

J. G. L. Sullivan

REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

1902

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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

1903

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*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto,
P.C., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.*

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 1902.

Respectfully submitted.

WILFRID LAURIER,
President of the Council.

FEBRUARY 25, 1903.

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NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, December 15, 1902.

To the Right Honourable

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended November 30, on the work performed by the force under my command in the North-west Territories, together with the reports of the following commanding officers, medical officers and veterinary officer :—

Superintendent R. B. Deane, commanding 'A' Division, Maple Creek District.
 " A. H. Griesbach, commanding 'C' Division, Battleford District.
 " C. Constantine, commanding 'G' Division, Edmonton District.
 " G. E. Sanders, D.S.O., commanding 'E' Division, Calgary District.
 " P. C. H. Primrose, commanding 'D' Division, Macleod District.
 " W. S. Morris, commanding 'F' Division, Prince Albert District.
 Inspector J. O. Wilson, commanding Regina District.
 " J. V. Begin, commanding 'K' Division, Lethbridge District.
 " A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., commanding Depot Division.
 Assistant Surgeon Haultain, 'C' Division.
 " Bell, Depot Division.
 Acting Assistant Surgeon Mewburn, 'K' Division.
 " " Aylen, 'G' Division.
 " " Rouleau, 'E' Division.
 " " Ketchen, 'F' Division.
 " " Forbes, 'D' Division.
 " " Deane, 'A' Division.
 Inspector J. F. Burnett, Veterinary Surgeon.

I am again able to report that the condition of the Territories from a police point of view is satisfactory.

In my last annual report I called your attention to the largely increased demands on the force, and the difficulty I found in meeting them. This year these difficulties have been emphasized. The continued development of the country, the increase of population, the settlement of remote districts, many new towns that have sprung up, and the construction of new railways have greatly added to our work. In the train of the immigration has come a number of the criminal class, which, though not large, will probably increase.

The new settlers are principally from foreign countries, a great number being from the United States. The American settler is much impressed by the fair and impartial administration of justice. He finds a constabulary force such as he has not been accustomed to, but the advantages of which he is quick to acknowledge, and a country free from all lawlessness and enjoying liberty without license.

The European sees no novelty, but he quickly learns that there is no oppression, and that his best friends and advisers are the constables of the force. I cannot well exaggerate the admirable work done by the members of the force among these immigrants who, speaking a foreign language, of an alien race, and unaccustomed to our laws, require timely advice and careful guidance.

The expenditure on the North-west Mounted Police is large, but as a factor in the peaceful settlement of this great territory, I think it can well be considered as capital invested, the benefits of which will be reaped by posterity, when the force has disappeared and its work been forgotten.

To one who is unacquainted with the country it is difficult to convey any adequate idea of the labour involved in policing such a vast country and carrying out the multifarious duties imposed on us. As an instance of this I may mention the work done by Corporal Field last winter. He is stationed at Fort Chipewyan, Athabaska District. He was informed that a man had gone violently insane at Hay River, three hundred and fifty miles from his post. He proceeded there with dog train, accompanied by an interpreter only, and brought the unfortunate man, who was a raving maniac, back to Fort Chipewyan, and thence escorted him to Fort Saskatchewan, travelling a total distance of thirteen hundred miles with dogs, and occupying forty-four days on the journey. This is not an isolated instance. It represents the work of Inspector West and his men in the northern country.

In considering the work of the force, I would ask you to remember the load of extraneous duties placed upon it. The Departments of Justice, Agriculture, Customs and Interior freely avail themselves of our assistance. I quite recognize that the Government business should be treated as a whole. All that I ask is that due credit should be given us for this work in considering the value of the Mounted Police to the country.

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, 1902 :—

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	6	3	2	1	{ 2 acquitted. 1 died insane. 1 manslaughter, 10 yrs. 1 imp't for life, crime committed 1894. 1 executed, crime committed 1901.
Attempt to murder.....	3		3		
Accessory after the fact of murder.....	2		2		
Threatening to kill.....	1		1		
Shooting with intent.....	4	3	1		
Assault.....	196	150	44	2	
Assault, aggravated.....	14	12	2		
Assault, indecent.....	5	3	2		
Rape and attempted rape.....	10	6	4		
Seduction.....	4	2	1	1	
Attempted suicide.....	1		1		
Miscellaneous.....	1	1			
Leaving dangerous holes open.....	1		1		
Refusing to support wife and family.....	2		1	1	
Bigamy.....	3		2	1	
Shooting and wounding.....	4	3		1	
Intimidation.....	2	2			
Pointing firearms.....	4	4			1 conviction quashed.
Offences against property—					
Stealing registered mail.....	3	2	1		
Theft.....	233	128	100	5	{ 2 not found. 1 jumped bail.
Highway robbery.....	1	1			
Safe robbery.....	1		1		
Horse stealing.....	74	38	35	1	
Burglary.....	10	5	3	2	
Miscellaneous.....	11	3	8		
Killing or wounding cattle or horses.....	6	4	2		

CRIME—Continued.

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against property—Con.					
Cattle stealing	19	4	12	3	
Cattle frauds	3		3		
Receiving stolen property	2	2			
House-breaking to commit indictable offence	13	8	3	2	
False pretenses	20	5	14	1	
Forgery	9	4	5		
Fraud	14	4	8	2	{ 1 not found. 1 waived extradition.
Defacing brands	2	2			
Trespass	1	1			
Damaging property	31	28	3		
Dogs worrying cattle	1	1	1		
Forcible entry	1		1		
Cruelty to animals	9	6	3		
Bringing stolen property into Canada	2		1		1 not found.
Killing dogs	6	3	3		
Offences against public order—					
Carrying concealed weapons	9	9			
Contempt of court	2	2			
Discharging firearms	2	2			
Challenge to prize fight (principal)	1	1			
Prize fighting	4	4			
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons	3	1	2		
Miscellaneous	5	4	1		
Carrying loaded firearms	8	8			
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	100	90	10		
Drunk and disorderly and creating disturbance	381	367	14		
Nuisance	2	2			
Inmate of house of ill-fame	4	4			
Keeper " "	7	7			
Frequenter " "	9	9			
Insulting language	6	5		1	
Using threatening language	2	1	1		
Unnatural offence	2	1	1		
Defamatory libel	1	1			
Indecency	10	5	5		
Incest	1	1			
Concealment of birth	1		1		
Carnally knowing girl under 14	5	2	3		1 Jury disagreed
Slander	1		1		
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	77	59	18		
Indian drunks	111	96	15		
Cutting and removing timber off reserve	5	2	2	1	
Desertion from Indian school	3	3			Sent back to school.
Drunk on reserve	69	55	14		
Holding dance	9	9			
Liquor in possession	14	11	3		
Having liquor on reserve	4	2	2		
Trespassing "	1	1			
Offences against Railway Act—					
Stealing rides	8	4	4		
Breaking switch locks	1	1			
Misleading justice—					
Perjury	3		3		
Corruption and disobedience—					
Escaping from custody	11	10		1	
Obstructing peace officer	11	7		4	
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—					
Master and servants	112	84	28		
Quarantine	34	28	5	1	
Herd	1			1	
Game ordinance	18	17	1		
Hide "	1	1			
Sunday observance	32	27	5		

CRIME—*Concluded.*

	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Waiting Trial.	Remarks.
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—<i>Con.</i>					
Prairie fires	28	20	8		
Liquor ordinance	50	36	14		
Insanity	28	22	6		
Miscellaneous	13	7	6		
Trespass	1		1		
Village ordinance	1	1			
Stock	3	1	2		
Pound	6	4	2		
Health	8		1	7	
Fisheries	6	6			
Illegally practising medicine	4	4			
Hawkers and pedlars	7	7			
Gambling	8	8			
Stray animals	12	11	1		
Brand	1		1		
Drunk while interdicted	14	14			
Animal contagious diseases	1		1		
Total	2,017	1,520	457	40	

COMPARATIVE Statement of Crime between 1901 and 1902, under general headings.

	1902.	1901.
Offences against the person	263	253
" property	472	343
" public order	34	16
" the Customs Act		3
" religion and morals	532	540
" Indian Act	293	214
" Railway Act	9	54
Misleading justice	3	5
Corruption and disobedience	22	19
Offences against N. W. T. ordinances	389	299
Total	2,017	1,746

One thousand five hundred and twenty convictions were made in the 2,017 cases entered, an increase of 271 cases, and 270 convictions over last year. Seventy-five per cent of the cases entered resulted in convictions.

This table does not give the total number of cases in the Territories, as we have no record of those in municipalities which have their own police. It includes, however, all indictable offences where the accused have been committed for trial.

The increase in crime over last year is among offences against property, breaches of the Indian Act, and in cases brought under the North-west Territories Ordinances.

Serious offences against the person are remarkably few. Six charges of murder are entered. The following are the cases :—

Rex vs. Tom Lamac, an Indian who murdered another Indian near Fort Qu'Appelle seven years ago. He was arrested in Idaho, U.S., brought back to Regina, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life.

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Rex vs. Bullock. This crime was committed in 1901, but the accused was tried, and executed this year.

Rex vs. Scouton. Convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years.

Rex vs. Johnson. Tried and acquitted. As the accused had confessed the crime I am not aware of the cause of acquittal.

Rex vs. Grechek. Tried and acquitted. The jury found provocation.

Rex vs. Buckell. The accused was violently insane, and died shortly after arrest in Fort Saskatchewan guard room.

Offences against property show an increase of 129 cases. Theft alone has increased by 50 per cent.

Horse and cattle stealing still continue to be the most difficult classes of crimes we have to deal with. There are 38 convictions this year for horse stealing, as against ten last year.

Some of the officers commanding again refer to the reluctance on the part of ranchers and settlers to give us that assistance which we must have if we are to cope with these crimes successfully.

The increase in horse stealing is due to the great demand for horses all over the country, the readiness with which the stolen property can be profitably disposed of, and facilities for committing the crime.

In several cases, notably the Martin case, the thieves were professional Montana horse thieves, operating along the boundary. This year we have given this special attention, and with a good deal of success. We have been in constant communication and co-operation with the Montana officials, and have received from them valuable information and assistance. The boundary line is an effective bar to the effective pursuit of horse thieves. If closely pressed by our patrols, they cross the line, and are safe from further pursuit.

Offences against the North-west Ordinance have increased 40 per cent. The number of convictions under the Prairie Fire Ordinance is double the number of last year.

The force has shown energy and activity in dealing with crime and I have received but very few complaints of negligence.

In July, I introduced a system of crime reports which has been markedly successful. The officers commanding districts are now better able to supervise, and keep track of the criminal work. The Commissioner is constantly in touch with the criminal work which is being done, can see that no cases are lost sight of, and that the members of the force who do good work, get the credit for it. At the date of this report there are forty accused persons awaiting trial before the Supreme Court.

THE INDIANS.

The general behaviour of the Indians is very good. I again have to call your attention to the increase of offences under the Indian Act. Convictions for drunkenness have increased by forty-two. There were fifty-nine convictions for supplying liquor to Indians.

Several among the convicted were license holders under the Liquor License Ordinance. A conviction of a licensee under this ordinance is entered against the license, and on a second or third conviction his license is cancelled. I think an amendment of the Liquor License ordinance desirable, making a conviction under the Indian Act count in the same way.

The Indians are, as far as the police are concerned, very easily managed. We employ a number of them as scouts and they render valuable service.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

AGRICULTURE.

All the work of the quarantine branch of this department is still confided to us. There is one veterinary surgeon and ten qualified veterinary staff sergeants almost constantly employed at this duty. The large importation of stock, owing to the development of the country, has greatly increased the work.

A veterinary surgeon is permanently stationed at each of the following points for the examination of stock :—

North Portal, Wood Mountain, Maple Creek and Coutts. During the summer months their services are always required and they have no time for other duties. The prevalence of glanders in certain parts of Assiniboia and Alberta has required a great deal of attention, and during the shipping season in the ranching district the veterinary staff can scarcely keep up with the work.

The chief veterinary inspector has expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which the work has been performed and freely acknowledges that it is a most economical arrangement for his department.

INDIAN.

Escorts for treaty money and to attend payments to the Indians have been furnished. Detachments are stationed on the Blood, Peigan, Blackfeet, Sarcee and Pelly agencies, who aid the agents as required.

CUSTOMS.

During the past year we have given a good deal of assistance to the customs officials in protecting the revenue. The demand for horses has given an impetus to smuggling. A band of sixty-six horses was seized by one of our patrols. Information was given to the customs of a bold and apparently successful attempt to smuggle another large band. This is now receiving the attention of the officers of this department. We furnished assistance to seize a large band of cattle alleged to have been smuggled on the Milk River, and in another case to hold a herd of American cattle which were being taken out of the country, but on which no duty had been paid. We still collect the duties at Wood Mountain and Maple Creek.

INTERIOR.

We furnished timber patrols for Roseau River, Riding Mountain, Turtle Mountain and Moose Mountain. Where there are no agents of the department, we collect timber dues and forward applications for permits to the Crown timber office.

JUSTICE.

All our guard rooms are common jails and we hold all prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, and all prisoners committed for trial throughout the Territories, except at Regina and Prince Albert.

Owing to the inadequate accommodation and the bad state of repair of the guard room at Fort Saskatchewan, a new building was erected during the year at considerable expense.

The Justice Department allows us sixty cents per diem for the keep of each prisoner. For this we furnish the jail accommodation, food, clothing, bedding and other prisoners' supplies, medical attendance, hospital and drugs, the provosts and guards. The care of so many prisoners is a heavy responsibility and requires a large number of men. It is no doubt an economical arrangement, but the number of prisoners is increasing to such an extent that we have not adequate accommodation, particularly at Calgary, where a common jail should be built.

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A very troublesome and unpleasant duty is the care of insane persons, especially females. Our guard rooms are not arranged for the proper care of female prisoners. This has been recognized by the Justice Department, and where female prisoners have been sentenced to terms of any length in police guard rooms, they have invariably been transferred to the Regina jail. Female lunatics are, in accordance with instructions from the Attorney General's Department, North-west Territory, committed to the Regina jail. Matrons are always employed to attend female prisoners or lunatics, no matter for how short a time they may be detained.

SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed to, and released from, Mounted Police Guard Rooms' from December 1, 1901, to November 30, 1902.

	'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.	
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Nov. 30, 1901.....	9	5	5	12	22	*	12	3	68	*Prisoners go to Prince Albert jail.
Total number of prisoners received.....	127	50	29	190	228	...	99	56	779	
Total number of prisoners discharged.....	108	35	20	180	208	...	91	53	695	
Executed.....							1		1	
Died awaiting trial.....							1		1	
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on Nov. 30, 1902.....	19	15	9	10	20	.....	6	3	82	

There were twenty more prisoners received this year than last year. Three prisoners escaped the police guard rooms during the year. One was recaptured in a few hours, another surrendered himself, and the third, who was in the police hospital at the time suffering from diphtheria, has not yet been recaptured. He was a short term prisoner, and the surgeon considered it advisable not to place an escort in the same room. Prison discipline has been well maintained, the prisoners, as a rule, give no trouble.

QUARANTINE.

Small-pox and other contagious and infectious diseases, have been prevalent in many portions of the territories. The work of stamping out these diseases has fallen principally on the police, and although an unpleasant, and sometimes dangerous duty, it has been performed cheerfully.

Dr. Patterson, who is in charge of the small-pox outbreak for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has written to me as follows:—

'In establishing and maintaining quarantine, purchasing and supplying rations, the services of the mounted police have been invaluable.'

STRENGTH ON NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

	Officers.	Sergts. Major.	Staff-Sergts.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables and Buglers.	Scouts, Inter-preters and Special Con-stables.	Total.	Horses.		Total.	Ponies.	Mules.	Grand Total.	Dogs.
									Saddle.	Team.					
N.W. Territories.....	37	7	35	23	33	268	59	462	208	157	365	31	...	396	....
Yukon Territory.....	17	2	7	13	18	194	39	290	22	32	54	....	1	55	140
Total	54	9	42	36	51	462	98	752	230	199	419	31	1	451	140

The total strength of the force is five less than last year. In the North-west Territories there are eight districts, each with division headquarters. There are seventy-nine permanent detachments, and one hundred and fifty-six officers and men permanently employed on detached duty.

The proposal of the Grand Trunk Railway to build through the Peace River country, is sure to attract to that district in the immediate future, a lot of people seeking for the best locations. The police work is steadily increasing. We ought to increase our strength there, and establish a new police district, with headquarters for the present, at Fort Chipewyan. Two of the districts, in the organized territories could be combined into one, thus releasing the staff for the new district in the north. The northern trade is steadily increasing. Detachments ought to be stationed on Mackenzie River.

Last year I referred to the depredations committed by American whalers who have been wintering for many years on the Arctic coast, in Canadian territory. It is alleged that they have discontinued doing so. Whether this is so or not, one or two detachments on the Mackenzie would keep us in touch with that country, and prevent a recurrence of their depredations. The extension will require more men. I find it difficult to meet the demands at present, and I have not been able to place detachments in districts where they are required. It is more necessary now to effectively patrol the boundary line, than at any previous time.

The drain on the force during the past three years has been excessive. Two hundred and fifty-six officers and men have served for varying periods in South Africa. Two hundred and fifty-one officers and men have been transferred from the North-west Territory to the Yukon. Five hundred and one recruits have been engaged during that period. These figures show what a strain has been thrown on the force.

RECRUITING..

One hundred and thirty-seven recruits were engaged during the year. With few exceptions, they have turned out very good men.

WASTAGE.

The wastage in the territories during the year has been heavy, and is as follows :—

Time expired	10
Purchased	31
Invalid	14
Free discharges (in South Africa).....	7
Dismissed	10
Discharged as inefficient.....	2
Deserted	6
Died	1
Total	81

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The reasons given for purchasing were as follows:—

Recruits under three months	5
Married, or to get married	7
To engage in business	4
On account of urgent private affairs	7
To take up appointment in North-west Government	1
Unknown reasons	7
<hr/>	
Total	31

With regard to desertions, three were recruits who had only joined a few days, another was a recruit on temporary duty at a boundary detachment, another was on leave, and the last deserted because through carelessness he allowed an important prisoner to escape from custody.

The invalids of the Yukon Territory are included in the number shown. All invalids are discharged from headquarters.

A member of the force, with his fixed and certain income, free clothing, rations, quarters and medical attendance, his small outlay, his certainty of advancement, should he possess the necessary energy and qualifications, and a liberal pension at the end of twenty years' service, is much better off than the average person.

His work, though at times arduous and dangerous, is free from the monotonous routine of a soldier's, or even a civilian's life. During the course of his service, he may find himself on the boundary, in the great unexplored north, or in the far distant Yukon Territory.

In barracks, he is provided with free reading and recreation rooms. Canteens are established, which provide all his wants at reasonable prices, and the profits of which are expended for his amusement. All fines inflicted, and the pay of deserters, go into a fund which is expended in awards for good service, providing reading material, and generally for his benefit.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Four officers and thirty-one non-commissioned officers and men were granted leave to join the Canadian Mounted Rifles. Inspector Macdonell, D.S.O., was selected to command the 5th Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles. Four staff sergeants and one sergeant were granted commissions.

CORONATION CONTINGENT.

The detachment to represent the force at the coronation of His Majesty, consisted of twenty-four non-commissioned officers and constables, under the command of Inspector Cartwright, D.S.O. They were selected from every division. The reports I received of their conduct and appearance were very gratifying.

Unfortunately the detachment returned to Canada without having had the honour of taking part in the coronation, owing to the postponement. Regimental Sergeant Major Knight and Sergeant Richardson, V.C., were selected to return to England, and had the honour of riding with the colonial escort in the coronation procession. Coronation medals were issued to all members of the original contingent.

TRAINING.

The drill and training of the force has been carried on under difficulties. There is very little time available. Most of the men are on detached duty, or constantly employed, or necessarily engaged at work which must be done.

The thorough training of the recruits at the depot is more than ever required. Both the riding and foot drill instructors were allowed to go to South Africa, leaving the instructional staff at the depot disorganized. I was obliged to send the drafts to the Yukon only partially trained. I hope this will be obviated in future.

ARMS.

The force is now armed with the Winchester carbine, with the exception of 'D' and 'K' divisions, which are armed with the Lee-Metford carbine, and with the Enfield revolver. Both carbines and revolvers are worn out, and I am glad to be able to report that the department has decided to re-arm the whole force with modern weapons.

A board of officers was assembled in June to report upon whether the Ross rifle, which is an invention of Sir Charles Ross, was suitable for adoption in the force.

Mr. Cecil Paddon, representing Sir Charles Ross, submitted for trial two rifles, one with 28-inch barrel, and one with 25-inch barrel, the action being the same in both. The essential difference between the Ross rifle and the Lee-Metford, used in the Imperial service, is in the bolt action. In the Ross the bolt is withdrawn, and closed by a straight pull, whereas in the Lee-Metford the bolt is revolved through a quarter circle, either in opening or closing. Both have the same barrel and use the same ammunition.

On the second day of the trial the shorter rifle was put out of action by the breaking of the shoe. As the board considered that the short rifle was more suitable for our use, Mr. Paddon was requested to obtain another rifle with certain changes which seemed desirable in the position of the back sight, and without casing on the barrel. On receipt of the new sample the trials were proceeded with. Comparisons were made with the Winchester carbine, Lee-Metford and Mauser rifles.

THE BOARD.

The Board recommended that the Ross rifle, of which the following is a description should be adopted, but that certain minor alterations should be made in the sealed pattern.

Length of heel of butt to muzzle	3 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Length of barrel	25 "
Distance between fore and back sights	20 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
Length of stock	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight	7 lbs. 8 oz.

As compared with other magazine rifles, its superiority in rapidity of fire was very marked. This was due to two reasons, first, that the magazine could be exhausted without removing the rifle from the shoulder, whether in the standing, kneeling or prone position; and in the second place to the quickness with which the magazine can be charged. The bottom plate of the magazine, which is actuated by a spring, can be depressed by the left hand and the cartridges dropped in.

The facility in loading is increased by the method adopted of packing the cartridges in paper boxes, each containing five. The cover of the box is readily detached, and the contents emptied into the magazine.

The 'Ross' action was also commended for its strength, the few parts, the ease with which it could be stripped and parts reassembled without the use of tools, the strength of the extractor, and the duplicate arrangement of the sear, whereby, if the spring is broken, the action can still be used.

The balance of the rifle is perfect. The wood work of stock and forearm is continuous as in the Mauser, adding materially to the strength of the weapon. There is no projecting magazine, as in the Lee-Metford. It can, therefore, be carried on the horn of our saddle, which for our patrol duty is an advantage, as experience has shown us that there is the least fatigue to man and horse when carried in that position. The board was thoroughly satisfied with the accuracy of the arm.

To sum up its advantages. It is light, handy, well balanced and accurate. Before finally adopting, I recommend that it should be tested during cold weather to ascertain if the action will work easily when the temperature is very low.

No selection has yet been made of a new revolver. There are many improved patterns, and I think samples of those most likely to suit us should be secured. From these no doubt one could be selected which will be satisfactory.

From a police point of view the revolver is our most important weapon, and great care should be taken in the selection. New equipment will be necessary, as our bando-

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liers and belts are arranged for the ammunition now in use. The leather of those now in use is old and perished. Even if not rearmed, new equipment would have been necessary in a few years.

TARGET PRACTICE.

A very keen interest was taken in the rifle and revolver shooting in all divisions. Two hundred and fifty-one men completed the practice, and the average of the shooting with the carbine was high, being 58 per cent. The revolver shooting was not so good. With new weapons I hope to see a great improvement.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery is in good order, and is quite sufficient for our requirements.

HARNESS.

New harness is required, and I hope will be supplied this coming year.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in excellent shape. Several heavy wagons and double and single buckboards of a new pattern, were purchased. They have been found satisfactory. Our requirements for the year are not large.

UNIFORM.

The quality of the uniform supplied has been very good, with the exception of a consignment of pea jackets. These were returned to the contractor.

RATIONS.

The rations have been excellent, and the contractors have filled their contracts satisfactorily. There has been a marked advance in the cost of beef, which is higher now than for ten years.

FORAGE.

The hay has been of good quality, and the price paid for this year is below the average.

Oats have been of good quality, well filled and clean. The average price is the lowest for ten years.

HORSES.

The strength is fifty-nine less than last year. Twenty horses and four ponies were purchased.

Transferred to the Yukon	18
Cast and sold	53
Died	7
Destroyed	6

The average price realized by the sale of cast horses was \$48.88, \$16.38 more than last year. This fairly indicates the demand for horses in the territories. The health of the horses has been very good.

The loss by death was very small, and was due to unpreventable causes. Two died from typhoid fever at Red Deer, a district where the disease was prevalent, one was accidentally strangled, and four from diseases of the internal organs.

Six were destroyed—two contracted glanders on detachment, through being placed in an infected stable, four were the result of accidents.

There has been no disease in police stables. There are a number of horses worn out which should be cast.

I require 100 remounts the coming year to place the force in an efficient condition.

BARRACKS.

Many repairs and improvements have been made, but it must be borne in mind that the buildings are old and require constant attention.

New officers' quarters are needed at Regina and Calgary, the posts at Lethbridge and Fort Saskatchewan require repainting; stone foundations should be placed under the buildings at Maple Creek and Lethbridge.

At Battleford extensive changes and repairs are necessary to put the post in a creditable shape.

New detachment buildings should be erected at Gleichen, Banff and Pinto Horse Butte.

Comfortable quarters were built at Lesser Slave Lake.

HEALTH.

The health of the force has been very good. Fourteen were invalided during the year, due either to accident, or diseases contracted before joining.

Civilian examining surgeons have not always been as careful as they should have been.

Only one death occurred, Constable Beaumont, at Calgary. He was a very efficient member of the force, and his death was much regretted by his comrades.

The medical work has been efficiently performed.

Assistant Surgeon Bell, who performs the double duty of post surgeon and senior surgeon of the force, has rendered most efficient service.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The general conduct and discipline has been satisfactory. Ten men were dismissed in most cases on account of drunkenness, or for offences committed while drunk. There were sixteen dismissals in the North-west Territories and Yukon Territory, as against twenty-seven last year.

Sobriety must be the rule for all ranks, else the confidence of the public cannot be maintained, nor the duties of the force performed.

I regret to have to record the death of Superintendent Howe, who died at Macleod on August 17 last. During his twenty-three years in the force he had served in every rank, from constable to superintendent. He was an excellent officer, a good comrade and a loyal friend.

I cannot close the report without referring to the Mounted Police Officers' Pension Bill, passed at the last session of Parliament.

Its generous provisions are much appreciated. The officers promoted from the ranks profit largely by it, in that their service in the ranks is reckoned as service for pension. I venture to convey to you the thanks of the force for having introduced and carried the bill through Parliament.

I have received loyal support from all ranks during the year. The officers commanding divisions and districts have performed their duties in an efficient manner. The Assistant Commissioner and the headquarters staff have rendered most valuable assistance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Commissioner.

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APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING
'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, November 30, 1902.

The Commissioner,
N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the report of 'A' Division for the year ended November 30, 1902.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Having assumed command of this division as lately as October, I am, from personal knowledge, not in a position to say much about the district.

I relieved Supt. Primrose, who had held command since July, vice Supt. Moffatt

There was very little snow last winter, and the cattle, particularly to the north of the Cypress hills, ran down in condition. The spring was wet and cold, and the grass was unusually late in starting to grow. When it did start, however, it furnished abundant feed and hay. The hay crop has been very fine.

There have been 11,768 sheep imported from Montana this year, as against 8,552 in 1901, and cattlemen are complaining that the sheep are eating them out. I understand that one of the homestead inspectors has been investigating the matter for the consideration of his department.

In February and March there were several reports of losses among cattle from wolves. At Ten Mile the ranchers clubbed together and offered a bounty of \$25 per head for any wolves killed in that district. A high bounty has its drawbacks in that it induces fraud. In Montana, where the bounty is \$15, the main difficulty is in preventing a head from being presented for payment more than once.

On the night of August 15, a collision occurred on the railway here. A freight train which was standing on the siding, was too long for all the cars to be accommodated on it and two or three of them abutted on the main line. Another freight train passed and ran into the projecting cars which were necessarily smashed up and their contents destroyed.

While the wreckage was being cleared away, the dead body of a man was found who had evidently been stealing a ride. The corpse was recognized as that of one H. Gibson.

There was no local coroner here, and no inquest was held.

On November 3 it was reported that one John Martin, had accidentally shot himself at a place where he was working, about four miles distant. Inspector Starnes went out with the coroner and brought in the body. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned. The only witness of the occurrence was H. C. Smith, who was working with Martin. Some swans were passing over head, and Martin took hold of his rifle by the muzzle and drew it towards him, with the result that he died in a very few minutes.

Cases of infectious diseases among cattle have been fully reported upon to the Department of Agriculture, by Dr. Hargrave and S. Sergt. Coristine, Veterinary Surgeons.

In the month of April there were three deaths here from diphtheria, which was supposed to have been imported from the Crow's Nest railway. A little later a patient came in from Crane Lake, and other cases were reported from Swift Current. Prompt measures checked the spread of the disease.

Small-pox made its appearance at Medicine Hat in the month of October—the first patients were an Indian child and two squaws, who were duly placed in quarantine.

On the 29th idem, a ranch hand, who had been working with a round-up at Langevin, was also taken into quarantine, suffering from the disease, and the round-up party was isolated and kept under observation until it was pronounced that all danger was passed—but another case broke out subsequently.

CRIME.

The following is a classified summary of cases entered and disposed of during the past year:—

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, with- drawn or not tried.	Waiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	18	13	5		
Drunk and disorderly	56	56			
Keeping house of ill-fame	5	5			
Frequenting house of ill-fame	1	1			
Offences against public order—					
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2			
Offences against the person—					
Wounding by shooting	1			1	
Assault	10	7	2		1 awaiting decision.
Attempted suicide	1		1		
Offences against property—					
Theft	26	10	9	5	1 withdrawn; 2 not found.
Horse stealing	5		3	2	
Cattle stealing	5		4	1	
Fraud	2	1	1		1 not found.
Forgery	1	1			
Bringing stolen property into Canada	1				Not found.
Burglary	2		1	1	
Housebreaking	1			1	
Mischief	2	1	1		1 withdrawn.
Cruelty to animals	1				Decision reserved.
Offences against Indian Act—					
Drunken Indians	4	4			
Supplying liquor to Indians	4	2	2		
Offences against Railway Act—					
Stealing rides	4	1	2		1 withdrawn.
Offences against N. W. Ordinances—					
Liquor license	6	6			
Estray animals	4	4			
Prairie fire	6	3	2		1 withdrawn.
Master and servant	13	8	2		3 settled out of court.
Insane person	1	1			
Public health	7			7	Galicians still in quarantine for small-pox.

The large number of cases shown as awaiting trial is accounted for by the fact that the sitting of the Supreme Court here was adjourned from the 4th November until the 15th December.

Some of the prisoners in custody will have been awaiting trial for three months and a half and upwards by the time the trial takes place.

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ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

From the month of June until the middle of October, the date of its removal, a police patrol enforced the sheep quarantine at Swift Current—the final precaution being the burning of the range.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

The work of an out-port has, as heretofore, been carried out here under the port of Lethbridge, so far as it has concerned horses, cattle, &c., coming into Canada by trail from Montana. The duty on goods imported by railway has been collected at Moose Jaw. An agitation has arisen to have a customs officer stationed here so that the entire work of an out-port may be carried out in the village, which threatens to incorporate itself.

The difficulties in the way of the efficient performance of customs duty by an isolated sub-collector are as well appreciated by the Customs Department as by myself, so that it is unnecessary for me to say more.

The stock entered at this out-port during the year number 2,014 horses, 2,997 cattle and 11,768 sheep. The new settlers appear to be of a substantial desirable class.

INDIANS.

There are none but non-treaty Indians in this district.

An Indian named To-To has been awaiting trial since middle of August on a serious charge of being armed and stealing from the house of a settler.

DETACHMENTS.

The strength and composition of detachments in 'A' Division are as follows:—

Place.	S. Sergt.	Sergt.	Corpl.	Const.	Horses.	
					Saddle.	Team.
Maple Creek Village.....			1		1	
Medicine Hat.....		1		2	3	
Swift Current.....				1	1	
Medicine Lodge.....	1			2	3	2
Ten Mile.....				3	3	2
East End.....				2	2	2
	1	1	1	10	13	6

The detachment at Farwell has been disestablished, as the traffic has become diverted to another trail which enters Canada at the west end of the Old-man-on-his-back and passes Davis' lake at the east end.

All the detachments are too far from the frontier (from 25 to 30 miles) to have any accurate knowledge of what is going on there from day to day. Representations have been made that American cattle and horses are systematically pastured and bred in Canada, and it is certain that horses are taken off the prairie and worked without the owner's knowledge or consent, and then turned loose when they have served their purpose.

I am endeavouring to impress upon settlers generally the value of the Estray Animals Ordinance, a due enforcement of which will tend to abate the trouble. Quite lately we obtained a conviction under this ordinance at Medicine Hat, and in a second case the defendant, who had been summoned before the same magistrate, failed to put in an appearance and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

STRENGTH OF DIVISION.

The actual strength of the division at this date is 33 of all ranks. This number includes two special constables and two sick non-com. officers. In Supt. Moffatt's report of last year I see the strength then was 40. A decrease of 7 in so small a total, means that some necessary work has to be left to chance opportunities of performing it.

HORSES.

The actual strength in horses now is 33, a decrease of 14 from last year's number, and the number is unquestionably insufficient. There is not a four-horse team in the division, and teams of that nature are as much required here as elsewhere, and as in former years.

There seems to be a difficulty in procuring horses locally. I was given to understand when I came here that horse owners could obtain better prices with less trouble from outside buyers than from the police. The inference I drew at the time was that the police ought to buy every horse that an owner might take the trouble to show whether suitable or not.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddles are, comparatively speaking, new, with a few exceptions, and are sufficient for our requirements.

The harness, except one light double set and one single set, is in very poor condition. It requires to be thoroughly overhauled and some of it condemned. One set of double light lead harness is required, to complete a double wheel set now in use, besides one heavy set of four-horse harness and one strong set of single harness for buckboard use.

TRANSPORT.

We have sufficient transport for our immediate use, and it is in fairly good order. Three double buckboards will, however, require to be replaced at no distant date.

FORAGE.

Messrs. Dixon Bros., who held the contract to supply oats last year, did not tender this year. They told me that the business of acting as middlemen to the farmers was not worth the trouble, and that the latter should make their own contracts.

The prices submitted, in the tenders sent in, were unusually high and as such the tenders were all rejected.

The hay is of capital quality.

HEALTH.

The health of the division is as good as might be expected amongst a number of healthy, able-bodied young men. There is just enough exception here and there to prove the rule.

TARGET PRACTICE.

It appears not to have been possible hitherto to carry out the annual target practice, and sundry men are being exercised now from day to day as weather and opportunities offer. High winds have so far prejudicially affected such little practice as has taken place.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

I find that some extensive and much needed repairs to the barrack buildings here have been authorized, and a considerable quantity of lumber, fence posts, rails, &c., has

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been ordered from a firm doing business at Moyie, B.C. So far the lumber has not been delivered, and I am unable to hear anything of it. In despair at not receiving any reply from the Moyie firm, I am now endeavouring to obtain quotations from Fernie, B.C.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On January 13, a prairie fire was started by a Canadian Pacific Railway engine about two miles east of the village, but it was put out before any great damage was done.

In April, there were several prairie fires but they did little harm with the exception of one which started on the north side of the railway near Dunmore and which, burning in a north-easterly direction, destroyed a large quantity of feed. Sheep-owners were the principal sufferers from this fire, the origin of which could not be traced

A fire started on September 29, between Medicine Lodge and Ten Mile detachments in a mysterious way. It was supposed to have originated from a shod horse having struck a flint and ignited the grass. Settlers and police put it out before it had done much damage.

Early in October, prairie fire smoke was discernible from Maple Creek in various directions and the air was full of it until heavy rain on the 9th and 10th put out the fires and cleared the air. One of these fires, at Gull Lake, was said by a railway engineer to have been started by a locomotive, but the origin of another large fire about fifteen miles distant could not be traced at all.

DECORATION.

Sergeant Major Richards was presented at a full dress parade here in October with a medal for distinguished conduct in the field in South Africa.

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

R. BURTON DEANE,
Supt. Commanding 'A' Division.

DISTRIBUTION, NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Actg. Asst. Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.			Remarks.
										Sad. die.	Team.	Total.	
Maple Creek	1	1	1	2	3	10	2	20	7	9	16	1 Corporal attached from Depot.	
Medicine Hat				1		2		3	3		3		
Swift Current						1		1	1		1		
Medicine Lodge				1		2		3	3	2	5		
Ten Mile						3		3	3	2	5		
East End						2		2	2	2	4		
Town Station					1	1		1	1	1	1		
Letbridge					1			1				Sick in Galt Hospital. Maimed, dislocated arm.	
Regina					1			1					
Totals	1	1	1	3	2	5	20	2	35	20	15	35	

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH,
COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, December 1, 1902.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of 'C' Division and the district under my command for the year ended November 30, 1902.

Inspector F. J. A. Demers left Battleford for South Africa, in December last, and consequently I was without an officer until the arrival here of Inspector T. McGinnis, in May of this year.

Veterinary Staff Sergeant Tracy was transferred from the division, last April, and up to date no veterinary surgeon has been appointed to take his place.

Sergeant Richardson, V.C., having been selected as one of the members of the Coronation contingent, left in May to join the party assembling in Regina.

Corporal Carson was given a year's leave for the purpose of joining the 2nd C.M.R., proceeding to South Africa. This N.C.O. had previously served in South Africa with the 1st C.M.R.

Another member of the division who had previously served with the latter corps, Constable Leach, was also given leave to join the 5th C.M.R.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The district generally is in a prosperous condition; the crops have been good, and the hay season was blessed with fine weather, and a large crop of excellent quality was secured.

The freighters also have been fully employed; not only in bringing in the usual local supplies, but in carrying the iron and machinery required for the erection of the new steel bridge now in course of construction over the Battle River at this point.

Many new settlers have come into the district, and a large quantity of C.P.R. land has been sold. A number of homesteads have also been taken up by others who propose to enter into possession next spring. Everything points to a large influx of fresh-comers into the district in the near future.

The prospective railway did not enter the district as I anticipated in my last report, although several survey parties have been at work in the neighbourhood, but it is hoped by the residents here, that building to this point will commence next spring, and with its advent there is no doubt that an era of enhanced prosperity will set in.

I am glad to say that the Doukhobors in the district are doing well. They had good crops, both of hay and grain, and judging from the appearance of their villages and homes I should say that they are in a contented, thriving and prosperous condition. Happily, up to the present time, they do not seem to have been affected by the same 'craze' as those further east, and as far as I am able to judge from reports made to me I do not think that they will be.

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.

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PATROLS.

Owing to the weakness of the division and the small number of men available for the duty, due to absence of non-commissioned officers and men in South Africa and with the Coronation contingent, it was found impracticable to carry out any organized system of patrols. Each detachment, however, patrolled the different sub-districts, and patrols were made from headquarters in various directions from time to time, but always with some definite police work in view. This was the best that could be accomplished during the year under the circumstances.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

An escort was detailed and took the Indian Treaty money to Onion Lake; the Battleford agent did not ask for an escort.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been good.

DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Dismounted and arm drill was carried on during the year at such times as men were available.

Carbine and revolver practices were carried out by all the available men in the post during the months of September and October last. The shooting was fair considering the poor condition of the arms, which require to be replaced by more efficient weapons.

PHYSIQUE.

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

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit is of good quality. Some issues of the new pattern uniform have been sent here and been given to the men.

CHANGES.

One staff sergeant, one sergeant and three constables were re-engaged during the past year; and one recruit was engaged and sent to 'Depot.' One staff sergeant and a constable were transferred from the division, and one constable was permitted to purchase his discharge.

HEALTH.

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

DEATHS.

There were no deaths in the division proper during the past year; but I regret to have to record the demise of our late acting assistant surgeon, Dr. Blouin, who died suddenly in September last.

DESERTIONS.

There were no desertions from the division during the year.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are in good order and condition and their health has been good. No horses were cast during the year ; two, however, which were cast in 1901, were not offered for sale until October in the present year. Unfortunately one of these broke his leg a few days prior to the sale and had to be destroyed, and consequently only one horse was sold. Four horses have been transferred to 'F' division during the year.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms in use here are pretty well worn out, and it is impossible to make good shooting with them ; but as I understand that they will shortly be replaced by a modern weapon, I need say no more about them.

The ammunition is complete and in good condition.

ARTILLERY.

I have in my charge here three muzzle-loading guns ; one 9 pounder steel gun and two 7 pounder brass guns.

The 9-pounder and its carriage is in good order and fit for service ; the carriages of the 7-pounders, however, are in bad condition and unfit for further use.

The harness though old is in good order and repair, but the ammunition is unserviceable.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness of the division is very old, and the leather perished and worn out through fair wear and tear. The greater part of it has already been condemned, and a complete new equipment is required to bring this Division up to a state of efficiency.

The saddlery on the other hand is in good order and sufficient for present requirements.

TRANSPORT.

The transport now is mostly new and in good condition, but more is still required, and has been asked for, to meet the requirements of the coming year.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied at this post by contract is of excellent quality. The hay was put up by two contractors in equal quantities of 50 tons, costing \$6.85 and \$7.50 per ton respectively. The contract price of oats ranges from 20c. to 22c. per bushel.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The government telegraph from Qu'Appelle to Edmonton passes through Battleford, at which latter point there is an office. There is also a telephone service between the town and the barracks ; this year to promote greater efficiency another telephone battery has been placed in the guard room in addition to the one previously in use in the orderly room.

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 water tanks in various positions in the inclosure, and as far as possible all necessary precautions are taken to prevent the outbreak of fire. Stovepipes are kept clean, and the buildings supplied with fire ladders, babcocks, fire buckets and water barrels.

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WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the post is drawn from a well, some 65 feet deep, by means of a pump driven by a windmill, which latter, however, is not very reliable owing to frequent breakages of parts of the machinery and the difficulty of getting it repaired. Since last March it has been necessary to pump water by hand, a laborious task, occupying nearly four hours daily before the necessary quantity required for use in the barracks has been procured. The windmill is at present under repair, but on account of the difficulty experienced in finding an expert to perform the work efficiently I am afraid that spring will be here again before it is once more in working order.

Up to the present time there has been no tank to hold a few days extra supply of water, and I would suggest that one be supplied to hold about one thousand gallons, as a reserve in case of breakages of the windmill, or when owing to lack of wind the latter will not work.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Last spring, owing to continued wet weather, the roads in the district were in a very bad condition, but successful efforts have been made by the North-west government to improve them, some necessary draining and grading having been effected; the old bridges also were overhauled and repairs made.

New bridges which were required on parts of the Onion Lake trail have been built, and it is now in a fairly passable condition. When the improvements which are projected over the Saskatoon road have been completed, such as the reconstruction and proper grading of the slope on the east side of the Eagle Creek, it will be in first rate condition for traffic.

A new steel bridge over the Battle River is now in course of erection, and will be finished before the river opens again in the spring. This bridge will be a great convenience to the people of Battleford and the vicinity, and an encouragement to the new settlers who are expected to arrive early next year.

FERRIES.

There is a government steam ferry which plies between the north and the south banks of the Saskatchewan River at Battleford.

A ferry has also been placed upon the North Saskatchewan River about six miles below Henrietta, which is a great convenience to the Doukhobors and other settlers in that neighbourhood, as well as the general public.

I am informed that a new one will be in operation at or near Fort Pitt in the coming spring, which will be useful to land seekers, the police and others.

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 fairly well respected and observed.

GLANDERS, LUMPY JAW, TYPHOID FEVER.

No cases of glanders or lumpy jaw have been brought to my notice during the past year; but I understand that several horses in Bresaylor settlement died from some unknown disease which may have been typhoid fever; no veterinary skill having been available, however, I was not able to have those cases diagnosed.

SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

Although Battleford is still 90 miles from a railway, yet a number of new comers, with all their stock and implements, came in during the year and have settled in various parts of the district. Many parties of delegates also were here looking over the country many of whom either purchased Canadian Pacific Railway lands or located homesteads,

to be occupied next spring. All expressed themselves as well pleased with the country and outlook, and I have no hesitation in saying that when the railway eventually runs through these parts, the country will quickly be developed, more especially as there were many Americans among the delegates and land purchasers.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

There are many ranches scattered over the various parts of the country, the owners of which seem to be well satisfied and progressive. Cattle and horses do well and are fairly free from disease; and there appear to be good openings for men with capital and energy to embark in this industry with every prospect of making a success of it.

CREAMERIES.

There is only one creamery at work in the neighbourhood at present; a private concern, the owner of which supplies the butter for the police here.

GAME.

Ducks, geese, prairie chicken, and partridges were fairly numerous during the past year. Black tailed deer and antelope are also to be found in parts; and rabbits are again on the increase.

FISHERIES.

Fish of various kinds, including whitefish and lake trout, are plentiful in certain parts, especially at Jackfish Lake and in the waters near Onion Lake. The police render every assistance in carrying out the fishery laws when called upon to do so.

RAILWAYS.

At present there is no railway in my district nearer than Saskatoon, some 90 miles from here; but it is hoped that this drawback will be remedied in the near future.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the division cannot yet be said to be in an efficient state, although there has been an improvement since my last report; much, however, still requires to be done to put it in the condition in which it should be.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

We have nearly all that we need in the way of barrack furniture, but iron cots are still required, as the ones supplied to this post have been condemned as being of too weak construction to stand the wear and tear demanded of them. Everything else is complete.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BARRACKS.

The following repairs to the barrack buildings and fences have been made during the past year:—

The fence round the inclosure, which was in a very bad condition, has been thoroughly renovated by staying the posts and putting in new ones here and there where required, and I think that for the next two years at least it will be strong enough and stand well. The main gate has been removed and placed near the guard room and new posts erected, and the fence too at that part altered in conformity with the new arrangement. This has been found to be a great improvement and convenience, as previously the gate was too far (some fifty yards) from the guard room and could not be kept under proper supervision. The hay-corral fence also has been thoroughly repaired, and new posts and gate erected.

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The barrack room and mess room have been kalsomined, and plastered and repaired where necessary, and the inspector's quarters and orderly room also attended to in a similar manner. Kalsomining and plastering was done in the recreation room as well, and new wainscotting put up.

No. 1 stable has been mudded and whitewashed, and new doors put in, and the floor and feed-boxes repaired. The blacksmith's shop, one corner of which was falling out, has been stayed, logs put in place, and the whole plastered and whitewashed.

