is at Caribou and two at White Horse. The five lumber wagons on charge, four are at White Horse, and one at Wells.

HEALTH.

The health of the division during the year has been all that could be desired, and reflects very favourably on the stamina and physical fitness of the men.

I regret to report one case in hospital at present, owing to the lamentable accident that occurred to Reg. No. 3513, Const. S. B. Farquharson, which resulted in the loss of his right arm. Details of this will be found under 'Accidents and Deaths.'

Assistant Surgeon Paré has dilated sufficiently in his report on this subject and comment by me is needless.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are in good condition and stand the work well. Eleven remounts were received from the Territories in the summer, three of which were transferred to 'B' Division. They were a very good stamp of horse. One fairly old team of mares that have been worked continually since 1898, the year they came in on the Stikine, were turned out for the summer. They were taken up in the fall greatly improved and were sent to Lower Laberge, and will last another year at slow work.

The general health of the horses during the year has been good, and the services of a veterinary hardly needed by our horses, except in cases of accident such as cuts, punctures, &c.

There are twenty-seven horses on the strength, which are distributed as follows:—

White Horse.....	13
Dalton Trail.....	6
Lower Laberge.....	2
Tantalus.....	2
Dead.....	1
Transferred to 'B' Division.....	3
Total.....	27

(1 mule at Dalton Trail.)

INDIANS.

As far as I can observe the experience of older portions of the provinces and territories in regard to the advent of whites in any number amongst the Indian population, or in parts inhabited by Indians, holds good to this district. To judge by the number of deaths and the amount of sickness, which is mostly of a pulmonary nature, the Indians in this district are evidently decreasing.

Great watchfulness was exercised during the year, that the Indians might not procure liquor, but notwithstanding our vigilance a considerable number of cases of drunkenness occurred. Five convictions were secured for supplying liquor to Indians. Two of the convicted were fined \$100 and \$50 respectively, another was sentenced to two months' hard labour. Of the other two, one was let go on suspended sentence and the other cautioned and dismissed.

In June several cases of measles were treated by Assistant Surgeon Paré, the patients being sent across the river and isolated. They soon recovered.

Assistant Surgeon Paré was despatched to Lower Labarge in June to investigate an outbreak of measles that was rumoured to have broken out amongst a small band there, but the Indians when he arrived had gone to the mountains on a hunting expedition. Assistant Surgeon Paré having some cases here at the same time that necessitated his presence, he did not follow them up. By later reports I was informed that the band, about twenty in number, were in good health.

In September, Dr. Nicholson, who is practising in White Horse, reported that an Indian woman named 'Annie,' living on the other side of the river opposite town, was suffering from tuberculosis. In the absence of Assistant Surgeon Paré, she was treated by Dr. Nicholson and rations were supplied her from barracks. On the return of Assistant Surgeon Paré, she was treated by him and supplied medicine. She died in October and was buried by her relatives.

Assistant Surgeon Paré treated 'Tagish Jim' and supplied him with medicine; he is also suffering from tuberculosis, and is liable to die any day.

All Indians who applied for it were given medicine and medical advice during the year, gratis.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by yourself on 2nd of August.

Detachments were at intervals inspected by myself and officers, but not as frequently as I could have wished. I would ask that at least three inspectors be attached to headquarters of this division for duty; with one officer doing the duties of Acting Quartermaster, which entirely prevents him leaving barracks for inspecting duties, the time occupied on such duties being very extensive, and the other officer being almost constantly employed at magisterial and other duties, we are prevented from making as frequent trips inspecting as should be.

LAUNCHES.

There are three in the division, but only one, *The Tagish*, in use; this one has been of very great service on the lakes above Miles Canyon.

The others are of too great draught and not sufficient power for river work. I would recommend the disposal of the *Gladys* and *Jessie*, and a stern-wheel river boat purchased in their place.

LECTURES.

Lectures were frequently given on police duties.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

LIQUOR.

The liquor traffic during the past season of navigation was kept under excellent control, the Amended Liquor Ordinance making it an easier matter to regulate this commodity.

Liquor can be obtained of the wholesale dealers at reasonable prices and good quality.

LUNATICS.

Peter Galton, a Dane and a naturalized citizen of the United States, was committed as a lunatic in July to await the pleasure of the Commissioner, Yukon Territory. As it appeared from further medical testimony than that adduced at the time he was committed, that he was able to take care of himself and that, as an American citizen, he was desirous of returning to his own country, the Commissioner authorized his release and requested that he be returned in accordance with his wishes to the United States of America.

Ten lunatics passed through White Horse for the outside during the year. Nine of them being from Dawson, under escort of our men, and one from Circle City under escort of United States marshal en route for Seattle.

MAILS.

The summer mail service has been very unsatisfactory. Up to July, the service was fair, the detachments on the river receiving one or two mails a week. During July two weeks would elapse when no mail would be delivered to down river detachments. It was a practice of mail carriers to carry mail from White Horse, destined to 'H' Division detachments, through to Dawson and deliver it on a return trip, sometimes twelve or fourteen days afterwards. Compared with last year the service was very bad. Unless mail boats have mail to put off at detachments, they will not call to take mail on, even when flagged.

I would recommend that arrangements be made with the mail contractors to run a mail boat once a week on schedule time, that is, leaving White Horse at a stated time on a stated day, and stopping at all detachments to deliver and receive mail. The same to be done from the Dawson end.

You will understand that the detachments are the post-offices, through courtesy, for prospectors, miners and woodchoppers in their respective vicinities, and the mail received and despatched at some of them, is very considerable.

It is very annoying for us to mail an important letter and hear fourteen days afterwards that it has been just received, having probably in the meantime made the trip from White Horse to Dawson and back to White Horse before being delivered at the detachment. This uncertainty of mail service is a cause of great increase in our telegraph account, for important matters, or those requiring despatch, the telegraph wire must be used.

At Dalton Trail, we have been carrying our own mail from Haines Mission by bi-monthly patrol, which is a very arduous one, principally through American territory, the distance being about fifty-five miles. Within the past month, a post-office has been established on the American side, at Porcupine City, Alaska, seven miles from Dalton Trail Post and which we will take advantage of. There will be a weekly service.

MINING.

In the vicinity of White Horse there are a number of copper claims staked which as yet have not been developed. A few of them have assessment work done, and one or two have shipped ore to outside smelters, two-car loads in all, and obtained good returns. Of course the ore was picked.

Copper properties are a hard proposition to market, as mining men with capital will not touch them, except at a very low figure unless they have been developed. In fact it is difficult to get such parties even to go to the extent of developing them unless a great amount of work has been done showing considerable promise. There are some of the properties bonded, and I understand development is to be pushed during this winter. Should development bear out present indications, there certainly is a large and valuable copper deposit.

Coal has been found of an excellent quality within reasonable distance of the town, and I believe indications point to great abundance. Before it can be utilized a railway, or tramway, will have to be built to the mines. Should there be any permanency to White Horse it will be a great blessing as wood for fuel is becoming very scarce.

There is considerable prospecting for gold carried on about Caribou, but as yet I have not heard of any successful results.

I understand there is a movement now on foot to erect a smelter at Caribou, as owing to its geographical position it is a most suitable site, being at the point where transhipment is made from boats from Atlin to railway. It is also within forty miles from the copper properties about White Horse.

With the exception of Livingstone Creek there is no gold found in this district. The following report from Corporal Acland, who is in charge of the Livingstone Creek detachment, shows the mining done in that, or the Hootalinqua district :—

‘The mining operations in this district have improved somewhat in the past year ; although the gold output is rather lower than in 1900, the improvement has been chiefly in the general development of the district. New creeks have been prospected and new claims recorded, but the older creeks have been practically at a standstill. The main reason for this is that the work in 1900 proved to the miners that hand labour would not pay and that some form of machinery was required to put the claims on a paying basis, and as almost all the miners were men of limited capital, and had sunk the great part of it in last season’s operations, the claims were allowed in almost every instance to stand over this season, while the owners were either out of the country, working day labour for other parties or prospecting for easier creeks to work.

‘There is a very hopeful feeling among the miners, and a general belief that the district will be a paying one eventually, and the output of Lower Discovery, Livingstone Creek, and the prospects found on almost every creek in the vicinity, give a good foundation for this faith.

‘A large number of claims recorded in this district have not had a shovel turned in them this season, some having gone by default, others having being bunched for assessment work with claims which were being worked. I have not thought it necessary to have these unworked claims reported. I have patrolled on police duty the various creeks and know what claims have been worked and to what extent, and where a man’s assessment work was liable to produce gold I have had him report. I have tried to avoid unnecessary reporting for the miners, also unnecessary office work, at the same time keeping a strict watch over all mining operations.

‘Considerable prospecting has been done between here and Teslin Lake, also in the direction of Quiet Lake, and the north fork of Big Salmon River, but no strikes have been reported.

‘On Livingstone Creek, the only claim which has been worked is Lower Discovery, which has produced \$7,193.56, calculated at fifteen dollars per ounce ; as, however, the gold from this district is worth from \$17.50 to \$19, the actual value is much more. This is the only claim in the district which has paid expenses this season or last. A bunch of ten claims from L to 10 below Discovery are being got in readiness for working next season by the Livingstone Syndicate Company. This company is bringing in several tons of machinery this winter and intend to put on a good force of men next spring.

‘On Summit Creek, which runs parallel to Livingstone Creek, Lower Discovery, only has been worked and has produced \$207.

‘Lake Creek, to which there was a stampede this season from White Horse, is a new creek and was fairly well prospected this season, but did not produce anything more than good prospects, and the work was abandoned early in the season.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

' Cottonena Creek was not worked this season at all except to do assessment, and is, as it stands, an unknown creek as far as bed-rock is concerned.

' Little Violet Creek is being prospected by two miners this winter, no work being done on this creek this summer.

' Mendecino Creek is being prospected this winter by a party of four men. This creek has not been worked this season.

' Martin Creek was prospected this summer and about \$5,000 worth of work done on No. 3 below Discovery, but no gold was taken out.

' Moose Creek was staked this season and fairly well prospected, but did not produce more than five ounces of gold for the whole creek.

' May Creek was staked and some prospecting done on it this season, but only produced three ounces of gold.

' Bear Creek, a tributary of the Boswell River, which runs into the Hootalinqua about eighty miles from the mouth, was staked this season and some work done on Discovery but only prospects were found.

' Some bar diggers were at work on the bars of the Hootalinqua this season, but the average output was about \$2 per man per day.

' The total value of the gold mined in this district as reported by miners to date is \$7,947.52. On this royalty has been paid to the extent of \$109.68, by Mr. Peters, of Lower Discovery, Livingstone Creek. This amount I have allowed Mr. Peters to go towards the \$250 overcharged him last year, as per instructions from the Gold Commissioner's Department, leaving him still to his credit the sum of \$141.32.'

The amount of gold exported by the White Pass and Yukon Railway route and checked when passing through White Horse was 632,034 ounces.

QUARANTINE.

During the early spring an epidemic of small-pox was prevalent along the Pacific Coast and eventually reached Skagway. The matter was immediately reported to the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, who approved of an arrangement made with the railway transportation people whereby Assistant Surgeon Paré was sent to Skagway and inspected all passengers bound for the interior.

This arrangement was very satisfactory and obviated the necessity of our incurring the expense of establishing a quarantine at the White Pass Summit.

There were four cases all told in Skagway with no deaths, and the fact that there was no outbreak at that time in the interior spoke well for the efficacious manner in which Assistant Surgeon Paré carries out his orders.

Beyond the above the only case of infectious or contagious disease was a slight outbreak of measles of a mild form.

RAILWAY AND TRANSPORTATION.

The British Yukon Navigation Company, known formerly as the Canadian Development Company, added four first class steamers to their splendid fleet of river boats this year. These boats are of a larger tonnage, greater speed, and more adapted for the passenger traffic than those plying between White Horse and Dawson in previous years.

The White Pass and Yukon Railway, notwithstanding the amount of freight diverted to the St. Michael's route by the cheaper rate, handled a great amount of freight, greatly in excess of last year.

The following approximate figures will give some idea of the amount of freight handled by the White Pass and Yukon Railway, which, in conjunction with the British Yukon Navigation Company, carries all freight over this route.

Thirty thousand tons of freight arrived at White Horse, 23,899 tons of which were carried to Dawson by steamer, 3,451 tons by scows, the balance being for White Horse and locality. Besides this there were 959 tons hauled to Caribou, most of which was taken to Atlin by steamer.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

Four thousand eight hundred and ninety-one passengers were carried during open water by the different steamship companies from White Horse to Dawson.

Seven thousand two hundred and eighty-seven passengers travelled between Dawson and White Horse by steamer.

The difference between the number of passengers going into Dawson and coming out is made up by the number of passengers that were carried in by the stage lines in winter, and those that went down the river in scows, which brings the total movement of population above equal both ways.

The following is a list of the steamers plying between White Horse and Dawson with their tonnage, passenger accommodation, and name of owner :

British Yukon Navigation Company.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Passenger Accommodation.
'White Horse'.....	631	150
'Dawson'.....	490	50
'Selkirk'.....	490	50
'Yukoner'.....	492	125
'Sybil'.....	364	125
'Anglian'.....	115	100
'Canadian'.....	455	150
'Columbian'.....	455	150
'Victorian'.....	455	150
'Zealandian'.....	141	75
'Tasmanian'.....	20	
'Bailey'.....	132	100
'Bonanza King'.....	260	125
'Mary Graff'.....	544	150
'Joseph Closet'.....	93	50

Klondike Corporation Company.

'Ora'.....	64	100
'Flora'.....	64	100
'Nora'.....	64	100

*Independent Steamers Owned
by Different Parties.*

'Clara Monarch'.....	350	
'Wilbur Crimmon'.....	156	50
'Clifford Sifton'.....	183	150
'Prospector'.....	165	75
'Casca'.....	364	125
'Eldorado'.....	164	125
'Emma Nott'.....	45	
'Goddard' (wrecked).....	40	

The following ply above Miles Canyon :—

- 'Gleaner,' 149 tons, owned by the B.Y.N. Company.
- 'Kilbourne,' 54 tons, owned by U.Y.C. Company.
- 'Mabel F.' 10 tons, owned by the U.Y.C. Company.
- 'Alpha,' 10 tons, owned by the Millhaven Lumber Company.
- 'Ogilvie,' — tons, owned by Surtees Hope.
- 'Dawson Charley,' 4 tons, owned by Dawson Charley.
- 'Tagish,' 2 tons, owned by N.W.M. Police.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The 'Gleaner, owned by the B.Y.N. Company, carried 1,150 passengers and 1,025 tons of freight during the season, the remaining boats being employed in towing logs and scows by the different lumber companies for their saw-mills.

Ninety-two loaded scows passed or left White Horse, during the summer for points down river or Dawson. The number of people going down on scows was 264.

The contents of all scows were examined at Miles Canyon and White Horse for liquor on their way through.

I am unable to quote the correct figures showing the number of people who passed both ways during the winter and spring months, but it is generally estimated that from 1,000 to 1,200 passed through to Dawson by the regular stage and private conveyance.

The British Yukon Navigation Company brought in this last fall forty head of horses, and with those that survived last winter's work, they expect to run a stage first-class in every respect. Judging by the official records the service last winter was excellent, but with the improvements made this fall on the different cut-offs it is fully expected that they will excel this winter the service of last one.

RATIONS.

The present scale of rations is fairly adequate, and the quality, with a few exceptions, is good. The beef during the last year was of a uniformly good quality. The men seemed to appreciate the issue of fresh vegetables, as they fill the requirements much better than the evaporated vegetables, which are not always a success.

I would again draw your attention to the quality of the coffee supplied, which is one of the cheapest grades in the market. The same can be said of the tea. These two articles, in a climate such as we have in this country, are a necessity, and I would respectfully point out that a better grade of both should be supplied.

The last shipment of evaporated apples supplied are without exception the best quality ever supplied the force.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies furnished during the past year have, as a rule, been of good quality and satisfactory with the exception of the evaporated vegetables, which are not desirable, as they will not keep for any length of time and at the best are only a very poor substitute for fresh vegetables. Small shipments of fresh potatoes and onions were received during the summer from Vancouver, and the winter supply was received in September. Cellars have been dug at all the detachments on the river during the present year, thereby enabling them to store their winter supply of fresh potatoes and onions which have been forwarded them.

Since the opening of navigation a weekly supply of fresh beef has been forwarded to the detachments. On changing the beef contractors several complaints were received from the lower detachments with regard to the quality of the beef supplied by the new contractor. On this being brought to the notice of Messrs. Shaw & Co., a refund was made for all beef reported as unfit for use and since that time there has been no further complaint.