The doctor's house also was kalsomined and plastered, and put into good habitable repair. The hospital, having been converted into the doctor's quarters, is now being remodelled and partitioned to form a suitable dwelling, and the late doctor's quarters will be used as a hospital, for which purpose it is quite suitable, being large enough and in some respects more convenient than was the building formerly used for that purpose.

The buildings generally are in a dilapidated state, and require extensive repairs. When these repairs are carried out, I would strongly recommend that some of the buildings be changed so as to form a proper square, instead of being left as they now are, scattered and inconvenient.

No. 1 stable, which should be moved into line with the others, requires a new foundation and floor; the stalls too should be refitted and the siding repaired. An extension should be built at the rear for hay, oat-bin, tools, and litter shed. No. 2 stable also requires new foundations, which should be raised about three feet, and fresh ceiling; the sides and ends of the building should be strapped and plastered with lime and sand and an extension added as in No. 1. The roof too wants repairing and shingling.

The guard room should be removed to a more suitable place, and enlarged, at least 6 more cells being added, and a day room for the prisoners. Provision should also be made for three or four female prisoners. The present guard room requires new foundations and floors, and a stockade or stout board fence ought to be put up at the back of the building to inclose washroom, and latrines.

A saddle and harness room is urgently needed, which should be of such a size as to admit of a saddler's shop being at one end of it.

Other repairs and re-arrangements of the present buildings will be required when the improvements mentioned above have been carried out.

INDIANS AND HALF-BREEDS.

The conduct of the Indians in the district during the past year has been fair. Eleven cases of offences against the Indian Act were dealt with during the period under review, in eight of which cases the offenders were convicted.

CANTEEN.

A canteen is maintained at this post, which is now paying its way, but owing to the small number of men stationed here it is not the success it would otherwise be.

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by yourself this year in the first week of November. The horses also were inspected and favourably reported upon by Veterinary Surgeon, Inspector Burnett in June last.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were a number of prairie fires in the district this fall, chiefly on the south side of the Battle River, but fortunately the winds blew from the west and little damage was done beyond the burning of a few hay-stacks and fences. A large tract of prairie, however, was burned over, which will make feed for stock scarce in the early spring. The rank vegetation caused these fires to burn very fiercely, and little could be done to control them, although a party of police assisted by the settlers did succeed in coping with one of them, under favourable conditions.

Snow commenced to fall on November 3, and has lain ever since, thus putting an end to any apprehensions of further danger from prairie fires.

MILEAGE.

The total number of miles travelled by the horses of the division during the year was 48,658.

CRIME.

I am glad to say that there have been no serious cases of crime in this district during the year, as a glance at the summary hereunder will show. All those that have come under the notice of the police have been promptly dealt with.

Two committed cases held over from last year were tried before Judge McGuire at the sittings of the Supreme Court held here in January last. One was a charge of 'wounding with intent to kill,' the jury, however, returning a verdict of 'unlawful wounding.' The other was a case of 'false pretenses.' The prisoners in both cases were convicted and sentenced.

Only one case has been sent up for trial this year, that against Henry Ducharme, a convicted prisoner, of breaking away from lawful custody.

The principal crimes that have been committed in this district are offences against the Indian Act, those summed up under the heading of 'vagrancy,' and petty theft.

Classified summary of cases in 'C' Division district for the year ended November 30, 1902.

Classification.	Number of Cases.	Number of Convictions.	Withdrawn, Dismissed or not Tried.	Remarks.
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	8	6	2	
Indians drunk	3	2	1	
Offences against the person—				
Assault	3	3		
Offences against property—				
Horse stealing	2	1	1	
Breach of contract	1	1		
Theft	8	7	1	
False pretences	1	1		
House breaking	2		2	
Offences against public morals—				
Vagrancy	17	13	4	
Offences against N. W. T. Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	6	5	1	
Failing to maintain family	1		1	
Entering quarantine premises	2	1	1	
Sabbath day observance	1	1		
Game ordinance	4	4		
Prairie fire ordinance	2		2	
Liquor ordinance	2	1	1	
Herd law	1		1	Not concluded.
Breaking away from lawful custody	1			1 waiting.
Totals	65	46	18	1 waiting.

INCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

Owing to an outbreak of measles at the Battleford industrial school and a few isolated cases in the town, it was necessary to establish a quarantine, which commencing in December of last year extended over a period of about six weeks.

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An epidemic of scarlet fever in April, at Saskatoon, necessitated the establishment of a quarantine there also. The disease was supposed to have been brought into the district by a family of immigrants.

In May last, it having been reported to me that small-pox was breaking out, Dr. Patterson, of the Agricultural Department, was sent here to investigate the matter, and subsequently instructed me to establish a quarantine, which lasted until the end of July. There were several cases at the Bresaylor Settlement, and one in the Eagle Hills. They were, however, mostly of a mild character, only one serious case developing, and resulting in the death of a half-breed's baby, aged a few months.

Early in June, a fatal shooting accident was reported to me as having occurred at Onion Lake. Two lads named Dufresne and Patenaude had been out shooting together, and the sudden discharge of the former's gun wounded the other lad, from the effects of which he succumbed. An inquiry was held by the J. P. at Onion Lake and the Indian agent, the result of which proved the sad event to have been a pure accident. Subsequently another investigation was held by the Crown prosecutor, his scrutiny, however, throwing no fresh light upon the circumstances.

Coronation Day, August 9, was celebrated here by the holding of a full dress parade, and a church parade. At noon on that date, a royal salute of 21 guns was fired before a numerous concourse of loyal citizens, the proceedings terminated with three cheers for His Majesty.

In conclusion I have to state that I have been well supported by my staff in carrying out the various duties that have devolved upon the division; not only in actual police matters, but in the maintenance of the different quarantines which, from time to time, it was found necessary to establish.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH, Supt.,
Commanding 'C' Division

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, December 1, 1902.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my Annual Report for the year ended November 30, 1902.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past year the condition of the district in general, has been one of steady and consistent progress. Very heavy rains in the spring and early part of the summer prevented some of the seed sown from germinating, but the magnificent weather of August and September, ripened the best average crop yet harvested. The amount of first grade wheat has never before been reached, and the yield has been fairly up to the average, from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. Barley and oats were a light crop generally, but good in sample. One farmer residing 7 miles south of the fort reaped from 3 acres 340 bushels of oats, (an average of $113\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre). Very little flax was sown, the experience of last year not being sufficiently encouraging. A very severe hail storm on August 27, caused serious damage to those farms over which it passed, but the area was very limited. The district of Stony Plain and the Sturgeon settlement suffered from this storm most, some of the hail stones were 9 x 8 inches in circumference, and killed a considerable number of pigs and chickens. Fortunately most of the farmers in the Sturgeon settlement were insured against hail. Owing to the very few mosquitoes this summer and other flies (as compared with other years) range cattle have done well, and are in excellent condition to stand the coming long winter; while their owners during the fine weather were able to put up plenty of hay for them.

The river Saskatchewan being lower than during the past few summers, some mining for gold with 'Grizzleys' has been engaged in on the bars; miners average about \$2 per diem at this industry.

The trails and roads generally are much improved. Local road work has been more thorough and permanent than heretofore, the farmers having realized from bitter experience that to dump a load of straw or willows into a mud hole does not improve matters, but makes them very much worse. Very good work has been done by the government ditcher operating under the direction of Mr. Upper on the trail running east of the Fort, the ditch dug by this dredge empties into Ross Creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile east of the Fort, and has been extended for a distance of some four and a half miles during the summer, the depth excavated in some places is 15 ft. Some idea of the amount of water drained away may be obtained from the fact that all the coal required for the dredge engine has been conveyed a ton at a time in a punt, up this veritable canal. This ditch when completed will drain some 150 to 200 square miles in area.

Another useful government ditch is in course of excavation in the Agricola settlement 6 miles south of the Fort. This ditch has been dug mostly by hand, is two miles long, and drains the low lying land about the main trail south of township 54. Two government surveyors, Messrs McLean and Laurie, have been busy in this district laying out trails, &c., round impassable lakes.

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BRIDGES.

The government has replaced most of the bridges which were washed away last year, by solid and permanent structures. A bridge gang working east and south of the Fort, from Clover Bar to Whitford (60 miles east), has built nine good bridges, costing from \$400 to \$600 apiece.

The Galicians are still proving themselves a desirable class of settlers. Their number has been augmented during the past year by some 2,000, and 345 births have been registered. Their readiness to furnish their vital statistics for registration points at once to the difference in intelligence between them and other foreigners, who were last year reported as utterly intractable in this matter. The Galician, unlike the others, fully understands that registration in Canada is a matter of protection to the individual, and not connected with such disagreeable things as oppressive taxation and compulsory military service. As a set off to the 345 births registered, only 24 deaths have occurred among them, proving in a marked way their hardiness, cleanliness and thrift. The deaths were mostly those of infants.

Good service in the way of explaining the conditions and restrictions of their new life in Canada has been rendered by the Rev. Father J. Korchinski, priest of the Russo-Orthodox Church. He, with his assistant deacon, ministered for some 9 months to the entire Galician population, with the exception of those who profess the Roman Catholic faith; unfortunately for the settlement he has been recalled to Russia, where he is to be consecrated a bishop, in recognition of his useful service both here and in Alaska. The Roman Catholics have lately succeeded in obtaining four native priests from Galicia, together with four nuns, to work in the settlements. Some considerable jealousy exists between the two communions, and careful supervision may be necessary to prevent any friction or breaches of the peace. The case of the Greek Catholic Church, mentioned in my last report as having been brought into court for judgment, has not yet been decided. The Galicians, generally, had excellent crops, and are thoroughly contented and happy in their adopted country. The new comers have already taken up land, a few by purchase, but for the most part under homestead regulations; small stores and stopping places are being built at intervals along the main trail running east, with two hotels licensed to sell liquor. Owing to doubt as to the exact line of the proposed Canadian Northern Railway, merchants and hotel keepers have erected only temporary buildings; when this important point is settled, no doubt the buildings will be improved and their stock in trade enlarged. The excellent crop harvested, together with expectation of a railway in the near future, has caused a considerable rise in the value of land in the district. The Hudson's Bay Co. hold their unimproved land at \$5.50 per acre (a rise of \$1).

The Canadian Pacific Railway have recently increased the price of their land \$1.50 per acre, now holding it at \$5. Improved land has been sold as high as \$20 per acre. Some \$1,200 worth of town lots have been sold in the village of Fort Saskatchewan, which is growing steadily, if slowly. The land within 75 miles east of the Fort is practically all taken up, and new settlers are compelled to journey further on, in the Vermilion and Vegreville districts, which are fast becoming prosperous settlements.

A laudable effort in the line of colonial defence, as urged by the Colonial Conference held in London last summer, has been the formation of local rifle associations. Where these already existed they have been re-organized and placed on a semi-military footing. Associations exist in this district at Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Strathcona and Clover Bar; the association at the Fort, to which several men of this division belong, is in a flourishing condition, with 44 active members. Two teams of four men each were sent by this association to Calgary, to take part in the first Territorial Rifle Meeting; they won some \$150 prize money, and took second place and silver medals in the Lieut.-Governor's Match. These associations can be made more and more useful as time goes on, and might be available for special service in case of emergency. They are, therefore, deserving of every encouragement.

The conditions in the Peace River district have not changed much from last year. New officers' quarters, barracks and stables have been built at Lesser Slave Lake.

Steamers, which are much required for our work, have not been furnished, and all travelling done there in summer is at great hardship to the officer and men; winter travelling the same.

The American whaling fleet, usually wintering in Canadian waters, at, or near, the mouth of the Mackenzie River, has, I am informed, decided not to winter in the Arctic in the future, the expense not being compensated by the trade during that period. I believe only one small schooner winters near Herschell Island this season. The distance between the head quarters of the division and the detachments in the Peace River sub-district and other posts in a great measure takes them from the immediate supervision of the officer commanding.

I would suggest that a jail be built, and a Stipendiary Magistrate appointed for the far north, the saving in the travelling expenses would pay the salary and the cost of building the jail. Peace River Landing would appear to be the most central point for this purpose. As an example of this I would mention that the cost of bringing out 3 prisoners and 2 witnesses, in cases committed for trial at the Supreme Court at Edmonton in the past year, amounted to \$1,500.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division during the past year has been good. There have been two serious cases of breach of discipline, and both of the offenders have been dismissed from the force.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The division, with the exception of the men in the Peace River sub-district, has been through a course of rifle and revolver practice, the detachments at Edmonton, and those on the C. and E. Rly., doing theirs locally (revolver). The carbine practice being done at division head-quarters.

I think, for our purposes if the target was made in the shape of a medium sized man, painted the colour of uniform worn in the field, the practical advantage would be greater, it would give men an idea of the size at certain known distances, which would not be forgotten when having to judge their own distances on active service, the value of the hits to be determined not so much for immediate results, such as killing at once, as for those which would disable for a time, as wounded men give more trouble in the field than dead ones.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

There are no complaints as to the quality of the kit now issued, but only as regards the supply. It is, and has been, impossible to outfit at one issue. Blankets are much needed.

HORSES.

The horses of this division are mostly in good health. One pony Regtl. No. 161 died at Lesser Slave Lake of inflammation of the bladder, and pony 34 was destroyed at Fort Saskatchewan during the summer, it being partially paralysed. Horse Regtl. No. 2706 has been, and is still, sick with swamp fever. No new horses have been received into the division during the past year. There are at present 7 horses that should be cast.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A hand fire engine with the necessary amount of hose is in good order, and there is a fair supply of water, fire extinguishers and grenades are distributed in the different quarters and buildings, also firebuckets which are kept full of water. Care and good chimneys are the best fire protection.

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ARMS.

The same old pattern of carbine and revolver are still in use, perhaps their condition is a little worse than last year owing to their increasing age.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness is in a fair state of repair. Several new sets are required and are included in the estimates. It is to be hoped they may be furnished in time for the hard travelling in the spring. The saddlery is good.

TRANSPORT.

Summer transport, especially the heavy wagons are in excess of our requirements. Two new single buckboards have been asked for and are now on their way here.

Winter transport in the shape of 7 new jumpers were received last winter. They are light and strong and are chiefly used by the detachments.

FORAGE.

Hay and oats are supplied under contract at head quarters, and at some of the detachments. In others so much per feed is paid.

In some cases the hay is supplied, and the oats are sent from the Q. M. Store at headquarters.

At Edmonton tenders were called for, for 35 tons of hay; two parties only tendered at \$11 and \$12.50. Hay was purchased and stacked in the yard at \$6.25, a saving of a half on the highest tender. The hay and oats supplied are of good quality.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The telegraph lines are the same as last year.

The telephone line has been extended from Edmonton to the Beaumont settlement, and to Leduc. It is probable that the telephone system will be further extended to the west and north-west.

RAILWAYS.

The same as last year for practical use, a spur has been built from Strathcona to the Edmonton side of the river. I believe the main line of the C. N. R. is expected.

QUARANTINE.

With the exception of a small outbreak of small-pox in the Vegreville district during the summer, and of diphtheria, near Whitford, to the north east of Fort Saskatchewan, and one family at Duhamel, the district has been clear of any serious disease. In all these cases the necessary precautions were taken, and the disease soon stamped out. The small-pox was among mixed settlers, the diphtheria, at Whitford, among the Galicians, and that at Duhamel in an American settler's family. There were some 6 deaths from the latter disease.

INDIANS.

The Indians have been quiet and well behaved in this district. A few cases of drunkenness have occurred among the Hobbema and Stony Plain Reserve Indians, which have been dealt with by the Indian agents, and two convictions were obtained against persons supplying the intoxicants.

The usual escorts to the treaty payments at the Saddle Lake and the Stony Plain agencies have been provided, and the payments passed off in a most orderly manner.

LAND AND HOMESTEADS.

Land has been rapidly taken up both by purchase and on the homestead system. The value of the land has risen very rapidly, a large quantity has been bought for speculative purposes by Americans and land companies.

CREAMERIES.

The season being over, the creameries are closed after a successful summer working. The outlook for the future is promising.

GAME.

Small game is plentiful.

DREDGING INDUSTRY.

The amount of gold taken out by individual miners this season was about \$2,391, as against \$4,266 last season. By the dredgers \$1,900 as against \$6,000 last year. It is perhaps only fair to state that the dredging company has had but one dredge working this season, while last year they had three. The very high water all through the summer has also been against the industry.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

This district has been practically free from prairie fires this season, four only having occurred, and no damage has been done other than burning a limited area of grass. There were three convictions obtained.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Owing to the high water in the early part of the summer nearly all the bridges over the smaller streams were carried away. It was perhaps a good thing that they were, although interfering with traffic for a time it had the result of new and substantial ones being built, and doing away with any fear of a like cleaning out for some years. Considerable work has been done on the trails, but in most places not of a permanent nature. Good roads will not be until the country is drained, and good ditches made at the road sides.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The liquor laws are strongest in the statute book, and are not enforced as well as they might be, in many cases from the difficulty of getting evidence. The chief breaches appear to be selling during prohibited hours.

IMMIGRATION.

The influx of settlers in this district has been great, about 15,000 having settled in it, made up of the following nationalities:—English 613, Scotch 684, Irish 346, French Canadians 2,285, from the United States 6,389, Germans 1,234, Scandinavians 1,834, Belgians 146, Galicians 1,000, other countries 349. These people brought effects to the value of \$284,376 as shown by the customs returns.

SALE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Implements to the value of about \$185,000 have been sold by the various dealers. A large number of orders were cancelled after the hailstorms of last August in the affected districts.

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BARRACKS.

Improvements have been made in the barracks at Edmonton. The stable accommodation there has been increased by five stalls. A new furnace in the barrack basement was put in at a cost of \$275.

A new guard room has been built at Fort Saskatchewan with cell accommodation for sixteen prisoners at a cost of \$1,291.90. A short description might not be out of place.

The building is 48 x 24 ft. excavated under the building for 2 ft. and filled in with large stones and broken glass, the stone filling carried out some 4 ft. on either side of the sills.

The walls are 2 x 4 scantling spiked together with 5-in. spikes, corners dovetailed, the outside walls covered with building paper, and drop siding over all. The cells of the same material built into the main walls. The room for the guard sheeted with siding. All windows, except in the room for the guard, well barred with iron work. The cell doors as well as doors at the end of the corridor are of open iron work. The building is so constructed that the cell accommodation can be doubled by building another tier of cells over the present ones. In this case a platform of about 2 feet wide would be required with a hand rail. The prison proper is lighted from the roof by four dormer windows, two on each side.

Ventilation is provided for by two ventilators over the corridor.

The water supply is not good, being mostly obtained from the river, which, until well on in the fall, is thick and muddy. A windmill with strong force pump would be a great boon, and would mean the saving of the work of a man and horse all the year round. A small steam engine would give better service for general work, wood cutting, &c.

DIVISION LIBRARY, ETC.

The division library subscribed for by the members of the division is increasing, and new books are added monthly so far as the funds will admit.

The billiard table is also a source of amusement to the men, tennis, cricket and football are also played during the season.

POLICE RESERVE.

The original police reserve at Fort Saskatchewan has been much decreased in size. A portion of it having been put up for sale by tender, leaving us, in an irregular shape, a block of 535 acres, besides what is already included in the site of the fort.

The survey was made in October, by Mr. J. K. McLean, D.L.S.

I would recommend that the reserve as now constituted be fenced with barbed wire fencing next spring, as up till now it has been a common pasture.

RIFLE CLUB.

During the summer a rifle club has been formed among the members of the division culminating in a series of shooting matches on the police range for prizes, the promise of a good subscription to the prizes from the fine fund, through the commissioner, gave much encouragement to the club, and some very good shooting was done. I have encouraged the men as much as I possibly can to go in for shooting, and have allowed them to go to the range whenever their duties permitted.

FUR.

The fur trade during the past year has increased in value. It is known that \$255,000 worth has been purchased by three firms, but other buyers decline to give any information as to the amount purchased by them.

FUEL.

Coal is supplied under contract at division headquarters at the rate of \$3.20 per ton, as against \$3 last year, the coal is of good quality and is brought from a mine in the neighbourhood of Clover Bar. Wood is also supplied under a contract at \$1.39 per cord, as against \$1.44 per cord last year. Seasoned wood is getting to be very scarce in this immediate neighbourhood, that which is supplied this year being brought in a distance of fifteen miles.

DISTRIBUTION STATE.

The strength of the division was last year sixty-two, this year it is but fifty-four. The work has increased in every direction, while the working force has steadily decreased. I am unable from this cause to have the authorized detachments completed. New, well settled, districts are constantly calling for constables which it is impossible to supply.

The strength of the division should be much increased in order that the work may be done satisfactorily to the department, the country and myself, as being responsible for its good order and safety.

DISTRIBUTION STATE "G" DIVISION.

Station.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spl. constables.	Total.	HORSES.			Total.
									Team.	Saddle.	Ponies.	
Fort Saskatchewan...	1	1	4	1		14	1	22	14	10	1	25
Athabasca Landing...					1			1			2	2
Vegreville						2		2		2		2
Whitford						1		1		1		1
Edmonton		1			1	4	2	8	3	3	1	7
St. Albert						2		2		2		2
Wetaskiwin					1	1		2		2		2
Lacombe						1		1		1		1
Duhamel						1		1		1		1
Lamerton						1		1		1		1
Lesser Slave Lake...		1		1		2	1	5		1	8	9
Peace River Landing...				1		1	1	3			4	4
Sturgeon Lake						1	1	2				
Fort Chipewyan					1	1	1	3				
	1	3	4	3	4	32	7	54	17	24	16	57

CRIME.

Crime in this district has increased considerably since my last report, but I am glad to say not in the same proportion with the population. The increase has not been so much in the way of grave offences as in the minor.

Chas. B. Bullock, who was convicted in February, 1902, of the murder of Leon W. Stainton, near Asker P. O., in April, 1901, was executed in this post on March 26.

On June 19, Nels Johanson was arrested for the murder of one Peter Johnson at Bittern Lake, near Wetaskiwin. On his trial he was acquitted. On July 31 he was again arrested on the charge of the theft of an old buggy the property of the late Peter Johnson. For this offence he was, by two justices of the peace, sentenced (under sec. 790 C.C.) to 3 years in the penitentiary. It would appear to me that the punishment was greater than the offence and that he was punished for being acquitted of the murder charge.

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On November 10, Chas. T. Buckell, of Leduc, shot and killed one Robert Hedell. The prisoner was supposed to be insane at the time, as he had been so some 12 or 14 years before. He was committed for trial on the charge of murder, and is now in the guard room at this post; he is violently insane and to all present appearances is not likely to live long.

On April 6, Frank Whitford was arrested at Wetaskiwin for horse stealing, and at his trial pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 3 years in the provincial penitentiary. Edward Potvin was arrested at Wetaskiwin on a charge of cattle stealing, and was found guilty and sentenced to 1 year in Regina jail.

Edward Kunisch was arrested at Lacombe on a charge of stealing a team and buggy from Wetaskiwin, he was found guilty and sentenced to 2 years penitentiary.

Adolf Johnson was sentenced to 6 months hard labor for cattle stealing at Red Deer. Gideon Bellisle was sentenced to 18 months in Regina jail for a series of thefts at Edmonton. James Mott was also sentenced to 2½ years penitentiary for a like offence at Edmonton. Richard Norris was sentenced to 5 years penitentiary for attempted rape upon a girl under 16 years at Edmonton. Robert Thompson of Leduc was arrested for 'shooting with intent' and was found guilty and sentenced to 1 year in Regina jail. Henry Felskie was given a 2 years suspended sentence for the seduction of a child under 14 years. Isaac T. Ingle was sentenced to 18 months for seducing a child under 14 years. A Galician named Mike Balau has just been arrested at Whitford, he being wanted for burglary at Lethbridge, the escort is now on the way up to take him in charge to that place. Louis Trombley, who was arrested at Fort Smith for housebreaking and theft, and who pleaded guilty at his arraignment in Edmonton was sentenced to 2 years in the penitentiary. William Lennie and James Cummings were both found guilty of burglary at Edmonton and were given sentences of 9 months each.

These are perhaps the principal cases which have occurred this past year.

MILEAGE.

The number of miles travelled by the horses of this division during the past year is 88,804 miles, being an increase of 8,564 miles over the previous year. Never within the recollection of the oldest settlers have the roads, for at least 7 months this year, been in such a terrible condition, the very heavy and continued rains, and the bridges being washed away has made travelling very hard, and at times most dangerous. The horses have stood the strain remarkably well. I may add that the total of miles travelled does not include the last 3 months travelling of the horses in Peace River sub-district, which totals have not as yet come to hand.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

I regret just previous to closing my report, to have to state that prisoner Charles T. Buckell, who was awaiting his trial for the murder of one Robert Hedell at Leduc on November 10, died in the guard room at this post on the night of the 26th instant, he being violently insane and dying of exhaustion, in spite of all efforts to save him. A coroner's inquest was held on the night of the 27th, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the medical testimony.

I also regret that I am obliged to finish my report without that of Inspector C. H. West, commanding the Peace River sub-district, which has not come to hand yet, this will however, be forwarded as soon as it is received.

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

C. CONSTANTINE,
Commanding 'G' Division and Edmonton District.

CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, and convictions made in 'G' Division during the year ended Nov. 30, 1902.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	3	1	2	1 executed, Mar. 26, '02; 1 acquitted, July 16, '02; 1 died without trial, Nov. 26, '02.
Shooting with intent.....	3	2	1	
Assault.....	42	32	10	
Assault, aggravated.....	2	1	1	
" indecent.....	3	1	2	
Rape and attempted rape.....	3	1	2	
Pointing fire arms.....	2	2		
Seduction.....	4	2	2	1 awaiting trial.
Bigamy.....	1		1	Not heard.
Incest.....	1		1	
Refusing to support wife and family.....	1		1	Awaiting trial.
Shooting and wounding.....	2	2		
Intimidation.....	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	51	31	20	
Horse stealing.....	13	5	8	
Burglary.....	3	3		
Killing or wounding.....	2	1	1	
Cattle stealing.....	6	3	3	
False pretenses.....	4		4	
Fraud.....	2		2	
Trespass.....	1	1		
Damage to property.....	1		1	
Dogs worrying cattle.....	1		1	
Forcible entry.....	1		1	Awaiting trial.
Cruelty to animals.....	3	3		
Setting out poison.....	3		3	
Illegally taking mail from post office.....	1		1	
Offences against public order—				
Discharging firearms.....	2	2		
Assaulting police.....	1	1		
Prize fight.....	4	4		
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2	2		
Principal to prize fight.....	1	1		
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons.....	1		1	
Carrying loaded firearms.....	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	4	4		
Drunk and disorderly and creating a dis- turbance.....	83	79	4	
Insulting language.....	2	1	1	
Concealment of birth.....	1		1	
Carnally knowing a girl under 14.....	3	1	2	
Slander.....	1		1	
Profanation of Sabbath.....	1	1		
Offences under the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	4	2	2	
Indian drunks.....	4	4		
Cutting and removing timber off reserves.....	1		1	Awaiting trial.
Desertion from Indian school.....	3	3		Sent back to school.
Drunk on reserve.....	2	2		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	2		2	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from custody.....	2	2		
Obstructing peace officer.....	3	3		
Contempt of court.....	2	2		
Offences against N.-W. T's. ordinances—				
Masters and Servants Act.....	13	5	8	
Game Ordinance.....	6	6		

CRIME—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against N.-W. T's. ordinances—<i>Con.</i>				
Prairie fires	4	3	1	
Liquor ordinance	5	1	4	
Insanity	11	9	2	
Fisheries	2	2		
Illegally practising medicine	2	2		
Stray animals	4	3	1	
Drunk while interdicted	8	8		
Animal contagious diseases	1		1	
Fencing across roads	1		1	
Trotting across bridges	1	1		
Neglect of duty as overseers	1		1	
	350	248	102	

APPENDIX D.

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

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DISTRICT OFFICE, CALGARY, November 30, 1902.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

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

The past twelve months have been extremely busy ones, and the work in the district over which my division has jurisdiction has increased far beyond the capacity of the force I have at my disposal, when one takes into consideration the fact that we are burdened with so much business for other departments of both the Dominion and Territorial governments, and also have charge of the common jail of the district. The various duties performed by the North-west Mounted Police in this country are practically unknown to the general public; we do an immense amount of work in a quiet way for which the officials of other departments get the credit, and this of necessity has to be. We are not so much in evidence now as when the population was small and less scattered. Times have changed, our work is infinitely harder, and not by any means as congenial as it was. I have endeavoured to give equal police protection in all parts of my district, but as settlers have gone into every portion of it, this has proved very difficult. However, the best has been done under the circumstances.

In spite of the ever increasing influx of foreign settlers from the United States and other countries, law and order is maintained as well, if not better, than is the case in the older provinces. These people have to be educated to the new laws and conditions of the country of their adoption; that we are doing this cannot be gainsaid. To do our work thoroughly, and to lay the foundation of law and order amongst the huge population that will eventually populate the Territories, we should have, as I have said before, more men. It is obvious that the maintenance of the force in a numerically efficient condition, at this period of the country's history, will bear fruit a hundred fold in the years to come.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district over which my division exercises police supervision is bounded by British Columbia on the west, a line running east and west through Red Deer on the north, a similar line through Cayley in the south, and a line north and south through Bantry on the east. Within these boundaries are contained some 24,000 square miles, the greater part of which is now settled upon. The city of Calgary, the largest and most important town in the territories, is increasing steadily, there is nothing like a boom, but a substantial appearance of prosperity which argues well for its future. The rush of incoming settlers, which was on last year, has continued up to the present. The past year was a particularly wet one, in fact the wettest within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. This and the preceding wet seasons, has, I feel sure, decided many to start farming operations in localities hitherto considered unsuited for that purpose. Yet the people, when remonstrated with, and told where they could obtain better locations, seem to be quite satisfied with their prospects. They claim they have come from portions of

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the United States where the dry seasons are much worse than any we experience here, and other conditions inferior. It remains to be seen whether their hopes will be realized or not. As a body, the class of settlers we have received lately are well suited to the country, and have means to start properly. Many say they sold their farms in the United States for \$40 and \$50 an acre and came over here and bought just as good land for \$4 and \$5 per acre. The days of the big rancher are numbered, and unless he purchases enough land out-right to run his large herds on, he will have to seek pasturage elsewhere. Though methods must change, the stock industry is bound to be the principal one in this district for many years.

From the above brief description of the district and what is occurring therein, it is very plain that with the small force available we cannot give police protection everywhere, or even station men near enough to some portions of the district to be of any use in an emergency.

The moist condition of the country has rendered travelling very difficult, some settlers were quite unable, for a portion of the summer, to get away from their places and haul in supplies. The fencing in of the road allowances, which with a strange perversity traverse the worst swamps and mud holes, has increased the difficulties. The majority of the settlers helped their neighbours by opening up roads through their fields, but in many cases this was not done. Numerous complaints were received and much hot blood engendered by people cutting their neighbours fences, &c. In most instances we endeavoured to get an amicable settlement but a few cases came to trial, and will no doubt be the cause of a feud between the parties concerned, and ever recurring disputes

CRIME.

On looking at the annual report for last year I observe the number of crimes dealt with in my district is in excess of that of any other, except Regina. The classified summary of crimes shows the number of cases entered as 328, convictions 254, and dismissals 74. The corresponding figures for 1901 were cases entered 317, convictions 237, dismissals 80.

There are not so many serious offences this year as last. A few require some mention on account of their gravity, or their importance in relation to a certain class of crime.

At the date of my last report one Carl Jensen, an old jail bird, was awaiting trial on three charges, viz.: rape, attempted rape, and escape from lawful custody. He was tried on the 12th December, 1901, and received for each offence respectively 5 years imprisonment and twenty lashes, one year imprisonment, and three months imprisonment. At the same sitting of the Supreme Court, Wm. Pepper received a sentence of two months imprisonment for horse stealing and a promise of a severe punishment if he ever came up again. His term of imprisonment expired on the 20th February, 1902, and he was again committed to stand his trial for horse stealing on the 20th October, 1902. Whilst in custody he managed to effect his escape on the 24th October, and gave us a lot of trouble, as he obtained assistance in hiding himself; we however, prevented his escape out of the country. After being at large for about ten days he gave himself up to the Chief Justice in open court accompanied by his lawyer, and immediately pleaded guilty to his offence and received a sentence of six months imprisonment. His Lordship stating he had, in passing the sentence, taken into consideration the fact of his having escaped from lawful custody. This criminal is a youth about 19, and it is to this fact no doubt he can boast of a unique experience as a horse-thief namely, two convictions for this offence within twelve months.

Wm. Henges, another youth, seems to have strong criminal instincts, general destructiveness being his specialty.

He came first under our notice at Red Deer, where he was arrested by Staff-sergt. Evans for destroying farm machinery and was sentenced on February 25, 1902, to one month's imprisonment. In the beginning of May, Mr. Niblock, the divisional superintendent of the C. P. R. wrote me that the switch at Namaka, 50 miles east of Calgary had been maliciously opened, and that a freight train had run into it, and it

was on_y oy cnaace taat a passenger train had not done so. C. P. R. detectives had oeen working on the case but could give no clue. Staff-sergt. Evans happened to be at Gleichen about this time, and came across Henges, he questioned him and ascertained that he had been working on the section at Namaka. Knowing the man's record he arrested him on suspicion of opening the switch. Henges confessed and was committed for trial on May 19, and was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment on May 21, Staff-sergt. Evans was commended by you for his action in this matter.

Murder of Arthur Simpson.—On Sunday, March 16, 1902, one George Scouten, shot and killed Arthur Simpson in the Atlantic Hotel, Calgary, the facts of the affair are as follows: The shooting took place about 6 p.m. as the result of a fistic encounter in which Scouten got the worst of it. After Simpson left him he drew a revolver and fired twice, boths shots taking effect. The proprietor of the hotel notified the city police and through some mistake they arrested the wrong man and took him to the lock-up. Before they discovered their error, Scouten had taken a good saddle horse from the livery stable and fled. At 7.30 p.m., an hour and a half after the occurrence, I was notified and set to work on a stern chase which is proverbially a long one. I have never had a satisfactory explanation of the long delay in notifying us. Patrols were sent in all directions and detachments and other police posts warned. We got an inkling that he had gone south-west from Calgary on the 17th, and I covered this part of the country well. Suspecting he would find it difficult to get away across country, we watched along the railway to prevent his escaping on a train. On March 19, I got word he was coming into town disguised and driving a team, with the object of catching a train. My informant who had lent him the team had got suspicious, and hearing in town of the murder connected him with it, and reported to me. Staff-sergt. Brooke and corporal McIlmoyle were detailed to watch for his arrival and at 11.30 p.m. they located him at the Frontier stables. Scouten was well disguised, and was not recognized at first by the city police when called on to identify him. He was committed for trial on the charge of murder on March 28, 1902. The trial took place on June 10, the jury bringing in a verdict of manslaughter. The sentence was 10 years' imprisonment in Stoney Mountain penitentiary.

Nearly every man and horse in the division were engaged in the pursuit of this criminal. Hunting a fugitive, well mounted in a hilly country is similar to looking for a needle in a hay stack, the chances are against your finding it, and it is very satisfactory when you do.

On May 1, I committed Edward Harvey for trial on a charge of stealing a watch. His lawyer applied for bail and it was granted. He disappeared, and I hope his bondsmen will be made to pay up. Had I been consulted in this case I would have strongly advised no bail being allowed. In all cases of this kind I am of opinion that the police should be asked to advise as to the faith and sufficiency of the principal sureties.

A rather remarkable case that came through our hands was that of Elwyn F. Larsen, wanted in Pepin County, Wisconsin, U.S.A., for embezzlement of a large sum of money. I understand he was a prominent business man in that state before he fled to Canada. On July 14, Sheriff Austin, of Pepin County, came to me and solicited our assistance to arrest this man, whom he believed to be at Wetaskiwin, running a large general store under the name of John Lawrence & Co. A warrant was issued under the Extradition Act by the Chief Justice, and Constable McCullough was detailed in plain clothes to attend to the matter, extreme caution being advised by the sheriff on account of the man's character. Constable McCullough proceeded to Wetaskiwin, identified Larsen, arrested him and brought him to Calgary. He waived extradition proceedings and returned to Wisconsin, where I have since heard he has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. This criminal, although extremely sharp and active minded seems to have foolishly overlooked the fact that in starting business at Wetaskiwin, where so many of his fellow countrymen are settling, he was almost sure to be recognized. In connection with this case I received the following letter from Messrs. Lougheed & Bennett, barristers, &c., of Calgary.

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CALGARY, July 21, 1902.

LT.-COL. SANDERS, D.S.O.,
Supt. North-west Mounted Police,
Calgary.

DEAR SIR,—We are instructed by the District Attorney, and also by the Sheriff of Pepin County, Wisconsin, to thank you for the courtesy accorded them during their visit to this section of the country, and to express their appreciation of the prompt and efficient service which you rendered in arresting Larsen, who is charged with forgery in their state. We inclose you herewith a cheque for \$19.50 in payment of your disbursements in connection with this matter. Would you also have the goodness to convey to Constable McCulloch the thanks of the Wisconsin officers for the excellent way in which he discharged his duties.

Yours truly,

LOUGHEED & BENNETT.

Cases of vagrancy are not so numerous as last year, due, I believe to the extremely wet season, making travelling disagreeable to the tramps; at any rate fewer were seen than in the past.

The Indian, by the number of cases entered against him, has not improved in the way of temperance. On the contrary, his desire to get drunk is stronger than ever, in every instance severe penalties were inflicted, but he is quite willing to do a month's imprisonment for his momentary pleasure. Parties supplying them with intoxicants, with one exception, have always been captured and severely punished.

More offences against the North-west ordinances have been entered than usual, the increase being due mainly to cases under the ordinance to prevent the profanation of the Lord's day. I received complaints from settlers regarding people disturbing them by shooting on Sundays, &c., and several convictions were had. These cases always cause some irritation, as the ordinance is unpopular with a certain section of the people.

Cattle and horse stealing are the crimes I believe to be the most prevalent, and they are the most difficult to detect. The way the cattle and horse business is carried on in a stock country such as this lends itself to this class of crime. So many have been tempted that it is very hard to get reliable information. Another cause of the holding back of information from the police is the fear of retaliation on the part of the person informed against.

It is quite likely, from letters I have received from British Columbia, that a good many stolen horses have been brought from that province to Alberta via the Crow's Nest Pass. Several large bands of horses have been driven in this way during the summer and sold all the way from Macleod to Edmonton. Months after the band is disposed of and the owners have left, word has been received of suspected stolen horses. I have some cases of this kind on hand now, endeavouring to trace them up. The detachments look over and take the brands of all horses travelling by trail, but in a large bunch with hardly two horses bearing the same brand, and some covered with marks, it is extremely difficult to say whether a certain horse was in so-and-so's bunch when he passed a month or two previous. One or two horses were recovered from foreigners who had purchased them from a person they could not remember or describe, and from whom they got no bill of sale. Under such circumstances there was nothing to do but to hand the animal over to its rightful owner.

Calgary being a large place and always crowded with a transient population, many criminals must, and do, pass through.

CLASSIFIED summary of crimes for the year ending November 30, 1902.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	1	1		
Accessory after the fact of murder	1		1	
Threatening to kill	1		1	
Pointing revolver	1	1		
Assault	43	35	8	
Assault, indecent	1	1		
Rape and attempted rape	4	4		
Intimidation	1	1		Conviction quashed.
Wilfully setting fire to a child's clothing	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Theft	18	13	5	1 jumped bail.
Theft of timber	3		3	
Horse stealing	10	4	6	1 awaiting trial.
Burglary	3	2	1	
Cattle stealing	5	1	4	3 "
House breaking	9	8	1	1 "
False pretenses	4	1	3	
Forgery	1	1		
Fraud	2		2	1 waived extradition.
Damage to property	5	5		
Cruelty to animals	2	1	1	
Killing dogs	2	2		
Embezzlement	2	1	1	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	17	16	1	
Drunk and disorderly	28	24	4	
Inmate of house of ill-fame	4	4		
Keeper	2	2		
Frequenter	8	8		
Insulting language	1	1		
Unnatural offence	1	1		
Indecency	5	1	4	
Carnally knowing a minor	2	1	1	1 jury disagreed.
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	19	17	2	
Indian drunks	46	37	9	
Drunk on reserve	3	3		
Liquor in possession	2	1	1	
Trespassing on reserve	1	1		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	2	1	1	
Breaking switch locks	1	1		
Misleading justice—				
Escaping from custody	2	1	1	
Offences against N. W. O.—				
Master and servant	7	5	2	
Game ordinance	5	4	1	
Sunday observance	21	18	3	
Prairie fire ordinance	3	2	1	
Liquor ordinance	3	3		
Insanity	10	8	2	
Stray animals	1	1		
Drunk while interdicted	1	1		
Entering quarantined house	1		1	
Public health ordinance	1		1	
Non-observance of hide ordinance	1	1		
Breaking quarantine	1	1		
Furious driving	1	1		
Working stray horse	1	1		
Receiving saddle in pawn for liquor	1	1		
Miscellaneous	4	2	2	
Total	328	254	74	7 withdrawn or awaiting trial.

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PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires this year have not been frequent, and little damage has been done. I am glad I have not to report again such a destructive fire as took place in October, 1901, when one rancher alone suffered a loss of between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars. The majority of fires have been to the north of Calgary on the C. & E. Railway and were evidently started by sparks from passing trains. There have also been large fires on the eastern side of my district along the C. P. R., but I have no reports of loss of property. Mr. Nierngarten, a rancher living on the Three Hill Creek, about 60 miles north-east of Calgary, reported on October 22 a fire that had destroyed 150 tons of his hay which was in stack and burnt his range, and that of other new settlers. He was suspicious that the fire was not accidental because the presence of himself and other recent arrivals was resented by older settlers who had been accustomed to range their cattle where they had located. Constable Mansfield was detailed to investigate, and from the result I came to the conclusion there might be carelessness on the part of certain persons in setting out a back fire to protect themselves, reckless of the consequence to others. Had there been a justice of the peace in the neighbourhood, an information could possibly have been laid and a case made out. I could not very well ask a civilian justice from another district to go. It has been impossible for me up to the present to attend myself, and my two inspectors are not justices of the peace, which is very unfortunate. Later on, I hope to find time to visit the district. It would be scarcely right to bring a large number of witnesses into Calgary on a case which in its present stage is quite problematical.

We have disseminated throughout the country for the North-west government notices warning people of the dangers of forest and prairie fires. The dangerous period for these fires is, as a rule, the latter part of September and the month of October before the snow arrives, the grass is then dry, cured and very long, particularly since we have experienced so many wet seasons. I would strongly advocate that during this dangerous period warnings be published in all the local papers by the government reminding the people to exercise extra caution. Another reason for special warnings at this season of the year would be the fact that burnt prairie in the fall is a much more serious matter than in the spring, or early summer. In the fall there is no new grass springing up, the ground is covered with snow in winter and the cattle drift upon the burned portions without being able to tell where they can get off it and find feed.

We have had a few cases of persons refusing to turn out to fight fire when ordered to do so by a fire guardian, under section 11 of the ordinance. This clause exempts certain people, such as postmaster, doctor, trainmen, &c. Others have thought, who had offices to attend to, that the exceptions also extended to them, hence these cases. I have instructed the police to use some discrimination when exercising their powers as fire guardians in this respect, and have given them an instance, perhaps an extreme case, viz., that of a teller of a bank during banking hours; whose being ordered out to attend a fire at a moment's notice should only be necessary at a time of great emergency.

INDIANS.

There are three reserves of Indians under Treaty No. 7 in my district. The Blackfeet, 60 miles east of Calgary; the Sarcees, a few miles south-west, and the Stonies, near Morley, 40 miles west of Calgary. These last are perhaps the best behaved Indians in the Territories, and we seldom have complaints against them, except on the score of their hunting and destroying the big game in the mountains. They are splendid hunters and without doubt do a great deal of damage. There are always some parties off their reserve, but as far as I can learn they shoot very little game out of season. Letters have appeared in the local press complaining of their depredations, and I have caused the constable stationed on the reserve to make inquiries with the above result. They are born hunters and will continue to hunt unless they are confined to their reserve.

Offences under the Indian Act this year are, with one exception, those connected with drunkenness and supplying intoxicants. As mentioned under the heading of crime

there has been more drinking than usual, and the offenders are about equally divided between the Blackfeet and the Sarcees. They obtain the liquor from the shiftless half-breeds who, in increasing numbers, exist on the outskirts of Calgary and other towns.

The total number of Indians on the three reserves is about 1,800, of which 475 are able bodied men, the balance women and children. The Blackfeet are the largest tribe, numbering about 930, they are decreasing. The Sarcees are about holding their own and the Stonies are increasing slightly, due no doubt to their mode of life and morality. From a police point of view, the Indians are easily managed, and obey our orders willingly. They have not hung about the towns in such large numbers, partly because fewer passes have been granted by the agents. We order them back to their reserves when found without passes. They are all working harder than last year and great progress is noticeable on the Blackfoot reserve, where the agent, Mr. Markle, is keeping them busy, and has opened up a coal mine with a competent miner in charge, which will give them lots of employment.

Feb 1904

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The division has been drilled, both mounted and foot, whenever pressure of work allowed. The spring setting up drill was carried out. Thirteen recruits were taken on here during the year, and given their preliminary drills before they were sent on to the depot at Regina.

Lectures on police and other duties were delivered by the Inspectors during the winter and spring.

I am glad to say that by using the new Territorial Rifle Association range, I was enabled to complete the musketry practice for the division this year. Inspector Worsley was in charge and performed his duties in a painstaking and careful manner. It was a tedious job, and it took a long time to pass the majority of the men through the preliminary practice. This was not their fault, but that of the obsolete, wornout weapons we use. The results show the division, as a whole, are good average shots, and that we have many above the ordinary. At your instigation extra encouragement was given the men to join the local rifle club, and the division was well represented in the Territorial Rifle Association matches. Reg. No. 3519, Constable Munroe's score of 204, in the annual practice, is an excellent one, and was closely followed by several others.

Inspector Worsley in his report to me on musketry, says:—

'The shooting was very much better than was made last year, in the partial practice we had, owing probably to the fact that many of the men have done a lot of practice with the Calgary Rifle Club, and also to the improved range.'

The revolver shooting is affected a good deal by the ammunition, which is too strong and prevents anything like accurate work. With this weapon, Inspector Worsley made an excellent score, and was easily first in the division.

Ten Lee-Enfield rifles were sent to the division on loan from the Militia Department, and their use was much appreciated by the men.

Typhoid influenza has been prevalent in the district round the town of Red Deer, both the horses I had there died of this disease.

Two horses were killed as the result of accidents.

Three remounts were received during the year.

At this date I have seven horses on herd which require rest.

The total mileage for the horses of this division is 122,263 miles, some forty thousand less than last year, on account of fewer men and fewer horses.

HEALTH.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Rouleau's report accompanies this and a glance thereat will show that there has been very little illness.

I regret having to report the death of Reg. No. 1830, constable C. E. Beaumont, which occurred in the General Hospital on June 20, 1902, after three days illness. The cause of death was uraemic poisoning. He had been in the force 13 years and was a man looked up to by his comrades and implicitly trusted by his officers. His loss was a great blow to all. He had returned last year from South Africa, where he served as a sergeant in Lord Strathcona's corps. A military funeral was accorded him, his coffin being followed to the church by the North-west Mounted Police, the veterans under Major Walker, the local corps C. M. Rifles, returned troopers from the South African war and a large number of civilians. At the request of his mother the remains were sent to Gananoque, Ontario, for interment.

GUARD ROOM.

The common jail of the whole district is our guard room. In addition, all lunatics (except females for the last few months) are committed here, from as far north as Edmonton, to await the Lieutenant Governor's pleasure. Some we are obliged to keep under observation for weeks to determine whether their condition warrants them being forwarded to an asylum. The guard room might better be described as a common jail and asylum combined. So many insane females came here during the summer (some of them in a very weak condition and quite unfit to be placed in our cells) that I became alarmed that they would die, or suffer serious injury whilst in our hands, due to lack of proper means for caring for them. The result was that you requested the Attorney General at Regina, to instruct magistrates to commit all female lunatics to the Regina jail, pending instructions for forwarding to Brandon.

Reg. No. 3440, constable Piper, is the provost, or jailer. He performs all the duties of an ordinary jailer and makes out all the prison returns. These returns I believe are more complicated and voluminous than those required from a regular jailer because we are dealing with another department whom we charge with the maintenance of the prisoners. Constable Piper has performed his duties to my satisfaction and kept up discipline.

Number of prisoners confined December 1, 1901.....	23
" received during the year.....	205
" discharged.....	208
" serving sentence November 30, 1902.....	16
" awaiting trial.....	4

The total number of prisoners who passed through our hands was 228, 20 less than last year. The average daily number confined, viz.: 18, is greater.

On examination of the return of prisoners committed to, and released from, mounted police guard rooms in your report for 1901, I observe the number who passed through the guard room here, is far in excess of any other division in the Territories. No doubt it is the same this year. The following is the provost's report.

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NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, November 30, 1902.

The Officer Commanding,
North-west Mounted Police, Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report on this guard-room, for the year ending November 30, 1902.

Twenty-three prisoners were confined in the guard-room at the beginning of the year, 205 were received, making a total of 228 prisoners, classified as follows:—

Whites.....	123
Indians.....	53
Half-breeds.....	50
Negroes.....	2
Total.....	228

Daily average number of prisoners 18.

The maximum number of prisoners were received during June, (28,) the minimum in the month of January, (9.) The average number received per month was 17.

Twenty-three (including 2 females) were only in the guard room on transfer to penitentiaries and jails in the east, seven were wanted at other places, and twenty-six (including six females) were lunatics. Of these seven were discharged, three handed over to their friends and the remainder were sent to Brandon Asylum.

Twenty-six prisoners were awaiting trial during the year for periods averaging 58 days.

Eleven females were sentenced to terms of imprisonment averaging 1 month 10 days. Separate accommodation is urgently needed for these, also for lunatics and prisoners awaiting trial.

The health of the prisoners has been good, with the exception of a boy named Day, who was in hospital for about a month suffering from scarlet fever, and Blood Chief, a blackfoot Indian, who died in the hospital from tuberculosis, on July 27.

Very few punishments were inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

The buildings are in fair repair, with the exception of the yard fence, which needs replacing.

The accommodation is very inadequate. There are only 14 cells and it is a very rare thing to have less than 18 prisoners. This necessitates putting two prisoners in one cell; under these conditions it is a very difficult thing to maintain strict prison discipline. It also makes the guard room very unhealthy, especially at night. With the present system of ventilation it is impossible to ventilate the guard room on a cold night and keep it warm at the same time.

A prisoner named Pepper, escaped by scaling the yard fence on the morning of October 24. It was shortly after 'Reveille' and very dark. He hid himself, and was locked out in the yard by the escort on duty at the back door, who had only just joined the force. With the continual overcrowding of the guard room and an insufficient number of escorts, it is remarkable that more escapes have not taken place.

The attached table gives details of prisoners who have served, or who are now serving sentence.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. PIPER, Constable, *Provost*,

Fifteen of the 23 prisoners confined in the guard room at the beginning of the year were sentenced to terms of imprisonment last year.

The details of prisoners who have served, or who are now serving sentence, and sentenced this year is as follows :—

Total number of sentences 101.

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Drunk and disorderly	20	...	16
Vagrancy	11	...	19
Theft	7	1	8
Housebreaking and theft	4	4·5	...
Assault	3	1·5	...
Malicious destruction of property	2	2·5	...
Stealing ride on C.P.R.	2	...	10
Cattle stealing	2	4	...
Horse stealing	1	2	...
Fraudulently converting money to his own use	1	3	...
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1	1	...
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1	...
Assaulting the police	1	1	...
Indecent assault	1	1	...
Unnatural offence	1	6	...
Keeping house of ill-fame	1	3	...
INDIAN ACT.			
Drunk	25	...	28·8
Supplying liquor to Indians	14	3·5	...
Having liquor in his possession	1	2	...
Refusing to tell where he got the liquor	1	...	14
Trespassing on Indian reserve	1	1	...

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The work for this department has been more than usual, and correspondence has been heavy.

Staff-Sergt. Hobbs devotes nearly all his time to the work, and I have to continuously employ outside veterinarians.

At present I employ Dr. Riddell, who has returned from South Africa, and whom, I hope, will make up his mind to remain permanently in Calgary.

An outbreak of disease amongst the horses round about Red Deer has necessitated Staff-Sergt. Sweetapple, V.S., being sent into my district, and he is performing good work there now in stamping out glanders.

Staff-Sergt. Hobbs, V.S., has forwarded a report of the work done for this department and I make the following extract from it :—

Horses destroyed for glanders	11
Cattle " actinomycosis (owner's request)	2
" " tuberculosis (")	2
" inspected for export	14,035
Horses " "	1,126

One hundred and twenty-one head of cattle were rejected on account of mange. This disease exists amongst the cattle in certain portions of the district. It has also made its appearance in one or two bunches of horses near High River. I have also issued for this department a quantity of vaccine for blackleg at 10c. a dose. My supply has now run out and many are wanting it.

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TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Except for one isolated case in the beginning of the year, 25 miles north of Calgary, we have been free of small-pox until the present. I have just had a report from Staff-Sergt. Brooke, at Gleichen, of small-pox east of that place. He is seeing that every precaution is taken. Scarlet fever has given a little trouble. We have had to issue rations in some cases.

Many people in the outlying country have an idea the police should do everything for them when infectious disease breaks out. We had to teach them otherwise, and show them that they had to keep the quarantine whether a policeman was about or not.

A circular was sent out by the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, asking our men to educate the people as to their responsibilities in case of infectious or contagious diseases, and we have done so at every opportunity that offered.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Outside of our usual police duties in connection with the Indians—keeping them on their reserves, &c—we have not been called upon to render any special assistance to this department.

I reinforced Staff-Sergt. Brooke with two men during the sun dance on the Blackfoot reserve. It passed off quietly and is altogether a very tame affair to what it has been.

Several deserters from the Red Deer and Calgary Industrial Schools were arrested and returned to these institutions. We obtained refunds from the principals of the schools for all disbursements in connection with these arrests.

Three boys left the Dunbow Industrial School during high water this summer on a raft. Although we have heard of them we have not succeeded in capturing them.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

I recruited for the Canadian Yeomanry (afterwards changed to the 2nd C.M.R.) on December 9, 1901, attesting 25 first-class men, whom I forwarded to Halifax on the 13th. Corporal Thomas and Constable Huddle were granted one year's leave of absence to join this corps.

On December 19, I received orders to enlist an additional 15 men, which I did.

On January 8, 1902, a request was sent for four good all-round prairie men. I forwarded them on the 13th. The total number from Calgary enlisting in the regiment was 45.

Recruiting for the 4th contingent commenced here on April 24. I engaged 51 men for this service. I had several of them on my hands for some time as horses for this contingent were being bought, and I had to keep men to take them through to Halifax. I sent Inspector Cartwright to Golden, British Columbia, to recruit. I believe he enlisted two men.

Constable Shoebottom was given a year's leave to join this contingent. He joined the 5th Regiment and when he returned was squadron sergeant major.

I have made reports for this department during the year regarding the Territorial Rifle Association range, forwarding plans and other details. I have also received a good deal of correspondence from them regarding returned members of the South African contingents, invalids, &c.

Lieut.-Colonel Codd, A.M.S., of Winnipeg, and Assistant Surgeon Bell, of the North-west Mounted Police, arrived at Calgary on May 15 as a medical board to examine men suffering from injuries the result of the war. I placed a room and orderly at their disposal.

IMPERIAL REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Major Ormsby Gore arrived here in June to purchase horses, his coming, and points where he would buy, having been previously advertised. I gave him what information

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I could, but the result of his visit was not satisfactory, from the fact that peace having been declared he was not anxious to get horses, nevertheless he attended at the different points he was advertised for, and bought very few.

This caused quite a lot of irritation as people had gone to some trouble to show horses. It would have been better if he had cancelled his engagements.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

We have done some work for this department, mainly in the direction of preventing people entering goods as settlers' effects, and then immediately disposing of them. When they have done this the duty has been collected and transmitted to the collector.

CANTEEN.

The canteen of the division is on a good financial basis and fulfils its object, viz., keeping the men in barracks. The profits are of necessity small as the customers are few, nevertheless we have been able to make regular grants to the mess and occasional ones for recreation purposes.

I would strongly recommend that the order preventing the men taking their friends into the canteen and reading room be cancelled. I consider that half the benefits of the canteen are nullified by this order. The same conditions do not pertain as in an army canteen. Constables of the force are a different stamp of men and their friends superior.

I anticipate nothing but the best results should my recommendation be carried out.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique and general appearance of the men of 'E' Division is above the ordinary. The average height is 5 feet 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and chest measurement 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

The football team again held the cup for the North-west Territory Association Football League. This is the fifth year in succession. As we could not get together enough men of our own, some of the fire brigade helped us out.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the command is excellent. The following is a summary of the punishments awarded for breaches of discipline :—

Imprisoned.....	1
Fined.....	19
Minor punishments.....	11
	—
Total.....	31

The N. C. O.'s and constables are as a body a smart and intelligent lot, who behave themselves well in and out of barracks. Some of them have shown considerable resourcefulness and discernment in the performance of their duties.

One often hears an old ex-policeman say 'you don't get the men in the force now that they did in my day,' 'they are all young fellows,' &c. The ex-mounted policeman is labouring under a delusion, and does not remember that the nature of the work has changed, and that he has grown older. He was probably younger than the majority of the men he refers to when he wore the uniform.

ACCIDENTS.

Numerous accidents occurred during the year, mainly by drowning. All spring and the greater part of the summer the rivers remained very high, and reached their highest on July 4. The Bow River overflowed its banks and part of the city of Calgary was in considerable danger. I turned out as many men as possible to assist in getting the people out of their houses. Our men in boats also rescued people down the river.

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OFFICE AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Some 8,200 letters and returns have issued from my office during the year, this in addition to the books, records, &c., which the one clerk looks after. Some arrangement should be made by which sufficient and good clerks be enlisted in the force in that capacity, at a special rate of pay. An officer commanding a division should not have to take the chances of getting a good clerk from the men in his division. Office work is distasteful to the majority of those who join the force. The work of the department, headquarters and of the division would be reduced immensely if we had not this continual change around of clerks, and the consequent confusion arising therefrom.

BARRACK BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

Very little in the way of repairs has been necessary during the year. The new Kelsey heaters under the centre, and north block, of the main barracks have proved great savers of coal. The drawback to them is the fact that they have no water pan, and the very dry heat they generate is unhealthy, causing sore throats, &c.

Plans have been sent down for new officers' quarters, and I trust building operations will be commenced early next year. The Q.M. store requires a new roof. The interior of the north and south blocks of the main barracks require painting and kalsomining. The above items with others are included in my estimates for the coming year which accompany this report.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We are well supplied in this particular. There is a good supply of hose, 500 ft. of which is new, two reels, and four hydrants situated in the barracks inclosure.

TRANSPORT

Is all well painted and in good repair.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The barracks are furnished with electric light. Coal oil is used on the detachments and purchased locally.

The hard coal for the year has been supplied on contract by Mr. W. R. Hull. I found it cheaper to purchase the soft coal locally from the agent of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company. A supply has been laid in to last us until the spring.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

In my remarks relative to the musketry practice, I have stated that the 4b75 Winchester carbines with which the division is armed are worn out and out of date. I am glad to hear the force is to be re-armed with the new Ross rifle.

Our Enfield revolvers are not so bad, except that they are a clumsy weapon compared with the Colt's, which I much prefer.

Our Winchester ammunition is very good. The revolver made by the Dominion Cartridge Co. is too heavily loaded.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing and kit has been ample, except as regards blankets. The change of uniform which is taking place is the cause of many men being dressed differently, but this will gradually right itself as the old issues are worn out, and the new take their place.

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The Hudson's Bay Company have our contract for the supply of groceries, they have been of good quality.

Some difficulty has been experienced in regard to our supply of oats. The High River Trading Company have taken the contract at a reasonable price. Potatoes cost us some 20 cents per bushel more than last year. The hay used in the Post, and at Banff, is baled. The contractors are the High River Trading Company. That received up to date has been of excellent quality. A great saving is made by purchasing baled hay in spite of the higher price, as there is less waste. Our hay corral is situated on the flat below the stables and it was lucky we had no hay there during the floods.

GAME.

There are a quantity of antelope along the Red Deer, and eastern part of my district. The number that are shot does not amount to much. Feathered game is scarce in some parts owing to the wet season interfering with breeding. In my report of last year, I stated that on account of the number of new settlers I had asked the territorial government to supply us with posters for distribution, containing the provisions of the game ordinance. This they have done. Under Indians, I have mentioned the complaints made against the Stonies for killing so much large game. I have issued instructions calling for the strict carrying out of that part of the game ordinance which refers to selling the heads, or parts, of the mountain sheep and other animals.

CORONATION CONTINGENT.

My division had the honour of supplying the only officer to represent the force in the Coronation contingent, viz.: Inspector Cartwright, D.S.O. The following non-commissioned officers and men also went:—

- Reg. No. 1102, Staff Sergeant A. F. M. Brooke.
- “ 3272, Corporal Z. McIlmoyle.
- “ 3429, Constable C. R. Peters.

I have received the medals for presentation to these three, but up to the present have not been able to get them together for the parade.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Inspector Worsley has served with me throughout the year and been of great assistance. Inspector Douglas, who has lately arrived from Regina, is an energetic officer. Both these officers should be made justices of the peace, and thereby enabled to take a lot of work off my hands.

The following non-commissioned officers deserve mention for the way they carry out their responsible duties, and the assistance they afford me:—

- Reg. No. 3056, Sergeant-Major Belcher.
- “ 2802, Quartermaster-Sergeant Brankley.

From all I have received excellent support, except in two instances, which were brought to your notice.

During the year I had occasion to draw your attention to several cases of good work on the part of the non-commissioned officers and constables.

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

G. E. SANDERS,
Superintendent, Commanding 'E' Division.

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APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE,
COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACLEOD, November 30, 1902.The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, herewith, the annual report of 'D' Division, for the year 1902, and would explain that as I only took over the command on September 22, there is probably not as much justice done to the work as might have been by an officer who had been here for the whole year.

I beg also to forward, attached hereto, the medical report by Acting Assistant-Surgeon Forbes, and the veterinary report by Inspector Burnett.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The increase of settlement in this district during the past year has been enormous, to the north from Macleod to Nanton, to the east to Kipp, to the south to the boundary, and west to Crow's Nest, nearly every available section of land has either been taken up, or purchased. There were 457 entries for homesteads made between January and October, 1902, in the land office at Macleod, and \$7,891.60 collected as fees for same. These entries do not include the ones made at the sub-land offices at Pincher Creek and Cardston. Mr. D. J. Campbell, who is agent for the C. & E. Railway Co., and H. B. Co., has sold 330 sections of land for these companies during the year.

New towns have sprung into existence all over the district. To the north, Claresholm, where some few months ago nothing but a section house was to be seen, is now a flourishing village, with hotel, livery stable, post office, restaurant and two general stores and a number of buildings in course of erection.

Nanton, like Claresholm, has also developed into a village. Macleod is feeling the effect, in the way of business, of these towns springing up, ranchers in that part of the district buying their supplies from the local stores.

To the west, Cowley has developed into a large village, doing a large trade with the settlers on the north fork of the Old Man's River.

Frank, situated at the entrance to the Crows Nest has, during the year, developed into one of the most up to date towns in this district, and is kept up principally by the mines in the vicinity. The Canadian-American Coal and Coke Co., employ from 160 to 200 men in their mines; they have an average output of 4,000 tons per week. The British Columbia Gold Mining and Development Co. have built a railroad into their mine on Gold Creek, but as yet have not started to ship coal, it being principally development work done up to the present.

Blairmore, two miles west of Frank, has also grown considerably during the past year, several valuable coal properties being in a state of development there. Considerable quantities of lime are being shipped from this point.

Fishburn, situated on the dry fork of the Kootenai, is the centre of a thriving and growing settlement.

Cardston to the south is the centre of the Mormon settlement, and one of the most prosperous towns in the district.

Macleod is steadily going ahead, the increase in population being about 20 per cent. Buildings finished, or in course of erection have cost about \$45,000. The various stores have done a large business during the year, the hotels, of which there are three, besides several boarding houses, have been crowded all summer. There has not been a vacant house, and in some cases two or three families occupy one small house.

The crops have been excellent all over the district, the yields, owing to the backward spring, not being extra large. A small percentage of the wheat crop was slightly touched with frost. Threshing is still going on. With the exception of potatoes, the root crop has been good and large. Potatoes were almost a total failure, owing to the amount of rain during the month of May, the seed rotted in the ground. The hay crop has been very plentiful and consequently that article is cheap.

The increase in stock has been large, so many new settlers coming into the country bringing in well-graded and thoroughbred stock. Some of the large stock owners have had to cut down their herds on account of the country being fenced up. They have not the necessary amount of range on which to graze their cattle, and several of them intend moving their stock in the spring to ranges where they have more room, Little Bow, Red Deer and the Cypress Hills districts being the objective points most of them are heading for. No contagious disease amongst stock brought into this district has been reported. The winter losses in stock were small, the majority of ranchers feeding their weak stock and bringing them through in good condition in the spring. A good many young calves and colts died from exposure during the cold and incessant rains in May. The cows drifting before the storm, and the prairie being a regular mire, calves dropped from exhaustion and died, and the same was the case with colts.

The horse breeding industry received an impetus from the numbers purchased by the Army Remount Department, and the Dominion Government, for South Africa, also by horse dealers from the east. Good prices were paid and the ranchers are paying more attention to this industry, which, owing to the low prices a few years ago, had been neglected. A Mr. Dowse, a new settler, who has settled in the Porcupine Hills, is going in largely for this industry, but he has met with a very serious loss, in bringing some 75 head of Percheron mares and stallions, he lost some 35 head in driving them from Shelby, Montana, across country to Macleod.

The rounds-up in this district will probably be discontinued, owing to the country being so fenced in.

On account of the incessant rains during the month of May, the rivers and creeks in this district rose to an unprecedented height, the damage done was enormous. The settlers living in the river bottoms being heavy losers, some of them losing everything, houses, stables, furniture, &c. The railway and traffic bridges over the Old Man's River at this point being swept away, and communication from the north entirely cut off for ten days. The railway bridge at Frank was swept away, and the bridge over the Belly River completely swung around. Rescue parties were sent down the Old Man's River by boat and by trail with provisions, to give assistance in bringing off settlers who were surrounded by water, and also their stock. The Kipp detachment quarters had to be vacated by the N. C. officer in charge, the water rising to 4 feet in the house and doing considerable damage. The men stationed at Stand Off took refuge with a settler, the stable and house being flooded. At Cardston, several houses were carried away and a great deal of property destroyed, a large number of horses, cattle and sheep being drowned. Every assistance was given by our men in that section. On the Belly River and Slide Out, settlers had to leave their homes during the height of the flood, this river rising more rapidly than the others. Mr. R. McNabb lost everything, house and contents, wagons and implements, and four acres of garden.

Early in July another flood occurred and the rivers and creeks rose higher than in May. The railroad bridge across the Old Man's river was again washed out and the ferry which had been put in after the traffic bridge was washed away in May, was carried down stream and landed on the island opposite barracks. Communication was again cut off in every direction for about two weeks, the railway bridges over the Belly and St. Mary's rivers being rendered unserviceable. The extent of damage done to the road-bed of the C. N. P. R. was enormous. At Belly River one-half mile of the

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track was washed out, the steel rails and sleepers being carried across the river and landed in front of the Strong ranch. The settlers in the river bottoms had only recovered from the May flood and were caught again. Every assistance was rendered them by our men in recovering their property. Mr. R. McNabb, at Slide Out, again suffered heavily. He had just purchased lumber to rebuild his house and had this washed away. The Kipp and Stand Off detachments again had to vacate the detachment buildings, but no loss of stores, &c., occurred, as everything movable had been put up-stairs. Cardston suffered severely, several houses again being washed away. Mr. Shaw and family had to be rescued by boat, his house being surrounded by about a mile of water. The Herd Camp buildings on the Old Man's River were swept away, with the exception of the stable. The house contained cooking and heating stoves. Some of the lumber from the buildings has been found and used in repairs at the Post.

Two lives were lost by drowning in the district during the floods. William Walsh, commonly known as 'Billy the Kid,' was drowned at Pincher Creek, and a man named Jordon, at Cardston. It was a wonder more lives were not lost owing to the desperate chances ranchers took in trying to save their cattle.

The old trails are being fenced in, and it has led to numerous complaints, the North-west government having given permission to settlers to fence them in.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The division is still armed with the old Enfield revolvers, which are pretty well worn out and not up to date.

The Lee-Metford carbines are in good order.

Some of the Lee-Metford ammunition requires to be re-capped, as an interval of time elapses between the explosion of the cap and the ignition of the cordite charge, which throws a man considerably out in his shooting. We have a lot of very old artillery ammunition on hand, which might cause a very serious accident some day upon its being used. Some of it, I am informed, came here in 1875.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

CUSTOMS.

Staff-Sergt. Hilliard, at Stand Off, has been appointed a preventive officer, by the Customs Department, to enforce the Customs Act among the Blood Indians and Indians coming in from the United States. This outpost was closed last May, Mr. F. Shaw, the collector at Cardston, looking after the work.

The non-com. officer at Frank looks after the customs by people coming through the Crow's Nest Pass, and reports to the customs officer at Macleod.

AGRICULTURE.

The veterinary staff of this division have been kept very busy during the past year inspecting cattle and horses imported into, and exported out of, the country. Staff-Sergt. Fraser was sent to Medicine Hat to look after the work of this department during the absence of Mr. Hargrave, V.S., in the month of August. Insp. Burnett and Staff-Sergt. Fraser being away so much, necessitated the detailing of experienced non-com. officers to make many inspections in this district.

Staff-Sergt. Cotter stationed at St. Mary's inspects all cattle and horses imported from the United States.

The only cases of contagious disease in animals reported during the year were three horses belonging to a man named Talbot, at Kootenai. Insp. Burnett being absent, Mr. H. Jenkins, V.S., was called in to examine them. He pronounced them to be suffering from chronic glanders and ordered them to be shot, which was done and the carcasses burnt. One constable was detailed to go with each round-up in this district to see that any cattle suffering from mange, were cut out, taken up and treated.

The number of cattle inspected for export by the veterinary staff of this division during the year being 10,418 head, and 2,743 horses.

MILITIA.

During the month of December, 1901, recruiting for the Canadian Yeomanry commenced here, and at Pincher Creek, our officers acting as recruiting officers. The late Supt. Howe was appointed recruiting officer at Fort Steele. Three constables of this division were permitted to engage, Constables Kembry, Steele and Gladwin.

In April of this year recruiting for the 3rd C. M. R. commenced here, and at Pincher Creek, our officers doing the work.

The recruits for these two contingents were supplied with quarters and rations until they left for the point of concentration.

Mr. J. D. McGregor, who purchased the horses for the last contingent, was assisted by Insp. Burnett, at Calgary, Macleod, Pincher Creek and Maple Creek, and in the selection of horses gave the greatest satisfaction.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Every assistance was given to Major Gore during his visit here in purchasing remounts for the Imperial Army.

We have endeavoured in every possible way to assist the various departments of the government in carrying on their work.

INDIAN.

Escorts have been furnished to carry treaty money to the Blood and Peigan agencies, and to keep order during the time the agents were making payment of same.

Four Indian boys, deserters from the Indian Industrial schools, were arrested in this district and taken back to their respective schools,

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The N. C. officer on town duty assists the Indians coming to Macleod with produce, principally hay, to sell the same, inspects their permits, and if any are found without a permit, the money obtained for the hay is sent by him direct to the Indian agent.

JUSTICE.

During the year, three horse exhibits have been taken care of, these horses were stolen by Indians and the cases disposed of at the last sitting of the Supreme Court held here this month.

We supply an interpreter in Indian cases and furnish Indian witnesses with rations and quarters while they attend the various cases they are called upon.

CRIME.

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed. Withdrawn or not tried.
Offences against public order—			
Carrying pistol without justification	5	5	
Offences against law and justice—			
Obstructing peace officer	2	2	
Offences against morals—			
Indecent act	1	1	
Vagrants	13	13	
Drunk, &c.	51	51	
Causing a disturbance on the street	13	11	2
Breaking windows	1		1
Incest	1	1	
Offences against the person—			
Common assault	23	17	6
Assault with intent	1	1	
Attempt to commit murder	1		1
Rape	1		1
Offences against property—			
Theft	12	7	5
House breaking	1		1
Cattle frauds, under 331a	3		3
Horse stealing	10	4	6
Cattle killing	1	1	
Obtaining money under false pretense	4	2	2
Poisoning dog	1	1	
Illegal sale of goods under mortgage	1		1
Offences under the Indian Act—			
Indians drunk on reserve	62	48	14
Indians drunk	33	28	5
Giving liquor to Indians	26	17	9
Having liquor on reserve	4	2	2
Having liquor in possession	6	6	
Offences against Dominion Lands Act—			
Cutting timber without permit	2	2	
Offences against Railway Act—			
Stealing ride	1	1	
Offences against North-west Ordinances—			
Selling liquor without license	5	4	1
Allowing gambling on licensed premises	2	2	
Setting out prairie fires	3	3	
Non-payment of wages	4	3	1
Nuisance, under village ordinance	1	1	
Lord's Day observance	4	2	2
Hawkers and pedlars	2	2	
Insane	3	2	1
Illegally branding colt	1		1
Interdicted	3	3	

CRIME.

Following the form of last year's report, the following are the more important cases, and bear commenting upon.

Cattle Stealing.—James A. Grant, an Indian Department employee, and Staff Sergeant Hilliard of the North-west Mounted Police, were charged with appropriating a steer without consent of owner, and were committed for trial. They were tried before Chief Justice McGuire, at Macleod, on November 19, and a verdict of 'not guilty' was given. It was alleged that these two men picked up a steer belonging to a man named Beech, of Helena, Mont., and sold it to the Indian Department for beef. Mr. Beech gave evidence at the preliminary hearing, but failed to appear at the trial before the Supreme Court, and his evidence, taken before the justices of the peace, was not admitted on account of a technicality.

On February 2, the postmaster at Blairmore reported that the mail bag was stolen out of the railroad waiting room. The bag had been put off the train into the waiting room and left there for the postmaster to call for it in the morning. Inspector Davidson investigated the matter and a non-commissioned officer was sent from Macleod, in plain clothes, to work on it. Several were suspected, but the guilty parties were never found out.

On July 15, an attempt at murder was committed at the Blood reserve, while the Sun Dance was going on. An Indian named 'Red Crane' (who was at the point of death from consumption) stabbed his wife, saying that he was dying and wanted her to go to the 'Happy Hunting Grounds' with him. He was placed under arrest in his teepee, and watched by one of our Indian scouts, until he died a few days after. The squaw recovered.

The case of assault with intent to kill, was against a Blood Indian named 'Goose Chief' who stabbed another Indian named 'Striped Wolf, in the arm. When up for the trial, the judge changed the charge to common assault, and Goose Chief was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

On August 16, Colin Genge complained that three days before an unknown man went to his ranche, 18 miles from Macleod, and assaulted a child, and attempted to take a ring off the finger of Mrs. Scheer, the only two occupants of the house at the time. Prompt action was taken on receipt of the complaint, but the guilty party was never discovered.

HORSE STEALING.

On April 10, John Franklin, a rancher of Macleod, complained that he had missed four horses since last fall. The horses were identified by James Patterson in possession of one Joseph Gingras, at Medicine Hat, who sold them to one Hineman. An information was laid, warrant issued and sent to Medicine Hat on April 11, but Gingras had left for Montana and could not be located.

On August 18, Fred. Brouillette was committed for trial by Inspector Davidson, J.P., at Pincher Creek, for the theft of a horse from a Peigan Indian named O'Keef. He was tried by Chief Justice McGuire, at Macleod, in November of this year, and was dismissed, the judge taking a lenient view of the case on account of the prisoner's parents.

On July 16, Henry Cwoonty, of Gillingham, had a yearling colt taken from off the prairie. One Joe Vare was suspected, and the colt was found at Vare's place. He was arrested and committed for trial. At the trial before Chief Justice McGuire, he was found guilty, but allowed to go on suspended sentence. Vare was only 17 years old, and the support of a bed ridden mother and a lame father.

The case of horse stealing against a Blood Indian named Hugh Brewer, held over from last year, was tried at Macleod, in November of this year. He was convicted and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Ugly Head, another Blood Indian, was also convicted of stealing a mare the property of the Brown Ranche, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

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On August 6, Inspector Irwin, at Cardston, issued a warrant for the arrest of one Junius Young for stealing a horse at Cardston. Young went to Lethbridge disposed of the horse, then went to Sterling and stole another and crossed into the United States. He was subsequently located at Choteau in Montana, and brought to Lethbridge, where he was committed for trial.

On September 16, a Blood Indian named 'Chief Moon' complained that a half-breed hired to haul lumber from Macleod to the Cochrane Ranche, had stolen a four horse team, wagon and harness from him, he having entrusted the outfit to the breed to do the work. On inquiries being made, it was found that the breed, Antoine Godin, had sold two of the horses, the harness and wagon to a newcomer for \$105, a third horse he had sold to another settler, and the fourth got away from him and turned up at home. Godin was arrested after several days' search, committed for trial, and by Chief Justice McGuire sentenced to two years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

CATTLE KILLING.

Alfred Barton, a rancher living near Whiskey Gap, in the Milk River Ridge, was on September 10, caught in the act of killing a calf. He was arrested by one of our men, and committed for trial. At his trial before Chief Justice McGuire he pleaded 'guilty.' A largely signed petition was presented to the judge on behalf of Barton, the signers being mostly ranchers and farmers, which caused the judge to remark 'if the people who were the principal sufferers by this class of crime, chose to petition for leniency, they were the best judges.' The prisoner gave bonds, and was released to come up for sentence when called upon.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the division has been very good. There was only one small term of imprisonment awarded during the year, and for some months there were no entries whatever in the defaulter's book.

CANTEEN.

The canteen continues to be of great benefit to the whole command, and is in a very good financial condition, as you will have noticed from the returns which have been rendered to you.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

There has been considerable complaint as to the quality of the pea jackets supplied N. C. officers and men of this division, when at Calgary, during the Duke of York's visit, and it would appear to be well founded as a great number of them are worn out. Otherwise the clothing and kit is very good.

DISTRIBUTION STATE.

PLACE.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Assistant Surgeon.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.	Special Constable.	Total.	HORSES.		
											Horses.	Ponies.	Total.
Macleod.....	1	2		1	2	2	2	24	7	41	31	1	32
Pincher Creek.....		1				1		3		5	5		5
Big Bend.....								2		2	3		3
Kootenai.....								2		2	2	1	3
Peigan.....								1	1	2	1		1
Nanton.....								1		1	1		1
Leavings.....							1	1		2	3		4
Kipp.....									1	1			1
Town Patrol.....						1				1			1
Stand Off.....							1	2	2	5	5	2	7
St. Mary's.....					1			2		3	5	1	6
Cardston.....		1						1	1	3	2		2
Frank.....								2		2	2		2
Porcupines.....								2		2	2	1	3
Boundary Creek.....								1		1	1		1
On Command.....								2		2			
Total strength of Division.....	1	4		1	3	4	5	46	12	76	63	8	71

DESERTIONS.

The only desertion which there has been was that of Reg. No. 3257, who deserted from Macleod, whilst on pass, on April 20.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

At headquarters the division has had both foot and mounted parades during the summer, and in the month of June two squads were put through a course of artillery drill with the two 9-pr. muzzle loading guns with which we are supplied.

The eight recruits who were engaged in British Columbia and this district, put in some interrupted training, both mounted and dismounted, during July and August, and went through a long course of instruction from October 14 to November 19, including foot and mounted drills, lectures on the Criminal Code, Police Duties, Police Act, North-west Ordinances, Interior Economy, Rules and Regulations, Permanent and Standing General Orders.

The men on the detachments, at inspection parades, are exercised in arm and foot drill.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A new pump house has just been completed, sufficiently large to hold both the fire engine and hose reel, and covering both the pump and the water tank. This, I think, affords us a much better fire protection, as we have only to drop the suction hose into the tank and work the engine where it stands. A fire is kept burning day and night during the winter months in this pumping station.

The babcocks and hand grenades are also distributed around the barracks, and the water pails kept filled, as usual.

Fire brigade drills are also held at intervals.

HORSES.

There are about 5 which should be cast this coming year, and there are quite a few (10) which, having travelled over 3,000 miles this year and been working

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steadily for some time without a rest, should have a change to properly prolong their usefulness. In order to carry out the foregoing I shall have to ask you for about 14 new horses during 1903.

The mileage travelled by the horses of 'D' division was 150,775.

HEALTH.

The medical report of the health of the division for the past year shows that it has been very good, and the only four cases there mentioned are more in the way of accidents than of sickness.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Inspector Irwin, in charge of the Cardston sub-district, reports as follows on infectious diseases in that district :—

'In the latter part of September, a camp of 12 United States Indians came over to Canada and camped at Boundary Creek. A short time afterwards Const. Pritchard, who is stationed in that vicinity, reported that from the appearance of some of the Indians they evidently had small-pox. On the following day, Mr. Shaw, Acting Collector of Customs at Cardston, acting as Quarantine Officer, sent out Dr. Campbell to inspect the Indians and report. Dr. Campbell did so, and reported they had small-pox. You were notified at once. On October 10, I received from you a copy of a telegram from the Commissioner saying that if the Indians could be moved without endangering their lives, they were to be sent back to U. S. Territory, and the American officials notified to meet and care for them. Dr. Campbell again went out to the camp and reported them as fit to travel. On the 11th I sent a telegram to Major Monteath, Indian Agent at Browning, Montana, telling him that United States Indians with small-pox at Boundary Creek were able to travel, and would be put across the line on the 13th. I then went to Boundary Creek and told the Indians they were to go across the line on the 13th when they would be met and cared for by the U. S. authorities. On the 13th, a party of U. S. Indian police appeared at Boundary Creek with a letter to me from Major Monteath saying that he would not allow these Indians on his reserve, and would resist any attempt to put them there, but that they could cross the line at the eastern limit of his reserve if so desired. I also received a telegram from him by way of Spring Coulee, saying :—'If Indians are not Peigans, I will not allow them on Blackfoot Reserve.' Major Monteath's letter and telegram were forwarded to you on receipt by me, and I subsequently received orders that no action was to be taken at present towards removing these Indians from Canada, but a strict quarantine was to be maintained. These Indians said they had been put across the line by orders of Major Monteath and a portion of their band had been sent to Sweet Grass Hills. They are a portion of an irregular band of Chippewa Indians, and came from Wisconsin. Being destitute, food has been supplied to them, and their camp quarantined since October 12.'

These Indians were released from quarantine on November 24. As they had only one outfit of clothing and blankets, new clothing and blankets were purchased at Cardston to enable their own outfit to be disinfected. The disinfectants were supplied from here and the work done under the supervision of Dr. Campbell and Inspt. Irwin.

'On October 27, a half-breed camp on the edge of the Blood Reserve close to Cardston, was found to have small-pox. These people were Canadians, but had recently come from Butte, Montana, and had camped one night with the Indians at Boundary Creek, who had the disease. They were engaged in freighting here when the disease was discovered. The camp was at once quarantined, a N. C. officer and one constable being sent by you from Macleod for the purpose. Up to the present the disease in both these cases has been confined to the infected camps. This camp was released from quarantine on November 23.'

On February 20, a man named Brown from Kalispel, Montana, was found to have small-pox at Cardston. He was promptly quarantined, and recovered without the disease spreading.

INDIANS.

The Indians are doing well and, as a rule, give little trouble, their behaviour being good. Of course the same remarks of last year's report apply to the school boys passing as half-breeds and thus being able to purchase liquor without their being known. There is a marked improvement in their dress, cleanliness and general appearance, the Indian in his blanket is now seldom seen. Light spring wagons and buggies are rapidly replacing the travois as a means of transportation. Rakes, mowers, harness and heavy wagons have been purchased in large numbers. But few marriages under Christian rites have been made during the year, as the Indians seem to prefer acquiring their wives according to the Indian custom. There has been a certain amount of horse stealing amongst the Indians, one from another. They will catch up other Indian horses and sell them to buyers who come from Edmonton, Battleford and other distant places, and if caught the owner will declare that he gave the animal so sold to the seller. If some arrangement could be made by which each horse sold by an Indian to a buyer could be proved a seller's property, and vented properly before some authorized person, a certain amount of crooked work could be prevented. At present a buyer has only to go to the Indian agent and obtain a permit to buy horses from the Indians on the reserve. Having obtained this permit he buys from any Indian without question any horse that may be offered.

The Indian Department officials are deserving of the greatest credit for the good work which they are doing.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE INDIAN ACT.

Liquor to Indians.

In possession.—	
Cases	6
Convictions	6
To Indians—	
Cases	26
Convictions	17
Dismissed	9
Drunk on Reserve, Sec. 99—	
Cases	62
Convictions	48
Dismissed	14
Intoxicated, Sec. 104—	
Cases	32
Convictions	28
Dismissed	4
In possession on Reserve—	
Cases	4
Convictions	2
Dismissed	2

This return shows an increased number of cases of drunkenness upon which action has been taken amongst the Indians and this, I think, is due to the new system of crime reports, following up each case, and to the better work performed, and zeal displayed by our men. There are about the same number of cases of supplying liquor to Indians, but in some instances the same person has been charged with more than one offence. Some of the older Indians when asked from whom they obtained the liquor, now put forward the excuse that they 'found it' and thus evade telling where they procured the same. In nearly all the cases where convictions were secured for supplying liquor to Indians, they have been appealed against, and as such an interval of time elapses before the appeals can be heard, there are many chances of escape through wit-

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nesses dying or going away, &c. If some more speedy settlement could be secured it would help to put down this offence, or if the person appealing were bound to put in an affidavit, the same as is done in appeals under the North-west Liquor Ordinance, it would assist greatly. And I would like to draw your attention to the punishment of a fine of \$1,000 or two years' imprisonment for a third offence against the N. W. Liquor License Ordinance as compared with the Indian Act punishment for a class of offence which I consider much more serious, where we have so many Indians and scattered settlements.

By Section 7, of Chap. 32, 57 and 58 Victoria, the section 99 under which we used to proceed against Indians for gambling, both on and off the reserves, has been repealed, and a new section substituted therefor which does not provide for gambling off the reserves, and we were not able to get at the gambling which went on here this fall at Treaty time, though I tried to get it under the Criminal Code, but it had to be dropped as there was no percentage, &c., to the owner of the lodge, and without having a case against the keeper, the other cases went by the board.

INSPECTIONS.

The headquarters of the division was inspected by yourself on March 10, and by the Assistant Commissioner, between July 24 and 26, he also spent from July 26 to August 10 in inspecting the outposts.

The arms are inspected at the headquarters every week, and the barracks by the Commanding Officer every Saturday.

The inspectors in charge of sub-districts inspect their detachments monthly.

LIQUOR LICENSE ORDINANCE.

Owing to complaints received from Cardston, I detailed a constable to look into the matter. He obtained evidence against the keeper of the Karl Hotel and two employees, and convictions were secured in each case.

One case of selling liquor without a license occurred at Macleod. It was a case of selling at the race track during the annual fair, and a conviction was obtained.

Two cases of allowing gambling on licensed premises occurred at Blairmore, and convictions made.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Taking the district as a whole I beg to report a freedom from this scourge which is very gratifying. In the Pincher Creek section we were entirely free from any fires. The Cardston section reports only two during the year, and in one of these cases the perpetrator was discovered and convicted.

In March, a fire occurred, without causing any damage, in the north section at Leavings and the man who set it out was punished. Another fire occurred there in November through accident (a spark from a settler's chimney). The fire was extinguished and no damage done and no prosecution entered. A fire also started about 15 miles west of the Nanton detachment on March 25, without again doing any damage. The origin of this fire was not discovered.

In the Belly River section, on March 25, a prairie fire started on the Cochrane Range which burnt over some 15 or 20 thousand acres, no damage to property or stock being done. This fire is supposed to have been started by some one travelling to the Kootenai Lakes.

On October 28, Corporal Gillespie, at Kipp, noticed a fire raging, when there was a high wind blowing, to the north of the Old Man's River which seemed to be a considerable distance away. On the morning of the 29th, he turned out a party of settlers and found the fire to be about six miles away and travelling east towards Lethbridge and north towards the Little Bow country, which, he states, he is afraid is badly burned. His party succeeded, after fighting the fire until 5 a.m., of October 30, in putting it

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out. I am informed this fire did a considerable amount of damage to both property and stock in the Lethbridge and Little Bow districts, and at the time of writing I have not yet completed the investigation into the cause of its origin.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied have been of first class quality, and I would suggest one change and that is, that in making the contracts for beef the word 'meat' might be used, meaning beef, mutton and pork, and thus the men, instead of eating beef for 365 days of the year, secure a variety of meat food, with little, if any, additional cost to the government.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Of saddlery we have sufficient and it is good, but, I am sorry to say, I cannot say the same about the harness. I am asking for two heavy and one light four-in-hand sets.

Some of the harness at present in use has already been condemned.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The division was put through the annual revolver and carbine target practice. The detachment men coming into headquarters by squads for that purpose. The highest score with the carbine was made by Reg. No. 3409, Const. Hay. With the revolver, Reg. No. 1128, Staff-Sergt. Raven, made the highest score.

TRANSPORT.

This section of country, as many times previously reported, owing to the stony nature of the soil, is very hard on transport, and the constant jolting tends to wear it out more rapidly, and also causes more repairs. Four of our heavy wagons have been sold and we now require two new ones to replace them, also one light spring wagon and one buckboard, as it frequently happens that we have to send out single teams on trips, and the large three-seated spring wagons are only suited for four horses.

TELEPHONE LINE.

The telephone line to Lethbridge was put out of working order by the floods of this past summer, carrying away the poles and wire at the crossing of the Pelly River and I have not up to the present secured other poles to replace them. I expect, however, to do so before long and have the line in working order.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There have been a considerable number of changes in the command. Starting with Supt. Howe, whom I regret to state died of heart disease at this post on August 17. His very sudden taking off came as a great shock to all who knew him, with whom he was deservedly popular. Inspectors Heffernan and Begin were transferred to Depot and 'K' divisions, and Inspector Wickham has been transferred here from Depot division. Asst.-Surgeon Haultain handed over the medical charge of this division to Dr. Forbes, on October 15, when he was transferred to 'C' division, Battleford.

The force has this year lost the services of an old and valued N.C. officer in the person of Reg. No. 966, Staff-Sergt. Fraser, who has taken his pension after 27 years of service. I would urge the appointment of another Veterinary Staff-Sergt. as soon as he could be secured, as the work of the veterinary staff in this district is very heavy, and Inspector Burnett is not able to spend much of his time in Macleod, as he does work in all parts of the Territories.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE,

Superintendent.

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APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT MORRIS, COMMANDING
'F' DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, November 30, 1902.

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

I assumed command of 'F' division on October 27, relieving Inspector Cartwright, who had taken over the temporary command from Supt. Cuthbert on September 11. My report therefore of necessity is compiled from the official records.

GENERAL.

Farming operations during the year have been very successful, and the yield of grain has been equal to the farmers expectations.

Every year shows an increase of acreage under cultivation, and with the influx of new settlers this year I believe that the number of acres next year will be nearly double.

Potatoes have not been a good crop In the immediate vicinity of Prince Albert, in fact very little more than the seed put in has been taken from the ground. The trouble seems to have been a cold and wet spring, and I was unable to get a single tender for the supply of potatoes required for use at this post, and have had to purchase them at Duck Lake and ship them in.

Many new settlements have sprung up during the year. Settlers are now going into the Hoodoo country, east of Crooked Lake. Batoche, Bellevue and Fish Creek settlements have also received a fair quota of the immigrants. The new comers are mostly French Canadians, from North Dakota, and a few old country Frenchmen, the remainder are Americans and Galicians.

The settlements at Carlton and Windgard are slowly but surely going ahead. In the Carlton settlement a few of the half breeds are not very well off but manage to make both ends meet, by working out all the year round.

The amount of grain raised in the Duck Lake, Wingard, Carlton and Doukhobor settlements, was 235,979 bushels, of which some 23,456 bushels have already been marketed.

In the vicinity of Rosthern the settlements at Johnesthal, Tefegrund, Stoney Hill, Wathene, Windon, Petrowka, Smithsburg, Carson, and Fish Creek, have all had good crops, and up to the time of writing, some 171,800 bushels of grain have been shipped from Rosthern, and the elevators at that place have still 185,000 bushels on hand.

It would be hard to estimate the total crop in that part of the country, on account of many of the farmers not yet having threshed.

Settlements are springing up all through the district, and many of the older ones are practically filled up, and the new settler has to go further away in search of a homestead.

A good many have taken up land in Shell River, Kinistino, Glen Mary, Willow Creek and Birch Hills districts, and the majority who have come into the country are well off, many bring cattle and horses from the States as well as implements.