An agreement was made with Austen & Dickson, of Caribou, for a supply of dried whitefish for dog feed for temporary use pending the arrival of supplies from the outside, the price per pound for all points north from White Horse to Lower Laberge at seventeen cents. The fish caught in Lakes Marsh and Tagish when dried and smoked are certainly a great improvement on the smoked salmon supplied from the outside.

A quantity of fish-netting was purchased this year and the nets made up at White Horse and the river detachments issued with a net each. From a pecuniary point of view this has proved a success, one detachment having put up nearly one thousand pounds of dried salmon irrespective of the quantity of green salmon fed to the dogs. The Dalton Trail detachments with their nets caught sufficient during the summer to feed the dogs until late in the fall.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

The Dalton Trail detachments still continue to purchase locally, and I am pleased to report that a reduction has been made in the freight rates charged for the transport of the supplies to the outlying detachments from the Dalton Trail. Tenders were asked for on freight rates, and owing to a big reduction in the rate per pound the offer of the Porcupine Trading Company was accepted. Provisions are being freighted to the different detachments at the following rates:—Wells, five cents per pound; Glacier Creek, eight cents; Pleasant Camp, ten cents, and Dalton House, twenty-five cents. These freight rates only come into force when it is impossible for us to do our own freighting.

The river detachments have all been rationed up to the end of February, at which time the trails will be in good condition, and it will then be an easy matter to forward what supplies are necessary. This is, I consider, a great improvement on the old system of rationing the detachments for a year, as the stock is less liable to go bad on their hands.

The Stikine detachment, as in previous years, has been rationed from Vancouver direct.

GENERAL.

On July 21, a first sitting of the Supreme Court was held at White Horse, Judge Dugas presiding.

On September 1, Mr. G. L. Taylor assumed his duties as police magistrate for the White Horse district.

A fine commodious frame building to combine post office, customs, crown timber, mines and court house, has been erected by the Public Works Department, also a fire station. These buildings are a credit to the Yukon.

Stopping places, or roadhouses, have been established at frequent intervals between here and Dawson, they are commodious and well run.

Since taking command of 'H' Division, I have received the hearty support of all officers. Inspector Horrigan has, besides his other duties, been president of the canteen, of which he has made a decided success. Inspector McGinnis, whilst attached, and Inspector Howard, after his departure, carried out the duties of acting quartermaster.

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

A. E. SNYDER,
Supt. Commanding 'H' Division.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR C. STARNES.

Dawson, Y.T., December 1, 1901.

The Officer Commanding,
North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the attached as my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1901.

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

CORTLANDT STARNES,
Insp. Commanding 'B' Division, N. W. M. Police.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, ETC.

In my annual report for the year 1899-1900, I drew your attention to the arms used in this division. They are of the 1876 model, Winchester. The rifling in many of them is very badly honeycombed.

It is very difficult to make the authorities understand how hard it is to keep the arms in a fit condition to be used, owing to the atmospheric influences. They are practically in use daily by the prisoners escorts, and during the winter, when the weather will probably average 40° below zero for four or five months, the arms are continually exposed to it and getting thoroughly frosted, and then being taken into a warm guard or barrack room, they are sure to be subjected to a very deteriorating effect.

We have a few Lee-Metford carbines in the division and they are all in good condition.

The Enfield revolvers are very cumbersome, more particularly for the detachment men, as it is an impossibility for them to carry such heavy side arms when travelling on the trails. I would strongly recommend that the department be notified as to the state of our arms, and urged to supply us with weapons of a more modern model.

The 7-prs. used in firing the noon-day gun and salutes are in excellent condition. Towards the latter end of August we ran out of friction tubes and fuses and we are now firing the gun by electricity, and this system has given entire satisfaction.

The Maxim gun is also in good order and is kept so by the Maxim gun squad.

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS AND SUICIDES.

I am sorry to be compelled to report that the casualties under this heading, for the past year, have been very heavy. A certain number occurred through carelessness, but the majority were purely accidental.

December.

On the 16th, Insp. McDonell held an inquest at Stewart River on the body of one Thomas Parker. This man had been out hunting with his partners and was returning to their camp for the night, when he accidentally fell into an air-hole in the ice and got thoroughly wet. The weather was bitterly cold and before his companions could get

him to camp he was badly frozen. He never recovered from the effects and died very shortly after. The jury brought in a verdict of 'death from exposure during excessive cold weather.' His body was buried at Stewart River and a suitable board placed at the head of the grave. His effects were handed over to the public administrator and receipts taken.

On the 16th, Insp. McDonell held an inquest on the body of one George Aycheson, found near Stewart River. Nothing definite could be found relative to the cause of this man's death. His body was very much torn by wolves, and from the fact that a rifle was found close to it, containing an empty shell, it was concluded that the man committed suicide while in a state of despondency, superinduced by the extreme cold weather.

On the 1st, Insp. Routledge held an inquest, or rather an investigation, into the death of one Albert Pilgrim, who was suffocated in a mine on Cheechako Hill, by a quantity of earth falling on him. The result of the investigation was that the man came to his death through suffocation.

On the 10th, a man named Harry Moffatt was badly frozen on Eureka Creek. Corp. Caudle of the Gold Run detachment reported this case and at once proceeded to investigate it. He overtook the party hauling Moffatt on a sled and they then found that Moffatt had been dead for several minutes. The body was brought to Dawson and an investigation held by Insp. McDonell, who found that Moffatt came to his death as a result of being badly frozen while hunting, caused by extreme cold weather.

On the 12th, a woman named Clara Haywood died on the trail between Dawson and Gold Run. She had been complaining for some time and was en route to Dawson for medical treatment, when she took a sudden turn for the worse and was taken into one of the roadhouses where she died. An investigation held by Insp. McDonell proved that she died from natural causes.

On the 28th, a man named Roderick McKay was accidentally killed by being caught in a cable of the 'Cable Tramway' on the Ridge Road, at the head of Bonanza. As this was purely an accident, an inquest was not held.

On the 6th, a man named Stephen Holgate, a gambler, committed suicide at Grand Forks by taking poison. An inquest was held at Grand Forks by Insp. Scarth and the jury returned a verdict of 'death by suicide.'

On the 22nd, a telegram was received from the officer commanding 'H' Division, White Horse, asking for information *re* Dr. Bettinger, who was reported as missing since December 7. Dr. Bettinger left Dawson for the outside on foot, dressed very poorly, during extreme cold weather. The last seen of him alive was between the Nine Mile Roadhouse and Stewart River, when he passed a freighter. Several people came to barracks at different times and reported that they had seen Dr. Bettinger at different places along the river, the furthest point being Lake Laberge. Insp. McDonell was detailed to look into this case and make a thorough search, and he with the assistance of the men stationed on the river detachments, did all in their power to obtain some trace of the missing man. They worked night and day, searching every known trail, and were exposed to weather which at times registered as low as seventy degrees below zero. Insp. McDonell returned to Dawson and reported that to the best of his belief, Dr. Bettinger had perished. Nothing more was heard of the missing man although the river detachments still kept up a thorough search, until April 11, when I received a telegram from Insp. Wroughton, who was up river on a tour of inspection, at Stewart River, that Dr. Bettinger's body had been found about seven miles up the White River. The doctor had evidently become dazed with the cold weather, brought on, no doubt, more rapidly by his being insufficiently clothed, and had wandered away off the Yukon trail up the White River. When the body was found, the face was very badly mutilated by wolves. The body was thoroughly identified by papers and jewellery found on his clothes. The remains were buried at Stewart River and an inquest held by Insp. Wroughton, the jury returning the verdict 'that the body was that of Doctor Joseph Bettinger, and that the said Bettinger came to his death from some cause or causes unknown to the jury, but are of the opinion that death was caused by exposure during extreme cold weather.'

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

January.

On the 9th, a man named Charles Buffin, who had been working on Gold Run, fell down a shaft forty feet deep, but, although he was badly shaken up, he received no serious injury.

On the 11th, William Levy and Frank Swope were killed on No. 22 below Discovery on Hunker, by a cave-in where they were working in a drift. An inquest was held by Insp. Routledge and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Their effects were handed over to the public administrator.

On the 19th, a man named Albert Kronquist was killed on No. 46 below on Bonanza. He had been working in a drift when the supports gave way and he was buried under about twenty tons of gravel. This accident was thoroughly investigated and it was found that an inquest would not be necessary. The body was buried and the deceased's effects handed over to the public administrator and receipts taken.

March.

On the 8th, a man named Robert Sephton was killed by a cave-in on Quartz Creek. This case was fully investigated and an inquest was found to be unnecessary. His effects were handed to the public administrator.

On the 11th, a man named Samuel Nelson was killed on No. 41 below Discovery on Bonanza. This claim is owned and worked by J. E. Carbonneau. An inquest was held by Insp. McDonell and the jury returned the following verdict:—'We consider that the deceased came to his death by the falling of a quantity of frozen earth from the face of the drift, and do not consider any responsibility is attached to the claim owners for the falling of this particular piece of earth, but we consider the mine, at present, from what we have seen of it, in an unsafe condition, and unfit for men to be working in, and we recommend that work be at once stopped until a proper and practical man inspect the mine. We consider that the government should appoint thoroughly competent mining inspectors to examine the mines in this country at least once a month.' This mine was shut down and inspected by Mr. H. Powers, mining engineer of the N. A. T. & T. Co., who strongly recommended that work be stopped until the mine was put in a safe condition. This was accordingly done and after a further inspection by Mr. Powers, work was again commenced.

On the 7th, a man named John Gschwindt died from unnatural causes. An inquest was held by Insp. Scarth and it was found that he came to his death as a result of 'ptomnic' poisoning, taken with his food unknowingly.

On the 21st, a man named John Alexander Sword was found in a cabin at Grand Forks, dying. The cabin was situated on American Gulch. Dr. Carper, after an examination, said that the man was dying from cholera morbus, or something similar. After Sword had died an inquest was held and it was found, upon post mortem evidence, that he came to his death from the effects of drinking wood alcohol which he took, ignorant of the poisonous nature of the fluid.

On the 22nd a man named Archie McIsaacs reported that he had found his partner, Jack McPherson, dead in his cabin in West Dawson. An inquest was held by Insp. Wroughton on the 23rd, but adjourned for two days for the purpose of holding a post mortem on the body. At the conclusion the jury found that he came to his death from gunshot wounds inflicted by himself while in a state of despondency. His effects were handed to the public administrator.

April.

On the 21st, a man named Richard Sullivan died very suddenly in a cabin at the rear of the Patterson House, on 2nd Avenue, from unnatural causes. Insp. Routledge held an investigation and found that an inquest would not be necessary as the man had died from the excessive use of opium and alcoholic liquors.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

On the 19th, the body of Joseph Black was found near Selwyn; while out on patrol Constable Lukey of the Selwyn detachment found a sled and dogs and a camp outfit, and could faintly distinguish foot tracks leading from the sled into the brush, but as there had been a snow-fall he was unable to trace them very far, but the outfit found was recognized as Black's. Search was immediately instituted but with the subsequent snowstorms it was impossible to locate anything. The body was not found until after the snow had commenced to melt away. The head was severed from the body and was badly mutilated by wolves. Insp. Wroughton held an inquest at Selwyn, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, caused by exposure during extreme cold weather.

May.

On the 1st, a man named Aaron Ewing died on No. 34, Hillside Left Limit on Hunter Creek, from rabies. He had been hunting and hauling his game to Dawson during the winter, and on one of his trips, one of his dogs bit him on the back of his left hand. He at once sucked the wound which healed rapidly and thought nothing more about the affair until April 2, nearly six weeks after, when he commenced to feel shooting pains in his left arm and shoulder. The case continued to get worse, and the services of Dr. Clendenning were called upon. Dr. Clendenning has given a very graphic account of the case and made quite an exhaustive report on it. In view of his report, and the large number of dogs going mad at that time, Doctors Hurdman and MacArthur held an autopsy on the body of Ewing, the result of which was, that both came to the unanimous opinion that Ewing had undoubtedly died from rabies. This was the first and I am glad to say only case of this disease in the Yukon.

On the 7th, a fatal accident befel a man named M. D. Canavan, who was chopping wood on No. 16 Gold Run, by being caught by a falling tree which broke his spinal column. He at once received medical assistance but to no avail. He died on the 11th, and upon an investigation being made an inquest was not deemed necessary.

On the 18th, a man named Philip Morency was accidentally killed on No. 32, below Lower Discovery on Dominion Creek, by a bucket falling down the shaft and hitting him on the head. The bucket was empty and had become unhooked from the pulley in some unknown manner. Insp. McDonell held an inquest on the body at Dominion, and the jury returned the verdict 'deceased came to his death through accident.' His affairs were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 25th, a man named Martin Clair was found dead in a shaft on Skookum Hill. He was last seen alive on the day previous. Insp. McDonell held an inquest, and the jury found that the deceased came to his death from suffocation from, or by, gas, through his own carelessness and recommended that the shaft be properly ventilated before being worked again.

On the 25th, the night watchman of the steamer *Nora* reported that he saw a man fall over the side of the steamer *Clifford Sifton* into the Yukon. He did not know anything about the man except that he was known as 'Paddy' from Lake Laberge. Every possible attempt was made to find the body, but without success.

On the 31st, a man named John Wright Wroth died in the guard-room. He had been arrested by the town station squad, for being drunk and disorderly. An inquest was held by Insp. Scarth, and the jury returned a verdict that he came to his death through excessive use of drugs and intoxicating liquors.

June.

On the 4th, a man named Charles Hinchcliff fell off the steamer *Leon* into the Yukon River and was drowned. The captain of the *Leon* reported the matter and had the river dragged, but without success. Hinchcliff was the cook on the *Leon*. On the 29th of July, a body was found in the Yukon in front of the Yukon sawmill. Insp. McDonell held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned the following verdict: 'That the deceased Charles E. Hinchcliff came to his death by being drowned, by falling off the steamer *Leon* into the Yukon River at Dawson, in the Yukon Territory, on June

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

4, 1901, through negligence on the part of the company by which he was employed, by having a defective rail on the said steamer *Leon*.'

On the 9th, a man named Andrew J. Lee was drowned off a raft about five miles up the Klondike River. Insp. Wroughton made an investigation of the case and found that Lee and his partner, Elof Anderson, were coming down the river on a raft during very high water, and in going through the Little Skookum Rapids the raft struck something which caused it to make a sudden turn and at the same time a projecting log from the shore struck Lee and he fell into the river. He gave one yell as he was falling and that was the last seen of him by Anderson. On July 27 his body was found in the Yukon River in front of the T. & E. Co's. store. An inquest was held by Inspt. McDonell which lasted two days. The jury returned the following verdict: 'The said man, heretofore to the jury unknown, who was found on July 27, 1901, drowned and suffocated in a boom of logs in front of the T. & E. store, is the body of Andrew J. Lee, who was drowned and suffocated in the Skookum Rapids in the Klondike River, on or about June 9, 1901.'

On the 18th a man named Wesley Bawdy was drowned off a raft about fifteen miles this side of Ogilvie. This case was investigated by Inspt. Howard who found it exactly similar to that of Lee's. Bawdy's body was never found.

July.

On the 2nd, a man named Gustin Spohn was killed on Discovery claim on Bonanza by a slide of earth in a cut. This case was carefully investigated and as there were no suspicious circumstances in connection with the accident no inquest was held.

On the 1st, it was reported that the remains of a man unknown were lying on the left bank of a creek between West Dawson and the Sixty Mile River. A constable and a civilian were at once sent out to investigate. On their return they reported that the body was in a very advanced state of decomposition and that very little flesh was left on the bones; that the bones were scattered, and from indications—fur on the bushes, torn clothing, &c., the man had been killed by a bear. There was a bear run at that point. The body was buried and the few effects brought to Dawson and handed to the public administrator.

On the 9th a little boy named Elton McLaren was drowned in a slough near the fire hall. He had been attending a picnic given by his teacher, Miss McRae, and was returning home and had evidently been playing in a canvas boat, as one was found turned upside down, and fallen overboard. Inspt. McDonell investigated and found that the drowning had been accidental.

On the 20th, a man named Daniel A. Maynard was killed on No. 22 Gold Run Creek by a cave-in in a drift. Inspt. Routledge held an inquest, and the jury returned the following verdict: 'Deceased came to his death by the caving in of the side of the drift in the mine on No. 22 Gold Run. We are of the opinion that the accident could have been avoided if proper precautions had been taken by the claim owners to protect the workings and we find that there has been negligence, unintentional in our opinion, on their part, and we consider that greater care should be exercised in the future.'