In the Glen Mary settlement a great many are Norwegians, and some of them have recently invested in a small saw mill plant with which they intend to saw rough lumber for building purposes. The saw mills at Prince Albert have been very busy during the year and have practically disposed of all the year's cut, they have been working day and night to keep the necessary supply of lumber at various places along the line of railway.

Horses have been in great demand at Rosthern, and during the year five hundred and thirty seven were brought into Rosthern and sold. The farmers throughout the district are now getting much better horses, and are no longer contented with the small Indian pony for farm work, and before many years are over, I think the horses here will be as good as any district.

The price of land has naturally advanced, and in Melfort a few places have changed hands at good figures. A great deal of land has been scripped, and the owners are holding it till the long looked for railway comes in, when they expect they will be able to dispose of the land at good figures.

At Melfort, a town has been laid out, and in the spring I expect a good many new buildings will be put up. Many of the farmers are holding their grain till next year, when they hope to be able to ship it out by the Canadian Northern Railway. This railway will open up a lot of new country, and will help many settlements along its line in the way of not having to haul grain and supplies to Prince Albert, which at present is the only market they have.

Cattle have done well this year and a large number have been shipped to the West for range purposes. Farmers with large herds of cattle here find it harder every year to get hay, on account of many of the places they had been in the habit of cutting hay being homesteaded.

Prince Albert now depends a great deal on its hay supply from Duke Lake, where it is baled and shipped in.

CRIME.

In December, 1901, a complaint was made to Supt. Cuthbert by one James Clark, against James Spence for taking a horse off the prairie. There being some doubt as to Spence's intent to defraud, a search warrant was issued pending other steps, and Spence having satisfied Clark that it was a mistake, he having lost a mare of the same description, no prosecution followed.

Inspector Strickland was sent from here to Erwood to try a case against Albert Campbell, for selling liquor without a license. He was fined \$200 and costs or six months' imprisonment in the Prince Albert jail, being unable to pay the fine, he was brought by trail from Erwood to Prince Albert where he served his sentence. Inspector Strickland was not many days in the post before he had to return to Erwood to try a case against Arthur Haggarty, on charge of theft, and attempting to escape from lawful custody. He was sentenced to six months for theft and two months for attempting to escape. He was brought by trail from Erwood and completed his sentence in the Prince Albert jail.

The most serious crime during the year, was a case of murder. On the night of March 1, last, Daniel Walasehoik, a Pole, living some 15 miles east of Prince Albert, was shot through a window, near which he was sitting and killed, by a person from the outside.

The deceased was living with the wife of Albert Greehoik, another Pole, whom he had injured in other ways. Inspector Strickland, with a party, arrested Albert Greehoik on March 2, for the murder, and on March 8 he was committed for trial. The evidence was purely circumstantial, but very strong. The motive was clear and of long standing. Gheehoik had sought, and obtained, work with a neighbour of deceased a few days previously, this being concealed from deceased at the request of the accused.

On the morning of the murder he had caught and hauged a watch dog of deceased, and had been left alone in the house of Feniske, where he had been working.

A shot gun had been left in the house by Feniske, some empty shells, buck shot and loading tools, but no powder. During daylight of the 1st, when left alone, Greehoik went to a neighbour's, and tried to obtain a gun, finally obtaining powder only, at the same time, complaining of the mental and financial injuries suffered at the hands of the deceased.

It was shown by Fineske that the left barrel of the gun he had left in the house, had been fired recently, but the right had been left clean, and that he never used it.

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When found on the 2nd the right barrel had been fired within a few hours, one shell had been recently loaded and fired, another contained powder and several were recapped.

The boots worn by the prisoner were peculiar, and fitted exactly the tracks in the snow leading to and from the window, and deceased was killed by a load of buckshot.

These were the facts leading to a complete chain of evidence.

This case was tried before Judge Prendegast and jury, on July 15, and was concluded on midnight of the 17th, when the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Early in March, Peter Podoski complained that he had been robbed of \$25 and some clothing by parties unknown. Podoski has no idea as to who the men were, but stated that he was coming in from the railway construction camp at Erwood, and had walked as far as Melfort. When at Melfort, four men had come along with a sleigh and they had agreed to bring him to Prince Albert, he to pay them the sum of \$5 for so doing.

When in the Birch Hills, Podoski claims that one of the men had gone through him, taking all his money with the exception of a time cheque. Podoski had run away from them during the night and walked some miles till he came to a settler's house where they gave him something to eat and put him on the right trail to Prince Albert.

After four months the four men were located, and Thomas Adams was committed by Inspector Cuthbert, J.P., to stand his trial. He was tried by Judge Prendegast who dismissed the case, remarking that he was strongly impressed with his guilt, but gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

On June 23, a Mr. Wm. Blow complained that he had bought a mare on the 18th or 19th for \$100 from a man giving the name of Fiddler, and representing the mare as his property. Blow had paid \$60 and gave a buckskin pony valued at \$40 for the mare.

This bay mare was claimed by George B. Sanderson, and he made a complaint that she had been stolen from him the previous week by some unknown party. From the description of Fiddler, and the fact that Robert Sanderson, son of George B. Sanderson, who did not live at home, had been seen about the time of the mare's disappearance, and as he already had two previous convictions against him for theft, he was suspected of the offence and a warrant was issued for his arrest, and the detachments notified by telegram to look out for him.

From the Rosthern detachment it was ascertained that Robert Sanderson has sold off the buckskin pony and taken the train for Medicine Hat. He was arrested at Medicine Hat on June 30, and brought back for trial, and was committed by Supt. Cuthbert on July 4. On July 14, he was sentenced by Judge Prendegast to two months' imprisonment at hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

On July 18, one Ernest Theriault, a prisoner serving ten months in the Prince Albert jail for horse-stealing, escaped from custody. All the available men were turned out to look for him, and the detachments along the line notified.

On the morning of the 19th he was found by Staff-Sergt. Keenan and Const. Jones asleep in a box car on the siding at Willoughby. He was brought before Supt. Cuthbert, J.P., and committed for trial, and on October 8, was sentenced by Judge Prendegast to five months' imprisonment.

On the 26th a letter was received from Martin Bros., of Maple Creek, making inquiries about some horses brought from Maple Creek by Dehaven and Goodfellow. This letter was answered, and during October, Mr. Martin came from Maple Creek and identified a horse that had been sold by Goodfellow to Mr. W. Y. Davis as one he had lost from his place, and at the time stated he would lay an information against Goodfellow on his return to Maple Creek, but up to the present I have heard nothing further about the case. It looks very much as if the information obtained here has simply been used as a means to effect a settlement.

In August the mayor of Prince Albert requested the assistance of the police to investigate a case of theft. Staff-Sergt. Keenan was sent down to town and with the assistance of the town constable arrested one Dugal McKenzie. This man was the hanger on of a tented show that was here at the time. The watch and chain were

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handed to the town constable by the manager of the tented show, and on August 12, Dugal McKenzie was sentenced by the local justices of the peace to four months' imprisonment. I hold a warrant here for this man's arrest as soon as he is released from the jail, when he will be taken to Regina and tried on a similar charge of theft.

In September, Mr. Adamson, of Rosthern, wrote, stating that his office at Hague had been broken into and the cash box rifled and the sum of \$75 taken therefrom. One Harder was arrested on suspicion, and was brought before the justice of the peace at Rosthern, but the case was dismissed for want of evidence. This case has not been allowed to drop.

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

	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, nolle prosequi, &c.
Offences against religion, &c—			
Causing a disturbance	7	4	3
Gross indecency	1	1	1
Indecent exposure	1	1	
Offences against the person—			
Assault	8	3	5
Murder	1		1
Offences against property—			
Theft	16	9	7
Cruelty to animals	1	1	
False pretenses	2		2
Destroying property	1		1
Illegal possession of a horse	1	1	
Horse stealing	2	1	1
Burglary	1		1
Offences against law and order—			
Escape from lawful custody	1	1	
Offences against public order—			
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1	
North-west Ordinances—			
Masters and servants	3	3	
Liquor	15	11	4
Insanity	3	2	1
Quarantine	13	13	
Stock	3	1	2
Tresspass	1		1
Pedlars	1	1	
Totals	91	61	30

INDIANS.

During the year police escorts were furnished for treaty payments. This year no escort was furnished for the payments at Green Lake on account of the agent not considering it necessary.

In June, 42 Sioux Indians were quarantined on the north side of the Saskatchewan for small-pox, and relief was issued by the Indian Department, through the police.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS, ETC.

At Rosthern, one constable is stationed who patrols the following settlements: Johnnestal, Tiefengund, Stoney Hill, in the north-west. Walthime, Windon, Petrowka in the west. Smithsburg, Carson in the south-west. Hague and Neulag in the south. Blumental in the south-east. Fish Creek in the east. Duck Lake Detachment which consists of one sergeant, one constable, and one interpreter, patrol to Carlton, Wingard, Muskeg Lake, Beardys Agency, Snake Plains, St. Laurent, Willoughby, Reinborn, Spasofska, Trepania, Espania, and Hatiollika.

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Batoche Detachment, which consists of one corporal, who patrols to Bellevue, Fish Creek, St. Louis de Langevin, Crooked Lakes and Domermy.

At Flett's Springs, one sergeant is stationed, who patrols Harperville, Brancepeth, Birch Hills, Kinistino, Coxby, Weldon, Glen Mary, Pleasant Valley, Melfort and Willow Creek. I may say that when the strength of the division is increased, I consider it advisable to station one Constable at Hague, who can look after a good many of the settlements now patrolled by the Rosthern detachment.

Every year the settlements are extending, and at present it is impossible for the constable stationed at Rosthern to get through all these settlements, and find out if they have any complaints.

The detachment at Flett's Springs should also be changed, and one man stationed at Melfort and another at Kinistino; by doing this, I am certain that every settlement could be visited during the month.

At present it is impossible for one man to do the settlements, he having to patrol to Coxby via Glen Mary meaning at least 80 miles for the round trip, then from Flett's Springs to Willow Creek by Pleasant Valley and Melfort at least 60 miles, without visiting any of the settlers off the main trail.

A man should also be stationed at Muskeg Lake, or Snake Plains, who would be able to look after the Indians, in place of this work having to be done from Duck Lake; this would mean a much better system of patrolling the district, and more especially as the greater number of cases of crime are at Duck Lake, the detachment there often being without a man on account of two being on a patrol to Muskeg Lake, and the other man in Prince Albert with a prisoner as has happened heretofore.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline of the division has been good, the most serious breach having been for intoxication.

HEALTH.

In the matter of health, a remarkable immunity from disease, or sickness of any kind was manifested.

HORSES.

During the year 11 horses were cast and sold and the sum of \$690 realized, or an average of \$62 each.

Horses Reg. No. 2430 was cast and sold in Regina, seven horses have been received transferred from other divisions, and two horses were transferred from here to Depot division.

The mileage return of the division shows that the horses have travelled 75,113 miles during the year.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The harness and saddlery are in fair condition, but overhauling by the saddler sergeant is very necessary to put it in a thoroughly serviceable condition.

BARRACKS, REPAIRS, ETC.

The barracks buildings require to be kalsomined, and as I have your authority to employ a special constable to do this work, they will soon be put in good order.

The Batoche detachment buildings require to be reshingled and some repairs are required in the buildings as well. I will have an estimate made and forwarded to you.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The arms of the division are obsolete, but kept clean. Every one is looking forward to an early issue of the Ross rifle. There is at this post one muzzle loader 7

pounder, brass field gun. The Winchester ammunition was strikingly good this season. Every member of the division fired his allotted number of rounds with the carbine, with the exception of Reg. No. 3646, constable Brunt. This constable was unable to pass the preliminary stage. Average score with the carbine, was 163, the top score being Reg. No. 28, Sergeant Major Parker with 206.

The revolver practice was not completed. The top score was Reg. No. 28, Sergeant Major Parker with 180.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our facilities for fire protection are represented by a hand fire engine, and a supply of Babcock and Stempel fire extinguishers. There are two wells within the barrack inclosure, one near by the guard room, and the other just behind the mess kitchen.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of which we have ample, when painted, which is now being done, will be in good condition.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The district has been remarkably free from prairie fires. Two small fires started along the railroad track, but were extinguished by the section men before they did any damage.

DRILL.

The numerical strength of the division is at so low an ebb that drill of any kind is quite impossible.

CANTEEN AND DIVISION MESS.

The canteen is in a flourishing condition, and has been able during the year to allow \$1 per man in the mess, thus helping the men in a change of diet.

Special grants were made during the year, for the coronation contingent, and for the annual carbine practice. With so few men in the division the canteen has done well.

UNIFORM AND KIT.

The uniform and kit supplied are on the whole serviceable. Exception is taken to the inferior material of which pea jackets are made.

There is, and has been, a great dearth of blankets during the year.

QUARANTINE.

Early in the year an epidemic of measles made its appearance throughout the country, and every available man was kept busy on quarantine duty; this epidemic was hardly over before small-pox broke out in the Glen Mary settlement, and up to the time of writing there has been more or less of it in different parts of the district.

Up to August 31, some 587 persons were quarantined for small-pox, of which there were 212 cases, and relief was issued to 400, not including 32 Indians; the number of deaths from small-pox were three.

All of the persons receiving relief were more or less destitute half-breeds, deprived of their ordinary means of existence by being quarantined.

The thirty-two Sioux Indians are not included in the above, they were issued relief at the expense of the Indian Department. The cost of the 400 receiving relief was \$1,743.31, and the average per head, \$4.37.

In the early part of November, cases were reported at Muskeg Lake Mission, and twenty-seven have been quarantined to whom relief has to be issued. A constable has been stationed at Mistawasis to see that the quarantine is strictly carried out.

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During October, scarlet fever appeared in the Birch Hills, and practically the whole of the settlement was visited by this disease, and relief has had to be issued in some cases.

From the start of the quarantine for measles up to now, Reg. No. 301 Staff-Sergeant Keenan has been employed in some part of the district looking after it.

At Batoche, sixty-seven cases are quarantined for small-pox. The half-breeds seem to be very doubtful as to the disease being small-pox, on account of so few deaths, and it is a hard matter to enforce the regulations, unless a man can be stationed where he can watch every suspect.

In the Batoche district some of the new cases are half-breeds, who were vaccinated in the spring.

GENERAL.

Assistance was furnished to the Department of Interior in collecting timber dues, escorts were furnished to take prisoners from the jail to the court-house, orderlies to attend the Supreme Court, and attendance on the coroner.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. MORRIS,

Superintendent, Com. 'F' Div.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING
REGINA DISTRICT.NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DISTRICT OFFICE, REGINA, December 3, 1902.The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report of the Regina district for the year ended November 30, 1902.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The past has been the most prosperous of many good years experienced in Assiniboia.

Crops have been magnificent, and excellent weather for harvesting.

Land has more than doubled its value and large transactions have taken place.

Settlers have arrived in large numbers, principally Americans. The Soo Line, which a couple of years ago was almost devoid of settlers, has now a number of thriving villages, while all the towns have grown to such an extent as to be hardly recognized.

Railway construction has been carried on in three parts of this district, the Canadian Northern from Erwood, the extension of the line from Yorkton west, and the branch from the main line at Kirkella, while the line between Arcola and Regina has been located. With the influx of population the work of the police has increased greatly, not that the new settlers require extra police supervision, but that crooks of all kinds are being attracted to this country by the glowing reports of prosperity, which have been spread throughout the territory of our cousins to the south.

Next year it will be necessary to establish several other detachments in this district in order to cope with the growing needs of the country.

As far as possible we have endeavoured to have the incorporated towns and villages supply their own police, but I regret to say in many instances the local policemen have not been found to be a success, and we have been obliged to act.

CRIME.

I have again to report an increase of crime during the past year with also a larger percentage of convictions, being over 78 per cent. The principal increases have been horse-stealing, theft, and drunkenness. The last has increased to an alarming extent, although the increase is accounted for by the large addition to the population.

The introduction of crime reports in July last throughout the force has worked most satisfactorily, and will be the means of not losing sight of cases which might have by the old system been overlooked. As the work done by each member of the force is recorded on every case, it encourages them to do their best.

The following is a summary of the most important offences which have occurred during the past year.

Tom Lamac, who was wanted for the murder of another Indian named Wing-a-gee at File Hills, in September, 1894, was extradited and brought over from Butte City, Montana. He was committed for trial by Inspector McGinnis, J.P., and tried on May 14 by the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson and jury, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on June 22. This sentence was afterwards commuted to penitentiary for life.

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I regret that we have been unable as yet to effect the arrest of Oke-mah-we-cappo, wanted for the murder of an Indian named Wapingium, although every effort possible has been made. Inspector Taylor made a trip to Turtle Mountain Agency, North Dakota, leaving here on February 18. He located this man about sixteen miles from the agency, but was unable to get the U. S. authorities to effect the arrest. By your authority I engaged an American stock inspector, named G. W. Hall, to go to Turtle Mountain to arrest the man, and have received his report stating that, although he had spent twelve days and had the assistance of several Indians, he was unable to effect the arrest. He reports Oke-mah-we-cappo to be living in the bush in one of the best hiding places to be found. Hall promised to make another attempt this winter. Staff-Sergt. Fyffe also made a trip after this Indian in October last without any result. A great deal of correspondence has been carried on between U. S. officials and ourselves with very unsatisfactory results.

The trial of Gilbert Favel, charged with being an accessory after the fact, to the murder of the Indian named Wapingium by Oke-mah-we-cappo, was held by the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson at Regina, on May 15-16. The evidence in this case failed to establish proof of the alleged crime having been committed. The accused was, therefore, acquitted. This acquittal is the result of the non-arrest of Oke-mah-we-cappo.

The number of cases of horse-stealing, and convictions therefor, have been larger than in any previous year. This particular crime is, no doubt, on the increase to a very large extent, and I do not think that it has yet reached the limit. The increase, no doubt, has to a very considerable extent been caused by the increased value of horses and has been anticipated. The proposed building of railroads in the west, and the large demand for horses for farm work will, no doubt, still increase their value and consequently the temptation to steal will be greater. It is a difficult matter in most cases to obtain convictions, and the police can hardly do so without the support of the ranchers and settlers, and it is surprising to find in so many cases how loath people are to give information. I might state that this year while working on a case of horse-stealing, which affected a large number of horsemen, I was told that, if I was sure that the parties were to be convicted and sent to penitentiary, they would give me information against them. The following convictions have been obtained:—Rosebluff and Parisienne, mentioned in my report of last year as being in custody in the United States on a charge of horse-stealing from Q'Appelle, were extradited in February. Rosebluff pleaded guilty before the Hon. Mr. Justice Richardson, and was sentenced to three years in Stoney Mountain penitentiary, and fined \$250, or an additional two years. Parisienne was sentenced to eighteen months in Regina Jail and fined \$100, or six months additional imprisonment.

Arthur Whalley, who was committed for trial on the charge of horse-stealing in October last at Yorkton, was by Judge Wetmore, on January 25, found guilty and allowed, on account of his youth, to go on suspended sentence.

Ted Sweetaway, a young lad, was found guilty of horse-stealing and released on suspended sentence on his father's recognizance of \$200. This boy was overtaken by the police in Wood Mountain sub-district, heading for the boundary with two stolen horses in his possession. He was afterwards sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Judge Richardson for the theft of a watch.

Thomas Ruttle, who was committed in February at Estevan, was on June 20, at Oxbow, sentenced to three months imprisonment. Harry Montgomery was found guilty of the theft of a horse on March 19, by Judge Wetmore, and sentenced deferred to full court. Conviction confirmed; to come up for sentence when called upon.

Among the most important convictions for horse-stealing was that of Francis Gosselin and Napoléon Hamelin, two half-breeds of Willow Bunch, who were convicted on four charges each, and sentenced by Judge Prendergast on two of the charges, Hamelin to twenty months, and Gosselin to eighteen months on each charge, to run concurrently. On the other two charges by Judge Richardson to four years on each charge, sentences to run concurrently. These men broke out of the Regina jail, were re-arrested and sentenced to six months each. In connection with this case the arrest was made in May last by Sergt. Martin, at Fort Qu'Appelle. They had a number of horses which they were selling, and as they told conflicting stories as to where they had got them, Martin's

suspicious were aroused. These men were well armed, and attempted to stand Sergt. Martin off when making the arrest. They were remanded from time to time until my arrival from Willow Bunch, where I succeeded in obtaining witnesses to prove the theft of certain horses. The evidence disclosed the fact that they had started out with another half-breed with the intention of picking up horses and disposing of them. In fact their intention was to have made it their business for the summer. They were charged with stealing one mare from Hugh Armour, of Regina, one from Treflé Bonneau, of Willow Bunch, one from Fred Brown, of Wood Mountain, and the other from Rapelje, of Willow Bunch.

The cases of John G. and William Martin, father and son, who were on August 15, sentenced by Judge Prendergast to seven and four years respectively for the theft of three mares the property of George Cann, of Arcola. In connection with these convictions, which entailed an immense amount of work, and considerable expenditure, it will be necessary to state that the son, was suspected of bringing stolen goods into Canada in the fall of 1901, but owing to the difficulty of getting witnesses from the other side he was not prosecuted, but a watch was kept upon him during the winter and until he left Oxbow on May 6, on a horse hunting expedition in the Big Muddy district. On May 23, while in search of a gang of American horse thieves in the vicinity of Wildman's, one of my scouts sighted a party with a bunch of horses which were first thought to be the outfit we were in search of. After a chase of about eight miles we overhauled them. They turned out to be the Martins. As they were unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves, I placed them under arrest and detailed constables Hughes and Geurney to escort them to Estevan. It took them two days to make the trip, and much credit is due to Constable Hughes for getting them in safely. I regret that six of the horses found in their possession were lost on the trip in ; one of which belonged to Mowat Bros., of Regina, and I have no doubt but, had these horses not been lost, several other cases of horse stealing would have been proven against them. Witnesses in these cases had to be brought from Montana, and Dakota. Sergeant Smith, of Estevan detachment, made two trips to the United States in this connection, and succeeded in obtaining conclusive evidence against them. It was also proven that they had two horses, the property of Major Murphy, of Minot, N. D., which they exchanged with a man named Boucher for three horses which they brought with them into Canada. The three mares, for which they were convicted of stealing, they took from off the prairie near Estevan, one of which they sold in Plentywood, Montana. Two running irons were found in their possession. The judge in passing sentence stated that he found that they were not the ordinary men who might steal a horse, but that the evidence showed that they made it a business. These convictions will have a very salutary effect.

Another case of considerable importance was that of a theft of five horses from Ed. Foy, on the night of June 28. Corporal Wilkinson was detailed for this case, and left Regina for Lumsden on the 30th. He traced the stolen horses as far north as Lumsden, and found where they had been sold, along the route, and learning that they had been disposed of by a half-breed named Sangret, who was then said to be at Duck Lake, a telegram was sent to Sergeant Bird to arrest. He was arrested and brought back to Regina and remanded. In the meantime, the owner of the horses was given transportation to Osler to fetch back the stolen horses as evidence. They arrived on August 15, when Sangret was by William Trant, J.P., committed for trial, and the same date arraigned before Judge Prendergast, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary. The evidence disclosed the facts that Foy had camped near Lumsden, having his five horses hobbled at a smudge on retiring for the night at 10 p.m. In the morning he found them missing. After due search he reported the case to the police with the above result.

Two further cases of horse-stealing were reported to Corporal Quinn on August 7. One of the horses was found by him in the possession of a Hungarian who had bought the horse from another white man, and they from an Indian or Breed. Corporal Quinn traced the theft to an Indian, Osaw-asiski-owasis, who was by Judge Wetmore on August 30, sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Regina jail. The second charge was against

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an Indian named Tah Tapo, Crooked Lake Agency, also handled by Corporal Quinn. He was charged with stealing a horse, the property of another Indian, in July at Moose Mountain. He was arrested by Corporal Quinn, and on August 30, by Judge Wetmore sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Regina jail. Another case was that of John Poordog, an Indian of Saskatoon reserve, who was on October 21, by Judge Richardson sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment for the theft of a horse, the property of a half-breed named Julia Leon of Moose Jaw.

Settlers are still prone to report a horse stolen when it is missing, without making any special effort to find it themselves. There is a case on record where a settler named Hansen, who for the past seven years has lost horses, now expects the police to find them for him. Much time has been spent in fully investigating his complaints, but this gentleman is not yet satisfied, and has written to say that he considers it the duty of the police to hunt up lost horses. In connection with this, I beg to state that when horses are reported lost, descriptions are forwarded to all detachments, and instructions issued that should they be seen or heard of, the owners are to be notified. A large number of horses have been returned to their owners in this way in the past year. Of all the cases of horse-stealing reported, 31 in all, 29 have been brought to trial, and 20 convictions obtained. There are as yet charges against two half-breeds named Peltier and Lafontain, who thus far have eluded arrest, although most diligent search has been made for them; but I have hopes of before long bringing them to justice, the evidence in my possession being most conclusive.

Of the two charges of stealing registered mail, Levi Thompson, a mail driver between Fort Qu'Appelle and Touchwood, was arrested on suspicion and was afterwards convicted of the theft of a registered letter from the mail bags. He was sentenced to three years in Stoney Mountain penitentiary. The other was a case against a man named Lowe, at Rocanville, who received a letter from a foreigner and abstracted therefrom \$5. He was arrested on suspicion by Staff Sergt. Fyffe, pleaded guilty before Judge Wetmore, and was sentenced to three years in Stony Mountain penitentiary. Of the other cases of theft in which convictions have been made, they have been of the ordinary character, carrying with them punishments, from fines to imprisonment for 18 months.

The case of attempted rape reported in my report of last year was tried by Judge Richardson, Regina, on December 18 and 19, 1901, and the culprit sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Regina jail with hard labour, and \$300 fine, or in default an additional six months.

The case of shooting with intent, mentioned in my report last year, against an Indian named Saget-ass-we-mim, who had not been arrested, he was on August 4, 1902, arrested by Corporal Quinn, at 11 p.m., hiding in the bluffs on the Crooked Lakes agency and was tried on September 9, by Judge Wetmore at Broadview, found guilty, and sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Regina jail.

Of the two convictions of wounding horses, one was of minor nature, tried summarily and fine imposed; the other was a charge of killing a horse with buck shot. William Herman, of Ferndale, complained that one of his horses had been shot on Jan. 1. Constable Driscoll investigated the case, and suspicion was attached to one James White, who was arrested, and on January 22, before Judge Wetmore and jury, convicted and sentenced to two years in the Manitoba penitentiary.

Of the cases of escape from custody, three escaped from the Regina jail just at dark, and were captured by Constable Buxton and returned to the jail authorities the next morning. They were sentenced by Judge Richardson to six months additional imprisonment. Two escaped from the North-west Mounted Police guard-room, one of whom was arrested by Sergt. Emery and sentenced to two months additional imprisonment. Another named Ingle, who does not appear on the judicial return, escaped from the hospital in November while being confined for diphtheria. Every effort is being made to capture him, but so far without success.

The offences against the Indian Act have been commented upon under the head of Indians.'

Chas. Dewing wanted in Minnesota, U.S.A., on a charge of attempted murder, was arrested by Constable McPherson at Alameda. He was brought before Judge Richardson, Regina, waived extradition, and was escorted to the boundary by Sergt. Emery, and handed over to the American authorities in May.

CRIME.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, and convictions made, in the Regina District during the year ended November 30, 1902.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, withdrawn, or not tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	1	1		Committed to imprisonment for life.
Attempt to murder	1		1	
Accessory after the fact	1		1	
Shooting with intent	1	1		
Assault	57	39	18	Two cases not yet tried.
Assault, aggravated	11	10	1	
Rape, and attempted rape	2	1	1	
Shooting and wounding	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Stealing registered mail	3	2	1	Withdrawn by Crown prosecutor
Theft	87	45	42	
Theft by agent	1			
Horse stealing	29	20	9	
Burglary	1		1	
Miscellaneous	7	1	6	
Killing or wounding cattle or horses	3	2	1	
Cattle stealing	3		3	
Receiving stolen property	2	2		
False pretenses	2	1	1	
Forgery	5	2	3	One case not yet tried. One case withdrawn by Crown prosecutor.
Fraud	3	1	2	
Damaging property	19	18	1	
Cruelty to animals	2	1	1	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapon	2	2		
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapons	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Gambling	6	6		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	31	31		
Drunk and disorderly	118	117	1	
Nuisances	2	2		
Insulting language	2	2		
Bigamy	2		2	One case not yet tried.
Using threatening language	2	1	1	
Unnatural offence	1		1	
Indecency	1	1		
Neglecting to provide for child	1	1		
Def. libel	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	13	12	1	
Indians drunk	17	17		
Cutting and removing lumber off reserve	4	2	2	
Drunk on reserve	2	2		
Holding dance	27	27		
Liquor in possession	6	4	2	
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	1		1	
Escape from custody	4	4		
Obstructing peace officer	8	4	4	Four not yet tried.

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Classified Summary of Cases and Convictions made, &c.—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, with- drawn, or not tried.	Remarks.
<i>Offences against the North-west ordinance—</i>				
Master and servants.....	64	54	10	
Quarantine and herd ordinance.....	16	13	3	
Game ordinance.....	3	3		
Sunday observance.....	5	5		
Prairie fires.....	10	9	1	
Liquor ordinance.....	13	9	4	
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		
Pound ordinance.....	6	4	2	
Fisheries.....	4	4		
Hawkers and pedlars.....	4	4		
Stray animals.....	3	3		
Drunk while interdicted.....	2	2		
Practicing medicine without a licence.....	2	2		
Total.....	630	498	132	

GUARD ROOM.

In April last, our guard room, at Moosomin, was declared a common jail for the Territories, and placed in charge of the North-west Mounted Police.

Of 102 prisoners confined, 3 were Indians, 2 half-breeds, and the remainder whites.

The majority of the prisoners were confined for offences under section 207 of the Criminal Code, and 50 of the number paid fines.

Eight prisoners were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment (not exceeding 30 days in any one case) in this jail, and 25, including 4 lunatics, were sent to other places of detention.

A supply of prison clothing has been recently forwarded from Regina, which has been much needed for prisoners serving sentences here.

An estimate for putting iron bars in the windows, doors, &c., and some other improvements for the safekeeping of prisoners, is in course of preparation. The prisoners' meals are supplied from a boarding house at a cost of \$15 per month per prisoner.

I attach a copy of a table showing the number of prisoners confined in this jail and their disposal.

INDIANS.

The Indians throughout the district have been generally well behaved, although the convictions for drunkenness have doubled that of previous years. Thirteen cases were entered against parties supplying liquor to Indians, and I am pleased to report having obtained twelve convictions. This should have a good effect. Twenty-seven Indians were convicted for engaging in a heathen dance, and were released on suspended sentence.

Two were convicted of horse stealing, and one convicted of shooting and wounding. Considering the number of Indians in this district the offences brought against them is remarkably small.

Escorts were furnished to the Indian agents for annual payments in the month of July to the following agencies: Touchwood, Nut Lake, Pelly, Crooked Lakes, Qu'Appelle and Moose Mountain. Payments passed off quietly, and as far as could be learned, no liquor was sold.

At the request of the Indian agents, Indians found in towns without a 'pass' have been returned to their reserves.

MOOSOMIN COMMON JAIL.

RETURN of Prisoners confined during the year ended November 30, 1902.

Crime.	Number of Cases.	Number of Cases Dismissed.	Number of Fines Paid.	Number of Sentences Awarded.	Average length of Sentence.	Remarks.
Assault	3	1	1	1	30 days.	
Breach of quarantine	1		1			
Buggery	1	1				
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	1					2 years, Manitoba Penitentiary.
Causing disturbance	2		1	1	7 days.	
Dealing with forged cheques	2	1		1		3 months, Regina Guard Room.
Drink, &c	46	4	40	2	7 days.	
Forgery	1	1				
Gambling	6		6			
Horse stealing	2			2		{ 1, 1 year, Regina Jail. 1, 6 months, Regina Jail.
Lunacy	4			4		
Masters and servants	9			9	1 month.	8, 30 days, Regina Guard Room.
Mischief	6	4		2		{ 1, 2 years, Manitoba Penitentiary 1, 2 mos., Regina Guard Room
Rape	1	1				
Selling liquor without license	1		1			
Theft	11	4		7	14 days.	{ 1, 3 years, Manitoba Penitentiary 1, 1 year, Regina Jail. 1, 1 year, Regina Guard Room. 3, 3 mos. Regina Guard Room.
Vagrancy	4	2		2	14 days.	
Wounding	1			1		3 months Regina Jail.
Total	102	19	50	33		

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The number of prairie fires during the year, in which the police have taken part, is fifty. Ten of these during the months of April and May, and the remainder in September and October. Thirteen cases were entered, and nine convictions made.

During the month of September, the Estevan district was badly burned and considerable property destroyed. The worst of these fires came over from Dakota on the 25th. Owing to high wind, and long grass, fire guards were useless. This fire jumped the Souris River.

Another serious fire reported in the Wood Mountain district came in from Montana, U.S.A., and is said to have been started by a Great Northern engine. The country from the Great Northern to Wood Mountain is completely burnt. Owing to efforts of the police and settlers, sufficient feed for the winter has been saved on the Canadian side, but the Americans were not so fortunate, and I am informed a number of them will have to move their cattle south. During the month of October the most serious fire occurred west of Moose Jaw.

On checking over the prairie fire returns, I find that fewer fires are attributed to railway engines this year than last. A large number, in my opinion, have been caused by land seekers throwing away cigar ends and matches.

DETACHMENTS.

The detachments in this district are divided into sub-districts. Inspector Moodie being in charge of the Moosomin sub-district, with headquarters at Moosomin; Inspector LaRocque, of Wood Mountain, with headquarters at Wood Mountain; Staff Sergt. Fyffe, of Qu'Appelle; Sergt. Smith, Estevan, and Corpl. Junget, Yorkton. The returns, reports, &c., of the different detachments are forwarded through the officer, or N.C.O., in charge of the respective sub-district, who inspects all the detachments once a month.

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Demands for police detachments throughout the district are increasing. A detachment of two men has been stationed this year on the boundary line at Big Muddy, and next year it will be necessary to place a detachment west of Wood Mountain, at Pinto Horse, owing to the establishment of a large ranch in the vicinity of Snake Creek and White Mud. I also think that it will be necessary to have a summer detachment midway between Big Muddy and Wood End. Owing to the extension of the old Manitoba and the North-western Railway, a detachment will be necessary in the vicinity of Shield Lake. I now have your instructions to place one at Gainsboro near the boundary of Manitoba. The work of all ranks on detachments has been satisfactory, with but few exceptions. Much interest appears to be shown in the work, and I have received no complaints. I would respectfully call your attention to the training of constables employed on this work, and would recommend that, where experienced N. C. O's. are stationed, men be sent under them to thoroughly learn their duties before being sent out where they have to depend upon themselves.

The following table shows the number of men and horses employed on detachments during the year.

This does not, of course, include men and horses employed on temporary detachments established for enforcing quarantines on infectious diseases.

STATEMENT Showing Number of Men and Horses employed on Detachments during the year ended November 30, 1902.

Place.	Officers.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Ponies.	Horses.	Remarks.
Estevan	1	..	..	..	..	1	
North Portal	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Oxbow	1	..	..	1	
Weyburn	1	..	..	1	
Moose Jaw	1	..	..	1	
Regina (town station)	1	1	..	..	1	
South Qu'Appelle	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Fort Qu'Appelle	1	..	..	1	
Kutawa	1	..	..	2	
Moosomin	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	3	
Whitewood	1	..	..	..	1	
Wolseley	1	..	..	2	
Grenfell	1	..	..	2	
Carlyle	1	..	..	1	
Yorkton	1	1	..	..	4	
Salcoats	1	..	..	1	
Fort Pelly	1	..	..	1	
Wood Mountain	1	..	1	..	4	1	..	9	
Willow Bunch	..	1	1	..	5	..	..	10	
Big Muddy	2	..	..	2	
Erwood	1	..	..	..	..	..	C.N.Ry. construct.

CROWN TIMBER DUTY. WINTER MONTHS.

Roseau River	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Turtle Mountain	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Riding Mountain	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

CONDUCT.

The conduct of all ranks in this district has been on the whole satisfactory.

QUARANTINE.

The work in connection with this department has increased greatly. There are now four veterinary staff sergeants employed in the district. As all instructions are issued to them from this office, and reports, vouchers, &c., forwarded, the clerical work has greatly increased, and I would respectfully recommend that the district clerk receive extra compensation for this work.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The enforcement of this ordinance has greatly increased the work of this district. A serious outbreak of small-pox occurred among the Half-breeds of the Qu'Appelle district in February, necessitating the stationing of extra men at the following places: Lebret Mission, 1; File Hill Agency, 1; Hudson's Bay Settlement, adjoining File Hill Agency, 1; and an extra constable at Fort Qu'Appelle. Constables Howden and Stauffer were employed to vaccinate the Indians and half-breeds. The latter constable vaccinated 145 Indians on the File Hill Reserve alone. On May 31, out of a total of 118 cases, only 2 remained. There have been six deaths in all. Dr. Seymour, the medical officer in charge, expressed to me his appreciation of the excellent manner in which the work had been carried on. In addition to enforcing the quarantine regulations, we have purchased, and delivered, to the inflicted persons, and those quarantined, rations, supplies, &c. At Erwood and Fort Pelly we have also supplied men for quarantine duty. Owing to an epidemic of diphtheria in the German Settlement at Arat, north of Regina, constables Howden and Wilfong with two horses were on July 16, detailed to enforce the quarantine. These men were employed on this duty until November 2.

Owing to the appearance of small-pox at Willow Bunch, Staff Sergt. Hayne was sent from headquarters to take charge. He has been assisted by Constable LaChapelle. We have also had constables employed on this duty at Broadview, Moosomin, Rocanville, Moose-Jaw, Coal Fields, and South Qu'Appelle. The only quarantines in existence at the present time are at Willow Bunch and Moose Jaw. I am pleased to report that they will soon be raised.

CUSTOMS.

The officer in command of the Wood Mountain sub-district acts as sub-collector. The duty collected, although I am not in possession of the amount, exceeds that of former years. At the request of the Customs Department, a constable was detailed for special duty along the International Boundary between North Portal and the boundary of Manitoba in August last, and was employed for about a month. He succeeded in discovering several cases of breach of customs law which were duly reported to the custom officials. On his withdrawal, I received a letter from the collector of customs, North Portal, informing me that his work had been satisfactory and would have beneficial results. Ninety-two head of horses were seized at Yellow Grass on suspicion of not having been properly entered, but upon investigation they were released. On May 26, when on patrol on the southern boundary at Big Muddy, I seized 66 head of horses, the majority of which bore United States brands. I found the horses in charge of a herder named Trailer, who informed me that most of them were brought from the United States. These were taken to the nearest port of entry, Wood Mountain, and report made. Those found with Canadian brands were released, and others detained, pending further investigations, as it was thought some of the horses had been stolen. On September 17, they were brought into Regina and sold. The Commissioner of Customs is in possession of all the facts. I also received information regarding a large number of horses which were said to have been smuggled. This was reported to the Customs Department who have charge of the case.

I think I am safe in stating that a large number of both horses and cattle have been imported, without the payment of duty, along the boundary line between Willow Bunch and North Portal, and the seizure made this summer will no doubt in the future have a good effect. A detachment has also been established at Big Muddy.

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PATROLS.

In addition to those made by the detachments, several extensive patrols have been made during the year. For some years there have been reports of an organized gang of horse thieves along the boundary, north of Montana, who are said to have been frequently seen on this side. On April 16, Insp. LaRocque left the post with a party with instructions to search the country thoroughly in the vicinity where the suspected thieves were said to be. He was accompanied by a rancher from the United States, who claimed to have had a number of horses stolen, and to have traced the thieves into Canada. This party returned in ten days, but failed to find any trace of the thieves. Again on May 8, Insp. LaRocque, who had been detailed to take charge of Wood Mountain, left for that post. Shortly after his arrival at Willow Bunch a report was received that a half-breed named Chartrand had been waived off by a party of three armed men. Consequently on the 15th, I left with a party of eleven non-com. officers and constables and sixteen horses. On arrival at Willow Bunch, I was joined by Insp. LaRocque and five constables and two scouts. I might state here that all sorts of stories were in circulation among the half-breeds of having seen the gang known as 'The Jones Gang,' and they then appeared to be in constant dread of these men. Before leaving Regina I made arrangements with the sheriff of Valley County, Montana, to meet me with a party at Big Muddy. This they failed to do, although I was afterwards informed that the sheriff and posse were within eight miles of my camp. I made a thorough search of the country, but failed to find any trace of the outlaws. Before returning I established by your order a detachment at Big Muddy. Although we failed in our main object of the trip, the effect, on the reported lawless community of the south, can but have a good effect. Another report was received that two cowboys of the "76" ranch were waived off by three armed men camped at Snake Creek. Patrols were sent from A. Division and Wood Mountain, but no trace of the men could be found. There is no doubt but that there is a grave feeling of unrest among the Half-breeds of the Willow Bunch district, and this has been accounted for by the holding up of a Half-breed named McGillis by three masked men in September last. But from information now in our possession, which at present I do not wish to make public, the hold-up and theft of horse was due to other causes than that supposed by the public. I feel that for some time it will be necessary to keep a strong force in the Wood Mountain district. The reported shooting of Reg. 3818, Constable LaChappelle, at Willow Bunch on November 24, is now under investigation by Insp. Moodie, who, with a party, arrived at Willow Bunch, on November 30. Insp. Strickland with a party of five constables made an extensive patrol west of Moose Jaw, lasting for about six weeks.

HORSES.

The horses have generally stood their work well. Four horses and two ponies have been cast and sold; also two ponies purchased for Crown timber duty at Roseau River, Manitoba, in March last, as it was considered better to sell them than to keep them over the summer. The season's work has been exceptionally hard, and the present condition of horses reflects credit on the members of the various detachments. I would recommend that horses on detachments should be changed twice a year, as it is impossible to give them their required rest.

GENERAL.

Owing to a large number of the Doukhobors settled north of Yorkton having been seized with a religious craze, and started on a march south, Inspectors Strickland and myself with a party of men were detailed to proceed to Yorkton district with a view of affording protection to the settlers, should these unfortunate fanatics become crazed from the want of food, and also to protect the property in the abandoned villages. These people were safely returned to their villages, where at this date they are reported contented. On the completion of this duty I received a telegram from Mr. Speers, of the Immigration Department, expressing his appreciation of the assistance rendered by the police.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON,

Inspector, Commanding Regina District.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING 'K'
DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE, November 30, 1902.To the Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of this division for the year ended to-day.

I assumed command of the division on November 1. As I have been in command of the division for only one month, the report is gleaned from official data, and not from my own knowledge of facts. With the assistance of Inspector Casey, stationed here for several years, I am able to compile the following for your information.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year has been the best that this district has had. The loss of the use of the irrigation ditch for the greater portion of the year did not affect the growth of the crops as there was sufficient moisture. More hay, and of a better quality, has been put up than usual.

Settlers are flooding into all parts of the district. They, as a rule, are well-to-do, and are prepared to go to work at once.

LITTLE BOW.

This part of the country, not mentioned in last year's report, is filling up rapidly. There are now 15 settlers, who own about 500 head of horses, and over 2,000 head of cattle. This does not, of course, include the Circle Rancho Co., who range in this district, and own about 100 head of horses and 10,000 head of cattle.

GRASSY LAKE.

There are quite a number of well-to-do settlers in this part of the district, principal amongst them being the C. Y. Rancho Company, who are large shippers of both horses and cattle.

KIPP'S COULEE.

There are a few new settlers, and there is a proportionate increase in stock.

CHIN COULEE.

No new settlers have gone in there.

MILK RIVER.

On Milk River there has been a considerable increase in settlers and in the number of stock, there being now over 4,000 head of cattle, 300 head of horses, more than last year, the principal contributors being Messrs. Mackie & Sons, with 1,400 head of cattle.

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RAYMOND.

Raymond is a go-ahead town of over 1,000 inhabitants, situated between Stirling and Magrath, 18 miles south of Lethbridge. The first load of lumber was unloaded on the town site on September 14, 1901. They are building a school house to cost \$5,000 which will be used until the completion of a brick school house next year to cost \$10,000. The present one will then be used as a town hall. There is a good hotel, 2 general stores, a drug store a jewellery store, a law office, a resident physician, a butcher's shop, two blacksmiths' shops, two lumber yards, an agency of the bank of Montreal, and three agricultural implement concerns are represented. There are quite a number of American capitalists there, the principal ones being Jesse Knight & Sons, Mr. Allison and Mr. McCarthy. There is a large flour mill with all the latest improvements about completed. It will start grinding the first of the year and will cost \$30,000. It has a capacity of 150 barrels per day of 24 hours. There is also an elevator in connection with a capacity of 40,000 bushels. It is now full of No. 1 hard wheat grown in the vicinity, mostly off breaking. Contracts have been let for a sugar beet factory. Seven cars of machinery and plant are on the grounds and the excavations are well under headway. Messrs. E. H. Dyer & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, are the contractors. The contract price is \$400,000. The contract calls for completion so as to handle the crop of beets of 1903. The capacity of the factory will require beets grown from 4,000 acres of land. Of this acreage, the company are putting in 1,000 acres on their own land. As 10 to 15 acres will likely be the largest extent of acreage put in by any one farmer, there will probably be about 400 farmers growing beets this year. The estimate of the cost of labour, and the amount of money likely to be paid out and the advantages of the factory were fully gone into last year. The running time will be 90 days each year.

The capitalists in Raymond own 20,000 head of cattle, 40,000 sheep and 2,000 head of horses, besides all the settlers have enough stock to meet their requirements and some of them have small bunches of 50 or more. There was grown about 125,000 bushels of grain in the settlement. There are now over 50 buildings in course of erection.

STIRLING.

Stirling is situated on the A. R. and C. Co.'s Railway, six miles east of Raymond, and is a village of about 600 inhabitants. They are building a brick school-house to cost when completed \$8,000. They have over 150 children of school age. There is one general store there. Stirling being close to Raymond, and convenient to Lethbridge, most of their supplies are purchased between the two places. The residents here are largely of the farming class. There was grown in this settlement this year about 75,000 bushels of grain. There has been about 1,000 acres of breaking done this fall. They own enough horses and cattle for their requirements. There are a few who own small bands of stock, one man owning 200 head of cattle. There is a very good hotel in course of erection. They will put in quite an acreage of beets for the Raymond factory.

MAGRATH.

Magrath is situated fourteen miles west of Raymond, and has a population of about 700 souls. There are over 200 children of school age. They have built a new school-house costing \$5,000. Three teachers are employed. There are now two general stores, four blacksmith's shops, one lumber yard, one hardware store, one harness shop, and a very good hotel, besides, two agricultural implement firms are represented. There was grown this year about 125,000 bushels of grain with a good average per acre. There was about 8,000 acres of new breaking done this fall. There will be a considerable acreage of beets put in next year for the Raymond sugar factory.

SPRING COULEE.

Spring Coulee is situated at the western terminus of the A. R. and Co.'s Railway on the irrigation canal. It is a thriving settlement of farmers. As yet no mercantile firms are established there.

MORMONS.

The settlements of Raymond, Stirling, Magrath and Spring Coulee are largely composed of Mormons, who with the exception of the Spring Coulee settlement, live mostly in the villages and not on their farms. Their idea of living this way is that their church is better attended and that they enjoy more social intercourse. The town lots are large, seldom being less than one acre, where they grow all the vegetables required for use. They are certainly a hard-working, thrifty people, willing to help each other. The tithing system towards the church is carried out. Of course there are black sheep in all flocks, but as a law-abiding community they certainly deserve credit.

DISTRIBUTION STATE 'K' DIVISION.

LETHBRIDGE, November 30, 1902. -

Station.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special constables.	Total.	Remarks.	Horses			
										Team.	Saddle.	Ponies.	Total.
Lethbridge		2	1	1		10	2	16		7	7	1	15
Coutts			1		1	2		4		4	5	1	10
Milk River Ridge					1	1		2		1	3	1	5
Writing-on-Stone						2		2			3	1	4
Pendant d'Oreille						3		3		2	3	1	6
Magrath						1		1			1		1
Quarantine duty						1		1					
Absent without leave					1			1					
On command						1		1		2	2		4
Cast and sold								1			2		2
Total		2	2	1	3	21	2	31		16	26	5	47

LETHBRIDGE.

There has been a boom of a very substantial nature in the building line. The brewery has been enlarged and a malting industry added, which will make a market for a large amount of barley. Heretofore, the malt used in the west has been imported. Storehouses and a good number of residences have been built. The town authorities have continued the improvements in planting trees, and boulevarding the streets. There is a general feeling of prosperity in the town.

SHEEP INDUSTRY.

The sheep industry has more than doubled during the past year, many bands having been imported from the United States. As mentioned last year, there is a strong feeling between the sheep and cattle-men. Many large bands of sheep, are what are called 'trailers,' that is, they are run in bands of about 3,000 head by two men who live in a wagon, and have no particular range, but roam around where they can get good water and feed. There was a large crop of lambs, but quite a number died from the effects of the heavy rains. There was little, or no provision made last winter in the way of sheds, or putting up hay for the large numbers of sheep, but owing to the open winter, the losses were small, not over 7 p.c. Sheep, besides being used for home consumption, have been shipped as far east as Montreal and to British Columbia points.

STOCK INDUSTRY.

This has been a good year for stock owing to the copious rains. The grass has been very good, and the cattle were in good shipping order for the early markets. There

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has been a considerable number shipped over the Great Northern Railway to Chicago, and strange to say, that, after paying the duties of \$8 per head, from \$5 to \$8 more per head has been realized. There has been less complaint from the loss by wolves this year than last, and little or no disease. There was some mange among cattle on Milk River, but with the coming of the green grass it disappeared, but no doubt the disease will again show itself in the winter. It is more prevalent amongst the 'dogies' or eastern cattle.

STOCK IMPORTS.

There were imported at Coutts 2,152 head of cattle, 2,035 horses and 12,556 sheep and 17 hogs. The cattle were principally imported by settlers. A large number of the horses were imported for sale.

STATEMENT OF HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP SHIPPED FROM LETHBRIDGE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1901, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
To Manitoba.....	1,464	695	.....
To Montreal.....	125	2,973	2,041
To British Columbia.....	75	256	.....
To Ontario.....	56	.....	.....
To North-west Territories.....	500	825	.....
	2,220	4,749	2,041

COAL MINES AND MINING.

On February 19, the A. R. & C. Co. posted a notice to the effect that half rate tickets would be granted to all miners who wished to leave their employ. A considerable number left. The coal company, though anxious to employ all the men they could work, have been largely hampered during the whole year for want of cars. The miners who are kept at work, have, as a rule, only worked part of the time.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On January 5, a fire was started in Jesse Knight's field south of Raymond, supposed to have been started by his own employees. About 50,000 acres were burned over.

On January 12, a fire was started east of the A. R. & C. Co's. railroad. It burned over a large tract north of Milk River to Kipp's Coulee, and to within 8 miles of Pendant d'Oreille.

On January 12, a C.P.R. engine started a fire which burned a large tract east of here, and south to Chin Coulee.

On April 5, a large fire started in the vicinity of Stirling. The Mormons would not turn out, owing to a local trouble existing between Jesse Knight and the Stirling people. A constable was sent out, but in the meantime they had turned out and put out the fire.

On October 10, a fire started in the direction of Cameron's ranche, towards the Little Bow. It was put out by settlers.

On October 10, a fire started at Lost River, north-east of Pendant d'Oreille. It burned over a township.

On October 29, a fire started in the vicinity of Magrath. It was put out by settlers.

The most serious fire of the year was started on October 29, between Kipp and the Blackfoot Crossing. A heavy wind was blowing, and despite the efforts of all the set.

tlers, it burned all the country east of the trail between there and the Little Bow. There were a lot of hay and ranche buildings burnt. There was also a considerable loss to stock.

So far this year, the Milk River country has escaped.

EPIDEMICS, OR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox.—On July 8, nine cases of small-pox were discovered in a half-breed camp on the river bottom near town. The whole party were put under a strict quarantine, and a policeman placed in charge. In all, 16 cases developed. No deaths occurred. The disease was contracted from a Cree Indian, of Medicine Hat, named 'Medicine-Child.'

On October 24, two cases of small-pox were reported in the telegraph gang at Coaldale, a siding about 10 miles out on the C. P. R. The whole gang of 18 men were brought in, and placed in quarantine at a spur about 2 miles out. A constable was placed on duty there. Only two more cases developed. No deaths occurred.

Scarlet fever.—On June 30, three children belonging to settlers from Manitoba, died at the immigration sheds here of scarlet fever.

Measles.—During the months of May and June, measles were greatly prevalent. In Lethbridge at one time over 30 families were in quarantine. Only two deaths occurred.

HEALTH.

The health of the division generally has been good.

Dr. Mewburn has had a good many cases where operations were required on members of other divisions. A complete list of the cases treated will be shown in his report.

DRILL AND LECTURES.

Drill and lectures were started in January, but, owing to our being shorthanded and other work, were not completed until July. All of our horses were taught to stand fire and to stand picketed. The saddle horses were also taught to lie down and to stand with reins over.

TARGET PRACTICE.

We had the same inconvenience as last year, having no range. Part of the division did their practice at the Macleod range with carbines, and their revolver practice here. Those on detachment did their practice at Writing-on-Stone, which with very little improvement will make a good range up to 500 yards. Considering that we have no well-equipped range, the shooting of the division has been very fair.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Lee-Metford is a good arm, but some of the ammunition is not good, it hangs fire and in some cases will not explode.

The revolvers are old and pretty well worn out, not a serviceable weapon for the force.

INSPECTIONS.

The Post, Coutts, Milk River and Writing-on-Stone detachments were inspected by the Commissioner in March. The Assistant Commissioner inspected the Post and all the detachments in July. Inspector Casey visited and inspected the detachments in March, April, July and October. They were also inspected by Superintendent Deane, who was on the line on Customs duty in May and June. The Post has been inspected weekly by the officer commanding.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen is in a good financial state.

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FIRE PROTECTION.

We have a hose reel and 600 feet of hose, the same size as used by the town fire brigade. We also have fire extinguishers and a good supply of ladders. There are two tanks in the barracks square. The town has a very good fire brigade, well equipped, which would be at our disposal in case of fire.

TELEPHONE.

There has been a good line between here and Macleod for some years. The heavy rains of this year have got the line in an almost useless state. In fact, it has not been used for some months. A verbal offer was made by the Bell Telephone Company, early in the year, to put the line in repair, we to have the use of it free. I would strongly recommend this being done.

INDIANS.

In all the cases of Indians being drunk, or having intoxicants in their possession, imprisonment has been inflicted. As reported, last year, from this division, a fine does not seem to have the desired effect. We have had considerable trouble this year with Indians claiming horses that had been sold by other Indians to white men. As the Indian is not slow to follow the evil doings of the whites, it is thought that, in some cases the Indian was cognizant of the fact of the original sale, and that he knew that he could claim his horse whenever he found it unvented, the same as any one else could. Indian horses should be vented only by the Indian agent, and when sold a certificate from the agent giving the description of the animal should accompany the bill of sale. It would be well if a law was enacted making it an offence to purchase an unvented horse from an Indian.

PATROLS.

Patrols have been carried out as well as possible with our reduced strength. The detachment patrols have been well done. Early in August, from information received that a party would meet at Raymond to organize a horse-stealing expedition from the south of the district, the leaders being one Jake Lee, with several aliases, one 'Rocky Bill,' and one Morris. Assistance was given from 'D' division, and the whole south of the district was patrolled and a constable in civilian attire posted at Raymond to get acquainted with and, if possible, watch the movements of the suspected thieves. The result of the whole work was that the gang broke up and scattered.

As we now have pack-saddle outfits, a new system in regard to pack patrols will be established.

LUNATICS.

There has been only one case of lunacy in the district. A young man, whose friends reside in Idaho, was sent to Brandon. His brother came here and assisted in conveying him to the asylum.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS.

On March 7, Mr. Bourinot, of the Customs Department, Ottawa, left with Supt. Deane, for Milk River, to interview Messrs. Spencer Bros., regarding certain cattle said to have been driven across the line from the United States upon which the duties had not been paid. The result was that on May 14, Supt. Deane left with a round-up party, accompanied by Mr. Bourinot, and proceeded to Pendant d'Oreille and rounded up the Spencer cattle. They seized 606 head of cattle bearing the American brand of Spencer Bros., upon which no duties had been paid. A deposit was made thereon and the matter referred to the Department of Customs at Ottawa.

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On September 18, Mr. J. Stunden, special customs officer, came here and asked for assistance in holding cattle being gathered by the Circle and Brown round-up outfits. There were several smaller ranchers represented within this round-up party. Staff Sergt. Brymner was detailed, and all the available men on Milk River for this duty. There were in all 300 head of cattle detained on this side of the line. Duties were paid on 200 head, owned by the Circle and Brown outfits, to the amount of \$1,600, the other 100 head were allowed to go as they belonged to a good many small owners in the United States, and had drifted across the line without the knowledge of the owners.

The following table gives a classified summary of the cases entered, and convictions obtained, during the year ended November 30, 1902.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed, Withdrawn or Not Tried.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—				
Attempted murder.....	1		1	
Assault.....	17	14	3	
Assault aggravated.....	1	1		
Pointing a gun.....	1	1		
Offences against property—				
Damaging property.....	5	5		
Theft.....	11	6	5	
Highway robbery.....	1	1		
Fraudulently retaining possession of.....	3	1	2	
Receiving money by false pretenses.....	2		2	
Receiving goods by false pretenses.....	1		1	
Safe robbery.....	1		1	
Bringing stolen property into Canada.....	1		1	
Horse stealing.....	2	2		
Defacing brands.....	2	2		
Fraud.....	1		1	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying fire-arms with intent to do bodily harm.....	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance.....	25	25		
Using insulting language.....	1	1		
Indecency.....	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Indians drunk.....	4	4		
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	3	3		
Offences against the Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from custody.....	2	2		
Offences against N.W.T. ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	2	1	1	
Refusing to pay a debt.....	1	1		
	91	73	18	

LICENCE ACT.

There have been no prosecutions under the N. W. Territories License Act.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

There have been little or no complaints from settlers this year of the encroachments of American cattle. It is true that some cattle have drifted across and made their home on Milk River, in fact were born there, but the numbers have been largely overestimated. The number has been variously estimated, by some as high as 10,000 head in our district alone which extends along the border some 115 miles. This matter was watched closely, and the estimate was found to be exaggerated. The three principal American round-up parties found and took out and drove across the line, less than 1,000 head. A

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line fence contiguous to the boundary connecting with impassable coulees, is being built from near Kennedy's crossing, which will extend about 50 miles west. It remains to be seen what the result will be.

CRIME.

On August 5, a telegram was received from Cardston, to arrest one Junius Young, for horse-stealing. He was arrested at Stirling on the 10th, and stole another horse, saddle and bridle and escaped from the constable. He went to Montana and sold the same horse. He had sold the first horse on the 7th to a rancher near Lethbridge. On a description, Young was arrested September 8, near Choteau, Mont. He waived extradition and was committed for trial on both charges here. Both horses, saddle and bridle were recovered. Young, pleaded guilty before Chief Justice McGuire, and was sentenced to 4 years in Stony Mountain Penitentiary on each charge, to run concurrently. Good assistance was given us by the authorities in Montana.

On October 12, a telegram was received from Grassy Lake reporting that three horses and a set of harness had been stolen from the premises of one Drigg's. Circulars were sent to all our detachments, and to Medicine Hat and Maple Creek. A patrol was sent to little Bow. On further investigation, it was supposed that one George Hindle, wanted for theft of articles from the Cochrane Ranche, was the thief. It was supposed that the horses and harness were taken direct across country into Montana. (He has since been arrested at Moose Jaw.)

On October 17, information was received from one Al. Keyes charging Thomas Farrer with selling a horse to one Harker of Magrath without the consent of the owner, also charging Robert and Henry Farrer with obliterating a brand on the same horse. They were all three committed for trial and at the sitting of the Supreme Court held here on November 26, Robert and Henry were found guilty. Robert was sentenced to 4 months in the guard-room and Henry to 6 months. Thomas Farrer was acquitted.

HORSES STOLEN IN UNITED STATES.

A good many notices have been received of horses having been stolen in the different states. We did not succeed in locating any of them.

CRIME IN UNITED STATES.

Notices have been received of a good many criminals wanted in the United States. No captures were made.

IMPROVEMENTS TO POST.

The old kitchen has for the time being been abandoned, and No. 1 barrack room is now used as a kitchen, doors having been cut between all the barrack rooms on the inside of the building. The rooms have all been painted and the men are very comfortable. A new side-walk has been laid between the barrack buildings and the guard room. The inside of the guard room has been painted. The orderly room and office had been painted.

The trees that were planted last year are doing well. The few that died have been replaced.

The maple seed sown last year has made a good growth, some trees having made a growth of seven feet from seed sown in May, 1901. We have some 600 ready to put out next year. A few improvements have been made to the officers' quarters as required.

The buildings all require painting on the outside, and stone foundations put under. The estimate for this work was made last year.

GENERAL.

Weather.—Generally speaking, the weather during the past year has been good. The first half of January was cold. We had one heavy snow-fall early in February. The last of March was cold. On May 1 and 2 we had a heavy snow storm. The heavy

rains of May filled up the lakes and opened up a lot of new springs. We had our first frost on August 29, which damaged all the vines, and also all the potato crop. On July 15 we had one of the worst wind storms ever known in this district.

Floods.—On May 15 a heavy downpour of rain started. It rained constantly until the 22nd, with the result that the rivers rose higher than ever known before by the oldest settlers. The river at Lethbridge rose 19 feet. On the 31st another heavy fall of rain occurred, the river rose three feet higher than the recent flood. As a result of both risings, all the bridges in this district were either carried away or damaged. The railway bridges and culverts were so much damaged that traffic was wholly suspended for some days. There were a great many houses along the river bottoms swept away, and a good many horses, cattle and hogs drowned, in fact all settlers living on the rivers lost more or less. It is estimated that the sheep men lost 5,000 head, and about 300 head of cattle were lost in the vicinity of the Pot Hole. The Indians, who resided on the river and had built where they had camped for years, never saw such high water before.

Harness and Saddlery.—The harness in use in the division is all old and pretty well worn out.

There are enough saddles in the division to meet all requirements.

Horses.—There are at present in the division 45 horses, 24 saddle, 16 team and 5 ponies. A few will have to be cast next year. Two horses have been cast and sold.

Transport.—The transport is in fair condition. It has been all painted during the year. A double, and a single buckboard are required for use in the division. One double buckboard was cast and sold.

Discipline.—The discipline of the division has been good generally. One constable was dismissed for disgraceful conduct while on detachment at Magrath.

Another was dismissed for disgraceful conduct in the town of Lethbridge. He was a most useless character and the force was well rid of him.

Leave to Contingents.—In December of last year, Corporal Hamilton and Constable Sexton left to join one of the contingents for South Africa. Constable Sexton has returned.

Coronation Contingent.—Corporal Loggin and Constable McCarthy were chosen from this division to attend the Coronation. They were presented with their medals at a full dress parade.

Rations, Forage, Fuel and Light.—H. Bentley, of Lethbridge, has the contract for rations. The Hudson's Bay Company supply the flour. The rations are of good quality.

Messrs. Fairfield Bros. have the contract for oats, the price being 1 c. per lb. The oats are grown within 4 miles of Lethbridge. This is the first year that a producer has contracted for oats here.

The hay in stack was put up by the Indian Department for the post, and 50 tons of baled hay was contracted for by Thomas Farrer.

The hay at Writing-on-Stone, Pendant d'Oreille and Coutts was put up by Messrs. Ashley, Tabor & Kunzli, all ex-policemen, who live at Pendant d'Oreille. As our contracts were let early this year we had a better quality than usual. The price still continues high.

Owing to the early frosts and the scarcity of potatoes, no tenders were received. A sufficient quantity was purchased from an importer of potatoes living in Manitoba at 1c. per lb. to last until May 1, 1903.

The Galt Coal is used here. Light is supplied by the Electric Light Co., and we have a good service.

CONCLUSION.

There has been an increase in the demand for police service. "K" Division is, and has been, too short-handed for the work required to be done. A police detachment will be required early in the spring at Raymond and the detachment at Magrath reinforced.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN, Inspector,
Commanding "K" Division.

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APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. C. MACDONELL D.S.O. COMMANDING DEPOT DIVISION REGINA.

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

HEAD QUARTERS, REGINA, December 1, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Depot Division for the year ended November 30, 1902.

I took over the command of the Post, and Depot Division, from Supt., W. S. Morris, who was transferred to Prince Albert, on October 20, 1902.

GENERAL.

During the past year all the police work has been done under the orders of the officer commanding Regina district. All his requisitions for men and horses have been promptly filled. In addition, Depot division has furnished escorts for His Honour the Lieut. Governor, when required, on official occasions, and an escort under the command of Inspt. E. Gilpin-Brown, consisting of 16 N. C. O's and men, 28 horses, wagons and camp equipment was supplied to His Excellency the Governor General for his camp at Qu'Appelle Lakes. He arrived on September 28, and left on October 11. G. O. 17,944, reads as follows:—The Commissioner has been desired by His Excellency, the Governor General, to convey to Inspt. Gilpin-Brown and the detachment under his command, His Excellency's thanks for their very efficient work at the recent camp at Qu'Appelle Lakes. This indicates that the escort did their work well.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The following members of Depot Division had the honour of serving the King in Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiments, raised by the Imperial Government, during the past year for service in South Africa.

2ND REGIMENT CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES,

Inspector, J. D. Moodie,	Reg. Rank.	Captain, Comm'g Squadron.
Reg. No. 3191 S. M. Church, F.	"	Adjutant.
" 995 Sergt. Hynes, J.	"	Reg. Sergt. Major.
" 3379 Corpl Reichert, E.	"	Reg. Q. M. Sergt.
" 3323 " Martin, J. H.	"	Sergeant.
" 3333 " Stayner, R. W.	"	Sq'd. Sergt. Major.
" 1417 Const. Conway, A.	"	Private.
" 3796 " Mulhern, P.	"	"

5TH (OR WESTERN) REGIMENT CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES,

Inspector A. C. Macdonell, D. S. O.	Reg. Rank.	Lt.-Col. Commanding.
" D'A. E. Strickland	"	Capt. and Adjutant.
Reg. No. 878 S. S. Hooper, L.	"	Lieutenant.
" 1128 S. S. Raven, C. C.	"	Lieut. and Qr. Master.
" 3399 Sergt. Hardy, F. B.	"	Lieut. and Ass't. Adjt.
" 536 " Higinbotham, W. B.	"	Sqd. Sergt. Major.
" 3536 Const. Meagher, J. F.	"	Provost Sergeant.

Reg. No. 3136 Const. Stewart, C. J. F., was granted a commission in the Imperial Yeomanry on service in South Africa, and after the 5th Reg. C. M. R., was disbanded, Reg. No. 3399 Sergt. Hardy, F. B., received a commission in the South African Constabulary.

CORONATION CONTINGENT.

The coronation contingent consisting of one Inspector and 25 N. C. O's., and men, mobilized at Regina on May 15. They entrained for Point Lévis, Quebec. Insp., F. L. Cartwright, D. S. O., in command, on May 30. Depot division was well and efficiently represented by the following N. C. O's., and constables, viz:—

Reg. No. 2441 R. S. M. Knight, R. S.
 " 906 Staff Sergt. Robinson, A.
 " 3430 Corpl. Junget, C.
 " 2120 Const. Dubuque, J.
 " 3650 " Harvie, W. T.
 " 3375 " Alexander, A. S.

RECRUITS.

During the past year, 141 recruits have joined and been posted to Depot Division, their physique and intelligence has been good. Every effort has been made during the past year to put the recruits through as thorough and practical a training as possible, and the principle of striking a recruit off all duties until he has passed his drills and lectures has been adhered to as far as circumstances have permitted. The course consisted of foot drill, without and with arms, mounted drill ditto, riding school work, target practice, preliminary and annual, carbine and revolver, practical field work. Lectures on constables duties and detachment work by Reg. No. 1641 E. Cochrane, a most painstaking and competent instructor. Practical lectures on veterinary surgery, on care and management of horses, first aid, &c., by Veterinary Staff Sergt. Ayre, and instruction on harnessing and driving by the head teamster, Reg. No. 1197 Adams. It was the intention to put each squad of recruits through a course of gymnastics, but owing to the instructor being transferred to the Yukon this was found to be impossible. A voluntary class at night, to which I devote two evenings a week, is now practising and making fair progress. All demands for men from the Yukon and outside divisions are promptly met, and, as in former years, only the very best are sent to the Yukon.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Supt. Morris in his report for July states: With very few exceptions every man in the division has had two preliminary practices at the 1, 2, 3, 4 and 500 yard ranges, preparatory to the annual practice. These practices have done much for the indifferent shots who failed for a very considerable time to make the minimum number of points at the respective ranges in the first preliminary but got through without any trouble when shooting over the range the second time. On August 31, the same officer reports, 'with few exceptions the annual target practice of the division, was brought to a close, and while there were only a few who made high scores, yet the figure of merit is very good.' Owing to our present carbines being very old, and faulty sighting, one has to expend two or more shots at every range before getting the correct elevation. While in this connection I may say the ammunition on the whole has been very good this year."

RIFLE CLUB.

As in former years, a rifle club was formed. Seven matches were held on Wednesday afternoons, 13 prize matches on Saturday afternoons, and the annual competition on

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September 17, 18, 19, and officers' and ladies' match November 3. Too much praise cannot be given to Reg. No. 3465, Corporal Skinner, for his energetic and efficient work as secretary, and a word of praise is also due to Inspector E. Gilpin Brown for his untiring zeal in connection with working up rifle shooting in the force since he joined in 1893.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division during the past year has been very good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. Diphtheria has been prevalent in town, but so far we have not had a single mounted policeman down with it. This is undoubtedly largely due to the sanitary condition of the barracks being kept in good order under Acting Senior Surgeon Bell's constant and watchful supervision.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

We are badly off for fur coats, those we have are being patched up in the hope that they will pull us through the winter. The kit received has been good.

RATIONS.

The rations during the past year have been of good quality and ample.

AMUSEMENTS.

As all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, an effort is being made to place winter sports on a sound basis. A voluntary gymnastic class has been formed. The barrack curling club has been re-organized. Indoor baseball is being played in the riding school, and the room above the gymnasium has been fitted up for basket ball. It is proposed later on to take up and relay the bowling alley, which is useless at present, and also to use it as a shooting gallery. The gymnasium needs a thorough overhauling, \$100 would re-equip it with foils and gloves and cover necessary repairs.

HORSES.

The health of the horses, considering the work demanded of them, has been very good. Two horses, Reg. Nos. 2136 and 1891, contracted glanders (there is little doubt while being driven together in a team on detachment at the German settlement, Arat.) They were destroyed as soon as the disease was discovered, and, by the Commissioner's order, the Mallein test has been applied to all the horses in the post, with the result that a reaction was obtained in four cases, which are now isolated and under observation. Every possible precaution has been taken, stables thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected, grooming kits destroyed, &c. The only wonder is, with glanders so prevalent and our horses continually on the move throughout the country, that we have not suffered more from the disease. Had it not been for this unfortunate occurrence and horse Reg. No. 2580 dying from rupture of the smaller intestines at Fort Qu'Appelle, we would have had a clean sheet so far as death is concerned. The following table shows the changes in horses during the year:—

Remounts purchased and posted to Depot.....	11
Horses cast and sold.....	9*
Died.....	1
Destroyed.....	2
Transferred to Yukon.....	2
" to divisions in Territories.....	3
" from other divisions.....	2

*This includes horses 7 ponies 2

The mileage for horses of Depot division on actual patrol is 173,375 miles from December 1, 1901, to November 30, 1902.

FORAGE.

The hay was of fair quality, and we had enough to keep us going until the new hay came in. Oats were very good quality, well filled and clean.

BARRACKS—REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.

Nos. 19, 21 and 23 barrack rooms were converted into offices for the headquarters, No. 19 making the assistant commissioner's and secretary's in front, and adjutant's office behind, No. 21 the commissioner's office, No. 23 the paymaster's offices and No. 24 barrack room was divided and converted into district and veterinary offices. Both A and B blocks and the stables were kalsomined throughout, all doors on the riding school and stables have been rehung. New lattice work fences have been put up and painted in rear of two married officers' quarters. New furnaces have been put in in the commissioner's and assistant commissioner's houses and in A and B blocks, the work being all but finished now. The transport, summer and winter, has been overhauled and repaired.

FIRE PROTECTION.

As reported last year, viz.: Steam fire pump, hand engine, Babcocks and water pails.

GUARD ROOM.

The health of the prisoners up to November was good, then three mild cases of diphtheria broke out, evidently brought in by a prisoner from the outside. Acting Senior Surgeon Bell at once isolated the prisoners in a hospital ward. The bowling alley was converted into a guard room, pro tem., and the guard room thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected. Dr. Bell's prompt and efficient action prevented further spreading of the disease.

Schedule of civilian prisoners committed to, and released from, the guard room at the N.W.M.P. Barracks, Regina, from December 1, 1901, to November 30, 1902:—

Total number received	127
" " discharged	108
" " serving sentence	18
And awaiting trial on November 30, 1902	1

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

Apart from the oft repeated, but I understand soon to be remedied, defect that our arms are obsolete, the rest of the equipment is good and sufficient for our requirements. I am strongly in favour of the long split cowboy reins, and would like to have the division equipped throughout with them.

CANTEEN.

Owing to the liberal grants made throughout the year, the canteen cannot at this date be said to be in a flourishing condition. It is, however, solvent, and under Inspector Heffernan's careful management will soon, I believe, show a balance on the right side.

IN CONCLUSION

My thanks are due to the officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the Depot division for the manner in which they have supported me during my short tenure of office. I desire further to place on record my appreciation of the efficient and painstaking manner in which Sergeant Major Knight, R.S., has performed his onerous duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. C. MACDONELL,

Inspector, Commanding Depot Division.

APPENDIX 'K.'

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASST. SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

BATTLEFORD. November 20, 1902.

To the Officer commanding
'C' Division, N.W.M.P.,
Battleford, Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual sick report of 'C' Division, ending on the above date.

Having only recently arrived in Battleford, October 22, to take over the medical charge of this division, I shall not attempt any report dealing with the events of the past year.

I will remark, however, that the guard-room accommodation is small, as you are aware, and is unsuitable for female prisoners, one of whom, with her attendant, I have consequently had to take into hospital.

The supply of drugs in common use will have to be replenished, as already reported.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Annual Sick Report of 'C' Division for the year 1902.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Number of days.	Average duration of complaint.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess of finger.....	1	8	8	Recovered and returned to duty.
Asthma.....	1	9	9	" "
Bronchitis.....	2	27	13½	" "
Colic.....	2	2	1	" "
Contusions.....	1	1	1	" "
Chafe of knee.....	1	7	7	" "
Facial neuralgia.....	1	1	1	" "
Feverish colds.....	3	17	6	" "
Gonorrhœa.....	1	14	14	" "
Indigestion.....	2	2	1	" "
Influenza.....	3	10	3	" "
Insolation.....	1	3	3	" "
La Grippe.....	4	33	8¼	" "
Laryngitis.....	1	3	3	" "
Measles.....	2	26	13	" "
Nervous prostration.....	1	5	5	" "
Rheumatism.....	1	7	7	" "
Sprains.....	1	13	13	" "
Tonsillitis.....	1	1	1	" "
Toothache.....	1	1	1	" "
<i>Civilian Prisoners.</i>				
Colic.....	1	1	1	" "
Contusions.....	1	4	4	" "
Heart trouble.....	1	35	35	" "
Ulcer of stomach.....	1	7	7	" "

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

C. S. HAULTAIN.

Asst. Surgeon, 'C' Div.

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APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. PEARSON BELL.

REGINA, December 2, 1902.

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, 1902:—

The number of cases treated was 231, and the average number on daily sick report 6. Admissions to hospitals were 74, with an average duration for each case of 14.60 days. The reduced strength of the division, no doubt, contributed to the decrease in the number of admissions as compared with last year, but the average stay in hospital shows an increase of 4.63 days over that period, due to cases of enteric fever, phthisis, &c., which were prolonged.

There were no deaths during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A single case of small-pox occurred on detachment at Oxbow. The man bore marks of vaccination. There were 3 cases of enteric fever, two being sent in from North Portal, where the disease was very prevalent; the third was admitted at the end of last year. Influenza caused 3 admissions, all the cases being of mild type. Diphtheria furnished 4 cases. The first occurred in an officer's quarters, and was followed two days afterwards by 3 others, the latter being civilian prisoners confined in the guard-room. None of the cases were severe and all recovered. Every precaution was taken to prevent the infection from spreading. The disease had been epidemic in the town and several outlying districts for some time previously.

There were no serious injuries sustained by men in this division and the general health has been good.

A table is attached showing the cases of sickness arranged according to the various diseases.

INVALIDING.

The number invalided during the year was 14. Of these 4 were from Depot division, the causes being syphilis 1 case, defective vision 1, debility 1, and spinal curvature 1; the remaining 10, from other posts, were, paralysis 1 case, spinal neuralgia 1, injuries 2, varicose veins 1, mental feebleness 1, epilepsy 1, hernia 1, phthisis 1, and chronic rheumatism 1.

There were 121 applicants for engagement examined, and 13 non-commissioned officers and men for re-engagement.

The sanitary condition of the post has been satisfactory; weekly inspections have been made and reports forwarded to the officer commanding. The teacher of the children's school in barracks, who resides in the town, was reported to be suffering from diphtheria, the school was therefore closed for six weeks and disinfected. None of the children contracted the disease.

The guard room was visited daily and 75 cases amongst civilian prisoners were treated, 11 being admitted to hospital. Of these 3 were for diphtheria.

The repairs to the hospital, mentioned in last year's report as being much needed, will, I trust, receive attention in the coming spring. The hospital staff have satisfactorily performed their duties.

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

G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

Annual Sick Report for 1901-2.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Number of days.	Average duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abrasions	2	4	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Abscesses	8	47	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	" " "
Blistered feet	9	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Bronchitis	2	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Burns	1	24	24	" " "
Cardiac irregularity	1	7	7	" " "
Caverious teeth	22	22	1	" " "
Catarrh	32	82	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Chafes	2	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Contusions	13	57	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Debility	5	73	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 invalided, 4 returned to duty.
Diarrhoea	9	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Dislocated elbow	1	19	19	Still under treatment.
Dyspepsia	7	7	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Eczema	2	2	1	" " "
Enteric fever	3	264	88	" " "
Follicular tonsilitis	11	46	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Fractured arm, old	1	4	4	Invalided.
" metacarpal bone	2	28	14	Recovered and returned to duty.
" metatarsal	2	22	11	1 still under treatment; 1 recovered and returned to duty.
Gonorrhoea	3	36	12	Recovered and returned to duty.
Gout	1	35	35	" " "
Hæmoptysis	1	9	9	" " "
Headache	7	14	2	" " "
Hernia	1	69	69	Invalided.
Injury to head	1	12	12	" " "
Influenza	3	16	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Myalgia	3	3	1	" " "
Nepritis	1	10	10	" " "
Paralysis	1	82	82	Invalided.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	103	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 invalided; 1 sick leave.
Rheumatism	5	25	5	1 " ; 4 recovered and returned to duty.
Small-pox	1	36	36	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sore lips	4	37	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	" " "
Spinal curvature	1	17	17	Invalided.
" neuralgia	2	292	146	1 " ; 1 transferred.
Sprains	28	214	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 still under treatment; 26 recovered and returned to duty.
Synovitis	2	28	14	Recovered and returned to duty.
Syphilis	1	44	44	Invalided.
Vaccinia	16	138	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Vertigo	1	2	2	" " "
Wounds	6	37	6 $\frac{1}{3}$	" " "
Other disorders	6	6	1	" " "

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON F. H. MEWBURN.

LETHBRIDGE, December 7, 1902.

The Officer Commanding,
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, 1902.

During the year forty-three (43) cases have been treated.

The number of sick days has been nine hundred and eighty-seven (987).

The cases are shown in the attached classification.

Nine (9) examinations have been made for engagement.

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

F. H. MEWBURN,
Act. Assist. Surgeon.

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Number of days.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Contusion.....	4	15	3½	Recovered ; ret. to duty.
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	1	" " "
Concussion of brain.....	1	67	67	Invalided.
Cellulitis of hand.....	1	11	11	Recovered ; ret. to duty.
Appendicitis.....	2	7	3½	" " "
Ankylosis of third finger.....	1	29	29	" " "
Eczema of hand.....	1	1	1	" " "
Fistula in ano.....	1	44	44	Still under treatment.
Hammer toe.....	1	33	33	Recovered ; ret. to duty.
Hemorrhoids.....	1	1	1	" " "
Hernia obhg. inguinal.....	3	324	108	" " "
Co. frac. and dislocation of ulna and co. fract. of radius.....	1	137	137	Invalided.
Traumatic synovitis of ankle.....	1	38	38	Recovered ; ret. to duty.
" " knee.....	1	1	1	" " "
Wound of thumb.....	1	3	3	" " "
" " leg.....	1	2	2	" " "
Onychia.....	1	1	1	" " "
Varicose veins.....	1	47	47	Still under treatment.
<i>Medical.</i>				
Tonsilitis.....	1	15	15	Recovered ; ret. to duty.
Neuralgia, spinal.....	1	126	126	Invalided.
" " facial.....	2	13	6½	Recovered ; ret. to duty.
Dyspepsia.....	5	12	2½	" " "
Diarrhœa.....	3	6	2	" " "
Bronchitis, sub. acute.....	1	1	1	" " "
Stomatites.....	1	1	1	" " "
Measles.....	1	12	12	" " "
La Grippe.....	2	9	4½	" " "
Sciatica.....	1	19	19	" " "
Rheumatism sub. acute.....	1	1	1	" " "
Total.....	43	987		

W. H. MEWBURN,
Actg. Asst. Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON P. AYLEN.

N. W. M. POLICE, FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30, 1902.

To the Officer Commanding
'G' Division, N.W.M. Police,
Fort Saskatchewan.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the annual medical report of 'G' Division for the year ended November 30, 1902.

During the year 215 cases were treated, of these 129 were police and 86 were prisoners. There were also seven lunatics confined in the guard room under my observation, while waiting to be transferred to the asylum. One, Charles Buckell, a lunatic, who committed a murder near Leduc, died after a confinement of thirteen days. This man was very violent, and it was necessary to keep him in a straight jacket most of the time.

The new guard room is an improvement over the old one, and will I hope improve the health of both prisoners and constables.

I was called upon to officiate as jail surgeon at the execution of Charles Bullock, on March 26 last.

The sanitary conditions of the barracks have been very good. The hospital building requires repairs badly, also the interior of the hospital requires kalsomining and painting badly.

I inclose herewith a detailed statement of cases treated during the year.

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

P. AYLEN, M.D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the year ended November 30, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Police.</i>				
			Days.	
Tonsilitis	4	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wounds (lacerated).....	7	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Chafe	1	1	1	
Colds (bronchial).....	40	41	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	
Laryngitis.....	9	9	1	
Colds (feverish).....	7	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Earache.....	2	2	1	
Biliousness.....	14	14	1	
Diarrhœa.....	4	4	1	
Strains.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Facial neuralgia.....	1	1	1	
Constipation.....	6	6	1	
Indigestion.....	2	2	1	
Impacted ceremen.....	1	1	1	
Prurasis.....	1	1	1	
Conjunctivitis.....	2	2	1	
Cramps.....	5	5	1	
Sprains.....	2	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rheumatism.....	4	11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Sore feet.....	3	9	3	
Corns.....	1	4	4	
Synovitis.....	2	2	1	
Boils.....	2	6	3	
Stricture.....	3	10	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Hives.....	1	1	1	
Toothache.....	1	1	1	
Abscess.....	1	2	2	
<i>Prisoners.</i>				
Colds (feverish).....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Colds (bronchial).....	18	18	1	
Cramps.....	1	1	1	
Earache.....	1	2	2	
Myegia.....	3	4	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Wounds (lacerated).....	8	18	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Laryngitis.....	7	10	1 $\frac{3}{7}$	
Constipation.....	11	11	1	
Rheumatism.....	1	1	1	
Insanity.....	7	39	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	One died.
Facial neuralgia.....	3	3	1	
Strains.....	1	8	8	
Alcoholism.....	1	2	2	
Contusions.....	1	1	1	
Tumors.....	1	1	1	
Biliousness.....	5	5	1	
Indigestion.....	1	1	1	
Chaneroids.....	4	4	1	
Dislocation (shoulder).....	1	3	3	
Diarrhœa.....	4	4	1	
Sprains.....	1	13	13	
Abscess.....	3	10	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	1	
Ringworm.....	2	2	1	
Tuberculosis.....	5	70	14	
Corns.....	1	1	1	
Mumps.....	1	1	1	
Sore feet.....	1	13	13	

P. AYLEN, M.D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON E. H. ROULEAU.

CALGARY, November 30, 1902.

The Officer Commanding,
'E' Division N. W. M. Police,
Calgary.

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

The total number of cases treated during the year was 56 as shown by the detailed statement accompanying the present. There were no very serious cases of illness during the year except the one of ureamic poisoning and septicaemia ; the others were accidental, such as one concussion of the brain, which necessitated invalidation, one gun shot wound, which resulted in the amputation of two fingers (the annular and small finger) and one broken collar bone with dislocation of the humerus. The sanitary condition of the barracks is perfect.

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

E. H. ROULEAU,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'E' Division, Calgary, for Year ended November 30, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Bruised toe	1	4	4	
Biliousness	5	12	2.2	
Bilious fever	1	6	6	
Bronchitis	1	2	2	
Broken collar bone	1	41	41	
Colds	8	8	1	
Concussion of brain	1	97	97	Sent to Lethbridge.
Cut face	1	11	11	
Cramps	1	1	1	
Diarrhoea	7	10	1.3	
Dysentery	1	3	3	
Earache	1	71	71	
Gumboil	1	5	5	
Gun shot wound	1	78	78	
Hemorrhoids	1	5	5	
Inflammation of penis	1	12	12	
Kick on leg	1	2	2	
Kick from horse	1	22	22	
Lumbago	1	4	4	
LaGrippe	1	4	4	
Orchitis	1	32	32	
Rheumatism	2	26	13	
Scarlet fever	1	18	18	
Sore feet	1	1	1	
Sore throat	3	7	2.1	
Sprained ankle	1	12	12	
" back	1	2	2	
" knee	1	4	4	
" side	1	1	1	
" shoulder	1	2	2	
Tonsilitis	2	23	11.1	
Toothache	2	26	13	
Ureamic poisoning and septicaemia	1	3	3	Died.
Urethritis	1	8	8	

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APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON E. C. KITCHEN.

PRINCE ALBERT, November 30, 1902.

To Commissioner Perry,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'F' Division, Mounted Police Force, for the year ending November 30, 1902.

Number of cases treated during year, 84—all members of force.

Number of days off duty, 55.

Number of days in hospital, 14.

All cases treated made complete recovery.

The general health of the officers and men of the Division for the year has been good.

Officers and men with families were vaccinated during the year.

Number of men examined for re-engagement, 6.

Number of men examined for engagement, 1.

The sanitary condition of ground and buildings are good.

We have made no requisition for drugs during the year.

Enclosed find report of sick for the year.

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

E. C. KITCHEN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

2-3 EDWARD VII. A. 1903

ANNUAL Report of Sick in Barracks at Prince Albert, year ending November 30, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Cold	24	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Lumbago.....	2			Medicine and duty.
Biliousness.....	4	2	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Rheumatism.....	23	9	$\frac{1}{3}$	" " "
Cut foot.....	2			Medicine and duty.
Poison Fly Bites.....	1			" " "
Indigestion.....	2	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Heart disease.....	1			Medicine and duty.
Bruised hand.....	2			" " "
Sore throat.....	3			" " "
Headache.....	1			" " "
Glossitis.....	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
La Grippe.....	1	2	2	" " "
Diarrhoea.....	5	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Sprained thumb.....	1			Medicine and duty.
Abscess.....	3			" " "
Constipation.....	1			" " "
Colic.....	1			" " "
Sprained muscles.....	1			" " "
Chapped hands.....	1			" " "
Measles.....	1	14	14	Recovered and returned to duty.
Ulcerated teeth.....	1			Medicine and duty.
Earache.....	1			" " "
Intercostal neuralgia.....	1	7	7	Recovered and returned to duty.

E. C. KITCHEN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

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APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON W. G. W. FORBES.

N. W. M. POLICE, MACLEOD, December 1, 1902.

To the Officer

Commanding 'D' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual sick report of 'D' Division for the year ended November 30, 1902, having taken over the duties of Acting Assistant Surgeon from Assistant Surgeon Haultain, on October 15.

In reviewing the sick report there seems little to comment upon. The general health of the division has been good, there have been no contagious diseases.

Reg. No. 3692, Constable Edgett, was sent to Lethbridge to undergo an operation for varicocele, also Reg. No. 3316, Constable Mollier, for hernia.

Reg. No. 3603, Constable Wray, who had partially severed a tendon of the quadriceps extensor muscle, I recommended to be sent to Regina, which was done.

Reg. No. 3572, Constable Stewart, was admitted to hospital on September 6 with a dislocation of the left shoulder. This had been reduced at Cardston by Dr. Campbell. It appears at the present time as if the lesser tuberosity of the humerus had been broken off, and in view of the fact of the difficulty of diagnosis, I have recommended that he be sent to Calgary to have the complication definitely determined by means of the X-rays.

It is my unpleasant duty to have to record the death of the late Supt. Howe. Owing to the illness of Assistant Surgeon Haultain, I was suddenly summoned to barracks on the evening of August 17, and found that Supt. Howe had expired shortly before my arrival. On making a searching inquiry, I found that he had been complaining of a pain in the cardiac region during the afternoon, but had evidently recovered from that, as he was seen a very short time before his death apparently in good health.

Regarding the equipment of the hospital, we are well supplied at present with drugs, instruments and appliances. New flooring is required in the surgery, hall and mess-room.

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

W. G. W. FORBES,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report for the year ending November 30, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Medical.</i>				
Otitis.....	2	2	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Cephalalgia.....	1	1	1	" " "
Diarrhoea.....	17	32	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Tonsillitis.....	5	21	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Contusions.....	7	40	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Sore throat.....	1	1	1	" " "
Influenza.....	1	2	2	" " "
La Grippe.....	5	22	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Rheumatism.....	4	36	9	" " "
Biliousness.....	2	2	1	" " "
Colds and Coughs.....	5	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Chafes.....	1	2	2	" " "
Boils.....	1	9	9	" " "
Ring worm.....	1	3	3	" " "
Dysentery.....	3	54	18	" " "
Colic.....	1	2	2	" " "
Myalgia.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Pleuritis.....	2	19	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Hay asthma.....	1	8	8	" " "
Pyrexia.....	3	31	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Bronchitis.....	2	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
<i>Surgical.</i>				
Flesh wounds.....	2	77	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 recovered. 1 sent to Regina.
Scalp wound.....	2	6	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Epistaxis.....	1	2	2	" " "
Orchitis.....	2	58	29	" " "
Inflamed foot.....	1	16	16	" " "
Hemorrhoids.....	2	14	7	" " "
Varicose Veins.....	3	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 ret'd to duty. 1 sent to Lethbridge
Sprains and strains.....	7	27	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Scalded arm.....	1	15	15	" " "
Bullet wound.....	1	16	16	" " "
Hernia.....	1	8	8	Sent to Lethbridge.
Dislocation of shoulder.....	1	85	85	Still under treatment.
Dislocation of elbow.....	1	21	21	Recovered and returned to duty.

W. G. W. FORBES,

Surgeon.

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APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON R. B. DEANE.

MAPLE CREEK, Nov. 30, 1902.

To the Officer Commanding
N. W. M. Police,
Maple Creek.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended this date. The number of cases treated was 90, of these 54 were members of the force, the remainder prisoners.

Twelve men were examined for service in South Africa with the Canadian Mounted Rifles and one man was examined for engagement in the force.

Reg. No. 3750 Const. Pangman, L. B. and Reg. No. 3627 Const. McLaughlin, G., were both during the year transferred to Regina upon my recommendation with a view to being invalided, Const. Pangman suffering from chronic rheumatism and Const. McLaughlin from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Owing to lack of hospital facilities here for operation purposes, two men were sent at different times to the Galt Hospital, Lethbridge, for operation, by order of the Commissioner, one Reg. No. 3446 S.-S. Coristine, D., with an inqinal hernia, the other Reg. No. 235 Sergt. Peterson, D., with a fistula in ano.

In September, Reg. No. 3281 Const. Oliver, W. L., was brought into hospital here from Swift Current, where he was on duty, with a fracture of the leg.

A latrine in connection with the hospital has just been built and will supply a long felt want.

During the year it was found necessary to make two extra cells in the guardroom, the former accommodation not being sufficient, but even with the additional cells the guardroom has been for a long time over crowded, and the building being entirely of wood, is infested with vermin, which, despite one's endeavours to exterminate them, continue to grow apace, and in the struggle for existance appear as some of the fittest survivors.