On the 25th, a man named James McKeown was accidentally killed on claim No. 12 below Discovery on Bonanza by a current from an electric wire. He was at work putting in a meter when the crowbar which he was using at the time came in contact with the wire, killing him instantly. Inspt. Routledge investigated the case and considered an inquest unnecessary.

On the 29th, a man named Benjamin C. McCord was accidentally killed, as it was then thought, by falling down a shaft on No. 6, above Lower Discovery on Dominion. Medical attendance was at once called but could do no good. Inspt. Routledge left at once and investigated the case, and he found that McCord had an option on the claim for the purpose of taking a lay, and had been down the mine examining it and while there had become partly overcome with gas and had attempted to gain the top of the shaft but was overcome and fell back into the mine. His death was caused by asphyxiation.

August.

On the 6th a man named David McHugh was killed on No. 18 Gold Run Creek. This claim is owned and worked by Messrs. Chute & Wills. Insp. Routledge held an inquest, and the jury returned the following verdict: 'After consideration of the facts of the cause of death, we have agreed upon a verdict of accidental death through the falling of a body of frozen sand from the roof of the drift being worked on No. 18, Gold Run. We the jurors on this case petition the Yukon council, and urge upon them, the necessity of immediately appointing a competent miner to inspect the drifts and see that they are in a perfectly safe condition to carry on mining operations.'

On the 18th a man named Eddie O'Brien reported that a man named William H. Wright had attempted to commit suicide by taking poison. The case was at once investigated but Wright died in a few minutes. Insp. Wroughton held an inquest, and the jury returned the verdict 'that the deceased died from the effects of arsenic poisoning, taken while despondent through excessive use of alcoholic stimulants, the said poison being administered by his own hands.'

September.

On the 21st, a man named Jacques Lavois died at Gold Run from the result of injuries received in a cave-in on No. 17, Gold Run Creek. Insp. Routledge held an inquest at Gold Run and the jury found that 'Jacques Lavois was killed by a fall of roof on No. 17 Gold Run Creek. We find that the superintendent, J. F. Martin and the drift foreman, J. A. Fleming, showed lack of judgment in not taking steps to ascertain the thickness of the roof; had this been done, precautions might have been taken and the accident avoided.'

I think some action should be taken by the Yukon Council in appointing mining inspectors from among the miners, employing only thoroughly experienced and practical men. I am sure that had there been some inspectors of this class on the creeks, some of these accidents could have been averted. There are not nearly enough mining inspectors on the creeks to thoroughly do the work of inspecting the many mines. The larger part of the ordinary miners will not look after themselves, and it is therefore necessary for some one to look after them and more especially as they, in a great many instances, employ much labour. They know what should be done in a mine but seem loth to do it until compelled to.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Under this head I might say that our detachment men are continually performing work of different natures.

Crown Timber and Land Department.

Members of all detachments along the river accompany and assist the sub-agents in the collecting of timber dues and stumpage from the roadhouse keepers and wood-choppers; these sub-agents always stopping at detachments for meals and lodging. For the performance of this work our men receive a very small commission. Any incidental expenses incurred on one of these trips are, of course, defrayed by the agent.

Customs.

The only points in this district where assistance is rendered to the Customs Department are at Forty Mile and Dawson.

At Forty Mile, customs duties are attended to by the N. C. officer in charge of the detachment. This is the first Canadian point of entry for traffic up the Yukon River from St. Michaels, and also from the Forty Mile and Steele creek districts. The boundary crosses the Yukon about thirty miles above the mouth of Forty Mile.

At Dawson, when a steamer arrives, one of the town station squad at once takes charge until the arrival of a customs officer and then gives the necessary assistance, and guard, under his instructions.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Banks.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British North America are furnished nightly guards from this division; they are on duty from 7 p.m. until 'reveille'.

Telegraph.

Every possible assistance was rendered to this department during the past year in keeping the line open and in good repair, members of the detachments along the river accompanying the line-men by canoe, in summer, and with dog teams or snowshoes in winter.

Public Works.

The men on the creek detachments have been very diligent in preserving law and order in the various large camps of men who were employed by this department in building the new trails during the past summer, and it is a matter of congratulation to know that there were very few cases of lawlessness or drunkenness in these camps.

We also kept the horses belonging to the Yukon Council during the past winter.

Department of the Interior.

Under this head an enormous amount of work is performed by the members of the detachments, which keeps the men stationed on the creeks continually on the qui vive. At Forty Mile, the N. C. officer in charge of the detachment searches every outward bound steamer, boat, or scow, to examine royalty receipts on gold dust exported. The N. C. officers in charge of the creek detachments have, under the supervision of an officer, full charge of the collection of royalty. For a full report on this subject I would refer you to the subject of 'Collection of Royalty and Mining.'

Department of Justice.

Under this heading a large amount of work has been performed by all ranks.

A court orderly is supplied to the territorial court of the Yukon Territory, whose duties are to open, adjourn and close the court, and preserve order, while court is in session.

An orderly is supplied the police court; his duties are to preserve order, call the cases and serve all writs, executions, summonses, &c., within Dawson limits. He also makes a daily return to this office and keeps a complete diary showing all his actions.

The detachment men have done a large amount of work in serving writs, executions, subpoenas, attachments, &c., for the sheriff's office and police court, acting as bailiffs, &c.

The Forty Mile detachment did a considerable amount of work in arresting people on capias warrants, and forwarding the prisoners to Dawson.

Miscellaneous.

Assistance was rendered on several occasions to the tax collector in compelling delinquent tax-payers to pay their taxes. Several seizures were made and constables placed in charge but in every case the taxes were paid before a sale was made.

Every possible assistance was rendered to the mail carriers whenever requested.

A great deal of assistance was rendered to the preventive officer, Mr. Hugh McKinnon, in checking off liquor, as per permit, on its arrival in Dawson. This is fully explained under the head of liquor.

Rations and medicines were distributed to the destitute Indians at Forty Mile, Dawson, McQuestin and Selkirk several times, and accounts in triplicate sent to the department.

BRIDGES AND

During the past year the government has expended a large amount of money in making new trails and repairing old ones. New trails were made to Glacier, Hunker, Quartz, Eureka, Gold Run, Sulphur, and also new trails connecting the various creeks.

Good substantial bridges were also erected through the country wherever necessity demanded. The ferry has been superseded by a modern steel bridge known as the 'Ogilvie' bridge. This bridge was formally opened by Mr. Ogilvie, the then Commissioner of the Yukon Territory. The police marched to the bridge in a body and took part in the opening ceremonies; speeches were made by the Commissioner and other prominent residents.

The bridge on 1st Avenue has been greatly widened; the main streets of Dawson have been gravelled, and are now in a very good condition.

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND REPAIRS.

During the past year we did not do a great deal of building in barracks, but considerable on the detachments.

In December the offices were remodelled and papered. A sidewalk was built around the barrack square and to the hospital.

The old water tank near the hospital was altered and turned into a lunatic asylum. This was found to be necessary as the prisoners were disturbed by being compelled to listen to the ravings of the lunatics all night, and in consequence they were going sick with such regularity that something had to be done at once. The building is two stories high and divided into four cells downstairs and an exercise room, and four cells upstairs; there is also an exercise room upstairs; there is a room downstairs for the guard, and a large and commodious yard. Two of the cells are padded.

The interior of the guard room was altered so as to make more room. This alteration was made by the authority of the comptroller.

Owing to want of room in the guard room for a place to store away prisoners' effects (such effects had previously been stored over the cells), a room was partitioned off in No. 3 store room, which is kept under lock and key by the provost.

The floor in the hospital was taken up and tightened; this did not entail any expense.

The room previously occupied by the canteen of the Yukon garrison was fitted up for our canteen, as the rooms we had been using were too small. A cellar was put in under it.

In the matter of officers' quarters, I beg to draw your attention to the necessity of the erection of an officers' mess building, as the present little house is totally inadequate for the present requirements. Officers coming to the post in the past have been compelled to either sleep on the floor, or go to an hotel.

A new upstairs floor was put in the sergeants' mess and the log walls covered with asbestos paper. This building is one of the original ones and was very dirty and uncomfortable, and these improvements, which did not cost very much, made it fairly comfortable. The work was done by prisoners.

A new detachment building was erected at Ureka, and Sergt. Cornell placed in charge.

A new detachment building was erected at Minto, and Const. Carter placed in charge.

The division mess room was enlarged by cutting out the old wash room and bath room. This mess room was also papered and painted, and the men now have a mess room second to none in the force.

The rooms previously occupied by the canteen were turned into a wash room and bath room.

The old mud roofs were taken off all the buildings in barracks and shingle roofs put on. This has made the general look of the buildings much better than before.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The location of the detachment at Fort Cudahy was moved to Forty Mile and a new building erected at that point. It is a two-story building and was put up by the members of the detachment.

A new detachment building was erected at Grand Forks, as the building we had been occupying there was costing us too much money in rent. It is a very fine building.

A new building was also erected at Sulphur, the work on which was done by the members of the detachment.

Stables were erected on the up-river detachments, 16 x 20, by the members of the detachments, and this will save the Government a large amount of money during the coming winter, as stabling and feed for our horses while freighting had previously been very expensive.

The specials quarters, No. 4 room, has been done away with, and the room is now used as a store for the canteen. No. 3 room is now used as a barrack room, and I must say that it makes a very cosy room. Old No. 3 room is now used as a specials quarters.

An addition of 32 x 20 was built to our stables, as we were very short of room. This has given us a very much needed harness and saddle room and also a room for the hay and oats.

General repairs were carried out in all the detachments and in the post as were required.

CRIME.

Under this heading I think it is a matter of congratulation that there has been so little crime in this district during the past year. Taking into consideration the class of people who have been attracted here by the gambling and dance halls, and the chances of making money off the unsuspecting miner, I must say that crime has been greatly on the decrease. Of course in a mining camp like this, where so many men live without homes or families, they are bound to look for some kind of amusement, and they can find it only in the saloons, dance halls or gambling halls, or with the dance hall women or women of doubtful character, and these characters will very naturally congregate and make an easy prey of men of weak characters. This has naturally brought in a number of confidence men, 'boosters,' gamblers and bums of all kinds, who will attempt to live on the weaknesses of others, and when hard up will resort to almost any means of obtaining the necessary food upon which to live, or its equivalent in money; however, I consider that by hard work on our part, such a close check was kept on them all that there was comparatively little crime.

The gambling has been done away with, and quite a number of those who were living on the avails of it have, of course, left the country for fresh fields. The closing up of the gambling will temporarily have a deteriorating effect on certain classes of business, but I am quite confident that the concerns affected will very shortly get on to a sounder basis, and will soon recover completely from the temporary drawback.

The famous Clayson-Relfe-Olsen murder case came to a close by the conviction and execution of George O'Brien. This was one of those cases which could not have been foreseen—the extent of country that we have to cover, makes it impossible to effectually patrol it, even if we had double the men, and with all our heart thrown into our work it would be impossible to prevent such happenings when they are so cleverly planned. In this one case the men who are supposed to have been accomplices of O'Brien have not been caught or located, but every effort is still being made to locate them, and no doubt, unless they have also been killed, they will soon be brought to justice. This case has cost the Government a great deal of money, and I am sure it has had a very salutary effect on the bad element, as it has shown them that nothing will be left undone, and no expense will be spared, to prevent crime and bring the guilty ones to justice; that prosecution is certain to follow and severe punishment be given if convicted.

In the case of George St. Cyr, who killed a man named James Davis in November last at Hootalinqua. The murderer had previously borne a good reputation and belonged to a very respectable family. His bad temper must have got the best of him. He was first sentenced to death, but afterwards his sentence was commuted to

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

imprisonment for life. The place where the murder occurred is an isolated one, and of course nothing could be done to prevent it.

In the case of James Slorah, this man was sentenced to be hanged in the month of March last, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. The jury, in this case, in bringing in their verdict of guilty, added a strong recommendation for mercy. This man killed a woman named Pearl Mitchell, who was supposed to be his wife, at any rate he was living with her as his wife. The facts of the case were reported in my last report.

On November 14, a saloon, known as the Dominion Saloon, was robbed of some \$1,500. Quite a number of men were in the place at the time, but the robbers came in very suddenly, covered every one with their guns and ordered them to hold up their hands, and then demanded the keys of the safe and desk. This robbery had been well planned by evidently professional criminals. One of the suspected parties is now confined in the guard-room, and is committed for trial before the higher court, his name is Mart Tomerlin, another suspected one, named William Brophy, has been arrested, and I have no doubt but that we are on the proper clue, and feel confident that convictions will be secured.

There have been a number of sluice box robberies on some of the creeks and we have been fortunate in securing one or two convictions, but in many instances it was impossible to find the thieves. This class of crime is one of the hardest to detect owing to a great number of the miners leaving their sluice boxes unprotected when there is a lot of gold in them, and another reason being that it is impossible to identify gold dust. We may have our suspicions in many cases, and in some feel sure of our man to a moral certainty, but it is almost impossible to prove the guilt unless we catch the man in the act. The distances being so great, it is out of the question for us to place guards on every claim, and the miners who wish to keep their gold must take proper precautions. It would be just as well for a farmer in the east to leave ten dollar bank notes in his stable yard with no one to watch them, as to leave the gold in the sluice boxes the way some of the miners do.

There has been a remarkable decrease in drunkenness and disorderly conduct during the past year, and I must say that taking the population all through, it is a very orderly one.

I attach hereto a list of the cases tried in the police court during the time police officers occupied the bench during the past year.

Mr. C. D. Macauley took over the duties of police magistrate in September, thus relieving the officers of the police force of a very large amount of work. The only magisterial work done by our officers now in the Yukon is on the creeks.

The following are some of the minor cases we have had during the past year.

On December 13 1900, a most daring robbery was reported to have occurred at a grocery store. A man was said to have walked deliberately into the store and at the point of a pistol made the parties present hand over the amount of money they had in the till—about \$100. This case was thoroughly investigated but from the first there was no clue to work on, and I am of the opinion that it was merely an advertisement fake, as a great deal was made out of the affair.

On January 9, 1901, a man named G. Gustafson was charged with fraud and perjury in reporting the amount of the output of a claim on Cheechako Hill, with the purpose in view of defrauding the Government out of royalty. The evidence against him was such that he was sent up for trial to the higher court where he was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On February 7 a man named George Clark was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for perjury. This prosecution arose out of a mining case which was being tried in the Gold Commissioner's court, in which Clark was interested.

On the 19th a man named Louis Blum was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of a quantity of fire wood.

On the 27th a man named Henry Williams was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of a quantity of coal oil from the A. E. Co.

On the 27th a man named Thomas Hanlon was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of a quantity of hams.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

On the 27th a man named James Walsh was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of some parcels of dry goods from the store of R. P. McLennan.

On March 3 the police at Grand Forks raided a house run by a woman named Mollie Smith on suspicion of its being a disorderly house and opium joint; they seized a quantity of opium, pipes, &c., and arrested one F. Smith, who lived with the woman. He was given two days to leave the town. The woman was fined \$25 and costs for keeping a disorderly house.

On the 5th a man named Fred. Erickson reported that he had been robbed of \$160 in nuggets by a woman named Edith Green, a prostitute living on 4th Avenue. The woman was arrested on a charge of assault and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment with hard labour. She was committed for trial on the charge of theft, but the case was dismissed in the higher court for lack of evidence.

On the 11th a woman named Mollie Thompson, the proprietress of the Globe Hotel at Grand Forks was, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Dugas, sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labour for the theft of some \$400 from a man named Fred. Nicholls. It seems that Nicholls went into the hotel and claimed acquaintance with the woman, saying that he had known her in Montana. They had several drinks together and he got very drunk and received some very rough handling, and the following morning he reported to the police that he had been drugged and robbed. This sentence has had a very salutary effect on the dance hall women in this country, as heretofore they were not overcareful as to how they obtained money from men, and we have had several cases in court, but have been practically unable to secure a conviction as the people of this class hang together too well.

On April 1 a man named John Langevin was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of a quantity of gold dust from a roadhouse on Gold Run.

On the 1st a man named Gilbert Sherwood was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of gold dust from a roadhouse on Gold Run.

On the 2nd a man named P. S. Sheehan was sentenced by Mr. Justice Craig to four months' imprisonment with hard labour for obtaining money under false pretenses. The crime was committed at Forty Mile.

On the 2nd a woman named Mrs. M. Scott, the proprietress of the Stockholm Baths, reported that a man named Jacob Rosenfield had obtained the sum of \$50 from her under false pretenses. The man was arrested and tried by the higher court and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 2nd the sluice boxes on No. 16 Eldorado were robbed; no report had been made to the police about the matter, but Staff-Sergeant Raven, who was in charge of the Grand Forks detachment at that time, heard the report indirectly and sent a constable up to investigate. The mine was divided up into lays, one of which was worked by a man named Mitchell, and it was on his lay that the robbery took place. About \$300 was taken. There was no clue to the robbery. When asked why he had not reported the matter, Mitchell said that it was some time before he noticed that the boxes had been robbed, and that new dirt had been put back in them along with what had previously been there.