The hospital and its records were inspected by the Asst. Commissioner in July last. I append classification of cases treated during the year.

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

REGINALD B. DEANE,

Actg. Asst. Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'A' Division for year ending 30th November, 1902.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Number of days.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Biliousness	4	8	2	Returned to duty.
Blistered heel	5	30	6	"
Contusion, shin	1	21	21	"
" spine	1	9	9	"
" shoulder	2	4	2	"
" foot	1	6	6	"
" thigh	1	3	3	"
Cough	13	20	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	"
Chalazion	1	1	1	Attention.
Cephalalgia	4	8	2	Returned to duty.
Colic	2	4	2	"
Clavus	2	10	5	"
Dyspepsia	5	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Diarrhoea	9	27	3	"
Excoriated lips	3	25	8 $\frac{1}{3}$	"
Epilepsy	1	1	1	Still under treatment.
Fracture, rib	1	21	21	Returned to duty.
" metatarsal bone	1	31	31	"
" fibula	1	45	45	"
Febricula	8	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Furunculus	2	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Fistula in ano	1	75	75	Still under treatment.
Gonorrhoea	2	2	1	1 recovered; 1 still under treatment.
Gingivitis	1	1	1	Returned to duty.
Hernia	1	55	55	Operation; ret. to duty.
Insomnia	2	2	1	Returned to duty.
Lumbago	2	4	2	"
Lymphadenitis	1	5	5	"
Melancholia	1	6	6	Sent to asylum.
Metatarsalgia	1	29	29	Returned to duty.
Onychia	1	4	4	"
Pyrexia	2	14	7	"
Pharyngitis	3	3	1	"
Pleurodynia	1	2	2	"
Phthisis pulmonalis	2	14	7	1 prisoner; 1 invalided.
Rheumatism	6	84	14	1 transferred to Regina.
Tonsillitis	2	8	4	Returned to duty.
Tremor hand	1	1	1	"
Vertigo	1	1	1	"
Wound thumb	1	6	6	"

REGINALD B. DEANE,

Actg. Asst. Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT.

MACLEOD, December 6, 1902.

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

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1902.

The general health and condition of the horses of the force during the year past has been remarkably good, there being only twelve deaths, and of this number five must be attributed to accident.

Two cases of glanders developed, evidently contracted while the horses were being used on patrol or detachment duty. This disease is almost certain to appear among our horses at times. The disease has been so prevalent in certain parts of the country that I consider we are very fortunate in having such a small loss.

Four cases of fever were reported, two of which proved fatal. This is a very small number, when it is taken into consideration the large number of horses lost by settlers from this disease every year.

I visited all the divisions of the force during the year with the exception of 'G' Division at Fort Saskatchewan, and found the horses in good working condition. The forage at the different posts I found to be of first class quality.

The shoeing I think is better than it was last year, but it has not reached the point of perfection I would like to see. Twenty-one horses were purchased during the year. One of this number was returned, as it proved rather unruly when brought to new surroundings. The remaining twenty have proved good serviceable animals.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting this number of saddle horses, and the only explanation I give is that horses coming up to our standard are very scarce, in fact cow men complain of the difficulty they have in getting suitable mounts. A case came under my notice a short time ago where a well known rancher of this district went over to Montana and paid \$150 for a cow pony. The large number taken for South Africa, and the demand for farm horses, and the fact that most breeders are trying to breed the heavier types account for the scarcity.

As my duties in connection with the Department of Agriculture brought me into contact with a great many cowboys, I questioned a number of them as to what in their opinion was the best breed for saddle purposes. Men who have grown old at the business aver that for their use nothing equalled the old Texas pony, but as they could not be had in this country, they agreed with the younger men that the produce of range mares by trotting-bred stallions came nearest to their ideal of a saddle horse.

In the west, at Calgary, Macleod and Pincher Creek, prizes were offered for horses suitable for police work. At Calgary there were two entries both good horses. They were purchased. At Macleod there were three entries, none of which came up to the requirements, and no prize was awarded. At Pincher Creek there were no entries.

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

J. F. BURNETT, Insp.,

Vet. Sur.

PART II.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

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APPENDIX A.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1902.

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	6	1	7	4	1	68	10	99	49	3	3	1
	Moosomin.....					1			2		1	2	3	3	1
	Qu'Appelle.....								1		1	1	2	1	1
	Wolseley.....								1		1	1	2	1	1
	Moose Jaw.....								1		1	1	2	1	1
	Whitewood.....								1		1	1	2	1	1
	Grenfell.....								1		1	1	2	1	1
	Erwood.....								1		1	1	2	1	1
	Yorkton.....								1		2	3	3	1	1
	Fort Pelly.....								1		1	1	1	1	1
	Kutaws.....								1		1	1	2	1	1
	Fort Qu'Appelle.....								1		1	1	1	1	1
	Estevan.....								1		1	2	1	1	1
	Oxbow.....								1		1	1	1	1	1
	North Portal.....								1		1	1	1	2	1
	Wood Mountain.....				1		1				8	2	12	11	1
	Carlyle.....										1	1	1	1	1
	Town Station.....									1	1	2	2	1	1
	Ottawa.....						4				1	5	2	5	1
	Weyburn.....										5	1	8	1	1
On Command.....		1	1							5	1	8	1	1	
On Leave.....			1	2		4	4	5	4	4	1	21	84	1	
Total, Depot Division.....		1	1	3	9	1		18	11	9	100	14	167	84	1
A.....	Maple Creek.....			1	1			1	1	3	8	3	18	16	1
	East End.....										2		2	4	1
	Ten Mile.....										3		3	3	1
	Medicine Lodge.....							1			2		3	5	1
	Medicine Hat.....								1		1		2	2	1
	Swift Current.....										1		1	1	1
	Town Station.....										2		2	6	1
	On Command.....									1	3		6	1	1
	On Leave.....										3		6	1	1
	Total, A. Division.....				1	2			3	2	4	23	3	38	38	1
C.....	Battleford.....			1	1			1	1	1	10	7	22	29	1
	Onion Lake.....							1			1		1	2	1
	Jackfish.....										1		1	1	1
	Henrietta.....										1		1	2	1
	Saskatoon.....										1		1	2	1
	On Command.....							1	1				3	1	1
On Leave.....				1					1	1		3	1	1	
F.....	Prince Albert.....				1			2		1	7	1	12	12	1
	Duck Lake.....								1		1	1	3	4	1
	Batoche.....									1			1	1	1
	Rosthern.....										1		1	1	1
	Flett's Springs.....										1		1	1	1
	On Command.....										2		2	2	1
On Leave.....				1				1		1		3	1	1	
Total, C. and F. Divisions.....				1	4			6	3	4	27	9	54	57	1

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.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.	
D	Macleod			1	2	1	1	2	2	2	25	7	43	40	...	
	Fincher Creek				1				1		4		6	6	...	
	Big Bend										2		2	3	...	
	Kootenai										2		2	3	...	
	Stand Off										1	1	2	3	...	
	St. Mary's							1			2		3	5	...	
	Cardston				1						1	1	2	2	...	
	Boundary Creek										1		1	2	...	
	Kipp									1				1	...	
	Leavings										1		1	4	...	
	Mosquito Creek										1		1	1	...	
	Porcupines										2		2	3	...	
	Peigan										1	1	2	1	...	
	Frank										2		2	2	...	
	On Leave										3		3		...	
	On Command								1	1				4	...	
	K	Lethbridge			1	1			1	1		11		15	20	...
		Milk River Ridge									1	1		2	4	...
		Coutts							1			2		3	7	...
Writing-on-Stone										1	3		4	4	...	
Pendant d'Oreille											2		2	3	...	
Magrath											1		1	1	...	
Quarantine Camp											1		1		...	
On Command															...	
On Leave								1		1	2			4	...	
Total D & K Divisions				2	6	1	1	7	5	8	72	10	112	118	...	
E		Calgary			1	1			3	1		13	5	24	15	...
	Banff										1		1	4	...	
	Hand Hills										2		2	4	...	
	Sarcee Reserve										1	1	1	1	...	
	Morley										1		1	1	...	
	Gleichen										1	3	4	4	...	
	High River								1				1	1	...	
	Innisfail										1		1	1	...	
	Okotoks							1					1	2	...	
	Millarville										1		1	1	...	
	Red Deer									1			1	2	...	
	Olds										1		1	1	...	
	On Herd														...	
	On Command														...	
On Leave				1				1	2	2			6	...		
Total E Division			1	2			5	2	3	23	9	45	37	...		
G	Fort Saskatchewan			1	1			4	1		20	2	29	29	...	
	Edmonton				1				1		4	2	8	7	...	
	Duhamel										1		1	1	...	
	St. Albert										2		2	2	...	
	Lacombe										1		1	1	...	
	Wetaskiwin								1		1		2	2	...	
	Whitford										1		1	1	...	
	Rivière qui Barre										1		1		...	
	Athabasca Landing								1				1	2	...	
	Lesser Slave Lake				1						3	2	7	9	...	
	Peace River Landing								1		1	1	3	4	...	
	Grand Rapids														...	
	Fort Chipewyan									1	1	1	3		...	
	On Leave										3		3		...	
	On Command														...	
Total G Division			1	3			4	3	4	36	8	61	58	...		

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS

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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.	Dogs.
B.....	Dawson		1		3	1		3	1	6	60	12	87	19	15
	Forty Mile								1		6	1	8		5
	Indian River										2		2		7
	Ogilvie										2		2		3
	Stewart River							1			4	1	6		5
	Halfway										2		2	1	5
	Selwyn				1	1			1		2		2		9
	Selkirk										3		6		4
	Minto										2		2		2
	Hootchiku										2		2		7
	Grand Forks				1				1		5	1	7	1	1
	Dominion									1	2	1	4	1	
	Hunker									1	4	1	6	1	1
	Sulphur										2		2	1	
	Gold Run										1		2	1	
	Eureka								1				1	3	3
	McQuestion									1			1	3	8
	Town Station									1	1	12	1	15	
On Command									1				1		
On Leave										1			1		
	Total B. Division..		1		5	2		5	7	11	115	20	166	24	76
H....	White Horse			1	2	1		2	4	2	34	5	51	20	
	Dalton Trail				2	1				2	7	4	16	7	12
	" House										1		1		
	" Wells										3	1	4		
	White Pass Summit										1		1		
	Caribou								1		2		3		3
	Upper LaBarge										3		3		1
	Lower "								1		4		5	2	1
	Hootalinqua										1		3	4	
	Livingston Creek										1		3	4	2
	Big Salmon										2		3		
	Little "										1		2	3	
	Tantalus								1				3	4	6
	Five Fingers												3	3	
	Dog Camp												2	2	51
Town Station								1				3	4		
On Command										1		5	6		
On Leave												1	1		
	Total H Division..			1	4	2		4	6	8	83	10	118	31	75

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District	1	1	3	9	1		18	11	9	100	14	167	84	
Maple Creek District			1	2			3	2	4	23	3	38	34	
Battleford & Prince Albert District			1	4			6	3	4	27	9	54	57	
Macleod-Lethbridge District			2	6	1	1	7	5	8	72	10	112	118	
Calgary District			1	2			5	2	3	23	9	45	37	
Saskatchewan District			1	3			4	3	4	38	8	61	58	
Total in N. W. Territories	1	1	9	26	2	1	43	26	32	293	53	477	392	
" Yukon "		1	1	9	4		9	13	19	198	30	284	55	151
Grand Total	1	2	10	35	6	1	52	39	51	481	83	761	447	151

APPENDIX B.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS, NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

Division.	Station.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumary Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Dogs.	
Depot..	Regina.....	1	1		7	1		12	3	5	59	16	105	39		
	Moosomin.....							1			2		3	3		
	Qu'Appelle.....							1					1	1		
	Wolseley.....										1		1	3		
	Moose Jaw.....										1		1	1		
	Whitewood.....									1			1	1		
	Grenfell.....										1		1	1		
	Salcoats.....										1		1	1		
	Yorkton.....									1	3		4	3		
	Fort Pelly.....										1		1	2		
	Kutawa.....										1		1	2		
	Ft. Qu'Appelle.....										1		1	2		
	Estevan.....									1			1	1		
	Oxbow.....										1		1	1		
	North Portal.....										1		1	1		
	Wood Mountain.....				2				1	2		11	1	17	21	
	Erwood.....								1					1		
	Town Station.....										1	1		2	1	
	Ottawa.....								4			1		5		
	Wayburn.....											1		1	1	
	Carlyle.....											1		1	1	
	On Command.....										1	12	1	14	4	
	On leave.....				2	1				1	1	2		7		
	Total, Depot Division.....	1	1	2	10	1		19	8	10	102	18	172	90		
A	Maple Creek.....			1	1			2		2	10	2	18	16		
	East End.....										2		2	4		
	Farwell.....															
	Ten Mile.....										3		3	5		
	Medicine Lodge.....							1			2		3	5		
	Medicine Hat.....								1		2		3	3		
	Swift Current.....										1		1	1		
	Town Station.....									1			1	1		
	On Command.....								1	1			2			
	On Leave.....										1		1			
	Total, A. Division.....			1	1			3	2	4	21	2	34	35		
C	Battleford.....			1	1	1		1	2	2	9	5	22	23		
	Onion Lake.....							1					1	2		
	Jackfish.....										1		1	1		
	Henrietta.....										1		1	2		
	Saskatoon.....										1		1	2		
F	On Command.....											1	1	4		
	Prince Albert.....			1	1			2		2	8	2	16	13		
	Duck Lake.....								1		1	1	3	4		
	Batoche.....									1			1	1		
	Rosthern.....										1		1	1		
	Flett's Springs.....							1					1	1		
	Mistawasis.....										1		1			
	Total, C. and F. Divisions.....			2	2	1		5	3	5	23	9	50	54		

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SCHEDULE B.—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	2		1	2	4	2	25	8	45	31		
	Pincher Creek				1						3		4	6		
	Big Bend										2		2	3		
	Kootenai										2		2	3		
	Stand Off									1	2	2	5	6		
	St. Mary's							1			2	3	6	6		
	Boundary Creek										1	1	2	2		
	Kipp								1			1	2	1		
	Leavings									1	1	1	3	4		
	Mosquito Creek											2	2	4		
	Porcupines										2		2	4		
	Peigan										1	1	2	1		
	Nanton										1	1	1	1		
	Cardston					1					1		2	2		
	Frank										2		2	2		
	On Command								1			1	2	8		
	Lethbridge					2			1	1		10	2	16	14	
	K	Milk River Ridge										1	2	2	5	
		Coutts							1		1	2		4	7	
		Writing on Stone										2		2	4	
Pendant d'Oreille											3		3	4		
Magrath											1		1	1		
Quarantine Camp											1		1	1		
On Command										1	1		2	9		
Total, D. & K Divisions.				1	6		1	6	5	8	67	14	108	124		
E		Calgary			1	2			2	1	2	13	5	26	24	
		Banff										1		1	2	
		Innisfail										1		1	1	
	Red Deer										1		1			
	Morley										1		1	1		
	Gleichen							1				3	4	3		
	High River								1				1	1		
	Sarcee Reserve											1	1			
	Okotoks							1					1	1		
	Millarville										1		1	1		
	Ings															
	Olds										1		1	1		
	Wintering Hills										1		1	1		
	On Command							1			1		2			
	Total, E. Division			1	2			5	2	2	21	9	42	36		
G	Ft. Saskatchewan			1	1			3	1		14	1	21	26		
	Edmonton				1					1	5	2	9	7		
	Lacombe										1		1	1		
	St. Albert										2		2	2		
	Lamerton										1		1	1		
	Duhamel										1		1	1		
	Whitford										1		1	1		
	Wetaskiwin									1	1		2	2		
	Vegreville										2		2	2		
	Athabasca Landing									1			1	2		
	Lesser Slave Lake				1				1		2	1	5	9		
	Peace River Landing								1		1	1	3	3		
	Sturgeon Lake										1	1	2			
	Fort Chipewyan									1	1	1	3			
	On Herd															
	On Command								1			1	2			
Total, G. Division			1	3			4	3	4	34	7	56	57			

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.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
B	Dawson		1	1	3	1		3	1	7	49	13	79	13	..
	Minto										3	1	4	..	3
	Selkirk				1	1			1		4	1	6	..	7
	Selwyn										2	1	3	..	6
	Halfway										2	1	3	..	5
	Stewart River										2	1	3	..	8
	Ogilvie										2	1	3	..	1
	Indian River										2	1	3	..	8
	Forty Mile								1		2	1	4	..	1
	Grand Forks				1				1		4	1	7	..	..
	Sulphur										2	1	3	..	..
	Dominion								1		1	1	4	..	..
	Eureka								1		3	3	4	..	3
	Gold Run										1	1	4	..	..
	McQuestion								1		2	1	4	..	4
	Hunker										3	1	5	..	1
	Stewart River Crossing								1		2	1	3	..	..
	Duncan Landing				1						3	..	4	..	4
	Glacier										1	..	1	..	..
	Town Station								1	1	12	1	15	..	..
On Command										2	1	3	..	..
	Total, B. Division		1	1	6	2	..	5	7	10	106	28	166	24	64
H	White Horse			1	3	1	..	2	4	4	47	7	69	14	15
	Dalton Trail				1	1	..			1	9	3	15	2	15
	Wells . . . . .						..				2	1	3	..	..
	White Pass Summit . . . . .						..				1	..	1	..	..
	Caribou . . . . .						..	1			2	..	3	..	7
	Upper Labarge . . . . .						..				2	..	2	..	8
	Livingston Creek . . . . .						..			1	3	..	4	2	10
	Hootalinqua . . . . .						..			1	2	..	3	..	8
	Kynock . . . . .						..				3	..	3	1	..
	Braeburn . . . . .						..			1	3	..	4	..	4
	Montague . . . . .						..			1	3	..	4	2	..
	Tantalus . . . . .						..		1		3	..	4	3	7
	McKay's . . . . .						..				3	..	3	..	..
	Takhini River . . . . .						..				3	..	3	2	..
	Town Station . . . . .						..		1		2	..	3	..	..
	Total, H. Division			1	4	2	..	4	6	8	88	11	124	30	70

RECAPITULATION.

Regina District	1	1	2	10	1	..	19	8	10	102	18	172	90	..	
Maple Creek District			1	1	..	..	3	2	4	21	2	34	35	..
Battleford and Prince Albert Districts			2	2	1	..	5	3	5	23	9	50	54	..	
Macleod-Lethbridge District			1	6	..	1	6	5	8	67	14	108	124	..	
Calgary District			1	2	..	..	5	2	2	21	9	42	36	..
Saskatchewan District			1	3	..	..	4	3	4	34	7	56	57	..
Total in N. W. Territories	1	1	8	24	2	..	42	23	33	268	69	462	396	..	
" Yukon "			1	2	10	4	..	9	13	18	194	39	290	54	134
Grand total	1	2	10	34	6	1	51	36	51	462	98	752	450	134	

PART III.
YUKON TERRITORY

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NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., December 1, 1902.

To 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 for the North-west Mounted Police serving in the Yukon Territory, for the year ending November 30, 1902, together with reports of the following officers:—

Supt. A. E. Snyder, commanding 'H' Division, White Horse.
Insp. W. H. Routledge, commanding 'B' Division, Dawson.
Insp. A. E. C. McDonell, Dalton Trail.
Asst. Surgeon L. A. Pare, White Horse.
Asst. Surgeon W. E. Thompson, Dawson.
Asst. Surgeon G. H. Madore, Selkirk.

OFFICERS.

On December 1, 1901, the following officers were serving in the Yukon Territory:—
Supt. Z. T. Wood, commanding Territory.

'B' Division.

Supt. P. C. H. Primrose.
Insp. C. Starnes.
Insp. W. H. Routledge.
Insp. T. A. Wroughton.
Insp. F. L. Cosby.
Insp. A. E. C. McDonell.
Asst. Surgeon W. E. Thompson.
" G. H. Madore.

'H' Division

Supt. A. E. Snyder.
Insp. D. M. Howard.
Insp. A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G.
Insp. F. P. Horrigan.
Asst. Surgeon L. A. Pare.
" S. M. Fraser.

The following changes have been made during the year.

Transferred from the Yukon Territory.

Supt. P. C. H. Primrose.
Insp. C. Starnes.
Insp. W. M. Walke.

Transferred to the Yukon Territory.

Supt. A. R. Cuthbert.
Insp. Crosthwaite, S.
Insp. Walke, W. M.
Insp. Taylor, J.
Insp. Pelletier, E. A.

Inspectors Howard and Jarvis were transferred from 'H' to 'B' Division, and Inspector McDonell from 'B' to 'H' Division.

The following are the officers serving in the Yukon Territory on November 30, 1902:—

Assistant Commissioner Z. T. Wood, commanding Territory.

'H' Division.

Supt. A. E. Snyder, commanding Division.
 Insp. F. P. Horrigan.
 Insp. A. E. C. McDonell, comdg. Dalton Trail.
 Insp. Crosthwaite, S.
 Insp. E. A. Pelletier.
 Asst. Surgeon Pare, L. A.
 " Fraser, S. M.

'B' Division.

Supt. Cuthbert, A. R.
 Insp. Routledge, W. H.
 Insp. Howard, D. M.
 Insp. Jarvis, A. M., C.M.G.
 Insp. Wroughton, T. A.
 Insp. Cosby, F. L.
 Insp. Taylor, J.
 Asst. Surgeon Thompson, W. E.
 " Madore, G. A.

During the past year I was ably assisted by the officers commanding the divisions and also received the loyal support of all the other officers.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

It is of interest to note the various duties the members of the force in this country have to perform, a few of which are as follows:—

Inspection of road houses, ascertaining if they have the accommodation required by law, if they are kept as proper and orderly houses, and that liquor is not being sold without a license; serving notices *re* changes in Ordinances, when amendments come into force at once; this is rendered necessary on account of the great distances from Dawson, and the (in some localities) uncertain means of communication by mail, etc. Assistance rendered to the tax collector and fire inspector, a constable accompanying each on their rounds. Assistance rendered during elections, extra men being detailed for duty at the booths, etc., and in many instances acting as returning officers. Assistance rendered health officer during quarantine for small-pox. Transport provided, with teamster, for the purpose of taking officials and prominent visitors around the different creeks. A member of the force acts as deputy sheriff at White Horse and another as deputy clerk of the court at the same place. Members of the force also act as post-masters at Forty Mile, Stewart River, Selkirk, Dominion Creek, Glacier Creek, etc., for which services they are remunerated by a commission of 40 % of the amount of stamps sold, or about 3c. per diem. In return for this they must meet all boats passing their detachments at all hours of the day and night.

A great deal of our work is in connection with customs. Some of our men are employed on customs duties entirely, giving none of their time to police work. This is a great inconvenience to us, as we are compelled of course to pick our most intelligent men for such duties, men, that short-handed as we are, we can ill spare. We not only lose their services, but we are compelled to board, clothe and pay them. This is hardly fair as of course the cost of their maintenance comes out of the police appropriation, and while the men are counted on the strength of the force in the Yukon, they are to all intents and purposes disconnected from us.

We have also been called upon to furnish transport to timber agents, when they are collecting their timber dues from the different road house proprietors, and wood camps on the river.

Timber inspectors have been supplied with a constable to accompany them and canoes to take them from detachment to detachment.

Assistance is also given line repairers on the telegraph line when making their rounds; sometimes our men are sent out to make the necessary repairs themselves, and

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in nearly all cases we send a man to accompany the line repairer. The latter get their meals at police detachments when no other place is available.

At Mackay's, Staff Sergeant Grahame is the telegraph operator.

The substitution of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ % export tax instead of the royalty, while it has relieved our creek detachments from the collection of the latter, has entailed a good deal of extra work on the men at White Horse and Dawson. The 'B' Division men have to search the luggage of every outgoing passenger during the summer time and also watch all steamers and small boats to see that no 'dust' is smuggled out of the country. In winter all outgoing passengers are searched at White Horse, or Forty Mile, as the case may be, and unless they have a certificate from the Comptroller of the Yukon Territory that the tax has been paid, their gold may be confiscated.

Orderlies are furnished to each of the three judges, one for each court, and also orderlies have always attended the various sittings of the Yukon Council and the City Council. A police court orderly is in attendance every day.

A good deal of the work on the creeks and elsewhere is in connection with the sheriff's office and Territorial, Police and Gold Commissioner's Courts, serving papers, such as jury summons, small debts summons, summons to defendants and witnesses, subpoenas, writs, etc. Policemen are also appointed receivers of claims. A considerable amount of work is also entailed in looking for men wanted on *capias* warrants, and I do not think that there is a single instance of a man getting away when the police had been notified in time. The sheriff communicates direct with the different detachments as it was found that this avoided delay, which would have occurred perhaps with ill results, had he to communicate through the officer commanding the division.

We have also been furnishing bank guards for the two banks, one man nightly for each bank. I have already reported at length on this, and the officer commanding 'B' division makes further comments in his report.

Although I must say that on the whole our relations with the other departments have been most cordial, still there appears to be an impression abroad that the police can be called upon at any time, and for any work, by other departments. At White Horse we were asked to furnish two men to assist in post office work during press of business. It matters not whether we are shorthanded, or whether our whole available strength is required for our legitimate work, viz., the suppression of crime and enforcement of law and order; seemingly we are at the disposal of any department which wants to save expense by calling upon the police to do work which properly belongs to its employees.

AGRICULTURE.

I must draw attention to the wonderful strides made in agriculture during the past year.

It has been customary to refer to the Yukon Territory as a barren country incapable of producing any kind of crop or vegetable excepting under glass, or under exceptional circumstances. This opinion is being changed every year, and the past season, particularly, has dispelled any doubt as to the capability of the soil for raising all kinds of vegetables, hardy and otherwise, that are grown in Manitoba or the North-west Territories. Oats have been grown here this summer with the greatest success, and although cut whilst green for feed, which is more profitable than the grain in this country, still it has been proved that the seed will grow to maturity and ripen well.

Hay of the very best quality can be grown, in fact it seems to grow everywhere most proficably. It is not indeed to be wondered at, when we remember, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, that the season is but very little shorter, if any, than that of Manitoba. I do not think that I am taking too optimistic a view of the matter, when I say that I believe in a few years a great deal, if not all, of the forage required in the Territory will be home grown. Of course it must be fully understood that the initiatory expense in the starting of a farm here is very much greater than that in other parts of Canada, in fact it requires a very large capital, but on the other hand the returns

are so large that there is a very handsome profit on the original investment. To quote one particular instance. A farm near Dawson was cleared some two years ago and, at the outlay of a great deal of money and labour, it was brought into a very efficient state of cultivation. This season there were thirty-five acres under oats, which were cut green for hay, and the crop averaged about two tons to the acre. This is worth, at Dawson prices for hay, 5 cents per pound or \$100 a ton, with a good demand; a very respectable return for the farmer. There are several farms of this description in the territory.

Several lots of vegetables grown in the Yukon were sent out this year for exhibition in the south and east and compared favourably with similar articles raised in the North-west Territories and Manitoba. Next year the Yukon Council propose shipping an exhibit of home raised vegetables to eastern exhibitions.

While the local supply will probably never equal the demand, yet market gardens are being started in many places.

MINING.

The industry of the country, as it may be called, is in a flourishing condition. Many of the old creeks are being reworked to advantage, and fresh discoveries are legion. Some of these are of importance, particularly the finds of Duncan, Boucher and Clear Creek.

There have been several stampedes during the year, notably on some of the concessions that have been thrown open for location. On some of these the same claim has been staked simultaneously by several different parties. Litigation was avoided by the Gold Commissioner giving each staker an interest.

Duncan Creek, to which I alluded in my last annual report, has turned out well, exceeding the expectations of everyone. Last winter there were but few men there, but this winter there will be from four to five hundred in that vicinity.

Boucher Creek with its tributaries, alluded to above, is another discovery, though it can hardly be termed recent, as it was first worked in 1896 as Larsen Creek and good pay found there; it was abandoned, however, when the Klondike excitement attracted all the miners to this district. It was deserted until last July when it was again staked by a man named Boucher, whose name was then given to the creek.

Several other discoveries have been made in the territory during the year, some of them reported to be very good.

The Pelly River country is beginning to come into evidence, and this winter there are between two and three hundred men scattered along the stream; it is not at all improbable that before another year is past some discoveries of importance will have been made in that country, as colours have been found in almost every tributary of the river, and on the river itself.

A very interesting experiment is being conducted on Eldorado Creek. Some two years ago a shaft was sunk below the gold-bearing gravel 16 feet, and through the supposed bed rock, until another bed of gravel was reached which yielded fair pay. The sinking of the shaft was continued until a depth of 205 feet has now been reached. When sinking, a second gravel bed was found at 91 feet containing gold in paying quantities, and again at 136 feet; still deeper is another bed the value of which, however, has not as yet been determined, although containing gold. This makes two distinct pay streaks so far, not counting the gravel bed at 136 feet. The question is, what will be found on bed rock when it is reached?

As this is a matter of interest to the territory at large the Yukon Council have already made a grant of \$1,000 for the purpose of assisting in this work, at the rate of \$20 per foot for each additional foot below 205 feet, to enable the sinking of the shaft to be proceeded with during the coming winter. The pay gravels at the different levels are found under the slides which have apparently come from first one and then the other side of the valley.

Since writing the above, at a depth of 222½ feet an underground stream of water was struck which quickly filled the shaft and has been continuously flowing therefrom in a volume exceeding two good sluice heads. This, while it may in the future solve the water question in the mining area, is at the present time of writing a serious menace to

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the town of Bonanza, and to the mining claims immediately below it on Bonanza Creek, as owing to the extremely cold weather the water freezes shortly after its exit from the shaft, and it has necessitated a force of over forty men to keep a channel open for it. Were it allowed to freeze in the vicinity of Bonanza it would soon form a glacier that would engulf the town and put a stop to mining on the creek below it.

As the claim owners had no means to stop the flow, the Government took charge and has let a contract to cap the gusher in such a manner that the water could in future be controlled.

The Big Salmon district has as yet not been a very large producer, though there is a great deal of activity on the various creeks in that locality, and claim owners seem to be very well satisfied with the prospects there. A great deal of heavy machinery has gone in there this summer. One thing has however kept this district back, and that has been the high cost of necessities, as freight from Eureka Landing on the Hootalinqua to the gold bearing creeks has cost 8 cents a pound; this added to the charge of freight from White Horse, 1½ cents a pound, made the cost of provisions, &c., so high that only fairly rich claims have been worked at a profit. Next summer the miners will not labour under this disadvantage as the Government has constructed a road from Mason's Landing on the Hootalinqua to 10 below Discovery on Livingstone Creek, which will enable goods to be brought in at a greatly reduced cost. The mines generally have closed down for the winter, but operations will be resumed early next season. This district is very promising, and the claim owners appear to have a great deal of faith in their holdings, as they are going to the expense of introducing more machinery so as to work on a larger scale next year.

A great number of prospectors have gone into the country at the head of the Hootalinqua in the Teslin Lake District, but no reliable information has as yet been received from there.

The 5 per cent royalty on gold mined was abolished on April 30 last, and an export tax of 2½ per cent was instituted in its place, with no exemptions. This tax was paid on \$11,862,355.84 up to October 31, not including White Horse and Forty Mile for that month.

The amount of gold upon which royalty was collected and for which free certificates were issued up to May 1, last amounted to \$842,055.55, so that the total output of gold up to October 31, with the exceptions above mentioned, according to the records, amounted to \$12,704,411.39. This is computing the value of the dust at \$15 per ounce, which is that set by the Government for the purpose of collecting the tax, but this is by no means the true value of the gold, as the greater portion of it is worth over \$16, some of it going as high as \$17, so that the actual value of the output would exceed the above sum by a large amount.

The following is the amount of business done during the period extending from December 1, 1901, to October 31, 1902, in the Gold Commissioner's office, as compared with the full years of 1900 and 1901:—

	1900.	1901.	1902.
PLACER.			
Number of certificates of work.....	2,943	3,561	4,576
Renewals.....	3,466	3,462	4,420
Locations.....	790	4,602	1,926
Water rights granted.....	130		154
Paid in lieu of assessment.....	151	125	57
QUARTZ.			
Number of certificates of work.....	90	382	689
Grants.....	671	1,123	1,072
Certificates of partnership.....	18	43	80
Payments in lieu of assessment.....	20	33	31

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The revenue derived by the Government amounted to the sum of \$232,958.96, and during this period there were over 2,000 re-locations, and over 6,000 free miners' certificates issued.

Last winter there were about 598 steam plants in operation on the many creeks in the vicinity of Dawson, this winter there are 1,026, or an increase of 428.

The following is a statement showing where these plants are located:—

Placee.	Boilers.	Engines.	Total.
Bonanza and tributaries	156	95	251
Eldorado	95	32	127
Gold Run	43	33	76
Lower Dominion	10	5	15
Dominion	96	30	126
Lombard Creek		2	2
Hunker and tributaries	106	38	144
Gold Bottom	27	5	32
Last Chance	37	20	57
Sulphur	70	25	95
Eureka and tributaries	37		37
Bear Creek	22	7	29
Duncan	6		6
Miller and Boucher Creeks	3		3
Montana Creek	8		8
McKinnon Creek	1	1	2
Henderson Creek	12		12
Thistle Creek	4		4
Total number of plants	733	293	1,026

QUARTZ.

During the past season development work has been prosecuted with the greatest vigour, and several new quartz strikes have been added to those already recorded. Some of the mines have shipped a quantity of the ore to the smelter at Tacoma, so that a smelter test could be obtained. Assays have been made which run very high, in some instances averaging \$170 to the ton.

The Lepine Creek properties will be extensively prospected this winter and a great deal of development work will be done. This property is but a short distance from Dawson, and a road has been built from Moosehide, a short distance below Dawson, to connect with the mines, which will materially aid in their development.

While nothing of any great value has been produced from quartz as yet, the prospects are so good that I believe another year will find some of the mines adding to the gold output of the country.

Deposits of quartz are found scattered in almost every part of the territory and, though it has not yet been proven to contain enough of the precious metal to allow of its being worked profitably; yet the many miners and large companies, who are interested in this most important branch of mining, seem to be well satisfied with the prospects, so much so, that large investments have been made. This confidence, which cannot spring from mere conjecture, seems to give reason to hope that quartz mining on a large scale has a great future, and that it may be an additional source of prosperity to the country.

The Government has established a stamp mill for the purpose of enabling quartz claim owners to have their ore crushed and assayed, and to further assist in developing quartz mining they are crushing and assaying all samples for two months free of charge to the miner. After that the charge is to be merely nominal, just sufficient to cover expenses.

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COPPER.

This is found principally in the White Horse district and a lot of work has been done on the different claims. A small quantity of the ore, a ton or two, was sent from the Copper King mine to a smelter and the results obtained were, copper 47 per cent, gold 1 oz., silver 2 oz.

The development of the mines is seriously retarded by the fact that the owners are comparatively poor men, who, while not being able to work the mines themselves, and knowing that their properties are very good, frighten away capital by the enormous figures they are asking for them.

The ore generally seems to be rich, and the deposits extensive.

PLATINUM.

Platinum has also been found on a tributary of Lake Creek in the Clear Creek country, and some has also been found on the Pelly and in other places, though to what extent, it is as yet hard to say. Some deposits of tin have also been found.

COAL.

Coal, to which we must look for our future fuel supply, will be another addition to the resources of the country. The deposits are distributed most generously throughout the territory. It is to be found along the Yukon river for nearly 1,500 miles, both in Canadian and United States territory. It is of a very good quality of lignite and burns freely, though it slackens very fast when it has been exposed to the air for a short time. This is caused by the fact that it is frozen to a depth of 150 feet or more which tends to disintegrate it, so that it rapidly falls to pieces when thawed out. Below the level of the frost, however, the quality is much the same as that found in a more southern climate, and as the workings become deeper the coal will thus improve in quality.

The coal mines at the present time being worked are situated, one at Five Fingers, and the other at Cliff Creek below Forty Mile, both on the Yukon River; about 2,000 tons of coal were landed in Dawson during the summer from these mines. Other mines situated in the vicinity of White Horse and in other parts of the Territory have been more or less developed, though most of the work has been of an experimental nature.

The coal shipped to Dawson found a ready market at \$25 per ton, and the demand exceeded the supply. The owners purpose working their mines on a much larger scale next season, and shipping heavily to this place. At \$20 a ton it will be cheaper fuel than wood, which when sawed ready for burning costs \$16 per cord, though it can be bought in 16 foot lengths in large quantities for \$10 a cord.

GENERAL RÉSUMÉ OF MINING.

Although there is an apparent decrease in the amount of gold produced in the past season, with a consequent loss of revenue, it can be accounted for in great part by the fact that the government has valued all gold for export at the rate of \$15 per ounce, irrespective of the creek from which it comes; some of the latter produce gold worth \$17 and over.

A great deal of gold was also lost during the spring freshets, when many of the dumps that had been brought to the surface during the previous winter were washed away; this, and the fact that much of the richer ground has been worked out, has tended to lessen the production. The decrease is only temporary, and will be so understood, if we consider the real state and condition of the country. In the first place during the last season a vast area of low grade ground, which in former years could not be touched, and was considered unprofitable, has been worked, and to great profit. The building of

roads to the many centres of mining has tended to very much lessen the cost of production, as freight rates on provisions, etc., have been far lower, even less than half of former years; this has enabled the prospector to seek fields that in former years were far beyond his reach. The country far from being worked out, is, I firmly believe only in its infancy. The old way of robbing the earth of its treasure, by means of the pick and shovel, is fast becoming a thing of the past, and in this country will soon be traditional. The pick and shovel are being replaced by machinery. The past summer has witnessed the introduction of machinery on almost every creek of importance, and to-day one can see steam dredges scooping up the dirt at the rate of a ton every two or three minutes. A machine of this description, capable of handling a large quantity of material, at so greatly reduced cost for labour, results naturally in far greater returns, and enables ground of a very low grade to be worked profitably; it is really only a question of expense, that at the present time prevents many other creeks from being developed. This season some of the larger plants have been installed more as an experiment than otherwise, but the results obtained have fully demonstrated their practicability, and have proved them to be the most suitable and profitable means of mining in this country at the present day.

One remarkable fact that has followed the introduction of machinery, is that many of the old creeks that have been thought denuded of their gold, have been reworked. Even the tailings, as the residue of the dirt from which the gold has been taken, is termed, have again been put through the sluice boxes and with excellent returns. As it is hardly possible these tailings are as rich as many of the creeks which are, though known to contain gold, untouched, one has not to be of a very sanguine nature, to believe that the permanence of the camp is not a matter of a few years, but will have to be considered as an important factor for many years to come, in the development and progress of the whole Dominion. Steam is rapidly superseding wood as a method of thawing the frozen ground; this has not only tended to lessen the consumption of our most important fuel supply, but has added to the productiveness of the mines, owing to the greater ease and rapidity with which mining operations can be carried on.

Water is fast becoming a very serious problem in some districts. In former years, the country being heavily timbered, the snow lay much longer on the ground in the spring; a portion oftentimes remained on the ground even during the summer months, as the direct rays of the sun could not reach it. It would thus gradually melt away, forming a source from which a steady and sure supply of water would be furnished to the creeks. Now however the conditions are changed. The timber has been cut off in the vicinity of the creeks, and the snow, having no protection, is rapidly melted in the spring, causing freshets, and often doing considerable damage. After the first rush of water the source being exhausted, a drought ensues, with the result that many of the dumps have to remain over until the following spring. This is a very real trouble that the miner is afflicted with, and has been a very potent cause in the small wash ups from some districts. It is a matter that the Government will have to take hold of in the near future, and endeavour to provide means of storing the water.

I cannot pass from the subject of mining without referring to the great, I might say marvellous, changes that have taken place in the country during the last two or three years that I have been here. Then everything was more or less of an ephemeral nature. Very few discoveries of any moment were being made. All was conjecture. The majority of the people then in the country looked upon the camp as but temporary and considered that it would in but a few years commence the downward journey to oblivion. Then all reports on the condition of the country were of a doubting and hoping nature. But to-day the season of conjecture and doubt has passed and the future of the country is well assured. New methods of mining, cheaper transportation resulting in cheaper goods, has tended, and will tend, to ensure a long season of advancement and prosperity.

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

I can but reiterate my remarks of former years respecting the Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver that we have here. An armourer was here this summer

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and examined the arms both in White Horse and Dawson, and reported that the carbines (Winchester) were worn out and old, but with the repairs made by him they would be serviceable for a short time longer. These remarks also applied to the Enfield revolver.

We have not a sufficiency of any one arm to supply the whole of the Yukon force, so the 'B' Division detachments are supplied with the Lee-Metford carbines, while the men in the post are carrying the Winchesters. The same holds good to a certain extent in 'H' Division.

I believe that we are to be supplied with a new carbine and revolver in the near future.

'H' Division has a Maxim and a Maxim-Nordenfelt, both of which are in good condition. I think that each division should be supplied with a couple of the latest field guns, not only for the purpose of firing salutes and noon-day guns, but also to enable the men to have a course of artillery drill.

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

A great deal of building has been done both in Dawson and White Horse districts during the past year. New detachments have been erected and established where required, the buildings at the two headquarters have been generally repaired, and when found necessary additions have been built.

The work has been mostly, in fact I might say almost entirely, done by our own labour and that of convicts, so that the cost has not been excessive. For details of work done see reports of the respective officers commanding.

In the Dawson district I would ask that next summer the following buildings be erected at the divisional headquarters at Dawson.

A building for recreation purposes, is much needed. I would recommend that this building be two stories high, the ground floor being divided into canteen, billiard room, reading and card room, and the upper story could be used as a band room, theatre, dancing hall and gymnasium.

A new guard room is also required, the old building erected in 1897 is now altogether too small, nor is it properly located, being situated on one of the main streets of Dawson. There is also no ground available on its present site suitable for a prison yard. It is costing more to keep it in repair than a new building would erect. Should the government decide not to put up this building, I would recommend that a furnace be placed in the old one.

At White Horse, as at Dawson, a building for recreation purposes is much needed, and I would recommend that one be built, also that kitchens be added to the barrack room building at White Horse, and to the men's quarters at Dalton Trail and Wells detachments.

CRIME.

With but few exceptions the territory has been free from crime of a serious nature. This is the more remarkable when the vast extent of territory sparsely inhabited is taken into consideration, and the great distances that intervene between inhabited points.

The only really grave crime that occurred during the past year was the murder of Bouthillette, Beaudoin and Constantin. This will be fully reported upon by the officer commanding 'B' division. I might say that, fortunately, it is seldom that a crime so cold-blooded and horrible has been perpetrated in the Dominion.

Those members of the force who were particularly engaged in the search for the murderers are well deserving of great praise for the manner in which they prosecuted their work, and too much credit cannot be given them. Having nothing almost in the way of a clue to start on, in 47 days after the finding of Bouthillette's body, both murderers were in custody. The trial of Labelle, one of the murderers came off on October 31, and the jury brought in verdict of guilty and he was sentenced by the judge to be hung on January 10, 1903; the trial of Fournier, the other man charged with the crime

came off on November 4, a similar verdict was brought in, and he was sentenced to be hung on January 20, 1903.

The finale of the 'Dominion saloon hold-up' referred to in my last annual report resulted in the men we suspected, being brought to justice. Two of them were sentenced to penal servitude, the one, Brophy, for a term of his natural life, and the other, Harris for 10 years. The third man, Tomerlin escaped his just deserts by turning King's evidence.

The convict George St. Cyr, adverted to in my last year's report, whose sentence of death for the murder of James Davis, was commuted to life imprisonment, became insane and was sent to the asylum at New Westminster.

I am glad to report that we have at last got rid of some of our long term prisoners, or convicts, having sent out 10 of them to the British Columbia Penitentiary. This will take a load of responsibility off the force in the Yukon. As I have reported before, we have no proper place for such prisoners, no prison yard large enough for them to work in during the dark winter days, and no regular staff of warders; it is difficult to instil into the minds of recruits and men newly arrived from the territories, the danger that is to be apprehended from such men as Brophy, who have absolutely nothing to lose and everything to gain in a dash for liberty. Now that they have gone it will also relieve the congestion in the guardroom, and give us more room for the remaining prisoners we have in our custody.

We have still 8 convicts on our hands, whose terms range from 2 to 12 years. Some of these were sentenced after the transfer of the 10 referred to. We have also 3 female convict prisoners.

As usual we have had a large number of lunatics during the year, 26 in all. Of these we have sent out to the New Westminster asylum, 11, and discharged 12 as recovered. We have still 3 in the asylum.

The usual number of the tough class arrived in the spring, but by putting them under a strict surveillance, life here was made too uncomfortable for them, and the greater number soon left.

Before leaving this subject I must refer to the most excellent manner in which Reg. No. 3154 Sergeant F. Smith performed his trying and difficult duties as non-commissioned officer in charge of the town station in Dawson. His position during the past year has been that of chief of police for the city of Dawson, under the city police commissioners, as far as the city by-laws were concerned, and it was entirely due to his good common sense, tact and judgment, that our relations with the city council have been throughout the past year so pleasant and cordial.

It was also owing to his indefatigable zeal and energy that the murderers of Bout-hillette, Beaudoin and Constantin were so quickly brought to justice. In connection with this case, Reg. No. 3485 Constable J. H. Burns, deserves special mention, the detective work performed by him was of the highest order, and materially assisted in discovering and locating the perpetrators of this crime.

CANTEENS.

The canteens in both divisions are in a sound financial condition and continue to prove a source of benefit to the members of the force. They have been the means of enabling all ranks to purchase, at a reasonable figure, the many little things that contribute so much to our health and comfort; were it not for the canteens many necessaries would be unobtainable, as the prices charged by the merchants are quite prohibitive to us.

Both assist the division messes in the way of grants. We have now on hand a fair supply of goods for the winter, and the stock in both is insured.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

With the exception of one or two articles the clothing and kit received during the past year has been of good quality and suitable to the requirements of the country. We have kept better supplied during the year than has been the case formerly.

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I think it was a mistake to do away with the issue of mocassins, while the felt boots are as a rule a good substitute, on some detachments mocassins are still necessary for winter travelling. I have recommended that the officers commanding divisions be allowed to make a special free issue of these articles when necessary.

The old sheepskin fur coats hitherto supplied are completely worn out and I trust ere long that we will be issued with others of some other fur to take their place.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the men in the Territory has on the whole been very satisfactory. In 'B' Division a casual observer, judging from the greater number of breaches of discipline, would assume that we were unfortunate in having a worse class of men than elsewhere; this is not the case. In the first place the great difference in the duties from those of other divisions, which the men in the Dawson division are called upon to perform, render previous training of less value than might be supposed. Attention to the many unusual duties pertaining particularly to this place, necessitated by the constant guarding of convicts and lunatics, make the slightest deviation from the rules laid down, or the least carelessness, a serious offence, as results of a serious nature might ensue. Then too, there are so many temptations to lead men astray, so many inducements to do as they see others doing, that it is not to be wondered at that the men here are more frequently brought before the officer commanding.

Of course there are black sheep, but on the whole the conduct has been very satisfactory to me, as much so as in the other division.

A few men have been dismissed the force and others have deserted during the year, and as a rule the force has been the better for their absence.

The splendid work performed by the force as a whole has more than counterbalanced the reflection cast upon its good name by two or three bad characters.

DEATHS.

During the past year while we were so fortunate as not to lose any of our members through sickness, I am sorry to say that death claimed three of our men. Two were drowned at the mouth of the Stikine River. These two men, Reg. Nos. 2973 Constable Campbell, N.M., and 3462 Constable Heathcote, S.G., were on their way from their detachment on the Stikine River to Wrangel, U.S.A. It seems that they had previously sent word that they were coming and had arranged that a boat was to meet them on a certain day at Cottonwood Island to take them over to Wrangel. This boat was sent on the day appointed and after waiting for some time and the men not putting in an appearance it returned. Two days afterwards the boat was again sent to the island and found four of our dogs there and an upturned canoe on the beach, but no trace of the men. It appears that Campbell and Heathcote had arrived at the island on the day after that appointed and not finding anyone to meet them had borrowed an old boat in which to cross the straits. This was the last time they were seen alive. Only one body has been recovered to date, namely that of Constable Heathcote. It was found a few miles below where he was drowned.

In connection with this I must refer to the kind and sympathetic manner in which the citizens of Wrangel accorded burial to Constable Heathcote's remains and decorated his grave on Memorial Day; the following is an extract from a report of Inspector Horrigan on the subject. 'I am informed that the funeral was one of the largest and most impressive ever held in Wrangel. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Reirdon at the Presbyterian Church with a full choir. The edifice was crowded to the doors, and the majority followed the remains to its last resting place. I chanced to be in Wrangel on June 30, Memorial Day, and noticing a procession of children clothed in white, a number of veterans of the late civil war and a number of citizens, I followed them to the cemetery and witnessed a very touching sight. To my surprise, I noticed Constable Heathcote's was the first grave decorated with bouquets and sweet smelling

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flowers by kind and loving hands. It mattered not to them what altar he knelt at, or what flag he had served under. They knew him in life as a policeman proud of his uniform and his country. In death they honoured his memory.

The other death referred to was that of Reg. No. 3057 Sergeant Jackson, H. W., who committed suicide by shooting himself while on guard. This was a strange occurrence and no reason can be ascribed for his rash act.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Drill was as usual conducted in the spring and throughout the summer when possible.

Recruit drill was necessitated by the arrival of new men from the territories and continued until they were thoroughly instructed both with regard to physical and arm drill.

Maxim gun squads were also put through a course of instruction.

The non-commissioned officers were put through a course of communication drill.

Rifle ranges are being established both at White Horse and Dawson, and next year every man in the two divisions will be put through a course of target practice.

DETACHMENTS.

The new winter trail to White Horse, just completed, will necessitate the establishment of new detachments as, with three exceptions, it does not pass anywhere near any of our summer outposts on the river. There is but one place where it passes a telegraph office in the whole of its 323 miles.

I did not make any changes in our detachments until it developed whether the overland route was to be used or not. Many people will for a time patronize the old road which has a police post, post office and telegraph every 30 miles or so. However, it was necessary to establish at least five new detachments on the new thoroughfare; one at Stewart River Crossing, Mackay's, one half way between Montague and the Nordenskiold, one at Nordenskiold River, and one on the Takhini River.

The detachment at Tantalus was moved from its old site to one nearer the new trail, so that it now will be within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the road, as well as being on the river.

Dalton House Post has been abandoned for the winter months and the detachment on the Stikine River having ceased to be of any importance, in fact never being anything but a customs post, has been withdrawn for the present.

The winter detachments at Lower LeBarge and Chico having been cut off by the new wagon road to White Horse, will not be occupied this winter, but the buildings will be removed to points on the new road.

In addition to the old detachments, and those above mentioned, others will be established from time to time as the needs of the country demand. Our posts now cover almost every locality in which there are any considerable number of miners located in the vicinity.

In a country like this we have of course to establish outposts in one season that have to be abandoned the next. This is unavoidable, as we must follow the population and roads. I, however, always endeavour, when possible, to lessen the expense of such removals by moving the detachment buildings, instead of procuring new material.

Owing to the many thefts that had occurred in the Miller and Glacier Creeks district, I was compelled to send a man out there on detachment duty, and if that district remains as important during the coming season as it is at present, I shall have to establish a regular outpost there.

During the summer months detachments were stationed under canvas at old Fort Reliance, and also one a few miles below Forty Mile. They were established for the purpose of looking out for the occupants of small boats who might try to evade the export tax by slipping down the river. Passengers leaving by steamer could be searched

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before departure, but parties leaving in small craft often got away unnoticed. They could not, however, escape all three of the down river posts.

DOGS.

Horses are fast taking the place of dogs in this country, and in future we will be able to raise ourselves all of the latter that we require.

FIRES.

Only two fires of any magnitude occurred in the territory during the past year. The burning of two of the large warehouses of the North American Transportation and Trading Company at Forty Mile, the loss from this fire has been estimated at \$40,000. It was supposed to have been caused by a spark from the steamer *Zealandian*. The other was the burning of the steamers *Mona* and *Glenora* which were lying in winter quarters at Steamboat Slough near Dawson. They were set on fire by the caretaker McMillan in March last. He was found guilty and sentenced to 12 years penal servitude. The damage was estimated at \$50,000.

With these exceptions, though there were a number of small fires in town, no great damage was done.

The Dawson fire brigade deserves a great deal of credit for its efficient work, and it is in great part due to it that Dawson has been free from any serious conflagration. Next year fire protection will be greatly improved by the placing of additional hydrants throughout the city.

In barracks, both at White Horse and Dawson, we have so far escaped any loss from fire, owing to the great precautions that are taken. Fire drills are held regularly and the men instructed and well trained what to do in case of an outbreak. All the fire appliances are often inspected and kept in good working order.

The only loss we have had was that sustained by the burning of the quarters occupied by Inspector Walke at the Dalton Trail Post. This has already been reported upon.

FORAGE.

During the past season we have had to buy but little forage, as we had a quantity on hand from last year.

The hay and oats needed at Dawson were purchased locally, those required at White Horse were shipped in from the outside.

In Dawson we were compelled to purchase a quantity of extra feed over and above the amount estimated for, and which had already been purchased, on account of having to take over for the winter 13 head of horses belonging to the Chief Astronomer's branch of the Department of the Interior.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Contracts for the supply of wood were awarded to J. H. Davison for Dawson at \$9 per cord, and to Robert Lowe for White Horse at \$6.45 per cord.

We used a considerable amount of coal last winter, but it was not altogether satisfactory, as in the first place we had no suitable stoves, and again we found that the coal slackens very quickly after it has been exposed to the air for a short time, causing great waste. This year wood will be our only fuel.

I had furnaces installed here in the quarters of the officer commanding the Yukon Territory, the officer commanding the division and in the hospital, and I think that a great saving of fuel will result.

During the coming year I would recommend that furnaces be placed in No. 1 barrack room block, in the guard-room and in the officers' mess at this place; the saving in fuel will justify the necessary expense, as in order to heat these quarters at the present time, we are compelled to keep up no less than 16 stoves.

The barracks at headquarters, White Horse and Dawson, the Dawson town station and the detachment at Grand Forks are lit by electric light. In Dawson we have had meters put in, with the result that our light bills are less than for the corresponding periods last year.

I would strongly recommend that the Government install an electric light plant of their own, for the purpose of lighting all the Government buildings in Dawson. Under the present arrangement the expense of lighting the different buildings is very great, and I am sure that with a plant of our own, it could be done very much cheaper. Mr. Ross was contemplating this move when taken ill.

Coal oil is used on all detachments.

HEALTH OF THE TERRITORY.

The health of the Territory has been remarkably good, much more so than in other parts of the Dominion more favourably situated, and with the exception of a few cases of scarlet fever, three of small-pox and an outbreak of measles at White Horse, Selkirk and Dawson, the country has been remarkably free from sickness of a contagious nature.

One case of small-pox was that of a passenger on the steamer *White Horse*, one of the first boats to arrive in the spring. The patient, who had contracted the disease in Seattle, was removed from the boat immediately on its arrival in Dawson and placed in the contagious disease hospital, the steamer with the rest of her passengers was sent into quarantine for eighteen days, some two or three miles below Dawson.

Another was that of a man found walking on the streets here. This man, who was at once isolated, had arrived a few days before on one of the steamers from White Horse. Both of these cases made good recovery. Owing to prompt precautionary measures further outbreak was prevented.

A very large percentage of the deaths that have occurred have been caused by accidents, either drowning or mining disasters, but I do not think that the rate has been over large considering the nature of the work the men are employed in.

Every possible precaution is taken. Mining inspectors are appointed who examine all the mines and see that they are properly cribbed and shored up, but owing to the frozen nature of the ground, which consists principally of muck, which when thawed is nothing but liquid mud, accidents must happen no matter what precautions are taken.

We have in the Territory three public hospitals situated as follows:—Two in Dawson and one in White Horse, and there is also a private hospital at Gold Bottom.

There are also three buildings provided for isolating patients suffering from contagious diseases, one in Dawson, one in White Horse and the third at Grand Forks, but they are seldom occupied.

The Good Samaritan Hospital in Dawson has accommodation for about 76 patients, having 8 private wards and 2 general. The staff consists of a resident doctor, 4 trained nurses, 3 orderlies and a cook. This hospital is principally sustained by private funds, assisted by the government grant of \$2.50 per diem per head for every indigent taken into hospital, and a per capita grant of 50 cents per diem for every patient received outside of the indigents.

The other hospital in Dawson, St. Mary's, is in the care of the Sisters of St. Anne, and has accommodation for over 100 patients, in 30 private rooms, a large semi-private ward and a general ward for indigents, &c. It is supported, in addition to the government grants above mentioned, by charity.

During the past year there were over 700 patients treated in the two hospitals, of which large number they only lost a little over 30 by death or about 4½ per cent.

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Nearly all of the sickness was of a trifling nature, there only being 36 cases of typhoid, the great majority of which were brought in from the creeks. Rheumatism, sciatica and accidents were the principal cases treated.

On the creeks the health of the inhabitants has been on the whole as good as those living in Dawson, though there was an outbreak of typhoid on the one below Grand Forks. This was found to have been caused by drinking the polluted water of the creek, and upon the health officer advising that it be boiled before using for drinking purposes, the epidemic, if epidemic it could be called, subsided.

The water supply of Dawson could hardly be better than it is, and it is due to its purity that we have been so free from typhoid and kindred diseases.

The local government set aside this year for assistance to hospitals, indigents, &c., the sum of \$52,000.

The following is a statement of the births, deaths and marriages registered for the year ending November 30, 1902:—

Births	135
Marriages	105
Deaths	150

HORSES.

Eighteen horses were received during the past year from the North-west Territories, and while the 10 received in Dawson were sound, well broken and well mated as to teams, those sent to White Horse were not so good.

It is a great mistake to send any but the very best animals procurable. The cost of bringing them into the country, and the expense of maintaining them, is so great that it only pays to ship in good animals. The day of the pack animal has gone by, then any sort of a horse was considered good enough. Now, however, the conditions of the country are changed, good roads exist where formerly we had nothing but pack trails, and the work required of mounted men and teams to-day is nearly the same as in the North-west Territories. If anything, it is more arduous and demands more endurance.

I will require at least 20 more horses next spring, and I would suggest that those sent be of good quality, about 15 or 15½ hands and suitable for saddle or team. It is most important that only well broken animals, free from vice be sent, as we have not the means or space here to properly break them, and those of a vicious or uncertain temperament are a source of great danger in a broken country such as this is.

LIQUOR LICENSES AND PERMITS.

The permit system under which the importation of liquor into the Territory was prohibited, excepting by those who obtained permits from the Commissioner, has been abandoned; the local government has been given the necessary authority to control the importation of liquor, and it has passed an Ordinance allowing anyone, who holds a wholesale or retail license, to import all the licensee requires upon the payment of the usual fees. This has been found to be satisfactory.

The total number of hotels, road houses and saloons in the Territory licensed for the sale of liquor is 202; of this number 151 are road houses scattered all over the country, 30 are hotels and 21 saloons. In addition to these there are 8 wholesale houses. Ten of the steamboats also have licenses for the sale of liquor on board.

The revenue derived by the local government from licenses and permits amounts to \$180,000 per year.

INSPECTIONS.

I made but few personal inspections of the different detachments during the year owing to my time being so fully occupied in Dawson on account of the many additional

duties entailed by my appointment as acting commissioner of the Yukon Territory; I was however able to inspect nearly all of the Creek detachments during the winter and spring, and in May I inspected 'H' Division Headquarters at White Horse. In July I inspected the detachment at Selkirk.

INDIANS.

The Indians in the Territory will sooner or later have to be taken charge of by the Dominion Government, as the game, their principal means of subsistence, is being driven further and further back every year, and it is becoming more difficult for them to obtain sufficient for food.

Fish also forms an important part of their food supply and great quantities are annually caught in the Yukon and in the many lakes throughout the Territory. These fish being dried and smoked as caught, furnish them with food for the winter months in addition to any game they are able to obtain.

The Yukon Indians are not banded together in any large numbers, but are scattered in small camps all over the Territory; each family has, as a rule, a winter hunting ground, while during the summer months they wander from place to place in search of fish.

They are on the whole a very shiftless lot, far more prone to beg for assistance than to look for work, though I must say that they have behaved very well and caused us little or no trouble. They are, as are the Indians in the Territories, very fond of intoxicating liquor, and will when possible obtain it and drink to excess. In a few cases we were fortunately able to obtain convictions against the parties who had supplied them with intoxicants.

During the past winter we were called upon continually to furnish them with supplies, not only to those in our immediate vicinity, but to others who had wandered into the interior on hunting expeditions and had failed to find sufficient game. One band in particular had come from the Mackenzie and Peel River country, and had reached the head of the Klondike River without finding any game; they were in a starving condition when discovered by a prospector named Craigie, who gave them what he could spare from his supplies and brought the news to Dawson. A party was at once sent out with food for them.

The Dominion Government is making provision for the betterment of the Indians, and has very wisely granted \$5,000 for the support of the schools already established by the Church of England missionaries at Caribou Crossing, Selkirk, Moosehide and Forty Mile. This is a move in the right direction, as the only hope of any improvement in their condition will have to be from the rising generation.

Diseases of a pulmonary nature have as usual thinned their number, as they seem to be very susceptible to lung troubles. They also suffer more or less from numerous other complaints and their medical wants are attended to by police doctors at White Horse, Selkirk and Dawson, and by a civilian doctor at Forty Mile.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The Government telegraph line has on the whole, considering the nature of the country through which it passes, given a very good service. Now and then it is true the line broke down owing to a fallen tree or other cause, but it was repaired with wonderful promptness and with but little real inconvenience to its patrons.

Several new boats have been placed in commission on the river this season, particularly the *Thistle* and the *La France*. These are essentially boats for the upper river, being both fast and extremely well built; they are of exceedingly shallow draught, only drawing about 20 inches when loaded and capable of carrying 140 passengers.

The much talked of Klondike Mines Railway failed to mature this season to the great disappointment of all, but next season we confidently expect to see the line in running order, as a great deal of the material is already on hand including an engine,

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trucks, &c. The construction of this line will prove of incalculable benefit to the country, and it will not only by reducing freight rates, give a new lease of life to much ground that has hitherto been found of too low a grade to work with profit, but also open up new districts. In fact it is impossible to enumerate now all the benefits that will eventually accrue when in the course of time it will have extended its tracks to the Stewart River, tapping the many known gold bearing creeks between the Klondike and that stream.

During the season several new routes have been opened. The steamer *La France* plied all summer between Dawson and the McMillan River, a branch of the Pelly. She reached Slate Creek, a point 170 miles up the former stream where a concession is being worked. The captain of the boat reported on his return to Dawson that it is a splendid stream to navigate, though its upper reaches were found to be shallow.

A trip was also made up the Takhini River by the steamer *Closett* to within five miles of Lake Arkell, where a rapid of about fifty yards intervenes, which the captain reported could be easily ascended by lining. It was found that the distance from the mouth of the river to Lake Arkell is about eighty miles. The lake is about eight miles across and the distance from there to the Mush Creek mines is about 35 miles. The country from the lake to the mines is believed to be free from any heavy grades, being well wooded and it is thought that there would not be much difficulty in locating a trail. The total distance by this route from White Horse to Mush Creek would be about 130 miles.

During the past season a considerable amount of work has been done on the Yukon River by the Public Works Department. The wing dams at the head of Lake LeBarge have resulted in the opening of a channel 200 feet wide with an average depth of five feet. The result has been that, whereas in former years the head of the lake has been a serious obstacle to navigation, during the past season there has not been a single complaint from any of the many captains of the boats.

Considerable improvements have also been made at the Five Fingers Rapids. The reef in the bed of the river has been blasted away, and the channel deepened, so that it is now possible for the larger boats to ascend under their own steam, without the aid of the cable.

When the improvements now in course of construction are completed at Hell Gate, another serious obstacle in the river will have been removed. The river at this point is very wide, but the navigable channel is very narrow, crooked and shallow. Hardly a boat during the latter part of the season has been able to negotiate this stretch of the river without running aground. The work here will consist in building large dams across the unused channels, thus throwing the current of the river into one and rendering it deeper.

In the Thirty Mile stretch of the Yukon a number of rocks that were in the bed of the river, and a menace to the steamers, have been blasted away.

Next summer we will, I am glad to say, have our own steamer for use on the river; this will make us independent to a certain extent of the steamboat companies. We have hitherto been compelled, no matter what expedition was required, to await the regular sailing of a boat. This boat, the *May West*, was sold by the sheriff, and we were fortunate in being able to obtain her at a very low figure. As soon as purchased we rechristened her 'Scout.' Under her new name she made her maiden trip up the Stewart River with rations and supplies for the new detachment at Duncan Creek, and proved a success. She has been sent to winter quarters at White Horse, where she will be hauled out on ways for the winter, and I intend to have her overhauled and put in first class shape for the summer. I am satisfied that she will more than save her purchase money during the coming season.

One of the Alco Vapour launches at White Horse, was converted into a wood burner last spring and Superintendent Snyder was able to use her to advantage carrying supplies to his river detachments. The launch however draws so much water that she is not available during the latter part of the season, or in the early spring when the water is low; it was also found that the engine was not sufficiently powerful to enable her to stem the swifter reaches of the river.

It is proposed to convert the other large launch also into a wood burner this winter. The small launch *Tagish* does good service on Lakes Bennett, Tagish and Marsh.

The ice moved in front of Dawson this spring on the 11th May, and the first steamer to arrive from the Upper River came in on the 18th of that month. The first steamer from White Horse however did not arrive until the 2nd June.

The river closed this fall on the 5th November, and the last boat to leave Dawson was the *Thistle* which left here on the 29th October, the last boat arriving here being the *Lightning* on the 30th October.

ROADS, TRAILS AND BRIDGES.

The discoveries in the Miller, Glacier and Boucher Creeks district have necessitated the making of a road for waggons around the bluff on the west side of the River Yukon opposite the city of Dawson. This road, although but a short one was a very expensive undertaking as the work was almost entirely in rock, the formation of which is such that giant powder had but little effect. It is built to connect with the present trail leading to Miller and Glacier creeks, which is for about thirty miles of its distance available for waggons, and it is the intention as soon as traffic warrants it, to make it a first class wagon road for its whole distance. At the present time a portion of it is only a winter and pack trail, for which purpose it was located and cleared, and it is quite impassable in summer for waggons over its further end. Twenty-three miles out from Dawson a trail has been cut out branching off to the west which leads to the mouth of Boucher creek.

From the number of miners and quantity of supplies going into that country these trails will have to be improved before the end of another year, so as to enable the residents in that part of the country to transport their goods at a more reasonable rate. At present the freight rate from Dawson is 15 cents per pound and this, added to the original cost of supplies, renders the cost of even the ordinary necessities of life so high that only rich claims can be worked with any profit.

At last Dawson is connected with the outside world during the winter months by a road other than that over the ice on the river. Its completion, like that of the telegraph line three years ago, is a source of great satisfaction. The grading was finished about the end of September and the trail reported to be in a very good condition considering that there has not been much traffic over it. The grades are easy and few in number.

The total length is about 323 miles, being about 46 miles shorter than the trail over the ice and the cut-offs in use last winter. It is also about 130 miles shorter than the all-water route.

The road runs from White Horse in a westerly direction about three miles, thence north to the Takhini River, from whence it follows the valley of the Little River to the divide between it and the Nordenskiold; crossing the latter it follows the old cut-off to Mackay's and crosses the Yukon at that point. Then keeping along the eastern bank of the river for some distance it gradually trends a little east and crosses the Pelly River about a mile from its mouth. From there it proceeds inland almost due north leaving the Yukon some miles to the west of it, crossing the Stewart and Indian Rivers about 50 miles from their mouths and so on through the mining centres of Eureka, Eldorado and Bonanza to Dawson.

One great advantage attached to this road will be that people from the creeks south and east of Dawson will not be compelled to come here before going out or coming in, but will be carried right to their very doors, as the road traverses the very heart of the country embraced in the main mining district.

Road houses, where extremely good accommodation can be obtained at very reasonable rates, have been established all along its route. Under the new Liquor License Ordinance these stopping places, if licensed premises, as most of them are, must have at least six comfortable bed rooms, and sitting room and dining room entirely distinct from the bar room. This ensures good accommodation for the travelling public.

As time goes on, and traffic increases, many improvements will have to be made, and eventually the road will become a first class one in every respect at all seasons of the

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year. This winter we hope to have uninterrupted communication both in the fall and spring, which will be of great benefit to the people of Dawson. Formerly we were completely isolated for a longer or shorter period every year during the time that the ice was either forming, or breaking up.

A second bridge has been built over the Klondike River replacing the old toll foot bridge. This was built by private enterprise and a toll of 25 cents is charged for the return journey over it for foot passengers, and 50 cents for wagons and horses.

Dawson has also been connected with West Dawson by a new ferry across the Yukon River. This is a cable ferry the current of the river forming the motive power. It transports horses and wagons as well as foot passengers to the new road opposite town and has been of great benefit to the miners located in the country west of the Yukon River. The amount of business it has done this year is most remarkable, having carried from the end of May to the end of September over 31,387 foot passengers, 58 wagons and teams, 609 pack horses, 299 head of cattle and 440 sheep.

Two ferries have also been established at the crossings of the Stewart River, one near its mouth, affording the miners on Henderson a means of communication with Stewart City, and the other where the new trail to White Horse crosses the river.

A ferry has also been placed at the Pelly River crossing of the New Winter Trail. A bridge has been built over the Mayo River on the trail leading to Duncan, and one also over the Indian River on the White Horse trail.

In the White Horse district several new trails and roads have been built during the summer.

These many improvements in roads, trails and bridges will tend to bring all the outlying points in closer touch with Dawson and render, what was an arduous undertaking a few years ago, a mere pleasure trip now. First class stages ply between White Horse and Dawson and the fare for the through trip, not including meals and lodging, is at the present time of writing, \$50.

At the close of 1900, there were in existence only 75 miles of road; during the season of 1901, 144 miles of road and trail were added, and during the past season the number of miles constructed was no less than 407½.

The following statement shows the roads and trails constructed by the Department of the Interior, and the Government of the Yukon:—

	Miles.
Dawson and White Horse winter road (new road built from Eureka Creek to White Horse).....	283
Winter road and pack trail Glacier trail to Boucher Creek.....	20
Winter road and pack trail Moosehide to Lepine Creek quartz mines.....	17
Winter road and pack trail on Clear Creek.....	3
	<hr/>
Total winter roads and pack trails.....	323
Wagon road from junction of Quartz and Calder creeks to Eureka.....	18
" Yukon River to Henderson Creek.....	13
" Mason's Landing, Hootalinqua to Livingstone Creek, Big Salmon Mining District.....	17
" White Horse to Copper Mines.....	10
" Hunker Road up Bear Creek.....	3
" " Last Chance Creek.....	2½
" " Gold Bottom Creek.....	4
" Seven below on Lower Dominion to 92 below.....	6½
" Twelve Gold Run Down Dominion Creek.....	3½
" Ridge Road to 36 above Sulphur via Green Gulch.....	2
" Hunker Road at Beamish Road House to Ridge Road connection with Green Gulch road to Sulphur.....	3½
" Bonanza Road up Lovett Gulch.....	1½
	<hr/>
Total mileage of wagon roads and trails constructed....	407½

The Yukon Council passed a very important Ordinance in July last in connection with the preservation of the roads in the territory. It provides that, between September 15 and October 31, and April 15 and May 31, in each year, not more than two horses should be driven in any vehicle; this is to prevent the hauling of heavy loads between these periods and the consequent cutting up and destroying of the surface of the roads. In the same Ordinance a clause is inserted providing that from the first of the coming year all heavy wagons must have four inch tires. This will also tend much to prevent the cutting up of the roads, and will greatly lessen the expense to the government in keeping them in repair.

The amount spent upon roads, trails and bridges for the past year amounted to the sum of \$326,376, and of this amount the Federal government gave the sum of \$178,500.

MAILS.

The mail service from the outside has, on the whole, been satisfactory. A good many complaints were made by the detachments along the river, that the north bound steamers were in the habit of carrying mails past the different outposts and not delivering them until on their return trip up stream. This was a serious matter to us as oftentimes very important letters were thus delayed. After reporting the matter to the management of the company, I am glad to say that this was remedied to a great extent, though occasionally complaints are still received. The only apparent reason for the non delivery is that river captains do not like to make any more landings going down stream than they can possibly help.

The company had a great deal to contend against at the commencement and towards the end of the winter on the trail over the ice, and it was only with the greatest difficulty and danger that they managed to get the first and last mails through; it was not, however, without the loss of several horses and narrow escapes of the drivers, but in every case the bags were carried safely.

While we have not much to complain of as regards the mail service from the outside, the service to the creeks could be greatly improved.

At many centres of population post offices are needed, and no doubt will be established during the coming year. At present a large portion of the population, viz., that on the creeks distant from Dawson, have to depend on the stage lines, steamers and individuals to carry their mail free of charge.

There are now in the territory nine post offices, namely those of Selkirk, Dawson and White Horse, Bonanza, Dominion, Hunker, Last Chance, Fort Cudahy, and Stewart River. The first four mentioned are the only money order offices.

Post offices should be established on the following creeks, Livingstone, Hootalinqua, Gold Run, Sulphur, Boucher, Glacier, at No. 244 and at No. 7 below Discovery on Dominion, and one on Duncan.

The steamer *Prospector* carried mail to the 500 or more miners on the Stewart, and on Duncan Creek, during the past year without remuneration. The Orr and Tuckey Stage Company also carried hundreds of pounds of mail free of charge to outlying creeks.

When it can be avoided post offices should not be established at police posts, nor should our men have anything to do with the handling of the mail. This has been tried, and in some places at the present time the police are acting as postmasters, but it is not satisfactory. Although the non-commissioned officer or constable in charge is nominally the postmaster, his police duties take him from his detachment and it is not fair to hold him responsible for the mail. During his absence either the mail and registered matter has to be entrusted to some one else, or if he neglects this, there are complaints from persons who call while he is away, not only he and all the men on his detachment are compelled to look after letters, but the latter have had to be temporarily left with persons living near; where responsibility is so divided that it has resulted on several occasions in carelessness which has caused all concerned to be punished. As remarked before, members of the force are remunerated for this work with the large sum of about 3c. per diem.

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The police have acted as mail carriers to districts where there were no other means, especially in the Big Salmon, Livingstone and Hootalinqua districts, and had it not been for them, the settlers in that part of the Territory would have been without letters and papers during the greater part of the winter.

A fortnightly service is also maintained by the police patrol between Dawson and the Miller, Glacier and Boucher Creeks District.

The recent letting of a contract for 700 lbs. additional mail per week has given great satisfaction. We may now get papers and magazines which hitherto was not possible unless they were sent in by express.

The post office returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, show a very substantial increase in the amount of business transacted. That done from then until the end of the present month is greater than during the corresponding period of last year.

The following is a statement of the Dawson post office for the year ending June 30, 1902:—

Money orders issued 22,284, amounting to	\$1,385,319.76
Commission on same	6,336.29
Stamp sales	12,395.50
Box rent	5,021.00
Money orders paid	73,485.36
Mails received from White Horse, 126, containing	3,828 sacks.
Mails despatched to " 123 "	1,443 "
Number of sacks received from Lower River points and Creeks	587 "
Number of sacks despatched to Lower River points and Creeks	923 "
Number of registered letters and packages received	13,152
" " " " despatched	14,581
" " " " passing	4,140

It is very doubtful if there is another post office in Canada that does such a large money order business as the one in Dawson.

PATROLS.

In addition to the regular patrols made throughout the district, a trip was made from the Dalton Trail to White Horse by way of the north end of Lake Arkell, returning by the south end. At the same time a party left White Horse for Dalton Trail. These patrols were sent out for the purpose of finding a practicable and wholly Canadian route between White Horse and our detachments on the Dalton Trail, and so obviate the necessity, if possible, of having to reach our outpost, there by way of Skagway, Haines Mission and Porcupine, all of which lie in the disputed territory. The report received as to the nature of the country traversed was most favourable. Not only was the trail via the southern end of the lake found practicable, but with little labour and expense it could be made into a very excellent road, the way for the most part being through a comparatively open and level country. It is also very much shorter than by the northern end of Lake Arkell, which was the route chosen by one party, the distance being about 120 miles and the trip can be made in four or five days. I will endeavour to get the Yukon Council to cut a trail over this route next year, and it will eventually be used altogether when communication between the points mentioned is necessary, as not only is it shorter, but considerable expense will be saved. It will also be available for a longer portion of the year than the route in use at the present time. The greatest, and only real difficulty, encountered was at the crossing of the river at the head of the lake (Arkell). The stream was found to be wide and swift, though from appearances it was judged that it would be fordable at low water. This difficulty can be easily overcome, by establishing a ferry such as those in use on the other rivers in the Territory.

Patrols were sent over the new trail to Glacier, Miller and Boucher Creeks, and reported on their return that great activity is being displayed in that part of the country. A regular patrol leaves Dawson every two weeks for this district.

PAY.

The pay of the force in the Yukon remains the same as heretofore, and my remarks of former years can but be repeated.

The remuneration of the men is far below the standard allowed to all other government employees, and to men in other vocations ; it is a very powerful factor in inducing our best men to take their discharge as soon as they are able, for they can obtain employment, at even manual labour, at a far higher remuneration than they receive for their services in the force.

The duties that our men are called upon to perform often entail much hardship and exposure, and the pay is not commensurate with their work. The Yukon government has by Ordinance fixed the daily wage of all labourers employed at \$5 per day with board, or \$7.50 without. Clerks in the Civil Service receive from \$75 to \$150 a month, salary, and \$150 living allowance.

RECREATION.

The Dawson Division is very much in need of a building suitable for recreation purposes. The men keep up a good library by voluntary contributions and by grants from the department ; the books are kept in one of the barrack rooms ; the magazines and papers are in the canteen, where also are the billiard table and piano. This room is so small that the billiard players are jostled by those moving in and out ; reading is out of the question. The annual ball is held in the barrack room, and smoking concerts in the division mess.

The ground in rear of the barrack square was this spring ploughed and levelled, and was used, not only by members of the force as a recreation ground, but also by the citizens. Games of all kinds were of nightly occurrence here during the summer and afforded a great deal of enjoyment to all.

A band, formed of volunteers, which was inaugurated during the spring, has been the means of adding greatly to the pleasure of both members of the force and citizens ; it played in the barrack square two evenings a week throughout the summer. Some of the best musicians in the band have formed a first class orchestra which is a pleasure to listen to and which will afford entertainment during the long winter evenings. The band is composed of 14 pieces and the orchestra of six. Staff-Sergt. Telford, Corporal Bell and Constable Winters, G., have worked hard to make both a success and a credit to the force. All the members have practised during their spare time and some have gone to considerable personal expense. The department has been very liberal in supplying instruments, music, &c.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

The Government has shown its appreciation of the educational requirements of the Yukon, and has displayed great foresight in the manner in which it has provided facilities for the education of the children of the territory.

It is a most significant fact, and one that the territory can well be proud of, that our school system is as perfect as is to be found elsewhere in Canada. The increase in the school population during the last two years has been marvellous. Two years ago two schools (both situated in Dawson) were considered sufficient to meet the requirements of the country, while to-day we have no less than nine with an attendance of 375 pupils, and giving employment to 16 teachers.

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The schools are situated as follows :--

Schools.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.
Dawson, public	6	198
Dawson, separate	2	59
White Horse	2	45
Grand Forks	1	17
30 below, Bonanza	1	13
Gold Run	1	9
Hunker	1	8
Dominion	1	17
Bear Creek	1	9
Total	16	375

Preparations are being made to provide for Sulphur, Lower Dominion and a third school in Dawson. In addition to those named, other districts are fast acquiring the requisite number of children, so that it is very probable that teachers will shortly have to be sent to other places.

Under present conditions the expenditure for schools is a very large item to be considered in the yearly appropriations, but I believe that it is the intention of the local government in the near future to raise a part by taxation. A new school Ordinance has been passed which authorizes the levy of a school tax, and the election of school trustees. Thus the settled portion of the Territory will become to a certain extent self-supporting as far as the schools are concerned.

The sum of \$12,000 was considered sufficient for schools three years ago, but this year the government has had to lay aside the sum of \$62,600, or over five times as much as was required in 1900.

It is a matter for much congratulation that the people of the Territory have so strongly seconded the efforts made in their behalf, and have availed themselves of the opportunities provided for the education of their children.

The schools are well attended, and I am sure that under the supervision of the Superintendent of Schools, lately appointed by the local government, that they will be kept at as high a standard of efficiency as elsewhere.

SUPPLIES.

All supplies for the Dawson district are now purchased locally, and provisions are delivered as required.

This is a great improvement over the old system under which we had to keep large quantities of food on hand which of course deteriorated through time.

I would strongly recommend that all supplies in the White Horse district be also purchased locally, thus avoiding the necessity of keeping large stocks on hand.

TIMBER AND CROWN LANDS.

A very large acreage of land (for this Territory) was taken up this year for cultivation and other purposes, the amount received in the way of royalty on timber, &c., dues, land sales, hay permits, &c., up to the end of October last amounted to the sum of \$99,833.20; of this amount \$41,650.53 was derived from timber dues, \$469 for hay permits, and from the sale of Dominion lands the sum of \$58,182.67 was derived.

TRANSPORT.

The rapidly changing conditions of the country are compelling us to substitute horses for dogs, and as a result we will be obliged in a very short time to materially increase our transport.

The Ordinance passed by the Yukon Council ordering that all heavy wagons must, on and after the first of the coming year, be provided with wheels having tires 4 inches wide, necessitates the changing of all wheels on our heavy transport as all of our wagons at the present time have the ordinary narrow tire.

The requisite number have already been requisitioned for and I trust that we will receive them in time for our spring work.

The transport at present on hand is in good order and serviceable.

We require 18 new canoes in addition to the ten already received, also half a dozen buckboards and jumpers for both White Horse and Dawson.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The volume of business transacted in the Yukon during the past year has been most satisfactory, showing a substantial increase over that of preceding years, not only in the greater amount of commercial dealings, but in the steady growth of Canadian trade. It is an interesting fact that during the past year Canadian goods have largely replaced similar articles of American manufacture, and while the latter country still supplies the bulk of the mining machinery, in other lines the Canadian firms have captured the whole of the trade of the Territory.

During the early part of the season business was a little dull and caused some uneasiness in commercial circles. This was in great part due to the withdrawal of gold dust as a circulating medium, with the result that money was for a time scarce, and also to the fact that merchants endeavoured, as far as possible, to conduct their business on a cash basis. This, though for a time tending to make things dull, had in the end a most beneficial effect. The throwing out of circulation of 'commercial dust', which had become of very doubtful value, owing to its being adulterated with black sand, &c., compelled the use of currency, and the establishment of a cash business by the stores as far as possible, has materially assisted in putting trade on a firm foundation.

During the three months ended September 30, 1902, the customs receipts amounted to \$227,144.59, while the receipts for the corresponding period of last year amounted to \$182,030.92 or an increase of \$45,113.67. Of these goods only 25 per cent were from the United States, while no less than 64 per cent were of Canadian manufacture, the balance being other foreign goods.

The amount of freight that arrived in Dawson during the season amounted to nearly 29,000 tons. Of this quantity over 10,000 tons arrived via the Lower River and St. Michaels and the remaining 19,000 tons via the Upper River and White Horse.

During the summer we were visited by two trade commissioners, one sent in by the government, and the other by the Canadian Manufacturers Association. The object was to inquire into the conditions of trade in the Yukon, and ascertain why Canada had not received a larger proportion of the trade of the Territory. Much of the trade that is now held by the business firms of the United States ought of right to belong to Canadian firms, but owing to ignorance of the requirements of the country and tardiness in sending reliable representatives here to examine into the existing conditions, and open up trade, the opportunities of a few years ago were lost to us but were grasped by our more wide awake neighbours. Trade with Eastern Canada is, however, on a much better footing to day than it was a year ago: then only 35 per cent of the trade was in our hands, which has increased this year to 64 per cent, and the outlook for the future is good.

GENERAL.

During the month of June last it was reported that a Russian boundary monument had been discovered in the disputed Territory. A party was despatched from the Dalton Trail Post to hunt up, examine and report on this. Assistant Surgeon Fraser, who was in charge of the party, reported on his return that 'about three miles past Mount Glave the horse trail crosses a tributary of the Clear Creek, and about 100 yards up from

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'this, stones are piled up to make a shelter to be used by Indians while storm bound 'crossing the summit.' It appears from Assistant Surgeon Fraser's report that this pile, which constituted the alleged monument, consisted of a large flat stone about four feet long by about three feet wide, and from two to four inches thick, raised at an angle of 45 degrees from the ground, supported in this position by another smaller stone, the two forming a rude shelter. In August, a Lieutenant Emmons, of the United States Navy, called at the Dalton Trail Post, while on his way to locate and examine this landmark, but as to what was the nature of his report I am unable to say.

In the beginning of July, Commissioner Ross was taken ill on board a steamer while en route to White Horse, but I am glad to say, to the great joy of all classes, he has made good recovery.

During the past year we have had many important changes in the territory; first, Dawson City has become self-governing, and last winter a mayor and six aldermen were elected.

A third judge of the Supreme Court has been appointed, the three forming a Court of Appeal, thus avoiding the necessity, and great expense, of appeals having to go to the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

An Act has been passed giving the Yukon Territory a representative in the Dominion Parliament, and the election will take place on the 2nd of next month.

The territory has also received a further measure of self-government and the Yukon Council will, on and after the 1st of December, 1902, be composed of five elective members, instead of two, in addition to those appointed.

The Yukon Council has also been given authority to regulate the liquor traffic.

The improvements in the city of Dawson have been to say the least marvellous, and to day it presents a metropolitan appearance, which cannot be equalled by any other four year old city throughout the world. Its population is about 7,000 or a little over.

Buildings, and residences of imposing and substantial appearance, meet the eye in every direction, the streets are graded, good sidewalks are to be found in every quarter and some of the principal streets have been macadamized. The city possesses first class electric light, water works and telephone systems, the last being brought within the reach of every one as the rates are almost as low as are to be found on the outside. In fine it is now a city of homes, and there is a far greater air of prosperity among the inhabitants than is to be seen in any outside town.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral has had a fine tower added, and a Roman Catholic Bishop is now a resident in Dawson. The Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist denominations have erected new churches and manses, and several new churches have been established on the creeks, the services being well attended. Sunday is as generally observed here as in any place in Canada.

It is time that some of the absurd, and very erroneous, impressions regarding the country were set aside.

It is not at all the bleak and frozen country that it is generally believed to be. Cold it is, it is true, but not so very much more so than in Manitoba or Eastern Assiniboia; the mercury goes lower, but, owing to the absence of wind the cold is not felt to be more intense. The really cold weather does not last long, and the winter is on the whole bracing and invigorating.

During the summer months there is no climate that can compare with ours, not too warm and the nights always cool.

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The following is the reading of the thermometer during the year, giving the average maximum and minimum, and the mean for each month.

READINGS OF THERMOMETER DURING YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1902.

Month.	AVERAGE DURING MONTH.		Highest Point Reached.	Lowest Point Reached.	Mean for Month.	Remarks.
	Max.	Min.				
1901.						
December.....	-5	-16	18	-54	-10.5	
1902.						
January.....	-7	-29	19	-52.5	-18	
February.....	0	-19	26	-51.5	-9.5	
March.....	4	-22	41	-44	-9	
April.....	36	15	53	-12	25.5	1st rain 26th.
May.....	59	34	72	22	46.5	Ice moved 11th.
June.....	72	42	87	27	57	1st steamer 2nd.
July.....	80	49	90	41	64.5	
August.....	73	43	88	34	58	
September.....	58	35	68	27	46.5	1st frost 14th.
October.....	39	23	68	-7	31	
November.....	6	-13	20	-47	-4	

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

Z. T. WOOD,

*Assistant Commissioner
Commanding Yukon Territory.*

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. SNYDER, WHITE HORSE.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., December 1, 1902.

The Assistant Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police, Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for 'H' Division, North-west Mounted Police, for the year ended November 30, 1902.

ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.

I am pleased to be able to state, under this heading, that the number of deaths from misadventure in this district have been considerably less than that of previous years.

On October 27, 1901, Reg. No. 3513, Constable Farquharson, S.B., while getting out of a canoe at Upper Labarge and dragging a shotgun after him, it in some unaccountable manner went off and the whole charge was deposited in the upper part of his right arm near the shoulder. The flesh was torn off, and the bone badly shattered. On his arrival here by steamer he was admitted to hospital, and Assistant Surgeon Pare with the assistance of Doctor Nicholson, performed an operation amputating the arm near the shoulder. He made a good recovery and was despatched to Regina on January 24 to be invalided.

On October 29, Reg. No. 3396, Constable Robb, W.J., was admitted to hospital suffering from a badly sprained ankle, which he incurred by slipping on some ice. When the inflammation was reduced it was found he was suffering from a small bone in the ankle being broken. After eight weeks in hospital he was permitted to go on furlough, and on his return had completely recovered.

On December 5, Stephen Reinetz, miner and prospector, accidentally wounded himself with a charge from a shot gun through the foot, on the opposite side of the river from the detachment at Five Fingers. The detachment at that place took care of him, as he was living alone and quite helpless. As he was unwilling to come with our patrol to White Horse to the general hospital, Assistant Surgeon Pare forwarded per patrol drugs necessary in such cases, with instructions to the detachment how to apply them. Reinetz completely recovered after a short interval.

On the night of January 7, in the 'press news' that came over the wire from Skagway, was an item that five mounted policemen were drowned while en route from the Stikine boundary detachment to Fort Wrangel, Alaska. I wired the editor of the *Skagway Alaskan*, who informed me that the news was brought by the captain of the steamship *Cottage City*. I despatched Sergeant Cunningham by the first boat (9th) to Wrangel to investigate the rumour, and afterwards to proceed to the detachment at the boundary and take charge.

On the 12th, I received a letter from Mr. J. F. Hamilton, our agent at Fort Wrangel, in which he stated: 'On or about December 18, I received a letter from Constable N. M. Campbell, N.W.M.P. detachment stationed at Stikine boundary, that he would leave his post on his way to Fort Wrangel, and that he would like me to have a man and boat sent to meet him at Cottonwood Island on or about December 24, to take him to Wrangel, I did as requested. My man was at Cottonwood Island on the afternoon

of the 24th and stayed three hours but no sign of the boys. On December 26, I started two men out for Cottonwood Island to bring them to Wrangel, they searched around the island and went up the river but could see nothing of them, but on their way back they searched the beach and came across an upturned canoe with four of the police dogs in it in a starved condition. I then sent a man up to the detachment to see who was there.'

On the morning of the 13th, I received a report from Constable Fitzgerald, in which he stated that on the morning of December 22, Reg. No. 2973, Constable Campbell, N. M., and 3463, Constable Heathcote, S. G., left the Stikine detachment for Fort Wrangel, and on the 25th made Cottonwood Island, where they did not make connection with the boat sent to meet them by Mr. Hamilton, so they borrowed a boat from a man camped on the island and started for Wrangel. On the morning of December 30, two Indians found the boat upset on a place called the 'Flats,' about three miles from Cottonwood Island, and the dog team which they were taking to Wrangel beside it.

Further particulars regarding the drowning of these unfortunate men could not be gleaned, and the most plausible theory to account for the accident is that the canoe, they attempted to cross the straits in, was not fit to cope with the heavy seas prevailing at that time of the year.

The body of Constable Heathcote was found on May 10 by a couple of Indians near Granite Ledge, about four and a half miles from Wrangel and a short distance from where the dogs and boat were found. The body was taken to Wrangel where an inquest was held and the body identified. I am informed that the funeral was the largest and most impressive ever held in Wrangel. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Reirdon, at the Presbyterian church with a full choir. The edifice was crowded to the doors, the majority followed the remains to its last resting place. Inspector Horrigan chanced to be in Wrangel, on June 30—Memorial Day—and noticing a procession of children clothed in white, a number of veterans of the late Civil War and a number of citizens, he followed them to the cemetery and witnessed a very touching sight. To his surprise, he noticed that Constable Heathcote's grave was the first decorated with bouquets and sweet smelling flowers by kind and loving hands.

Constable Campbell's body I regret to say has not yet been found.

The effects of these unfortunate constables were sold and the proceeds together with any pay due them forwarded to the Comptroller.

On January 9, Joseph Legler, proprietor of the Middle LaBarge roadhouse, was found dead on Lake LaBarge about a mile and a half south of his roadhouse, having died from exposure. He had been to White Horse for supplies and returning to his roadhouse while a fierce storm was raging evidently lost his way, got played out and succumbed to the cold. Inspector Horrigan was despatched to hold an investigation, which he did, but did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest, as Assistant Surgeon Pare who also viewed the remains, gave it as his opinion that he came to his death from exposure. The body was taken to White Horse and interred. His effects were sold and the proceeds forwarded to the Public Administrator, Dawson.