On the 9th a quarrel took place on No. 21, below on Hunker Creek, in which a man named John Theiss stabbed a man named Frank Bibbo very seriously. Theiss was arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. During his imprisonment he became insane and was transferred to the asylum at New Westminster, but while en route there in the custody of Corporal Stewart he escaped from his guards while the boat was taking on wood at Selkirk. Every effort was made to find the man but without success.

On the 16th a man named A. D. Greenan was committed for trial for stealing gold from the sluice boxes on No. 6, above on Bonanza. The man was caught in the act and received two years' hard labour.

On the 17th a man named Tony Bogetta, part proprietor of the Donovan Hotel, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for stabbing a man named

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

Larry Bryant, an actor, in the arm. It seems that a man who is known around town as the 'French Count' had invited Bryant and a variety actress named Blanche Cammetta to dine with him in his rooms over the McCormack restaurant, and while dining, Bogetta, who was very much infatuated with the woman, and had been in the habit of buying her wine, &c., attempted to gain admittance, but as his company was naturally objectionable to the male members of the little dinner, force was resorted to, to get him away, and in the scuffle he used a jack-knife on Bryant, who, as it afterwards turned out, was the successful lover. Bogetta had formerly borne the best of reputations.

On the 24th, the safe in the mining inspector's office at Grand Forks was opened and robbed of \$1,650. It was impossible to fix upon the guilty party.

The celebrated murder trial of *Rex vs. O'Brien* commenced at the Territorial Court on June 10. This case was stubbornly fought from all points by the defence. Some eighty witnesses were present, some of whom had travelled thousands of miles. The prosecution closed its case on the 20th, and on the morning of the 21st the jury rendered a verdict of 'guilty,' and on the same morning O'Brien was sentenced to be hanged on August 23. This case attracted world-wide attention on account of the cold-blooded manner in which the murders were committed. There were no eye-witnesses, and the fact has been conceded by all who followed the case from the commencement, that the web of circumstantial evidence woven around O'Brien was most complete. On August 23, O'Brien was hanged in the presence of representative citizens, and as he walked to the gallows he continually cursed the police who had been instrumental in bringing him to justice. Great credit is due Inspector Scarth, Corporal Ryan and Constable Pennycuik for the painstaking manner in which they carried on the work, obtaining evidence which undoubtedly caused this awful criminal to be hanged.

On July 4 a dance hall woman reported that she had been robbed of \$180 and a gold watch and chain from her room in the Melbourne Hotel, and that she suspected two other dance hall women named Fay Devine and Ray Forrest of the theft. These two women left in a small boat en route for Nome, but I telegraphed to the N. C. officer in charge at Forty Mile, and they were arrested and brought to Dawson where they were committed for trial. When the case was called in the Territorial Court they were both dismissed on account of lack of direct evidence.

On the 9th we raided the O'Brien Club, as complaint had been made to the effect that gambling was going on there. We were refused admittance so that it was necessary to break in the door. Seven men were present and they were each warned to appear at the police court the following morning. The gambling outfit was seized and destroyed, and some six hundred dollars on the tables also seized and turned over to the Crown. The proprietor was fined \$150 and costs.

A test case of a sailor deserting his ship in Canadian territory, after signing papers to sail in an American bottom, was tried on the 26th when a man named George Stevens was charged with deserting the steamer *Susie*. He had signed papers at St. Michaels for the round trip to Dawson and after his arrival there he refused to return with the ship. He was convicted and sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. Shortly before the steamer left Dawson, the United States Consul, Col. McCook, sent in a requisition for the prisoner to be turned over to the captain of the steamer, this was done and a receipt taken from the captain but as soon as the steamer had cleared the docks the man jumped ashore. He was re-arrested and brought to the guard room and was subsequently turned over to the United States Consul.

One conviction was obtained in July against a man named Henry Phillips for selling liquor to Indians and he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

On August 11, a man named S. Schroeder, the proprietor of the Oak Hall clothing store, reported that some one had entered his store by the rear and stolen two pokes, containing in all about \$500 in gold dust. This case was fully investigated and from the first we were of the opinion that it was a trumped up story, but have been unable to find out anything as to why it should be so reported.

On October 12, a variety actress named Annie Merrill, reported that she had had \$700 stolen from her trunk in the Empire Hotel. She suspected a man named Pete Smith, and very unfortunately accused him of the theft before she reported the matter

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

to the police. No evidence could be found against Smith. This woman had been 'living' with Smith who had a key to her room and was in the habit of going in and out of the room as he pleased. The morning of the supposed robbery she went to her room very drunk. I was under the impression that Smith had taken the money but the fact that the woman accused him of the theft before reporting the matter put him on his guard. Smith does not bear a very good character and is a frequenter of the saloons. After we had gone to a lot of trouble over the matter, the woman admitted that she wanted to 'break' with Smith, and had used this means to do so and that she had never lost any money at all. We have had so many complaints of this character from this class of people, that from our experience in the past, I have found it much safer to go very slow in investigating any of their charges, as they do not seem to have the least idea of truth, and when they once 'get down' on a person, they will tell almost anything to get him into trouble.

On the 16th, a woman named Mrs. Stevens reported that she had been robbed of \$105, a gold ring and purse. She said that three men had given her liquor and taken her to their cabin but she did not know their names, but knew them by sight. This case was fully investigated and the men, with whom she had been drinking, stated that she herself had bought several drinks and had her money tucked away in her stocking, and as she was very drunk, it was thought that she lost her money in that manner.

On the 27th, M. Noel, the female impersonator at the New Savoy Theatre, reported that some of his stage costumes had been stolen. Suspicion rested on a man named the 'Rag-time-Kid' and he was arrested, convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Several hold-ups have been reported to us during the past year, but when they are followed up, we have almost invariably found that they were nothing but imaginative.

There were many cases of supposed theft of articles from cabins reported, some of which were true and the cases fully investigated, but in many, it was found that there were no grounds for complaint at all.

I attach hereto a statement of the cases tried in the police court while the officers were acting as police magistrates.

Owning building of combustible material	1
Peddling on Sunday	1
Peddling without a license	3
Allowing gambling on licensed premises on Sunday	2
Violation of dog ordinance	35
Drunks	215
Wage cases	223
Nuisance	6
Escaping from custody	1
Violation Yukon health ordinance	44
Theft	65
Profanation of Lord's day	10
Attempted suicides	1
Perjury	2
Obtaining money under false pretenses	14
Insanity	18
Pointing firearms	3
Cruelty to animals	9
Selling meat and food unfit for human consumption	6
Murder	1
Threatening	5
Creating disturbance	10
Indecent exposure	2
Indecent assault	2
Assault	66
Vagrancy	15
Obstructing a peace officer	7

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

Having a hotel license—has no accommodations	1
Keeper of house of ill-fame	3
Inmate of house of ill-fame	11
Gambling on Sundays	5
Gambling	9
Disorderly conduct	2
Violation liquor ordinance	14
Allowing drunkenness on licensed premises	4
Selling liquor without a license	4
Interdiction	7
Procuring liquor while interdicted	5
Selling liquor to a drunken man	4
Selling liquor to Indians	2
Refusing to tell where he got his liquor	1
Drunk while interdicted	5
Allowing man in bar during prohibited hours	2
Allowing female under 18 to sell liquor	1
Refusing to be vaccinated	4
Bound over to keep the peace	2
Playing cards on Sunday in public place	26
Having no sign over bar door	21
Possession of stolen goods	1
Furious driving	1
Fighting	23
Criminal libel	5
Witchcraft	1
Neglect to provide for wife and child	2
Billiard and pool table without a license	1
Bowling alley without a license	1
Slaughtering cattle in town limits	1
Selling meat from unlicensed slaughter-house	1
Slaughter-house without license	1
Fraud	5
Cohabitation and living in conjugal union	1
Rape	1
Running a ferry boat without a license	1
Running ferry boat while intoxicated	1
Forest fires	1
Breach of contract	1
Forcible entry	1
Desertion	1
Using abusive language	19
Miscellaneous cases under no particular heading	136
Total number of cases tried	1,104

The amount of fines collected, and accounted for, during the time the bench was occupied by police officers, was \$7,534.90.

CENSUS.

A census of the Yukon Territory was taken during the year by Major H. Woodside, who was Census Commissioner. The police assisted him in every possible way, acting as enumerators, furnishing transport, &c. As the Commissioner has kept the result of the census a secret, I am unable to state the present population of the Yukon, but am of the opinion that it will be in excess of the previous census.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

To take the census of a country like this entails an enormous amount of work, for in a good many instances the enumerators were compelled to travel many miles over very rough country to get one or two names.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to state that the conduct of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables of "B" Division, has been, taking it on an average excellent.

Dawson presents to a young man many snares into which the unwary, if he does not exercise an extra amount of precaution, is sure to fall.

It is a noticeable fact that, after being transferred to Dawson, if a man can withstand the temptations for three or four months, he has then no trouble in the future; of course in regard to this, the old axiom 'there are exceptions' applies.

CANTEEN.

We found that the accommodation for the canteen was altogether too inadequate, so the rooms previously used as a canteen by the Yukon Garrison were altered and we are now very comfortably situated in so far as the canteen is concerned.

Towards the later part of last winter our stock was entirely used up and this fact proved to be a great hardship on not only the men, but the various messes, for in a great many instances the prices in vogue in Dawson, as compared with those for the same articles in the canteen, were almost double; however, large orders were sent out to Vancouver, Victoria and Quebec on the opening of navigation and by the end of the season we had imported sufficient stock to last us during the coming winter.

To those who are not familiar with the conditions existing here, I would say that it must be remembered that for about eight months in the year we are unable to obtain any stock from the 'outside', and are thus compelled to purchase in large quantities during the four months of navigation, and for this reason only is a large stock carried.

The canteen is in a very prosperous condition and is thoroughly appreciated by all ranks. It has a great tendency to keep many of the men at home, and others from frequenting the many saloons, and other so-called places of amusement.

I would earnestly draw your attention to the fact that the 'canteen and recreation room' exists here in name only. We have a well supplied and efficient canteen, but we have no recreation room, and as such a room for the men is an absolute need, in which they may read and write with some degree of comfort, I would recommend that a building be erected for this purpose. The room now used is in the canteen, and with the billiard table, card tables and piano, it is impossible to play billiards, cards and the piano at the same time. If we had a regular building for this purpose, we could then place the library in it, but as it is the library is now situated in one of the barrack rooms.

The men have gone to a large expense during the past year in purchasing library books from Vancouver, a certain amount being deducted from their pay monthly, and these added to the books received from Ottawa, make a very respectable and fairly proportioned library.

COLLECTION OF ROYALTY AND MINING.

The Yukon territory has sustained its former reputation in regard to the amount of gold mined during the past year; although I regret to say that Hunker, Dominion, Sulphur and Gold Run Creeks have not produced as much as last year, on the other hand new creeks have turned out good producers, namely, Eureka and Clear Creek districts. Royalty has been paid on several claims on Eureka, but none on Clear Creek. The royalty paid this year from the Forty Mile district was nearly double that of last season. Bonanza and Eldorado, with their tributaries, are still to the front, there being as much gold taken out of these two creeks as from all the other creeks in the country combined.

The Indian River district proved a great attraction for prospectors during the past year, and the discoveries made were the cause of a great number of stampedes, and if the claims prove as good as reported, they will open up a large new mining district.

The new Government road built to the mouth of Quartz will be of great benefit to the miners in that vicinity and will materially assist in opening up the district.

There have been many more Hill-sides and Benches worked during the year than in the past and on the Right Limit of Bonanza in particular, new finds are being made. A number of good claims are now being worked to advantage on ground which has been passed over many times as being 'no good'.

Quartz ledges on the Divide, between Victoria Gulch and Eldorado, have attracted the attention of all who are interested in mining. Owing to the immense possibilities which may reasonably be expected from quartz in the Yukon, some of the most promising ledges are beginning to draw the attention of prospectors and miners, and a large number of ledges are located now at the head of the Gulch between Victoria and Eldorado and are being most thoroughly prospected. On one of the claims there is already a shaft down some 50 feet. The quality of the ore being taken out is said to be fully up to expectations.

The ore is being sledded to Mundergs Stamp Mill on the Klondike, where a thorough test will be made, the results of which will be looked forward to with much interest by every one residing in the territory.

During the early part of the season, the 10 per cent royalty on the production of gold, was reduced to 5 per cent. It must be understood that the amount of gold exported, does not mean the total amount of gold mined during the year, for every claim has an exemption of \$5,000, and there are a large number of claims which have been worked during the past year which would perhaps average \$4,500, and others which would not average \$1,000.

The Non-Commissioned Officers in charge of the Creek detachments have full charge of the collection of royalty. They collect it direct from the miners, taking their affidavits and returning to them their royalty receipts. They then forward the royalty with the receipt stubbs, and royalty statement to me, and I forward it to the Comptroller of the Yukon Territory, receiving in return from him a receipt in full. The collection of royalty has caused an almost endless amount of work on the creeks, as those in charge of the work have to be very diligent in looking after the claim owners who have not reported, and who would not report their output if they were not compelled to do so. The miners are compelled to report their output at least once a month.

The following is the different amounts of royalty collected at the various Creek detachments in the Yukon territory.

DAWSON.

Inspt. Wroughton is in charge of the collection of royalty for the Dawson district, which comprises from 60 below on Bonanza to its mouth, Bear Creek, &c. The amount of royalty collected by Inspt. Wroughton was \$8,078.88.

Forty Mile.

Corporal Goodall in charge of this detachment. The amount of royalty collected was \$599.

Eureka.

This detachment was opened up in April with Staff Sergeant Corneil in charge. The amount of royalty collected was \$391.15, which amount, considering that it is a new creek, is very good.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Dominion.

Corporal Hildyard was in charge of this detachment. The amount of royalty collected was \$37,751.41.

Sulphur.

Corporal Caudle was in charge of this detachment. The amount of royalty collected was \$11,518.91.

Gold Run.

Corporal Jealous is in charge of this detachment. The amount of royalty collected was \$37,084.87.

Hunker.

Corporal Ryan is in charge of this detachment. The amount of royalty collected was \$36,526.86.

Grand Forks.

Staff Sergeant Raven and Sergeant Holmes have been in charge of this detachment, the latter being in charge at present, an inspector has been stationed there permanently also. The amount of royalty collected was \$249,211.81.

The total amount of royalty collected during the year was \$381,162.89.

GOLD EXPORTED.

The following is a list of the gold exported during the open season of navigation :—

District, &c.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Commercial	66,809·02	36,421·85	22,139·60	26,889·92	23,473·26
Banks	267,933·11	213,538·63	113,011·67	94,670·59	60,047·12
Bonanza	28,310·50	11,638·13	23,425·17	42,543·68	9,355·45
Dominion	2,671·75	4,042·00	1,972·25	4,260·50	1,115·25
Hunker	3,420·95	1,729·80	1,297·95	4,764·00	958·60
Sulphur	859·75	661·50	565·00	1,378·26	1,477·75
Gold Run	517·00	112·00	802·00	3,306·00	3,102·25
Forty Mile				5,302·65	
Hootalinqua				65·00	
Z. T. Dust	17·00		54·75	1,327·30	890·05
Total	370,539·08	268,143·91	163,268·39	184,507·90	100,419·63

Grand total, 1,086,878·91 ounces at \$15 per ounce = \$16,303,183.65.

Approximate output of gold for this part of the territory was \$25,000,000.

DOGS.

The dog question in this country is one which requires a great deal of attention. The present strength of the dogs in 'B' Division is 105, of which 21 have lately been transferred from the outside. These last arrived here in very poor condition, and are not at all the class of dog suitable for the work to be done in this country.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

The only thoroughly serviceable dogs are those bred here which are known as 'Malamute' and 'Husky.' These dogs can be relied upon in cases of emergency.

One or two of our bitches gave birth to a litter of pups, and these will be taken on the strength as soon as they are broken to harness.

I am not very sanguine as to the possibility of our old detachment dogs performing a full winter's work, for it must be remembered that they have been working hard for the past three or four winters.

Several of our dogs were killed by wolves; several by ourselves on account of rabies and mange, and several on account of old age. One dog in particular was killed on account of old age, and is a good illustration of the usefulness of the breed known as the husky. This dog was in the service of the Hudson's Bay Co. for about 14 years and in our service for three years, making him at least 18 years old.

I am glad to say that very few of our dogs were attacked with rabies, although this disease was prevalent all over the territory and hundreds of valuable dogs were killed.

DRILLS AND TRAINING.

As soon as spring opened and the ground had sufficiently dried up, all ranks of the division paraded daily at 6.15 a.m., and were put through a two months course of physical, arm and division drill, and a very marked improvement soon became noticeable.

The recruits, as soon as they arrived from the territories, were put through a course of arm and squad drill.

For three months all non-commissioned officers in the Post were put through a thorough course of 'communicating' drill, and I am pleased to say that they all took a great interest in this and soon arrived at such a state of proficiency as to be able to drill the recruits.

The Maxim gun squad put in about six weeks daily drill, and are now in a very fair state of proficiency.

DETACHMENTS.

The detachment buildings are all in a good state of repair and are very comfortable. New buildings were erected at Forty Mile, Grand Forks, Sulphur, Minto and Eureka, while stables have been erected at all the up-river detachments.

A new detachment was erected early last spring at Eureka, where a new strike had been made, and Staff sergeant Corneil placed in charge. This detachment was found to be necessary on account of the distance of Eureka from other detachments.

A new detachment was erected and placed at Minto, between Hootchiku and Selkirk, as the distance between these two detachments was found to be too great (53 miles) for the Selkirk patrol to make in one day; Constable Carter is in charge. Minto was near the scene of the atrocious O'Brien murders.

I cannot adequately express my appreciation of the amount of work performed by the detachment men during the past year, as they have been employed in almost every capacity and have assisted in doing work on the trails, in looking for lost people, when the mercury has registered as low as 70° below zero, and none but those who have experienced such intense weather can realize what that means.

The following is a list of the detachments of 'B' Division with the strength of same:—

Hootchiku.—2 constables, 1 dog team and 1 canoe.

Minto.—2 constables, 1 special, 1 canoe.

Selkirk.—1 sergeant, 1 constable, 1 special, 1 dog team, 1 canoe.

Selwyn.—2 constables, 2 dog teams, 1 canoe.

Half Way.—2 constables, 1 dog team, 1 canoe.

Stewart River.—1 sergeant, 1 constable, 1 special, 1 dog team, 1 canoe.

Ogilvie.—3 constables, 1 dog team, 1 canoe.

Indian River.—2 constables, 1 dog team, 1 canoe.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

- Forty Mile.*—1 corporal, 4 constables, 1 dog team, 2 canoes.
- Dog Island.*—2 constables, 1 canoe.
- Grand Forks.*—1 inspector, 1 sergeant, 5 constables, 2 horses.
- Sulphur.*—1 corporal, 2 constables, 1 horse.
- Hunker.*—1 corporal, 2 constables, 1 horse.
- Dominion.*—1 corporal, 2 constables, 1 horse.
- Gold Run.*—1 corporal, 1 constable, 1 horse.
- Eureka.*—1 staff-sergeant, 2 constables, 1 horse.
- McQuestin.*—1 sergeant, 1 constable, 1 special, 1 dog team.

FOREST FIRES.

I have nothing under this heading of a serious nature to report. A rather severe fire raged for about 15 days near Selkirk but soon subsided. A fire of about 5 days' duration raged at McQuestin, and one for about 3 days below Dawson. The cause of these fires are unknown.

At Ogilvie a small fire was started by some careless wood choppers but very little damage was done

FIRE, GENERAL.

Dawson was visited with several severe fires during the past year which resulted in an approximate loss of \$80,000, the great majority of these fires being caused by defective flues, overheated stoves, stovepipes,

During the winter months the Dawson Fire Department receive an average of four calls daily, but of course a large number of these calls are false alarms.

The following is a list of the more serious fires :—

S. Y. T. Co., Warehouse, December	\$ 200 00
B. Sheppard's cabin, January	300 00
West Block, January	5,000 00
Arlington roadhouse, January	4,000 00
J. J. Walker's cabin, January	450 00
J. Phillip's cabin, February	400 00
Home Bakery, March	300 00
Shustin's cabin, April	500 00
Empire block, April	19,200 00
Gandolpho's point, May	21,850 00
L. Cousin's cabin, September	200 00
Preston's cold storage, October	1,000 00
McDonald hotel, November	20,000 00
Smaller fires during the year	6,000 00
Total loss	<u>\$ 79,500 00</u>

FIRE PROTECTION.

We are now well protected against fire, with pails, axes, ladders and babcocks distributed all over barracks, which are sufficient to extinguish any fire at its commencement. The Dawson Fire Hall is only about 150 yards from the barracks.

Twenty-four babcocks were received from the outside during the past summer and are now distributed.

We had several fire parades during the year, and all ranks turned out in a very creditably short time.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

FORAGE.

The hay and oats were supplied, as per contract made by the department, by the Upper Yukon Consolidated Company and were of a very fair quality.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The Yukon Territory, and particularly Dawson and vicinity, has never experienced such a high degree of prosperity as during the past year. Of course during the rush of 1897-8 there was a great deal more money changing hands continually, but it must be remembered that the population of Dawson and the surrounding country at that time was a 'floating' one, whereas it is now more permanent.

Unqualified success is the only phrase which can be used as regards the mining on the various creeks (see mining), while business failures among our Dawson merchants is a thing practically unheard of. All branches of mercantile life seem to thrive and appear at their best in this country.

One venture, I wish most particularly to bring to your attention, is that of gardening in this country. I have spoken to several prominent gentlemen regarding this matter, and I am of the opinion that the Government should be induced to offer better advantages to those who wish to follow agricultural pursuits in the Yukon. That this pursuit can be followed with advantage has been demonstrated during the past year and if more inducements were offered to prospective farmers, I am sure farming and gardening would soon become an established occupation. To one who would take the trouble to cross the Yukon River to West Dawson during the summer, and inspect the garden and hot houses there, he would be met with a very pleasing surprise, for there is to be seen all kinds of cereals—lettuce, radishes, peas, beans, carrots, potatoes, cauliflower, cabbage, celery, turnips, &c., in fact it is an up-to-date market garden which would be a credit to any town on the outside. As for its success, the fact that Dawson and vicinity was almost exclusively supplied from this garden during the summer, speaks for itself. I might also add that this garden is only one of the many in the country, as excellent gardens were put in at Stewart River, Sixty Mile and on several of the creeks. Dr. J. N. E. Brown, the secretary of the Yukon Territory, forwarded several samples of vegetables grown in this country to Vancouver, and the papers of that place gave some very flattering reports on them.

During the summer of 1900, the police planted their first garden, more for an experiment than anything else, and we were all very much surprised to find that the several messes were fairly well supplied with vegetables. This year we had a garden almost three times the size of that of last year and it proved to be an unqualified success, so much so that the messes were unable to use the crop. This garden has proved a great boon to the messes during the summer, as the prices of vegetables in vogue in Dawson are such that only those possessing a large income can have fresh vegetables with any degree of regularity.

A new post office, court house, commissioner's house, school house and administration buildings were erected during the year, and I must say that they would be a credit to any city.

New commercial buildings were erected throughout the town and on the creeks, new forms sprang into existence, and general prosperity can be seen on every hand.

New roads have been built throughout the country which have materially lessened the price of freighting to the creeks, which item is a matter of considerable moment to the miners.

One is now enabled to travel all around the creeks and be assured of stopping at a comfortable roadhouse, as they are situated almost at every hand and take great pride in vying with each other in the entertainment and comfort of their guests.

GENERAL.

Christmas of 1900 passed off very quietly, the division mess gave their annual Christmas dinner, which was a credit to the mess and was highly spoken of by all who attended it.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

A regular epidemic of mad dogs occurred last winter, the cause of which no one seems to be able to say. Many hundreds were killed and as the disease was so rapidly increasing very stringent measures were adopted. An ordinance was passed whereby every dog had to be muzzled, and when not actually being worked, had to be tied up. Every dog found running at large was taken to the dog pound. This did not seem to stop the disease at all, so as a last resort orders were given to shoot every dog found running at large. With the advance of warmer weather the disease abated and I do not think it will develop this coming winter.

The news of the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, did not reach us until about the 26th January. The citizens of Dawson of every nationality gave proof of their loyalty and respect by the closing of all business houses and draping their buildings in mourning. On the 31st a grand memorial service was held in the Savoy Theatre to which the police marched in a body. There was a great crowd in attendance and the doors had to be closed fully half an hour before the service commenced. The various clergymen of Dawson took part in the service which was very impressive. On February 28 the division paraded, when I read the proclamation regarding the death of Her Majesty, and the ascension of His Majesty King Edward VII. to the Throne.

In February the proprietors of gambling establishments and dance halls were notified that after March 16 all gambling must cease, and women would not be allowed to drink in any part of the buildings. This order was deferred, making the date for the closing down of gambling June 1. On this date the gambling was shut down without any disturbance, and a great number of the gamblers with their 'stock in trade' left for the Cape Nome mining district. The closing of gambling in Dawson entailed a great deal more than the ordinary person is aware of. People living on the outside, not acquainted with the existing conditions of a country like this, cannot understand the class of people who flock to a mining camp. They do not realize that a great majority of the first people to inhabit a new camp are adventurers, confidence men, and men who will do almost anything but a day's labour; they do not know that the population is made up of representatives of almost every country on earth; they do not realize how partial to gambling is the average miner. The closing down of the gambling has had the effect of making business more staple and solid. People now have money where before they had none.

We have now a telephone line to Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Dominion, Quartz and several of the minor tributaries.

The through telegraph line was finished this fall and, although it has not been working in as satisfactory manner as could be desired, I am sure that as soon as the employees are more familiar with the country the line passes through, the service will be all that could reasonably be expected.

The 24th of May was very fittingly recognized this year, a grand series of sports took place, the police paraded and everyone seemed to thoroughly enjoy the holiday.

The salmon catch in front of Dawson this year exceeded by far that of any year previous. For the latter part of July the average catch was something like 10,000 pounds daily. The price of fresh salmon at the beginning of the season was \$1 per pound, but the sudden flooding of the market quickly brought the price down to 10 cents per pound. The cold storage companies bought the salmon in large quantities.

On September 17 the sorrowful tidings reached Dawson that the President of the United States, William McKinley, had succumbed from the wounds he had received at the hands of an assassin. Flags were flown at half-mast on all buildings, and a telegram of sympathy was sent to the United States government by the citizens of Dawson. On Sunday the 29th the division paraded and attended the memorial service held in the Savoy Theatre in commemoration of the death of the late President. All the clergymen of the city took part and addresses were also delivered by the acting commissioner, Mr. Congdon, and others. Sincere sympathy was shown on all sides by all nationalities for the American people on account of the dastardly murder.

It was reported on October 1 that a man named Elliott E. Jessup, lately a waiter in the Dawson Club, had been missing since September 26. Circulars were issued and

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

sent to all the detachments ; photos of the missing man were sent to the more important stations. The last seen of him was in the vicinity of Klondike City where he was supposed to be a frequent visitor. Later developments proved that the man left Dawson suddenly on foot, going down the river to the 12 mile roadhouse, where he disposed of his mining property for a mere trifle and then purchased a small boat from the proprietor. This boat was shortly afterwards found capsized, but whether Jessup was drowned I cannot as yet state. The man had about \$300 in wages due him from the Dawson Club and it is not known what caused him to leave so hurriedly ; he is supposed to have hinted to one of his friends that he had committed a criminal act which would land him in the jail for a couple of years, but we have been unable to find out any trouble the young man had got himself into.

On October 17 a man named Dirmid Rankin reported that while he was on German Creek staking a claim he had lost his partner John Mode. They had just finished staking and had started back for Dawson ; Rankin was ahead about a half a mile and he missed his partner. He left him some grub and came on to Dawson. German Creek is on a trail about four miles below Fort Reliance and across country about thirty miles ; the country is very rough and bushy. Constables Bell and Tingley and Special Constable Linklater were sent out to endeavour to locate the missing man, but returned and reported that they had found no trace of him. It is the consensus of opinion that Mode slipped on a foot bridge over the 12-Mile River and was drowned. The 12-Mile at that point is very deep and dangerous. At time of writing there is another party out searching for this unfortunate man.

During the past year we have had many cases of indigents reported to us, and in every case I have reported the matter to the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, through yourself, and obtained the necessary authority to have the indigent brought to Dawson and taken to one of the hospitals.

HORSES.

The horses of 'B' Division are all in good condition. All Creek detachments are now supplied with a horse, which greatly facilitates their work.

During the past year, 9 horses were transferred to 'B' Division, and with one or two exceptions were fair samples.

I might state that the horses in 'B' Division are far below the average police standard, but I must admit that taking everything into consideration, they have stood the work well.

It is my intention to do a considerable amount of patrolling during the coming winter on the river trails, and horses will be a great improvement over dogs.

A mounted patrol leaves the Post daily for the Creeks in the immediate vicinity of Dawson. This patrol consists of a N. C. officer and three constables.

In the North-west Territories we have the best horses in the country, but I regret to say that this state of affairs does not exist here. The freighters and business men in this country only import the very best horse flesh, and the comparison is not in our favour.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness on charge in 'B' Division is in a fair state of repair. That received from the outside during the past year, although of splendid quality, is too heavy for this country.

The saddlery at present on charge is in good serviceable condition, and I would request that 6 double cincha saddles be sent in on the opening of navigation.

INDIANS.

There are several small villages of Indians in this district, the inhabitants of which live almost entirely by hunting and fishing. Taking them collectively, they cause

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

us very little trouble. The small camp at Hootchiku has caused none at all, those at Fort Selkirk are harmless and cause very little trouble except in the winter, when great vigilance has to be maintained to keep liquor from them. The Indians at Forty Mile are the worst off of any. They have been assisted a great deal during the year with rations and medicines, but from the fact that they have a resident missionary residing among them, they cause very little trouble.

The Moosehides, at Moosehide, about a mile and a half from Dawson, are deteriorating very rapidly, instead of improving, by almost constant contact with the white people. Several cases of drunkenness occurred among them which were severely punished. They are a lazy tribe and are great gamblers.

There are about 250 Indians stationed in the vicinity of McQuestin who live by hunting and fishing, but as last season was a poor one for them, they had to go to the police at that point for a great deal of assistance. The police medicine supply was exhausted and a further supply sent. Several of them died from exposure.

During the past winter several parties of Peel River Indians came to Dawson with large outfits of caribou and moose, which they sold at a good profit.

INSPECTIONS.

All buildings in the post are inspected weekly by the officer commanding 'B' division, and frequently by the officer commanding N.W.M. Police. The barracks are inspected daily by the orderly officer. The medical officer makes a weekly sanitary inspection. The arms are inspected weekly by the orderly officer.

I have endeavoured to have all of our detachments inspected at least once a month. This I have carried out with regard to the Creek detachments, but owing to the small number of officers stationed here, I have found it impossible to have a monthly inspection of the River detachments. I would strongly recommend that at least three more officers be transferred here, as then I would be able to have one continually on the trail during the winter months, which would greatly facilitate the better performance of the arduous work of the River detachments. I am glad to state, however, that I have been particularly fortunate in having good, steady and most reliable non-commissioned officers and constables in charge of the detachments, and I am pleased to say that the miners, and other civilians, are unanimous in their opinion that the 'police boys,' as they call them, are fair and just to one and all alike, showing no partiality to any, and this fact is borne out by our receiving no complaints against those in charge of the detachments.

LIQUOR LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Under this heading I do not wish to say anything, as the officer commanding N.W.M. Police, Yukon territory will, in all probability report fully on the subject.

MAIL SERVICE.

The mail contract is still in the hands of the British Yukon Navigation Company, lately the Canadian Development Co., and speaking in a general manner, the mail service has been satisfactory.

The winter and summer service could not be better, and the only cause of complaint has been, I think, a little tardiness on the part of the company during the period of opening and closing of navigation. Of course in a complaint like this the matter is simply one of 'opinions differing,' the company looking toward the safety of both the mail and their employees' lives, and the 'kickers,' of which there are many in Dawson, demanding a mail service when it is a practical impossibility to get it here without placing the lives of the carriers, and the mail, in constant danger.

NAVIGATION.

The ice in the Yukon broke away on May 14, and the first steamer to arrive in Dawson was the *Leon* from winter quarters at Stewart river, on May 22. The steamers

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

Bailey and *Clifford Sifton* were the first steamers to arrive from the Up-river, arriving on the 23rd. The first steamer to leave Dawson for White Horse, was the *Zelandian*, on the 25th.

Navigation on the Yukon could hardly be improved upon, the British Yukon Navigation Company putting on three new steamers, the *White Horse*, *Selkirk* and *Dawson*, which are a credit to them and to the Yukon. Roughly speaking a steamer arrived and departed from Dawson every day during the open season.

PAY.

Regarding the pay, I beg to draw your attention to the rate of pay for all ranks serving in the Yukon Territory, and especially that of the officers. An officer in this country has to uphold his position and is greatly handicapped when compared with employees of other departments, and other branches of business in town. I think that it would be a mistake if the officers did not endeavour to keep up a social position equal to that of bank clerks, the employees of the large companies, and other government officials. The lowest pay given by any of the banks to their messengers is \$100 per month and living allowance and everything found. In the Gold Commissioner's office, the junior clerks receive \$100 per month and \$150 living allowance. An ordinary clerk receives anywhere from \$150 to \$350 per month, and in many instances the larger firms have their mess houses for the employees. Stenographers receive on an average of \$350 per month.

Expenses are such in this country that it is a constant worry to officers, non-commissioned officers and constables to make both ends meet, and in some instances we are losing experienced and valuable men just because they see nothing in the future, and no increase in pay; naturally they wish to better their condition, so leave the force.

PENITENTIARY.

In making my report for the penitentiary and jail for the past year, I might say that I am well pleased with the discipline maintained by the Prevost Sergeant, Staff Sergeant Tweedy, who is a steady, diligent and painstaking non-commissioned officer. I regret to say that Staff Sergeant Tweedy has applied for his discharge, and it is his intention to join the South African Constabulary.

Four hundred and ninety-six (496) prisoners were confined during the year, comprising:—

Whites—male	447
" female	21
Indians—male	2
" female	5
Lunatics	21
Total	496
Number of convicts confined.....	23
" " in common jail at hard labour . . .	81
Total sentenced	104
Maximum number in any one day.....	55
Minimum number in any one day.....	27
Daily average for year.....	40·20

Number of prisoners confined at midnight November 30, 1901, was 39.

For further particulars see synopsis on page 60.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SYNOPSIS of Daily Sick Reports, Dawson Jail, 1901.

(Figures denote number of days off work.)

No.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Remarks.
1 P.P.	16*				1								*Operation; tumour removed.
2 "					1								
3 "				5								8	
4 "				3	7								
5 "							5			1			
6 "			1				2				3		
7 "			1							1			
9 "	1				5								
10 "							4	4					
11 "	1									6		1	
12 "		1		2									
13 "		2		4						4			
14 "													
15 "													
16 "								2			2		
17 "						3		1		1			
18 "												7	
19 "													
1 F.P.P.													
2 F.P.P.					6	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	Pulmonary and eye-sight.

EXECUTIONS.

One George O'Brien was hanged, by Mr. Sheriff Eilbeck, on August 23, 1901, for the murder of Lynn Wallace Relfe, at Minto, on or about December 25, 1899.

The tribute of every citizen and alien in the Yukon Territory has been tendered to the Government upon this masterpiece of justice, so unerringly brought to a successful issue, regardless of expense.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

His Excellency the Governor General, was pleased to commute the death sentence in the undermentioned cases to life imprisonment, viz. :

James Slorah, sentenced to be hanged on March 1, 1901, for the murder of Pearl Mitchell, at Dawson.

George Thomas St. Cyr, sentenced to be hanged on June 7, 1901, for the murder of one Davis, at Hootalinqua.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

One John Wright Wroth, arrested May 31, 1901, died at 2 p.m., while still intoxicated. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict, 'that the deceased came to his death from heart failure, superinduced by the excessive use of alcoholic liquors.'

PARDONS.

Notification was received from the Secretary of State of the following pardons having been granted, viz. :—

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date.	Remarks.
Conway, William H.	Embezzlement	3 years.	January 8, 1901.	Unconditional.
Hespler, Alfred	Theft.	5 "	July 14, 1901.	To leave Territory.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED

SYNOPSIS of Prisoners Confined during

Crime and Offence.	PENITENTIARY.							COMMON JAIL.													
	Life	Sentence in Years.						Sentence in Months.													
		14	7	5	3½	3	2½	2	21	18	12	8	7	6	4	3	2	1			
Prisoners confined Nov. 30, 1900.....	2	1	3	4	1	4	4	1	1	2				5		1	2	2			
Murder																					
Assault																		1			
Stabbing														1							
Rape																					
Robbery			1																		
Extortion							1														
Housebreaking																					
Horse stealing																		1			
Perjury																		1			
Forgery							1														
Theft						1					1			1	2	1	3	9			
Receiving stolen property																					
Fraud											1										
Defrauding the government																					
Obtaining money under false pretences																					
Misappropriation of public funds																					
Running an illicit still													1								
Mischief																					
Mutiny on river steamer																					
Threatening to shoot																					
Breaking jail														1							
Obstructing a peace officer																					
Wife-beating																					
Vagrancy																		1			
Cruelty to animals																		2			
Drunk and disorderly																		1			
Fighting																		1			
Nuisance																					
Drunk while interdicted																					
Giving liquor to Indians																		1			
Desertion of employment																					
Indecent exposure																					
Violation of liquor ordinance																					
Selling liquor without license																					
Contempt																					
Capias imprisonment																					
Witness																					
Lunatics																					
Totals	2	1	3	5	1	5	6	1	1	4	1		10	7	6	13	14				

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

TICKET OF LEAVE.

One prisoner, sentenced October 19, 1900, by Mr. Justice Dugas to six months' imprisonment with hard labour was released on a ticket of leave February 8, 1901.

This is the first case of a ticket of leave being granted in the Yukon Territory.

CONVICTS, TIME EXPIRED.

Two convicts were discharged, their times having expired, during the past year.

ESCAPES AND RECAPTURES.

Convict George Nicholls, No. 14, escaped from his escort on the 5th December, 1900, but was recaptured three hours later.

He was subsequently arraigned before the Hon. Mr. Justice Craig and sentenced to six months at hard labour additional.

PRISON DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The conduct and discipline for the past year has been well maintained and the conduct of the prisoners of all classes has been satisfactory.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

The health of the prisoners for the past year has been exceptionally good throughout the whole jail.

This is the first year that we have been entirely free from scurvy.

FOOD.

The food supplied during the past year was much better than has been supplied in former years and was in every way satisfactory.

EMPLOYMENT.

During the past year the prisoners and convicts were employed in the following manner, viz.:—

Drainage, levelling up of grounds, cutting wood and general scavenging work. This has all been done by unskilled prison labour. Considerable good work has been performed by convicts and other prisoners as shown below:—

Fitting up the old water tank as a temporary insane asylum, containing two padded and nine common cells and an exercise yard, 22 x 22 x 10.

Erection of wagon bridges across slough in rear of hospital, 100 feet long, 12 feet wide, 2 trestles, centre trestle 15 feet high, stout rail on either sides, all hewn from rough logs.

Town station re-floored, 47 x 21, and kitchen, 12 x 18, sidewalks completed around barracks square, transport shed built, 61 x 18, canteen cellar excavated in frozen ground 42 x 12 x 18, floored and lined with 2-in. plank, engine house, 18 x 12, stable addition, 30 x 20. Old mud roof removed and replaced by shingles on the undermentioned buildings: headquarters block, division office block, No. 2 barrack room block, gaol, dog pound and keeper's cabin.

In addition some bench work has been done, a blacksmith kept employed, also an engineer, driver and fitter. Painters and gardeners were also employed.

An attempt was made to manufacture rope mats for sale and some very high-class work was turned out, but the first cost of the rope, 10c. per pound, the limited quantity

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

available, the small demand for mats, and a shipment of cheap cocoa mats from the outside, blocked the market.

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS TO GUARDROOM.

'B' block of eighteen cells was reconstructed, sheeted with steel and sheeted over with matched lumber and a new floor laid on the whole block with sheet steel under the flooring in cells.

An additional skylight, 4 ft. x 4 ft. and gratings was also put in.

The mud roof was removed and replaced by shingle roof.

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS NEEDED IN GUARDROOM.

- The cells in 'A' block require sheeting as is already done in 'B' block.

JAIL EQUIPMENT.

The locks, shackles, handcuffs and balls and chains are all in good condition.

LUNATICS.

Twenty-one prisoners were confined in this class for an average number of 53.60 days.

Eight were transferred to New Westminster Insane Asylum, and twelve discharged after treatment as fit to be at large.

The only one now on hand is a hopeless case, and if possible should be sent out to New Westminster.

A temporary asylum was fitted up and used during the winter and up to June 16, when the accumulation of seven were sent out.

ESCORTS, EFFICIENCY, PAY AND SYSTEM IN PENITENTIARY.

Apparently it is not the intention of the Government to build a penitentiary in the Yukon Territory and the management of convicts will remain in the police hands, and such being the case a permanent staff, night and day, is necessary; as it is, the whole division is more or less in contact with convicts and other prisoners, which is undesirable.

Better work, and more of it, would be performed by prisoners if we had the permanent staff in vogue.

In the case of an emergency occurring at night, a guard must know exactly what to do, how to do it and waste no time, and this standard of efficiency can only be attained by a well trained staff.

The rate of extra pay granted in 1898 when conditions were totally different still pertains; at that time the proportion of convicts was one in ten, now it is, taking the average for the year, more than half.

A report *re* permanent staff was submitted with last year's jail report. This matter should be gone into, and in the meantime I would strongly recommend that extra pay for escorts be increased to the Yukon working pay rate, namely 50 cents per diem.

With a permanent staff a system could be used, on penitentiary lines, thereby saving men, ensuring security and better discipline of convicts and others.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies received during the past year have been, as a rule, of a good quality.

I attach hereto the estimates for the coming year and would recommend that, owing to the difficulties in transportation, and the fact that they have to be shipped from the outside, they be sent so that they will arrive here before the closing of navigation.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

SANITARY CONDITION OF DAWSON.

I am glad to say that the sanitary condition of Dawson is something which the residents may well be proud of. To convert a swamp, or slough, into a townsite and then bring the sanitary condition of the town to such a degree of excellence arrived at here is a matter of congratulation for the officials to whom this good work is due.

During the winter the garbage dumps were situated in the centre of the river, the whole of which passed away with the ice.

During the summer, garbage scows were placed at convenient places along the river and their contents emptied into the Yukon.

The Police at the town station were especially vigilant in their crusade against dirty and filthy back yards and alleys, and to this fact, to a great extent, is due the good results attained. The non-commissioned officer in charge of the town station is the sanitary inspector for Dawson. At all times the police have worked in unison with the medical health officer.

Very few cases of typhoid fever occurred during the past year.

The small-pox epidemic was, on account of the very stringent measures adopted, confined to a very few and I am pleased to report that no fatality occurred among the patients. Compulsory vaccination was the order of the day and I must say that the people made very little complaint against it.

Quite a number of deaths occurred from pneumonia, the cause of which, I believe, was the extreme cold weather we experienced last winter.

TOWN STATION AND POLICE DUTIES.

Two non-commissioned officers and twelve constables have been stationed at the Town Station during the past year, making a day and a night shift of one non-commissioned officer and six constables each.

The work of the Town Station has, I consider, been well performed under the existing circumstances. Owing to the shifting and unstable population, some of the most experienced detectives, and some of our best men have reported Dawson as being one of the hardest places in which to do police work.

In large cities the detectives have all the lodging houses, saloons, houses of doubtful character, etc., located, so that when anything occurs, they can at once surmise the perpetrators, while here, some of the crooks live on the creeks and some in town; they come and go and never stay in the same place twice.

We are, however, getting more experienced with this class of people and are organizing better for the supervision of the bad class.

TRANSPORT.

Our limited supply of transport is in a very serviceable condition, but now that the Government has expended such a large amount of money on new trails, we will require a complete new outfit. We will require 2 buckboards single, 2 buckboards double, 1 spring wagon, 1 wagon heavy, 2 cutters single, 2 cutters double (light bobs), 1 sleigh heavy.

CANOES.

The canoes will probably last during the coming summer, but no longer. It must be remembered that they have been in use for four years and have necessarily received some hard usage, but none unnecessarily. They are rotting on the bottoms very fast, and, although we have painted them every season, nothing seems to lay the rotting.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

OFFICERS, CHANGES IN.

Supt. Primrose arrived from White Horse on March 27, and took over the command of the division. He left for the outside on three months leave on October 13.

Inspt. Cosby arrived from White Horse on transfer on the March 27. He is now Acting Paymaster.

Inspt. Wroughton arrived on transfer from Regina on March 20. He is now Acting Quarter Master and is in charge of the collection of royalty for the Dawson district.

Inspt. Howard arrived on transfer on June 18, but was re-transferred to 'H' Division on July 10.

Inspt. Scarth was transferred to the North-west Territories and left Dawson on September 11.

Inspt. McDonell is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Inspt. Routledge is stationed at Grand Forks and has a general supervision of the Creek detachments.

Supt. Wood was on two months' leave during the past summer in Eastern Canada.

Inspt. Starnes was on two months' leave during the past summer.

Assistant Surgeon Thompson returned off leave on the opening of navigation.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Madore, who is stationed at Selkirk, was on two months' leave during the past summer in Eastern Canada.

DISTRIBUTION.

Place.	Supt.	Inspt.	A. Sur.	S. Sgt.	Sgt.	Cpl.	Cst.	Spl.	Att.	Total.
Dawson	1	4	1	4	2	5	48	15	2	82
Town Station					1	1	12	1		15
Grand Forks		1			1		5	1		8
Dominion						1	2	1		4
Hunker						1	2		1	4
Gold Run						1	1			2
Sulphur						1	2			3
Forty Mile						1	4			5
Indian River							2			2
Ogilvie							3			3
Stewart River					1		1	1		3
Half Way							2			2
Selwyn							2			2
Selkirk			1		1		1	1		4
Minto							2	1		3
Hootchiku							2			2
McQuestin					1		1	1		3
Eureka				1			1			2
Dog Island							2			2
On Leave	1									1
Total	2	5	2	5	7	11	95	22	3	152

LOSS AND GAIN.

Loss.

Discharged :—5 non-commissioned officers ; 28 constables.

Transferred to other Divisions :—2 officers ; 4 non-commissioned officers ; 15 constables.

Deserted :—5 constables.

Total loss to division :—2 officers ; 9 non-commissioned officers ; 48 constables.

Gain.

Re-engaged after leaving :—6 constables.

Transferred from other divisions :—4 officers ; 6 non-commissioned officers ; 51 constables.

Total gain to division :—4 officers ; 6 non-commissioned officers ; 57 constables.

Recapitulation.

Gain of 2 officers and 9 constables.

Loss of 3 non-commissioned officers.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. M. JARVIS, C.M.G.
DALTON TRAIL.NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DALTON TRAIL POST DETACHMENT.Supt. A. E. SNYDER,
Commanding 'H' Division,
Upper Yukon District, White Horse.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my report of services performed on the Dalton Trail for the year ending November 30, 1901.

I resumed command here on May 15, having on my return from South Africa received orders from the Comptroller to report at Regina, and there got instructions to report to you at White Horse.

DISTRICT IN GENERAL.

The district has seen little advancement during the past year from a commercial standpoint; this is due, I take it, to the decline of the Klondyke boom and the fewer prospectors coming in provided with 'stakes,' together with the lack of transportation and the difficulty of working the placer deposits of Porcupine and Bear Creeks; I shall touch on these under the heading of mining.

This district appears to have an important future before it, and as public interest is being aroused by the proposal to build the Chilcat Pass railway, and it being tributary to Pyramid Harbour which has figured so prominently in the Alaskan boundary controversy, I shall again draw your attention to some of the most important conditions.

The Lynn canal, at its head, is divided into two arms, at the head of the right hand one lies Skaguay and Dyea, while the left hand one constitutes Pyramid Harbour. Haine's Mission is situated on the separating neck of land and the locality embraces a beautiful town site.

Up from Pyramid Harbour lies the Chilcat Valley, broad and flat, in fact there is ample evidence that the lower part of the valley, for some distance above Klukwan, was formerly an arm of the sea which has been filled by glacial drift and silt. The oldest inhabitants of Haines say that a noticeable change exists in Pyramid Harbour at the present time from ten years ago, and if their accounts be correct, and this ratio is kept up, it is only a matter of a few years till Pyramid Harbour is no more.

As a mining man said to me, 'The marked difference which exists between this, the Chilcat Pass, and the White and Chilcoot (Dyea) Passes, is accounted for, in that whereas the latter lie between mountains of hard and unyielding granite, the rocks composing the mountains of the Chilcat watershed are mostly of the softer sediments, which have yielded to the general glaciation, the result being broad and flat valleys.' It has always appeared a pity to me that the builders of the White Pass and Yukon Railway had not selected this route for their line, as a much better grade could have

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

been obtained, and the snow gives much less trouble. In fact the innermost limit of the heavy snowfall is pretty well reached at Rainy Hollow, at which point the road would leave the heavy timber. There would be no snowslides to encounter on the whole distance. I may say that the cost of handling the snow and ice of the White Pass and Yukon Railway as per their balance-sheet for last year was \$97,561.

CRIME.

This district has been comparatively free from crime during the past year.

MINING AND PROSPECTING.

The mining of the district, so far as British Columbia is concerned, is confined to the placer at Bear Creek and Glacier Creek, and the mineral deposits at Rainy Hollow.

At Bear Creek, Mr. J. K. Mankowski, who controls a number of claims there, attempted to reach the bed of the creek by the aid of 'wingdams,' this proved an unsatisfactory mode of working, as, owing to the mountainous nature of the country, a few hours' rain causes a sudden rising of the river, so much is this a fact that Mr. Mankowski's 'dams' were thrice washed out and it was not until the middle of October that he succeeded in reaching the pay-streak. Gold has now been found on the benches and these deposits will probably prove of greater economic value than the creek bottom, as with them the necessity of handling the madly rushing torrent is lacking.

The gold found on Bear Creek are much different in character from that found on Porcupine, being less coarse and worn.

On Glacier Creek, which it will be remembered was staked by the Porcupine miners and came under our jurisdiction by terms of the *modus vivendi*, the assessment on several 1,500 x 600 ft. (20 acres) claims is being done, British Columbia titles having been secured for same. This is fortunate, as on this particular creek, a 250 ft. square claim would be of little value according to what is known at present of the creek; while 20 acres with plenty of timber and water convenient, presents good possibilities of paying under hydraulic treatment, and the creek is adapted for this.

On the other hand, however, many American miners keep on doing assessment on claims to which they have made no attempt to secure British Columbia titles, making records concerning same with the United States commissioner at Porcupine. Should anything rich be struck, there would no doubt be trouble; as it is, the relations existing between our own people and the Alaska miners are most cordial, and I trust will continue to be so.

The mineral deposits at Rainy Hollow have received the attention due them in the way of assessment work, but as individuals have numerous holdings, nothing outside of this has been done; what little was accomplished, has, on the whole, been satisfactory, and it appears as if the place would yet see a mining camp. Several 'experts' have paid the claims a visit, some of whom seem to be responsible men and have reported very favourably on them, but this country is flooded by men who claim to be backed by millions, generally the creation of their own fancy. The district has vast resources which can only be developed by cheap transportation. Of the 'inside,' as the Yukon in general is termed here, and in particular that portion tributary to the Chilcat Pass, there come very favourable reports. On Alder and Shorty Creeks, thirty miles north-west of Dalton House, a party of five or six prospectors have been working all summer and intend wintering there. The creeks were prospected extensively in 1898 and though then proved to be high class hydraulic propositions, no rich pay was found. For a great area through this country prospects are found, and these men, with the grit characteristic of the prospector are still hot on the trail of the seductive nugget. Over the divide from Shorty Creek to the south, Mr. Charles Towl and his partner, discovered a creek of good promise, to which, after much thought, they conferred the euphonious name of 'Mush Creek'; the reason of this name I am told, is that, in the initial stages of their prospecting, after locating pay, the larder was reduced to oatmeal, which necessitated a diet of 'mush,' as porridge is universally called

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

in the north. However unmusical a name the creek may bear, it is undoubtedly one of great promise, and upon the news becoming known a stampede took place which drained the united population of Porcupine. Mr. Towl tells me that the creek is one that can be easily worked, with plenty of dry and green timber close at hand. The distance to bed rock he gives as from two to six feet, with a large admixture of quartz in the gravel. The district is easily accessible from Dalton House.

Operations on Porcupine Creek were carried on this season on a much more extensive scale than ever before, but returns were not equal to expectations. This can be accounted for, not so much by the absence of gold, as the difficulty in handling the water of the creek. The stream being fed by from six to ten glaciers, a few hot days have the same effect as a downpour of rain. This, together with the considerable depth to bed-rock, makes mining difficult. There is no doubt, however, that the creek is rich, and big sums are being expended, especially by Mr. Jack Dalton, owner of Discovery, in lifting the creek by flumes. Production is also retarded by the large size of the claims, the paying portion being in the hands of the few.

On McKinley Creek, a tributary of the Porcupine, a party of miners known as the McKinley Creek Mining Company, put in a flume by which abundance of water is at hand for hydraulicing, with a head of from three to four hundred feet. With this, and a light canvas hose, the bench gravels were proved to carry a good margin of profit. Having successfully flumed and worked the creek-bottom, the intention is, next season, to increase the plant with steel piping, and by utilizing a high pressure to pipe off the benches, using the bed of the stream as a dump; the company will realize a handsome profit.

DISCIPLINE

The discipline of the Dalton Trail Detachments has been excellent, all the men faithfully performing their duties. Corporal Todd has shown himself to be a hard-working and reliable N.C. officer.

TRAILS

The British Columbia Government has built two much needed trails, one from the provisional boundary line at Wells to Bear Creek, a distance of ten miles, and one from Wells to Rainy Hollow, passing this post, a distance of thirty-five miles. The Bear Creek miners have continued their trail to Clear Creek, twenty miles further up. The trail from Wells passing up the Klehini Valley to this post, through to Rainy Hollow, is of great assistance to us, as it allows continuous communication between Wells and here; as you no doubt observed when here, travelling up and down the river bottom during high water, is not unattended by danger. Though the trail is passable for horses it is by no means what it should be. I understand that the appropriation for trails for the Chilcat division was limited to the work from Wells to Rainy Hollow. The rush to Bear Creek, however, induced those in charge to direct their attention to affording access to these claims, which took considerable money, and left them short for the main work. The miners of Rainy Hollow have petitioned the Provincial Government to make further appropriation so that a good wagon road may be built from Wells to that place. This would enable the higher grades of ores of the camp to be shipped at a profit. It would have the effect of lessening the cost of supplies, and as the work could be cheaply done and its completion would be a great inducement to prospectors to go to the 'inside,' I sincerely hope the British Columbia Government may grant the request.

The Dalton trail, which is the pioneer route to the 'inside,' is much in need of repairs. I would in this connection like to draw your attention to the vast area that is tributary to this trail. From the Yukon River to the 141st parallel, and as far north as the White River, the Dalton trail is the main artery. Three years before the Klondike was heard of, Mr. Dalton blazed his route into the interior, acting as guide to the explorers, in which he has done important work, or trading in furs. When the rush to the gold fields took place he spent large sums in bridges and corduroy, especially between

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

Dalton House and Five Fingers, which now that the Yukon has the monopoly of freight and passengers brings him no return. While its construction was a business venture, yet it remains a benefit to the country, and is of great value to the prospector. I should like to see Mr. Dalton recompensed for his unprofitable outlay.

MAILS AND POST OFFICES.

In August last the U. S. Government opened a post office at Porcupine and appointed Mr. T. G. Woodruff, postmaster, and on November 1 a first class mail route was established. This is a great convenience for us, and it gives us a weekly service in place of a fortnightly one.

A petition was circulated some months ago and forwarded to Capt. W. J. Rant, S.M., asking that a post office be established at Wells, B.C. This would be a very great boon to the N.W.M.P., the B.C. Government officials, and to the miners of Bear Creek; as it is now, these people are dependent on the U.S. Chilcat Indians, a most unreliable set of people, for the safe delivery of all their mail from Haines, U.S.A.

FISH, GAME AND FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

I am informed that the Stick Indians at Dalton House were not so successful as in preceding years in their catch of fur. Numerous mountain goat, sheep and bear have been killed by the prospectors at Bear Creek and Rainy Hollow. In regard to the larger game, I may say that while in the vicinity of Dalton House on my way in to inspect that detachment in August last, our party frightened three bands of sheep off the trail, about one hundred in all, and their stampede up the mountain side was a sight beautiful and unique. In this same vicinity, caribou and ptarmigan are very numerous. The bag of the Dalton Trail Post, and Dalton House detachments, for the season consisted of six bears and about ten mountain sheep and goat, besides ptarmigan and grouse in abundance.

INDIANS.

The head chief of the Sticks, Ka-sa-ar, died in August last while on a hunting trip. He had been ailing for the past year and was cremated with all due ceremony and his successor appointed. Mr. Dalton's trading post at Dalton House was broken into while Reg. No. 3704 Const. Field was on patrol, and, although every effort was made to find out who committed the theft, no clue could be obtained. A few caches were also said to have been broken into at Rainy Hollow, but whether this could be attributed to white men or Indians is a mystery.

The Chilcats gave us some little anxiety last summer. Word was received from Mr. Busby, Inspector of Customs for the Yukon frontier, to collect duty on all boats, canoes and skiffs passing up the Chilcat river, via the Wells Detachment. This was done, and the Indians showed a very resentful spirit. While Asst.-Surgeon Fraser was inspecting at the Wells detachment a large deputation of Indians waited on him. Shortly after Mr. Busby visited the outposts on the trail and gave orders to refund all money collected to date and to desist from further exactions. This saved any further trouble as far as we were concerned.

In June last a small steamer was put on the Chilcat river to carry freight up as far as Kluckwan. After a few trips both ways the Indians found that it was going to interfere with their business, so one night, after the engineer had retired to his tent on the shore, they set fire to his boat and he awoke in the morning to find his little steamer burned to the water's edge. The owner at once substituted another boat and compromised by employing Billy Dickinson, a Chilcat half-breed, as pilot, and an Indian as assistant. They threatened to kill the owner, but an officer and thirteen men of the U. S. 24th Infantry were sent down from Skagway and remained about a month at Haines. The steamer was not a success. It is to be replaced next year by one with stronger machinery. These Chilcat Indians are the worst it has ever been my misfortune to deal with.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

We have nothing on the plains to equal them for general 'cussedness,' as the Yankee styles their proclivities. Unfortunately, they experience very little difficulty in getting whiskey.

DOGS.

Of the eleven dogs on charge at the beginning of the year, there are eight remaining on hand. An additional eight were sent over from White Horse and arrived at Wells on October 28 in good condition.

CLOTHING.

The clothing supplied the men is of excellent quality and all that could be desired.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions during the year have been supplied by the Porcupine Trading Company, and have been delivered monthly to the Dalton Trail post, and, during the summer months, to the Wells detachment. This is very satisfactory to us as the goods are always fresh, and it does away with any possibility of stores becoming damaged, as would be the case if consignments were delivered at long intervals. The company made a reduction in their freight rates this last summer, and a still further one is promised with the improvement in transportation.

FORAGE.

The quality of hay and oats supplied by the Porcupine Trading Company during the year has been good, and the forage is well stored.

FIVE FINGER RAPIDS PATROL.

Two patrols have gone over the Dalton trail to Five Fingers and returned. The first consisted Corp. Todd and Constable Povoas, which left this post on July 10 and returned August 4. The second, composed of Constable Stanbridge and Special Constable Johnny. Corporal Todd and Constable Stanbridge both report the trail to the Yukon river in very bad shape between Dalton House and Five Fingers, there being several bad bogs and considerable fallen timber. They warned Indians against setting out fires which they light up for the purpose of signalling, and also, it is believed, to destroy the underbrush over vast tracts, that they may hunt the easier. Corporal Todd found a man by the name of D. W. Dawson, an old Yukon miner, near Hootchi; he had been without food for fifteen days, and was in a very weak condition when he arrived here. He received medical treatment from Asst. Surgeon Fraser, and in a short time was able to proceed to the coast.

CUSTOMS.

Asst. Surgeon Fraser has acted as collector of customs at this port. The constable in charge at Wells has also acted in this capacity, while one constable was stationed at Glacier Creek in the early part of the season. Quite a few good men intended to take in machinery, boilers, &c., and sink to bed-rock on Glacier Creek, but when they found duty would be charged on everything they took in, they withdrew their intentions and no development outside of bare assessment work has been done, and the Creek is in much the same condition as last year. The amount collected this year was very small, being limited to exaction on prospector's outfits and Indians. The fact that duty is collected on prospectors 'outfits' has the effect of retarding the development of our district.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

FISHERIES.

The salmon pack at Pyramid Harbour and Chilcat has only been half what it usually is, namely, 24,000 cases. The Western Fisheries Association, a new trust formed this year, had a large number of fishing boats at the mouth of the Alsec, which accounts for the shortage in fish at Dalton House this year.

I have had several thousand pounds of green fish put up for dog feed at Dalton Trail Post and if the weather remains cold it will keep in good condition.

ACCIDENTS.

There have been no fatal accidents on the trail this year. In September, Henry Girtz, prospector, while returning with a party up Bear Creek to pack down some goat they had killed on the day previous, was attacked by a bear, which had two cubs, and was very badly bitten on the hand and leg. None of the party were armed.

HORSES.

The horses sent over from White Horse in May last proved very satisfactory. Horse Reg. No. 2527, on September 5, while crossing one of the bridges on the new trail to Rainy Hollow, fell with one of its hind legs jammed in between two logs; the leg being broken he had to be shot.

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

At Dalton Trail Post, new quarters were built for me, 30 x 20, plastered in and outside. A new storehouse, 30 x 20, with floor upstairs, plastered outside. Also a hen house, 12 x 12. All the buildings in the barracks were freshly plastered. Two lime kilns were built and sufficient lime burned to more than do all the police buildings on the trail.

Wells Detachment. Stable, 12 x 24. Tent with frame and floor, 16 x 18. A fish house, 12 x 16, under course of erection.

Dalton House. All the roofs were recovered with earth and new ridge poles put on store house.

The stopping places at Rainy Hollow, Glacier Camp and Bear Camp, were all overhauled, roofs taken off, new ridge poles and earth put on, also plastered in and out.

On the afternoon of the 30th October, at 2.50 p.m., I received your orders to report at White Horse on transfer to 'B' Division, Dawson. I handed over stores, made out boards as directed, and proceeded on the 2nd inst. to the Wells Detachment accompanied by Asst. Surgeon Fraser, and handed over that place to him on the 3rd. My orders sent down to Wells to secure canoes on the 31st ultimo I found had not materialized, and it was not until the 5th instant that I finally got away. Our passage down the river was through floating ice. Eleven miles up from Jones' Point our passage was arrested by field ice, the floating cakes having backed up at tide water and frozen. After considerable difficulty in cutting our way through the ice into the shore, we unloaded our canoes and walked to Murphy's Flats, where we procured a team from Mr. Dalton and hauled our baggage to the Flats. The scow which was to convey us across the Chilcat Bay was down at Pyramid Harbour, and owing to the blinding snowstorm of the 6th it was impossible to get the scow to where it could be loaded. On the 7th we loaded up and made Jones' Point, arriving at Haines at noon. As we were unable to get a team until late in the afternoon, we were too late to catch the packet going to Skagway on the 7th. I arrived at White Horse at 4.30 p.m. of the 11th instant, where I reported to you.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. JARVIS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Dalton Trail Detachments.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON L. A. PARÉ, WHITE HORSE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, WHITE HORSE, Y.T., Nov. 10, 1901.

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, N. W. M. P.,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual medical report for the year 1901.

The general health of the division has been good throughout the year.

The case of small-pox which occurred just at the time of writing last year's report terminated favourably, and no other case originated from it. The strictest measures of isolation and disinfection were carried out from the very first. All articles likely to carry infection were burnt. Every one of the men have now been vaccinated and re-vaccinated.

I am happy to say that we have no deaths to record in the division this year, in fact we have had none from disease these last three years, the only ones being the two by drowning already reported on last year.

I am also much pleased to be able to record the total absence of infectious diseases, or continued fever amongst our men. The only case of fever we had was one of typho-pneumonia, that of an aged prisoner, whose death I have to record here. The old man was in a very despondent state of mind, from the first he was haunted with the fear of dying a prisoner, was daily harping on this, and protesting his innocence. This depressed feeling no doubt greatly diminished his chances of recovery.

There were a great number of cases of measles in town; it first broke out amongst the Indians. Stringent measures of isolation were adopted as soon as the police authorities heard of it. All the Indians around town were ordered across the river, quarantined and treated there. I have sent in a report concerning this outbreak. None of our men were affected by this disease, neither did any of them suffer from mumps, of which there were several cases among the shipbuilders and others in town. This immunity from this class of disease speaks well for the physical and the constitutional fitness of our men and the sanitary conditions surrounding them; and I must say that the weekly inspection gives evidence of careful supervision as to the cleanliness of rooms, disposal of garbage, and the intelligent distribution of disinfectants.

There were 270 cases treated during the year, 241 were policemen and twenty-nine prisoners. Attendance and medicine were also given to quite a few Indians. We had very few cases of a serious nature amongst our men, and quite a few cases resulted from accidents. Two were from gunshot wounds; one that of Reg. No. 3435, Constable Kramer, was a wound through the fleshy part about the knee; no permanent disability will result from it, he is now perfectly recovered and is doing duty. The other gun accident is, unfortunately, of a more serious nature, the victim, Reg. No. 3513, Constable Farquharson, lost his right arm, which had to be amputated a few inches from the shoulder; he is still under treatment, and to all appearance he will make a good recovery. Constable Robb has also come from detachment with a fractured leg. While out walking he slipped on some ice, fell, and broke the tibia of the left leg in the lower third. He is also under treatment. No permanent disability is anticipated.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

I would beg to reiterate my recommendations *re* rations and water supply made in my last two annual reports. I particularly regret that my suggestions *re* the water supply have not been acted upon, for, I believe, with a very small outlay the best possible water could be procured. By the erection of a large tank on the hill just close to the barracks an abundant supply of an ideal drinking water would be secured, and as fire protection it would also afford much security, for the difference of level would give a very high pressure. The cost of the tank itself would be merely nominal. There are logs in quantity close by, and it could be built by our own labour; the only cost to speak of would be that of the piping, and then the distance is so short; so much for the considerations of economy, but from the all-important sanitary aspect it would be of incalculable value; as the main danger is of typhoid fever (to mention only one), a disease which the world over yearly claims so many victims, and which arises mostly from drinking water, so should the plan I suggest be considered, though for one reason or another impracticable during the winter months, I would still strongly urge its adoption during the summer months, as it is at that time that the danger from this source is greater, and for this the cost would be insignificant.

As to wells, I have repeatedly, at different times and in different reports, expressed the opinion that they are always suspicious sources of supply, for it is almost impossible to protect them from soakages, overflows, etc. Then there is the danger of things getting in, or being thrown in.

The canteen which, as shown in my last report, proved to be a great boon, still continues to be so; it is no doubt a great factor in keeping the men to the proper standard of health, by affording them the chance of procuring fruits, etc., which in this country are so desirable, and needful a change of diet, which, without the canteen, owing to the prevailing prices here and to the small pay, would be quite out of reach of our men.

The practice recently adopted of employing men who have a fair knowledge of cooking instead of having the constables do the cooking in turn as part of their duties, has also been of great benefit from a health point of view; there are not by far the same amount of gastric disturbances as there used to be, and I feel sure that there is also a great improvement from an economical standpoint.

Our drug supply has been very satisfactory, and reached us in good time and in very good order, in spite of the immense distance it has to come.

Reg. No. 3186, Sergt. Lee, has received a well merited promotion. He still deserves great praise for the thoroughness and great zeal with which he discharges his duties.

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

L. A. PARÉ,
Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'H' Division, for the Year ending November 10, 1901.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
			Days.	
Adenitis, Inguinal.....	2	181	90½	Recovered and returned to duty.
" Axillary.....	1	21	21	Prisoner recovered and returned to work.
Albuminuria.....	1	8	8	Recovered and returned to duty.
Burns.....	2	2	1	" " " "
Bealing fingers.....	3	15	5	" " " "
Bronchitis.....	1	2	2	" " " "
Cephalalgia.....	5	5	1	" " " "
Colds and Coughs.....	51	109	2½	3 prisoners " " "
Contusions.....	18	72	4	1 " " " "
Cuts.....	10	48	4½	1 " " " "
Cellulitis.....	14	67	4½	Recovered " " "
Conjunctivitis.....	3	6	2	" " " "
Chafes.....	2	3	1½	" " " "
Chancres.....	2	4	2	2 prisoners " work.
Corns.....	1	1	1	Recovered " duty.
Dislocations.....	1	11	11	" " " "
Diarrhœa.....	1	2	2	Prisoner " work.
Dog bites.....	1	1	1	Recovered " duty.
Eczema.....	2	2	1	1 prisoner " "
Functional disturbance.....	44	88	2	4 " " "
Felon.....	1	1	1	Recovered " " "
Frostbites.....	3	24	8	" " " "
Fracture (Tibia).....	1	13	13	Still under treatment.
Gingivitis.....	1	2	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Gunshot wounds.....	2	47	23½	One, arm amputated; still in hospital.
Icterus.....	1	11	11	Recovered and returned to duty.
Influenza.....	15	62	4½	2 prisoners " " "
Ingrowing toenail.....	1	4	4	Recovered " " "
Lumbago.....	2	6	3	1 prisoner " " "
Lacerated feet.....	1	5	5	Recovered " " "
Neuralgia.....	8	62	7¾	" " " "
Otitis.....	2	5	2½	1 prisoner " " "
Phimosi.....	1	1	1	Recovered " " "
Punctured wounds.....	2	5	2½	" " " "
Rheumatism.....	11	56	5½	2 prisoners " " "
Sprains and strains.....	19	64	3½	2 " " " "
Tonsillitis.....	1	1	1	Recovered " " "
Typho-Pneumonia.....	1	16	16	Prisoner Sullivan died.
Tænia.....	1	5	5	Recovered and returned to duty.
Ulcers.....	2	3	1½	2 prisoners " work.
Urethritis (specific).....	8	125	15½	1 " " duty.
Veneral sores.....	1	8	8	Recovered " " "
Vaccination.....	19	19	1	2 prisoners " " "
Varicose veins.....	1	9	9	Prisoner still under treatment.
No. of police cases.....	241			
" prisoners.....	29			
Total.....	270			

L. A. PARÉ.

Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON S. M. FRASER, DALTON TRAIL

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DALTON TRAIL DETACHMENT,
November 1, 1901.

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of this detachment for the past year.

The health of all the members of the detachment on this trail has been very good. I am glad to say that I have had no serious cases.

When cases of small-pox were reported at Chilkat, Haines and Pyramid Harbour in May last I had all the members of the Dalton Trail detachments vaccinated. A quarantine was established against all parties entering British territory by this trail, who were not successfully vaccinated—those requiring same were vaccinated by me. The suspected case of small-pox among the Indians at Kluchwan was visited by me and found not to be as rumored. No medical supplies were received during the past year, and the supply is about exhausted. I am requisitioning for a further supply. A few cases from the interior were treated at this post of white men who arrived here; one man was picked up by the Five Fingers patrol in an emaciated and nearly starved condition, being unable to walk. A number of Indians were also treated for different ailments.

Attached is an appendix of diseases and cases treated during the year.

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

S. M. FRASER,
Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

ANNUAL Sick Report of Dalton Trail Post Detachment, for Year ending October, 1901.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Boils	1	3	3	Recovered.
Biliousness.....	5	1	1	"
Cold, bronchia.....	2	4	2	"
Conjunctivitis.....	1	3	3	"
Constipation.....	5	1	1	"
Gonorrhea.....	2	18	6	1 left for division headquarters under treatment.
Rheumatism.....	1	5	5	Recovered.
Cut on foot.....	2	8	4	"
Cut on thigh.....	1	41	41	"
Cut on head.....	1	2	2	"
Contusion hand.....	1	1	1	"
Enlarged glands, both groins....	1	64	64	"
" right groin....	1	10	10	"
Wound hand, incised.....	1	5	5	"
Tumor on back	1	29	29	Left for division headquarters under treatment.
Toothache.....	5	1	1	Recovered.
Synovitis, knee.....	1	16	16	"

S. M. FRASER,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON, W. E. THOMPSON, DAWSON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, DAWSON, Y.T., November 30, 1901.

The Officer Commanding,
 ' E ' Division, N. W. M. Police,
 Dawson, Y.T.

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

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

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

HEALTH OF DIVISION.

Compared with the previous year, the general health of the division has been better ; 211 cases were treated during the year. Of these, 44 were of a severe type, the remainder were of simple and mild form.

PNEUMONIA.

During the months of December, 1900, and January and February, 1901, the weather was very trying ; a dense fog hanging around the town, gave rise to a sharp epidemic of pneumonia. Many cases proved fatal in the general hospitals. Five cases occurred in the barracks, and I am glad to say, that although three were very severe, all recovered and were returned to duty.

SPECIAL CASES.

On January 6, Reg. No. 1260, Const. H. G. Joyce was stricken with paralysis. The first attack partly passed off, but a second and more severe attack followed in a few days and the patient had almost complete paralysis of the right side, and the power of speech totally destroyed. The conditions remained for twenty-seven days, when the patient showed signs of recovery, power of speech slowly returning, and by the end of March he was able to walk about and talk fairly well. He was transferred to Regina on June 6, 1901.

Two cases of heart disease were treated during the year, viz : Reg. No. 3374, Const. de Chaumont and Reg. No. 3625, Const. Clem. Const. de Chaumont was admitted to hospital on December 6, his ailment which ran a normal course and the patient was about to be discharged, when he had a serious attack of heart failure which kept him in hospital until March 26. He was transferred to Regina in October. In the other case (Const. Clem), it followed an attack of typhoid but the patient completely recovered and was returned to duty.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

TYPHOID.

Two cases of typhoid occurred during the year, viz: Reg. No. 3625, Const. Clem and Reg. No 3425, Const. Kramer. The former was admitted to hospital on July 6, but the case proved to be a mild one. Const. Kramer was admitted on September 6, and this was also a mild case, he being returned to duty in October.

INVALIDS.

The following non-commissioned officers and constables were transferred to Regina, N.W.T., on the medical officers' recommendation:—

- Reg. No. 301.—Staff-Sergt. Keenan, H., debility.
- Reg. No. 2979.—Const. Rawson, C. H., debility.
- Reg. No. 3461.—Const. Schrieber, debility.
- Reg. No. 2372.—Const. Kembry, S. J., nephritis
- Reg. No. 2762.—Const. deLorimier, J. C., bad chest.
- Reg. No. 3316.—Const. Mollier, P. P. F., hernia
- Reg. No. 3374.—Const. Tyrrell, W., injured foot.

Most of these men went out in charge of lunatics to the New Westminster Asylum.

OFFICERS.

The health of the officers of the Division has, for the past year, been very good considering the long arduous trips made on inspections, &c.

There were only two cases of severe illness, viz:—Supt. Wood (O.C.Y.T.) was seized with a sharp attack of pneumonia on December 11, 1900, from which he made a good recovery and was returned to duty on January 7, 1901.

Inspector Starnes was on November 30 taken very ill of brain fever and after remaining in a serious condition for some days recovered and was returned to duty on December 25.

HOSPITAL.

The hospital is now well stocked with drugs and appliances, the new stock arrived shortly before the close of navigation,

The hospital is warm and comfortable, but altogether inadequate for our requirements. At present we have two wards, a dispensary and small kitchen. When a case requiring isolation is admitted it cuts off one ward, leaving a solitary ward for all other patients, and the very small kitchen has to answer as a dining room as well. The absence of a bath room is a serious inconvenience, not having a private ward we would have to adopt temporary and very indifferent accommodation for an officer.

Convicts and common jail prisoners have to be put into wards with our own men, and to admit a female prisoner would be simply impossible.

A dining room, bath room, store room and a couple of private wards are urgently needed to meet the demands of this division, and I recommend that they be added next season.

PRISON AND PENITENTIARY.

There has been an average of six prisoners on the daily sick report during the year.

One case of sudden death occurred in the gaol; a casual prisoner complained of being unwell and before the physician could reach the gaol to render assistance he passed away of heart disease.

LUNATICS.

During the year 19 lunatics were confined in the asylum; of these 8 were discharged, 10 sent out to New Westminster and one is at present under confinement.

A small building has been fitted up in the barracks inclosure to accommodate lunatics brought in during the winter.

BARRACKS.

The barracks have been regularly inspected each week and are in a good sanitary condition.

A list of cases treated during the year is herewith appended :—

· List of Cases Treated during the Year, 'B' Division Hospital.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Aphonia	1	7	7	Recovered and returned to duty.
Anæmia	1	7	7	" " "
Abcess	1	3	3	" " "
" dental	4	3	1	" " "
Auritis	1	4	4	" " "
Biliousness	16	17	1	" " "
Boils	1	4	4	" " "
Bubo	2	40	30	One in hospital.
Colds, severe	25	88	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
" slight	36	36	1	" " "
Catarrh	3	9	3	" " "
Colic	1	6	6	" " "
Cramps	1	3	3	" " "
Diarrhœa	5	5	1	" " "
Dyspepsia	1	1	1	" " "
Dysentery	1	1	1	" " "
Debility	7	104	15	Three transferred to N.W.T.
Exhaustion	1	7	7	Recovered and returned to duty.
Fractured ribs	1	21	21	" " "
Gastrodynia	3	17	6	" " "
Gonorrhœa	13	128	10	" " "
Gastritis	2	6	3	" " "
Hernia	1	90	90	Transferred to N.W.T.
Heart disease	2	180	90	One transferred to N.W.T.
Headache	4	4	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Insomnia	1	3	3	" " "
Indigestion	2	2	2	" " "
Iritis	1	7	7	" " "
Icterus	2	27	13	" " "
Lumbago	6	26	4	" " "
Nephritis	10	50	5	One transferred.
Neuralgia	2	2	2	Recovered.
Neurasthenia	1	20	20	Recovered and returned to duty.
Orthritis	6	98	16	" " "
Paralysis	1	185	185	Transferred to N.W.T.
Pneumonia	5	150	30	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sprains	12	67	5	" " "
Synovitis	1	29	29	" " "
Sore eyes	1	1	1	" " "
Sore feet	6	46	8	" " "
Sciatica	1	3	3	" " "
Stricture	1	3	3	" " "
Syncope	1	2	2	" " "
Tonsilitis	1	11	11	" " "
Toothache	3	9	3	" " "
Typhoid	2	60	30	" " "
Vaccination	3	12	4	" " "
Wounds, scalp	1	6	6	" " "
" face	1	6	6	" " "
" contused	3	21	7	" " "
" punctured	1	7	7	" " "
" dog bites	2	8	4	" " "
Whitlow	1	7	7	" " "
Total	211			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. MADORE, SELKIRK.

FORT SELKIRK, YUKON TERRITORY, November, 1901.

To the Officer Commanding
 'B' Division, North-west Mounted Police,
 Dawson, Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you my annual sick report, for this district, for the year ending this month of November, 1901.

The health of the members of the force of this district, on the whole, has been good. In reviewing the monthly sick report, I find that the majority of cases were: colds, bronchitis, pharyngitis, biliousness and rheumatic pains.

Some cases were quite interesting. I attended, during many weeks, for cardiac adynamia, Reg. No. 3193, Constable Dempster, of Half-Way Post. I am glad to say that his recovery was fully satisfactory.

Reg. No. 3353, Constable Gernon, of Hoot-chi-koo, was off duty, for two weeks, on account of frost bitten toes. But he rapidly and completely recovered, without any amputation.

Constable Kramer, of Five Fingers, accidentally shot himself, in the inner side of the right knee, I attended him for a few days, but, as it was far from easy to treat him properly there, and as he belonged to 'H' Division, he was sent to the hospital, at White Horse.

I attended two prisoners and two destitutes, as also many Indians.

I vaccinated seven constables, thirty-three civilians and sixty Indians.

I am very happy to state that no deaths occurred, during the year, in my district. I inclose, herewith, an appendix of cases treated in this district, during the year.

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

G. MADORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

1-2 EDWARD VII., A. 1902

Annual Sick Report of Assistant Surgeon G. Madore, Fort Selkirk, Yukon Territory,
November, 1901.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess, finger.....	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Biliousness (1 destitute).....	3	8	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	" "
Bites, dog.....	1	6	6	" "
Bronchitis.....	4	26	6	" "
Cardiac adynamia.....	1	45	45	Med. and light duty.
Chafed hands.....	1	5	5	Med. and duty.
Colds.....	10	30	3	Recovered and returned to duty
Constipation.....	3	10	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	" "
Dysentery (a prisoner).....	1	2	2	" "
Frostbites, face.....	1	6	6	" "
" toes.....	1	15	15	" "
Glandular abscess, neck.....	2	16	8	" "
Gastric disturbance.....	3	4	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	" "
Gastrodynia.....	2	2	1	" "
Muscular rheumatism (a destitute).....	1	3	3	Recovered.
Neuralgia.....	2			
Pharyngitis.....	4	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Rheumatic pains, in legs and knees (one prisoner).....	4	12	3	" "
Sore finger.....	1	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Sore toe.....	1	8	.....	Was under treatment when patient left.
Sprains, strains.....	1	5	5	Recovered and returned to duty.
Swollen glands.....	3	10	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	" "
Tonsillitis.....	2	12	6	" "
Wounds, fire-arm.....	1	5	5	" "
	1		.....	A few days later the patient went to hospital at White Horse.

G. MADORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