On the 23rd March, Sergeant Cunningham had a narrow escape from drowning at the mouth of the Stikine river. With his dogs and sleigh he was attempting to return the trapper's boat borrowed by the late Constables Heathcote and Campbell, and from which they lost their lives. They broke through the ice and lost dogs, sleigh and contents, also the boat. Fortunately Constable Fitzgerald, who accompanied him, was able to effect a landing on solid ice and by strenuous exertions and no little risk managed to rescue Sergeant Cunningham. Owing to the kind and timely assistance of J. F. Galbraith and Dr. Kyvig they were able to reach their detachment at the boundary. The dogs were afterwards recovered.

On the night of April 7th, a section man by the name of Mathew Daley, employed by the White Pass and Yukon Route at Cowley, sixteen miles south of White Horse, committed suicide. Assistant Surgeon Pare proceeded to the scene of the tragedy and held an investigation, he did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest. Daley, it transpired, had been in a state of despondency, following a drunken spree, for several days prior to committing the deed. On the previous afternoon he endeavoured to throw

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himself under the wheels of the passenger train but was prevented by his companions. The section foreman and men were discussing the advisability of taking him to White Horse, or notifying the police, but at supper that night he seemed to have regained his normal state. On the same night (Monday) Daley while in the section house complained about the room being too hot and taking his hat stepped outside. After he had been out some time uneasiness was felt at his absence and a search was instituted, but without discovering his whereabouts; early next morning the search was resumed and his body found in a small creek that runs by the tank. Deceased was born in Staffordshire, England, and had served for some time in the Sappers and Miners. He had relatives living in the Middle States. His body was interred at Cowley. His effects were taken in charge, disposed of, and the proceeds forwarded to the Public Administrator, Dawson.

The bodies of the men who lost their lives on the ill-fated steamer *Goddard* on October 12, 1901, were found in Lake LaBarge during the summer, that of Charles McDonald was found on May 3, Fay Ransome, the cook, on July 8, and John Thompson, on July 27, (Thompson was engineer of the *Goddard*). The three bodies were buried, at the back of the lower LaBarge detachment, by the members of the detachment, and certificates of death were forwarded the Registrar, Dawson.

The bodies were found of two men who lost their lives while working at the docks here in October last. That of Ernest Williams being recovered on May 18, and George Marten, on June 18. The bodies were recovered between White Horse and upper LaBarge, one being brought to White Horse, that of Ernest Williams, and interred, the other, George Marten, being buried at Upper LaBarge Detachment by the police there.

On the arrival of the steamer *Clifford Sifton*, on August 31, the captain reported, that on the afternoon of August 27, one R. L. Mueller, a passenger, was drowned about a mile and a half below Stewart. Mueller had been sitting on a chair on the upper deck, which had no railing on it, and whether through accident or design fell overboard. He had been drinking heavily. The steamer was brought to a standstill and a small boat launched. Although he seemed to be a strong swimmer when he first fell into the water, before the boat could approach the place, he sank and no further trace was seen of him. The captain reported that his effects were taken in charge by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Stewart Detachment.

On the arrival of the steamer *Dawson*, on October 25, the captain reported the disappearance of one of the steamer's second class passengers by the name of Frank Kirbar, while on her trip leaving Dawson, October 21, for White Horse. From the statements that were taken from the master, purser, and two of the passengers, it seems he was suffering from an hallucination that four men on the boat were going to kill him. He had been drinking heavily prior to the boat leaving Dawson, but the passengers and crew thought he was only temporarily deranged and would recover after a day or so. On the morning of the 25th his hat was found on the deck with a few pages of an old magazine inside it upon which was written in German 'You are too slow to kill a man, I have never stolen anything in my life and you have'. An immediate search was made, the boat tying up to the bank, but no trace of Kirbar could be found. The day previous to his disappearance he had gone to the purser of the boat and threw on the desk some money, a little paper that contained jewelry, an empty purse, and an unsigned document conveying money to his father in the town of Teplitz, Austria. The purser asked him what he wanted done with the money and he replied to give it to the Catholic Church the next time he went to Dawson. The purser counted the money in the presence of some passengers and sealed it up together with the other articles and on arrival of the boat here handed over to our care. His effects consisting of \$334.75 in cash, a ring, nugget pin and charm, together with the document above referred to were forwarded to the public administrator, Dawson.

Thomas Hutchinson, alias George Brady, was taken in from the government road construction gang on August 19, to the General Hospital at this place, suffering from appendicitis. An operation was successfully performed and he was making a good

recovery when complications, resulting in tuberculosis set in and he succumbed on November 17, and was buried on the following day. He was a native of Belfast, Ireland. His estate was taken in charge, and certificate of death forwarded the registrar, Dawson.

On November 19, while two ex-policemen named Daniel Holland and Andrew Dickson were crossing Lake Tagish in two canoes, the one which Andrew Dickson was in swamped eleven miles above Tagish in the middle of the lake. They left Ten Mile Point about 10 a.m. that morning and about half way across the lake two and a half miles from either shore they encountered a gale. Holland who was leading by about forty yards heard a shout and looking back saw Dickson's canoe swamped. Before he could get his canoe turned in the heavy sea which was running, Dickson and his canoe had disappeared.

The Caribou detachment were ordered out to search for the body, but were unable to find any trace of it. Dickson and his three brothers, all ex-members of the force, have been conducting a fishing establishment for the past two or three years in the neighbourhood of Caribou.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

As I understand that we are to be re-armed and accoutred, at a very early date, any remarks on this much discussed subject would be superfluous.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

There are some points in connection with this subject, which I would like to draw close attention to, and that is the great saving made by other departments when receiving assistance from us. For instance, we supply a constable as customs officer at the White Pass Summit, the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska, the duties there are arduous and trying, necessitating a careful choice of the man, who must have tact and judgment, a man of education and a good clerk; the duties of this constable are such that we entirely lose his services, being unable to detail him for any other duty which would entail an absence from his post. We feed, equip and supply this constable in every respect, and the Customs Department have the exclusive use of his services for the very nominal sum which they pay him, we therefore, bearing the whole expense of maintaining this customs port of entry, which I consider very unfair to our department. I would suggest, as only reasonable, that if they are accommodated with the services of a member of the force, they reimburse our department for all our outlay including the pay drawn by this man.

We are also similarly situated in this respect at White Horse, where a constable is employed constantly, during the season of navigation, as landing waiter on the docks. This constable's hours are long and the work is arduous, boats departing at all hours of the day and night and he is required to be on hand at all times when goods are landed direct from the cars to the boats. The services of this constable we also lose during the time he is acting as landing waiter.

The same remarks apply in a lesser degree to the Dalton Trail posts.

Had the Customs Department to provide men for these places, the salary would necessarily be in the neighbourhood of \$150 a month.

Regarding the assistance rendered to the Telegraph Department, their being able to call upon us to assist the line repairers, saves them the expense of maintaining one man, as a line repairer cannot travel alone; were the services of our men not available, two men as I have said before would have to be maintained throughout the year, when probably the daily service rendered might not exceed ten or twelve days. The line might run for a year without any repairing in one district, whereas in another it would require constant repairs; so you can easily see that being able to call upon our men for a few days assistance, when necessary, is a very great saving to this department.

Regarding the Crown Timber Department, the supervision of the different wood camps is a strong prevention to more wood being cut and disposed of than dues are paid on. And when the Crown timber agent is travelling, he is saved a considerable

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expense by being transported from point to point by our patrols. The same may be said of other departments of the government when travelling throughout this district. The duties performed by members of the force as mining recorders, &c., I will not dilate upon as you have a more comprehensive grasp of the subject in the 'B' Division District than I can have here. The care and diligent way in which the members of the force on detachment, and town duty, watch the export of gold, means a large revenue saved to the government; were it not so carefully watched a great deal of smuggling would undoubtedly take place.

ASSISTANCE TO CROWN TIMBER AND LANDS.

All detachments on the river collect the permit and timber dues on all wood cut for fuel for the different steamboats, also all the timber cut for use in the construction of road houses, &c.

Members of detachments accompany and transport with canoe the sub-agents on their inspection of timber limits, &c., frequent patrols were made, all woodchoppers visited, wood piles measured and proper amount of dues collected.

CUSTOMS.

Assistant Surgeon Fraser performed the duties of sub-collector of customs at Pleasant Camp on the Dalton Trail until the month of August last, when Inspector Mc-Donell relieved him of those duties and is at present performing them.

Constable Hume at Dalton House, and Constable Leeson at Well's acted as preventive officers at these points, assisting the sub-collector at Pleasant Camp.

Constable Christiansen, stationed at White Pass Summit, performs the duties of customs officer at that point, travelling on train from the Summit to Bennet daily, searching baggage, &c., and returning same day on south bound train from White Horse to the Summit.

Constable Haylow assists the Customs Department at White Horse during the season of navigation, acting in the capacity of landing waiter.

MINING.

Assistant Surgeon Fraser performed the duties of mining recorder at Pleasant Camp on the Dalton Trail for the past year. The following amount of fees were collected by him during the year from November 1, 1901, to October 6, 1902:—

177 grants issued at \$15.....	\$ 2,655 00
142 free miners' certificates at \$15.	1,420 00
39 assignments at \$2.....	78 00
Total	<u>\$ 4,153 00</u>

Corporal Acland, who has charge of the Livingstone Creek detachment, is a commissioner for taking affidavits, issues free miners' certificates and performs the duties of sub-mining recorder for that district.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Every assistance was rendered the employees of this department when called upon. In consequence of a complaint made by Mr. Mercier, the resident engineer, that steamboats were tying their cables to the posts of the lower dam at Upper LaBarge and using them as "deadmen" to assist them in getting over sand bars, and thereby doing

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considerable damage to the dam, a sentry was kept on it during the passing of steam-boats until the arrival of high water and the dam was completed.

The detachments at Upper and Lower LaBarge, Tantalus, Five Fingers and in the town of White Horse took care of all stores belonging to this department at those points during the absence of the employees in the winter.

While blasting was being done in the 'Thirty Mile' and Five Fingers, a strict watch was kept on the river by our men notifying all passing boats, scows and steamers.

TELEGRAPHS.

Assistance was given the telegraph department at all points between Caribou and Five Fingers, men being despatched from headquarters of division, and detachments, frequently to assist in repairing breaks.

An instrument is still in use at the Tantalus detachment, Staff Sergeant Grahame, who is in charge doing the operating. This has been a great convenience both to the detachment and outside public, also to Mr. Thibeau and others constructing the government trail. Although Staff-Sergeant Grahame has been performing the duties of operator at this point for the past two years, he has received no remuneration for his services.

The linemen on their tour of inspection of the line have been rendered every assistance by the detachments when called upon in the way of board or accommodation, and when necessary a man was detailed to accompany them either by canoe or overland.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

A strict supervision was kept on incoming steamboats and out-going trains that passengers with gold dust were in possession of royalty certificates covering the amounts exported. In every case where notification was received from Dawson of parties having gold dust in their possession without certificates, the parties were held up and brought before R. C. Miller, Mining Recorder here, and the royalty collected; besides this in checking the baggage, *etc.*, of passengers a considerable number were found to be in possession of gold dust and having no certificates were treated in the same manner. Those duties were performed by the members of the town detachment at White Horse, besides which a man was detailed daily to travel on train in plain clothes from White Horse to Caribou.

A bunch of horses and mules, belonging to this department, were left by Mr. St. Cyr, surveyor at Tagish, being turned loose to graze. In the early winter they got in such bad condition, being on the verge of dying of starvation, that they had to be driven to Caribou and fed during the remainder of the winter. They were sold in the spring and the proceeds forwarded to the proper department.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

A court orderly is supplied the police magistrate's court, and when necessary a stenographer is detailed to act as clerk to the police magistrate.

Inspector Horrigan performs the duties of deputy sheriff for the Upper Yukon. Members of detachments perform the duties of bailiffs serving writs, executions and other processes.

Several arrests were made on writ of *habeas corpus* under orders from the sheriff at Dawson, the greater number settled up, the balance being sent to Dawson under escort for adjustment.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the Caribou detachment performed the duties of postmaster for that town up to the end of May last, when the

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department appointed a resident of that place. All detachments on the river are, through courtesy, post offices for miners, woodchoppers, etc.

The detachment at Livingstone Creek gave that district a fairly good regular mail service the past year, the patrols carrying the mail via Upper LaBarge during the winter a distance of 50 miles fortnightly, and during summer weekly from Hootalinqua a distance of 40 miles.

BUILDINGS.

An addition 26 x 30 was put on the stable at this post, the old pole and mud roof taken down and the whole roofed with lumber and shingled. There is accommodation now for 24 horses.

The hospital was moved from the N.E. to the N.W. corner of the square, and on the site where the hospital stood a frame building one and a half stories, 26 x 30, 18 foot wall, with a kitchen addition, 16 x 18 with a 14-foot wall, has been erected for quarters for the officer commanding.

It was found necessary to make extensive alterations in the quarters occupied by the unmarried officers, the kitchen being taken away and put on to the sergeants' mess and a double kitchen 16 x 25 erected in its place, the main building being divided in two and made suitable for one married and also single officers.

Since the erection of new quarters at Pleasant Camp on the Dalton Trail to replace quarters occupied by Inspector Walke and destroyed by fire, that detachment is in very good shape, but should have a kitchen addition added to the barrack room, as at present the kitchen and mess room are downstairs, the men sleeping above, which is not desirable with the number of men now stationed at that post.

I would ask to be authorized to put up a kitchen at this place. The cost will be nominal, the work being done by our own men, the building to be of logs with a shingled roof.

Owing to the excessive rainfall on the Dalton Trail, I found the storehouse at Pleasant Camp in a deplorable condition, not due to any fault on the part of the detachment. I therefore ordered a shingled roof to be placed on the building.

A small frame addition should be placed on the building at Wells detachment about 10 x 12, one story, to be used for a kitchen.

The old detachment buildings at Lower LaBarge being on low, marshy ground, it was found necessary to move them to a site with a higher elevation. A new barrack building, 20 x 30, has been built, the storehouse and officers' quarters moved and re-erected, and a bath and wash-house added. This detachment now is in pretty good condition.

Tantalus detachment, owing to the wash of the river at a high stage, having lost some 32 feet of frontage in the past two years, will be uninhabitable in the spring. A new site has been chosen on what is known as Carmack's flat, distance about three miles from the old detachment and about a half a mile from the mouth of the Nordenskiold River. The ground has been surveyed and cleared, the different buildings staked out for completion in the spring, cellar under barrack room excavated and cribbed, garden 40 x 54 ploughed, fence posts put in, latrine excavated, sills and sleepers of barrack room laid and everything in condition to complete buildings next spring before the opening of navigation.

The Five Fingers detachment, owing to the change in the winter trail, is now so to speak altogether away from communication with the outer world during the close of navigation. The telegraph office has been moved to Mackay's and to communicate with Five Fingers during the coming winter would entail a patrol of 26 miles over a trail impassable to horses and very hard for dogs. With your authority I purchased a cabin at Mackay's, had some repairs done and moved this detachment there for the winter.

Repairs were done during the summer on the detachments at Livingstone Creek, Little Salmon and Five Fingers, new roofs being put on some of the buildings, cells and partitions put in, in most cases the detachments whipsawing and dressing the lumber.

Owing to the difficulty experienced in renting suitable quarters for the town detachment at White Horse, a building formerly used as a gymnasium was purchased by your authority and moved by our own men to lots on the town site reserved for that purpose. This building was purchased at a great bargain, being 18 x 36 with 11 foot walls, rough and clapboarded outside with a shingled roof and double flooring. The lumber alone would cost more than the amount paid for it. All it requires now are some partitions to be put in. The town detachment vacated their quarters on Main Street and moved into the building purchased for them October 20.

All the foregoing labour was done by our own men.

Log buildings 20 x 30 are now in course of erection at the crossing of the Takhini, at a place named Kycock, 40 miles from the Takhini, and at the second crossing of the Nordenskiold on the new Government trail.

The frame buildings in barracks, and all shingled roofs, have been painted during the summer—roofs, one coat of mineral paint, and bodies of buildings two coats of lead and oil, coloured the same shade as barrack buildings in the North-west Territories.

A portion of the barrack enclosure has been levelled and sown with clover and grass seed.

Our convenience necessitated some grading being done on the streets of the town adjoining the barracks.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is a great boon to the division, especially to the men on detachment. Situated as they are, along the river between the White Horse and Dawson divisions, they would otherwise be unable to purchase the little luxuries that make life pleasant.

A good stock of canned fruits, milk and vegetables are kept on hand, also several kinds of canned meats and fish. These articles are much appreciated as they make a change from the regulation issue of rations.

The canteen is made as pleasant as possible thus encouraging the men to stay in barracks. This is a great advantage, as the only places of entertainment in town are the saloons, &c.

The reading room is in the same room as the canteen. It is well supplied with reading matter and is duly patronized by the men. It is my intention, as soon as possible, to have a recreation and reading room separate from the canteen, as such a room for the men is an absolute necessity, well equipped with books and writing material, in which they may read and write without being disturbed by the noise and bustle usually going on in the canteen.

The canteen, taken all through, is a great benefit to the division, and could not very well be dispensed with.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing received during the past year has been sufficient. The recent changes of uniform have not affected us to any great extent as comparatively few of the new articles of clothing have been supplied. Those received have been of a good quality and are an improvement on the articles formerly issued. The boots, tan, long and short, being especially suited to our requirements, and so far as can be judged after being in use for a year, are of good workmanship and fairly durable. The long boots would be greatly improved if the strap running up the back were sewn with heavier thread, as they rip out there very quickly and many of the men take the precaution of having them resewn before taking them into use.

The breeches are not as durable as formerly, and the new cut makes them difficult to alter, most of them are too tight around the knee, which makes them not so desirable as formerly for winter use on the trails, as after running for any length of time the interrupted circulation gives rise to pains in the knees, and might be productive of varicose veins.

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The winter fur caps are suitable in every way for our purpose.

The under clothing is of good quality, the drawers being generally better fitting than the very large sizes formerly supplied.

The felt boots are apparently of good quality, although we have had no opportunity of judging of their durability, these however, will hardly take the place of moccasins for detachment use where every man is practically a dog driver. The moccasins supplied are of good quality and are much more durable than those formerly furnished which may be attributed to better sewing.

The pea-jackets are of poor quality and do not wear well, they are easily torn and become faded and shabby very quickly.

Socks and stockings are of better quality than formerly.

The serges are badly cut, being too narrow in the chest which makes them hard to alter.

The unlined stable trousers are better than those formerly supplied.

The lined stable jackets are durable but become dirty long before they are worn out, the brown duck clothing having a tendency to become greasy wherever there is any friction and gets shabby in a very short time.

The lined stable trousers are of better cut than formerly, but the sewing is too light for the heavy material and they rip easily.

The prairie hats now on hand are of poor quality, become shabby after a few months wear and rarely survive one season. None of the hats in store are likely to be issued as the sizes are far too large. The genuine Stetson hats would easily out-last three, if not more of these.

The sweater as an article of kit was especially useful in the Yukon being well adapted to all kinds of outdoor labour during the winter as it allowed the free use of the arms in chopping, or running with dogs, it was also a great protection against sudden chills. The discontinuance of this issue is a great loss especially to men employed at outside work during the winter.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division during the year has been uniformly good for all ranks. With the exception of a few, not very serious, cases of being under the influence of intoxicating liquor, I am pleased to be able to state that the division as a whole enjoy the reputation of being steady and sober.

CRIME.

The list of crime, I am pleased to be able to report, is much smaller this year than that of last, and altogether free from any of a serious nature. While no doubt the brutal, and now well known, 'Boutillet' murder was planned in this district, it was however carried to a successful issue after the perpetrators and their unfortunate victims had got well within the 'B' Division district, the officer commanding which will furnish you with all details, it only being necessary for me to touch upon it regarding the assistance given by this division, the results of the investigation being such that all subsequent proceedings were based upon them, and the crime brought home to the proper parties.

On receipt of your telegram of July 16, informing me of the finding of a body near Ogilvie with two bullet holes in the head, and one in the body, the only means of identifying the same being a key ring with 'Boutillet, East Broughton, province of Quebec', engraved on it, which was found in one of the pockets, it was ascertained from our boat and scow register that a man of that name formed one of a party of five who left here on the 14th June, for Dawson, on boat number 1744. The names of this party as they gave them to the constable who numbered the boat were immediately communicated to you by wire. Further inquiries elicited from whom they purchased the boat and the different dealers from whom they purchased provisions, gun, ammunition, &c.,

several of the dealers claiming to be able to recognize some of the members of this party. Mr. Rook, from whom one of them purchased the gun, was despatched to Dawson on the next boat for the purpose of identification, also Cleveland, of Skagway, from whom they purchased the boat. One constable was detailed for plain clothes duty on the case and with the assistance of the town detachment, gathered all possible information concerning the party while they were in the town. The river was patrolled by all the detachments stationed on it who did their utmost to follow up all trace of them while they were in the district.

Frequent complaints were made by passengers on the boats coming from Dawson to White Horse, of being relieved of sums of money ranging from \$60 to \$400, while en route up the river. In no case were we able to detect or get a conviction against the thieves, as when the parties missed the money they were from 2 to 3 days journey from here and on their arrival at White Horse were unable to throw any suspicion on any one in the least degree; it being impossible to search all the passengers and crews, nothing could be done beyond making quiet investigations.

On February 28, 1902, three women, who were waiting in a hotel here for the next stage to proceed to Dawson, made a complaint to the Town Detachment of having been robbed of a valise containing valuable jewellery, it having been taken from their room during their absence. Within one hour after report was made to Sergeant Brooke, he had recovered the valise and greater part of the jewellery. He arrested two men, Robert West and Ernest Levin, who were brought before G. L. Taylor, Esq., police magistrate, and received three and one month respectively. The balance of the jewellery was recovered a few days afterwards and forwarded to the women who had proceeded to Dawson in the meantime.

The following list gives number and nature of the cases tried during the year:—

Offences against morals and public convenience:—

Drunk and disorderly.....	38
Creating a disturbance.....	1
Keeper of a house of ill-fame.....	1
Gambling.....	2
Vagrancy.....	7
Nuisance.....	4

Offences against the right of property:—

Theft and receiving stolen property.....	10
Fraud.....	3

Offences against the person:—

Assault, common.....	16
Insane.....	2

Ordinances:—

Breach of the Liquor Ordinance.....	9
" Dog Ordinance.....	14
" Game Ordinance.....	1
" Fishery Ordinance.....	1
Masters and servants.....	1
Non-payment of wages.....	18
Smuggling and aiding and abetting same.....	8
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	13
Miscellaneous.....	2

Total.....	151
Arrests on telegram.....	16

Total number..... 167

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DETACHMENTS.

The following is a list of the detachments of 'H' division with the strength of same—

Dalton Trail Post—1 inspector, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 corporal, 9 constables and 3 specials.

Wells Detachment—2 constables and 1 special.

White Pass Summit—1 constable.

Caribou—1 sergeant and 2 constables.

Upper LaBarge—2 constables. It is not known yet what route will be utilized for winter traffic between White Horse and Livingstone Creek, but should last winter's trail not be used this detachment will be withdrawn for the winter.

Hootalinqua—1 corporal and 2 constables.

Livingstone Creek—1 corporal and 3 constables.

Kynock—3 constables. This is a new detachment situated on the new White Horse-Dawson trail. This detachment during navigation will be stationed at Big Salmon.

Braeburn—1 sergeant and 3 constables. This is a new detachment on the White Horse-Dawson trail, the members of which are stationed at Lower LaBarge during navigation.

Montague—1 corporal and 3 constables. The members of this detachment are stationed at Little Salmon during navigation.

Tantalus—1 staff sergeant and 3 constables.

Mackay's—3 constables. Stationed at Five Fingers during navigation.

Besides the above, a winter detachment will be stationed at the crossing of the Takhini river, comprising a N. C. O., and 3 constables. This detachment will be 22 miles from White Horse on the White Horse-Dawson trail.

DESERTIONS.

Four desertions occurred during the year. Two from headquarters of the division and two from the detachment at Caribou.

DISTRIBUTION.

The total strength of the division is 129, including one attached from 'B' division, four deserted and one on command to 'B' division.

The following table show the losses and gains during the year :—

	Officers.	N.C.O's.	Const's.	Specials.	Total.
Gains—					
Transferred to 'H'.....	4	6	52	1	63
Engaged.....				14	14
Total.....	4	6	52	15	77
Losses--					
Transferred to 'B'.....	2	1	14		17
Transferred to Dp.....	1		1		2
Discharged.....		3	23	15	41
Drowned.....			2		2
Total.....	3	4	40	15	62

DOGS.

There are 76 dogs on charge in this division. The majority of them are old and played out.

They are rapidly passing out of use with the opening of trails, and a comparatively small number will in future be required for patrols to outlying districts where no trails have been established.

The following is the distribution :—

Dalton Trail	15
Caribou	7
Upper LaBarge	8
Lower LaBarge	1
Hootalinqua	8
Livingstone Creek	10
Tantalus	7
White Horse	15
Dead, not struck off	5
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Total	76

DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTISE.

During the winter and early spring months a considerable number of drills were carried on, two squads being drilled daily with Winchester carbine, Lee-Enfield rifle and Enfield revolver.

Squads were instructed in the mechanism and handling of the Maxim guns under Constable Griffin, who is an expert in his knowledge of this arm.

Inspector Pelletier instructed a squad in signalling with the best results.

All the officers, non-commissioned officers and men were put through their annual target practice, using the Lee-Enfield rifle, excellent scores were put on in many cases, the possible being made at the short ranges.

An excellent range was constructed below the north end of the town and butts fixed up to 800 yards, the only drawback being its distance from barracks, which is liable to prevent its being used as frequently as I could wish by the men on their Saturday afternoons and holidays.

FISH, FISHERIES AND GAME.

Two firms have licenses to fish on Lake LaBarge, Messrs. W. A. Clarke & Son and Fisher & Stephenson. Clarke & Son who have two large fishing boats, have had three men working for them all summer, they have had out on an average 5,000 feet of net. The season's catch for this firm has been 35,000 pounds, the bulk of which has been sent to Dawson market, the remainder sold to boats en route north and south. The fishing in the early part of the season was poor but improved from September 1. Mr. Clarke says the lake is getting depleted, some days they would catch none.

Messrs. Fisher & Stephenson caught about 5 tons of fish during the season, this fish was also sent to Dawson. These men after paying expenses have not made wages. They also claim the lake is becoming depleted.

The varieties of fish caught in Lake LaBarge are lake trout and whitefish, very few salmon reach Lake LaBarge until late in the fall when they are in such a state that they are unfit for food.

Three parties consisting of three men each were fishing the lakes running from Five Fingers south to Little Salmon during the summer, they also shipped their fish to the Dawson market, the venture was not a success financially.

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Graying are very plentiful in the South fork of Big Salmon and its tributary creeks, and the Hootalinqua and Teslin Lake are reported to be well stocked with all varieties of fish common to Yukon waters.

Game, both large and feathered, is very plentiful throughout the district. Moose, and in some instances mountain sheep, can be obtained within a few miles of most of the detachments. Caribou are reported scarcer than any other variety of large game.

Fur bearing animals such as beaver, marten and mink are reported scarce, the yield of pelts being very small this season.

Foxes, both red and cross, are reported very numerous in some parts of the district, especially in the neighbourhood of Tantalus. Wolves last winter literally swarmed in the neighbourhood of Lake LaBarge and towards the spring got very bold.

Geese, swan, duck, partridges and ptarmigan are very numerous in different parts of the district.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our only fire protection, beyond a few extinguishers, is constant vigilance. In the majority of the buildings in the post the brick chimneys are too short, extending only from the upper story, the pipes from the stoves down stairs passing through the floors; this besides being unsafe, is inconvenient in many instances causing a good deal of waste room. When possible, and opportunities occur, I am having the tin pipe safes in the walls and floors replaced by concrete, and brick safes.

We have in store 500 feet of Red Cross cotton hose, which, however, is of no service to us as we have no fire engine, and the distance from the town fire station is so great that the engine there has not sufficient power to give us a stream in barracks. The ordinary fire engine would be of no service to us, but a bountiful water supply could be obtained from a large well, which would not require to be more than 12 or 14 feet deep. I think a very efficient fire protection could be had from a stationary engine with a pump attachment, the engine being also utilized for cutting wood. A gasoline engine is now in use for the latter purpose but is not satisfactory, it was billed to us as 8 horse power but does not give those results. Had we the stationary engine with a pump attached, water could be laid on during the summer months throughout the whole barracks at a very nominal cost, practically for the cost of the piping. Owing to the soil being of a volcanic ash nature, it is very light, and in summer the barracks are extremely dusty, and water being laid on as suggested would be a great comfort.

FORAGE.

The forage received during the year has been good, with the exception of a few shipments of hay received last winter from Vancouver, some of which being very poor and productive of considerable waste. Most of the hay used locally by outside parties is Eastern Washington hay. Most of the local dealers having found the British Columbia hay unprofitable to handle, have discontinued it altogether in favour of the American hay.

The oats have been exceptionally good and compare very favourably with a small shipment received from the North-west Territories, with our horses, the latter being much lighter than those supplied here.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

About 500 cords of wood was delivered by contract last fall; it has all been used and was of uniformly good quality, as is the wood delivered recently on this year's contract, the contract price on the latter being considerably less than the price paid by other consumers and the quality fully as good.

The electric light service as supplied by the Yukon Electrical Company has been good, and with the exceptions of a few interruptions caused by floods last fall has given

us no inconvenience. The rates, all things considered, are as reasonable as could be expected.

GARDEN.

It has been clearly demonstrated this season that all the hardier kinds of vegetables can be grown in the Yukon. White Horse, where on account of higher elevation and consequent cooler temperature the conditions are more unfavourable than any other part of the Territory, nevertheless, had a fair sprinkling of gardens this season, selections from which were sent to Eastern Canada and the New Westminster fair, and were such that they elicited no little surprise and comment.

Garden seeds were sent to all the detachments, a small garden being put in by each with more or less success; where they were partially successful, the products were a very agreeable addition to the bill of fare.

The garden raised this year in the barracks at White Horse was more successful than last year, the soil though poor and sandy showed the effects of careful cultivation and produced a fair crop of peas, lettuce, cauliflower, cabbage, turnips, radishes and carrots; beans and beets were, however, not a success. Altogether the garden can hardly be looked to as a permanent source of other than the more easily raised salad vegetables, which are, however, greatly appreciated.

The seeds received from Ottawa were not of as good a quality as those received last year. Next year I propose to purchase locally the seeds required, as the owners of gardens in the town, who purchased their seeds locally, got better results than those we planted.

HEALTH.

I am pleased to be able to state that the health of the division has been excellent during the past year.

HARNES AND SADDLERY.

The harness in use, with the exception of two sets recently received, is very much worn out and will not last another year. We shall require several sets for next season.

The two sets of harness recently received are of an excellent pattern, about the right weight and should prove very serviceable.

I have an excellent harness maker and saddler in the division and propose utilizing him to manufacture the harness required if supplied with the necessary material.

We have recently been well equipped with saddlery.

HORSES.

The horses are in good condition. Horses Reg. No. 23, 55, 56 and 59 will before long have to be replaced as they are old and pretty well used up, having been in the country since 1898, having come in over the Stikine trail. I trust that the horses replacing these will be of a serviceable class. The horses sent to this country should be picked with a view of their serviceability as roadsters on heavy trails and should be perfectly sound. Our winter trails are as a rule both heavy and hilly together with our regular system of patrols, nothing but the very best are serviceable. They should also be thoroughly broken to the saddle and in double and single rigs, as with the limited use we have for horses during the summer, and the nature of the trails and roads in the vicinity, it is hazardous breaking them here, the only available place being the streets of the town, and handling them there may jeopardize the safety of the citizens.

During the fall, the horses, with the exception of one team, were taken from the Dalton Trail and brought to White Horse for wintering.

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The following is the distribution of horses :—

Dalton Trail	2
Braeburn	4
Monatgue	2
Tantalus	3
Livingstone Creek	2
Kynoch	2
White Horse	14 and 1 mule.
Dead, not struck off	1
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Total	30 and 1 mule.

INDIANS.

There has been considerable sickness amongst the Indians, especially those camped at White Horse, Caribou and Tagish. On June 27, it was reported there was a case of small-pox amongst those camped on the east bank of the river opposite town; as it looked suspicious, Assistant Surgeon Paré had this Indian isolated, but in a few days it turned out to be a case of scrofulous origin.

Two cases which required operating on were taken to the hospital, one taken to the General and the other to our police hospital.

Assistant Surgeon Paré visited Caribou frequently and treated Indians both there and at Tagish.

Several old, crippled and destitute Indians were given rations at different periods in the year. Hardly a day passes without an Indian, or a squaw, and some days several, applying to the hospital for medicine and treatment, all of whom receive prompt attention from Assistant Surgeon Paré.

The necessity of building a hospital exclusively for these people, or having an additional ward put on the General Hospital here for them, is apparent, for the more serious cases; in the majority of instances an Indian house where simple treatment could be applied without the risk they now run when under treatment from wet and cold, would be sufficient. The old, destitute, and sick are gradually localizing in the vicinity of this place, and I think that with a very slight outlay arrangements could be made to handle them in a satisfactory manner. As you are aware it is almost useless attempting to treat them for rheumatism, bronchitis, coughs, measles or fevers, such as they are subject to, when they have no better shelters than the miserable tents and brush leans-to afford them.

I regret to report that on many occasions Indians have been able to procure intoxicating liquor, but when it came to the notice of any of our men the party, or parties, supplying, or selling same, were apprehended, heavily fined, and in some instances received imprisonment.

INSPECTIONS.

Every building in the post is inspected weekly by the officer commanding, and daily by the orderly officer.

The division was inspected by yourself on May 31.

The detachments were inspected frequently by myself and other officers.

I endeavoured during the year to have each detachment visited and inspected by an officer monthly.

I inspected the detachments on the Dalton trail in August.

LAUNCHES.

There are three in this division, but only one was used continuously during navigation—the *Tagish*, this launch has proved of great service on the lakes above the Canyon.

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One of those lying at White Horse—the *Gladys*—had some alterations done on her, being converted from a coal oil to a wood burner, causing her to be run very economically, being able to run her from White Horse to Upper LaBarge and return—a distance of fifty miles—at a consumption of three quarters of a cord of wood. The alterations were only experimental, and in the experiment it was determined that the engine was not sufficiently powerful, and the screw of a wrong shape, the blades being narrow at the points where they get the purchase on the water, whereas they should have been broad. I did all the freighting of the winter supplies for detachments on the Cut-off with her thereby saving in freight charges the amount expended in the experiment, but she has not proved satisfactory; she worked very well in still water developing a speed of four to five miles an hour, but at certain of the swiftest places in the river she could not make headway in the stream and had to be lined up. To be of any real service to us she will require a larger engine and a propellor of different shape.

Had these launches the speed in still water of eight or nine miles an hour, they would be of great service to us.

LIQUOR.

All liquor was checked on arrival here by members of the town detachment and rechecked when shipped on boats for Dawson, permits cancelled and the Commissioner of Yukon Territory notified of the shipments, giving varieties, quantities, and to whom consigned.

The recent change in the license Ordinance was received with general satisfaction by all retail dealers, and strict enforcement of the new regulations regarding accommodation in hotels and road houses, will tend towards the comfort and convenience of the travelling public.

MAIL AND POST OFFICES.

The mail service between White Horse and Dawson during the past year could not be very well improved upon, but many and frequent were the complaints received from intermediate points of the service on the river during navigation, detachments complaining of receiving mail posted in White Horse on the return trip of steamers from Dawson, it having been carried through and delivered on the way back, whether this is due to carelessness on the part of the post office officials at White Horse, or the pursers on the steamers, cannot easily be determined, however, it can be readily understood that steamboats dislike making a stop going down river merely to deliver a letter or so.

In winter time the greater part of the mail to down river points is carried by our own patrol.

Owing to the uncertainty of mail service to river detachments our telegraph account is greatly increased.

There are but two regular post offices in this district, that at White Horse and Caribou. The postmaster at Caribou up to the end of May was the N. C. O., or constable in charge of that detachment, after which date a civilian was appointed by the P. O. Department.

A post office, with the power to issue money orders, is badly needed at Livingstone Creek. At present no registered mail can be despatched or received there, and consequently the residents cannot remit any money from there with any degree of safety.

A petition was forwarded from there to the P. O. Department praying that a post office be established, but through there being such a diversity of opinion as to the best place to locate it, the post office authorities did not establish one. The mail for the whole Livingstone district is carried by police patrols and distributed at the detachment.

MINING.

The copper mines in the vicinity of White Horse, although considerable developing work has been done on them, are about in the same position regarding the production of

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wealth, as they were in last year. Ore has been shipped from some of them, the results from which indicated them to be a paying speculation, capitalists and experts have visited them and have given expression to the most flattering opinions as to the amount of wealth concealed, but nevertheless did not show any inclination to put any money in them. This can be accounted for partly in the fact that the holders though having no money or capital of their own with which to develop them, at the same time they each expect, or hold out for, too large amounts.

The "Grafter" mine located about six miles south-west of White Horse at the end of the new government road has had the most developing work done on it. It is fully equipped with office, sleeping cabins, boarding house, shaft house, steam hoist, power drills and works a day and night crew, sinking shaft, tunnels and cross cuts. About \$16,000 has been expended on this property in the past twelve months and there is about 1,200 tons of ore on the dump. This ore is mainly bornite and copper pyrites with streaks of white quartz, carrying high values in gold and silver. Beyond 10 tons for assaying, no ore has been shipped as owing to lack of roads transportation would have been very costly. The completion of the government road has greatly reduced both transportation and the cost of mining, and it is intended to ship from 10 to 30 tons of ore daily this winter if present negotiations with the White Pass and Yukon Route turn out satisfactorily. The 10 tons shipped for assay yielded \$29 to the ton, being a preponderance of copper with a percentage of gold and silver. The amount realized from this shipment hardly covered the expenses which was \$30 to the ton made up as follows:—Sacking, \$7; hauling, \$7; freight charges, \$10 and treatment \$6. It is obvious from the foregoing that the erection of a smelter at this place would result in the saving of sacking and freight charges on the refuse ore, together with the cost of hauling, by the completion of the new government road reduced to a minimum, handsome profits could be realized from this mine, and an era of development set in for the other mines in the district.

A party of five men under the leadership of a man named Porter left on a prospecting trip up the Hoochi river last spring, about 75 miles south-west of Tantalus; they returned on June 24, and from information gathered it was not a financial success, gold could be worked out with a rocker paying from \$3.50 to \$4 per day, but this would not suffice to cover the expenditure of packing provisions so far inland. Another prospecting trip was made by Mr. Porter across country to the head waters of the Pelly river, quartz of a good quality, and rich in ore, was found in abundance, samples of which were brought out by him and forwarded to the assay office, the return has not yet been received. No placer finds reported on the Pelly.

The coal mine owned by Mr. Porter on the government trail about 14 miles south of Tantalus detachment, although great preparations were made for this season's work, remains still inactive. A company was formed in Seattle last year with one, Colonel Sutherland, a capitalist, as president and Mr. Porter as directing manager. It seems the necessary capital required to develop the mine is not forthcoming. The seam in this mine shows 8 feet in the cropping, and ranks as bituminous; it is considered a valuable property but its greatest drawback is in being so far from the river, the only method of conveying the coal to the river bank would be by a trolley line, which would require at least fourteen miles of track.

The coal mine five miles south of the Five Fingers detachment, on the east bank of the Lewes river, owned by Mr. C. C. Miller, is now in the hands of a receiver. This mine has now been in operation for the past two years or more. Considerable coal was taken from it in the early part of the season, being transported to Dawson by the steamer *Eldorado* and scows. The grade of coal as they advanced further into the seam gradually improved.

The White Horse Coal Company has cut a trail from the White Pass and Yukon Railway, ten miles south of White Horse, a distance of twelve miles up Wolf creek to their property, building bridges and altogether spending over \$2,000 on this road. They have also driven a tunnel about one hundred feet into one vein of coal 19 feet thick and taken out several hundred tons of coal. They have expended up to date over \$7,000 on this property and intend next summer to fully open it up. They have

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had a number of analysis of the coal from different veins, the best showing 73 per cent fixed carbon and the poorest 57 per cent and 10 per cent volatile matter. The coal veins dip into the mountain at an angle of about 45 degrees and show many exposures where crosscut by streams from the mountain. They are also crosscut by two deep valleys where water level tunnels may be run in on the veins, and in short distances obtain depths varying from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet beneath the surface croppings. No easier, or cheaper, place to develop a mine could possibly be prepared by nature. About seven tons of this coal was taken to the White Pass and Yukon Railway, and tested by them in March, 1901. It was taken out from a depth of about eighteen feet from the surface in mid winter, soaked with surface water and immediately frozen on exposure to the air, thus rendering it impossible to pick out any slate, &c., and in that condition tested on the road. The sample tested gave very fair results, being not so good for steaming purposes as the Comox coal; having a greater percentage of ash and a small amount of slate, it clinkered up more than Comox coal but was not bad for clinkers.

The following figures, which were obtained from the Mining Recorder, White Horse, give an indication of the amount of mining done in the district. The receipts show a falling off compared to other years, but this is accounted for by the fact that the day has passed when every one in the country took out a free miners license, or in other words speculative mining has become a thing of the past, and parties only take out a license when they have something in sight and not on the off chance of dropping on a find unexpectedly.

Certificates of work	133
" partnership	13
Payments in lieu of assessment	3
Placer claims recorded	9
Free miners licenses	200

OFFICERS.

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, to which he devoted a great deal of attention and brought it into excellent condition.

Inspector Crosthwait since his arrival in the division has performed the duties of Acting Quartermaster.

Inspector Pelletier has charge of all river detachments, and makes frequent tours of inspection.

Inspector McDonell has the detachments on the Dalton Trail in excellent condition. He displayed a great amount of energy and forethought in having his detachments put up a good supply of fish during the season, for dog feed, which will be a great saving to us.

PATROLS.

Two patrols were made between Dalton Trail post and White Horse during the summer, the first one being undertaken with a view of, to some extent, prospecting a trail from Dalton House to White Horse, and the second one taking horses from Dalton Trail post for wintering at White Horse. Nothing of any special interest transpired on these patrols, the description of the country travelled through appears under trails.

Corporal Ackland, accompanied by a constable, made a patrol from Livingston Creek Detachment to Teslin Lake, and on his return made a very interesting report on same, a copy of which is forwarded you with this report, together with his report of the Livingston Creek Detachment.

Besides those above referred to, which were extraordinary patrols, the usual patrols of the district were carried on.

QUARANTINE.

In the month of June, it being reported that a case of small-pox had broken out on the steamer *White Horse* while en route to Dawson, some of the passengers who left this

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boat at Upper LeBarge were taken to White Horse and quarantined. In one week they were released after being thoroughly disinfected by Dr. Cameron, health officer. No cases of small-pox broke out in this district.

An outbreak of scarlet fever occurred in the town of White Horse in the month of September. It was deemed necessary to isolate some families as it appeared to be of a more virulent type than usual. It, however, spread amongst most of the children of the town, but no loss of life occurred.

RAILWAY AND TRANSPORTATION.

With the exception of two days' interruption, the trains operated by the White Pass and Yukon Route, gave us a daily service both ways, between Skagway and White Horse, during the year. By the freight schedule that came into force this spring, a sensible reduction was made in the freight rates between Skagway and White Horse; this has, without doubt, attracted a much larger amount of freight over this route and diverted it from the Lower River. Two freight trains, one leaving Skagway and the other leaving White Horse, daily, were employed during the season of navigation hauling freight, and towards the close a third one was put on. It looked at one time as if this company were going to have a large amount of freight on their hands in the shed here, undelivered at the Dawson end, but by loading up the independent boats they managed to get rid of it all before the river ceased to be navigable.

In the neighbourhood of 21,000 tons of freight were hauled to White Horse, 18,950 of which were taken to Dawson by the boats operated by this company, the balance of 2,050 tons being for White Horse and the Big Salmon District. Nine hundred and fifty tons were put off at Caribou, nearly the whole of which was for Atlin, being transported there by their two steamers on that run, the *Scotia* and *Gleaner*.

The following is a list of the steamers operated by the White Pass and Yukon Route plying on the river this season, showing their carrying capacity and passenger accommodation.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Accommodation	
		Passenger 1st class.	2nd class.
<i>White Horse</i>	250	64	100
<i>Dawson</i>	260	50	100
<i>Selkirk</i>	250	60	100
<i>Sybil</i>	125	63	100
<i>Yukoner</i>	250	60	100
<i>Canadian</i>	225	69	100
<i>Columbian</i>	200	73	100
<i>Victorian</i>	200	29	100
<i>Zealandian</i>	75	16	75
<i>Bailey</i>	75	21	75
<i>Bonanza King</i>	150	10	75
<i>Mary Graff</i>	350	16	50
<i>Joseph Closset</i>	25	None	25
<i>Gleaner</i> (Atlin run).....	125	24	75
<i>Scotia</i> (Atlin run).....	40	8	25

Number of tons of freight carried by the above boats from Dawson to White Horse, 379.

Merchants Transportation Company.

<i>Thistle</i>	100	50	100
<i>Lafrance</i>	100	50	100

Independent steamers.

<i>Wilbur Crimmon</i>	75	25	75
<i>Clifford Sifton</i>	75	25	75
<i>Casca</i>	125	50	100
<i>Prospector</i>	75	15	50
<i>May West</i>	25		

Four hundred and seventeen scows, carrying 1,919 people left White Horse during the season of navigation, with few exceptions all of them being for Dawson. A scow register is kept at the town detachment, White Horse, in which the number of the scow is entered, also names of passengers and short description of same. This entails a lot of work on the town detachment but the value of it cannot be overestimated.

Three thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven people left White Horse by stage lines for Dawson and points in Alaska, 2,566 by steamboat, which with 1,919 by scow, makes a grand total of 8,472 persons who passed through this place for northern points. Four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two people passed through White Horse to the outside. While these figures are not absolutely correct, they are a fair index of the movement of population both ways. The great difference between the incoming people and outgoing I can only account for by the large number in the early spring who passed through bound for Alaskan points, the Kuyokuk, &c.

In the early spring a great tide of 'Mushers' set in, it being estimated that in the months of May and June over 1,500 people walked into the country, being from the Pacific coast cities, attracted no doubt by the rumours prevalent of the large amount of railway development being about to be commenced in the Yukon this last summer. However, towards the latter part of the summer the tide set in the other way, and labour became scarce, it being with difficulty that the steamboats could obtain enough deck hands, besides which there was a good demand for unskilled labour from Atlin.

The people who walked in and out of the country are not included in the figures showing the movement of population, they being based upon the detachment reports from White Pass Summit.

RATIONS AND SUPPLIES.

The provisions supplied during the year have been of good quality. The beef was supplied by Shaw & Co. during the early part of the year, and Burns & Co. during the latter part. It was of good quality, especially that portion supplied by Burns & Co.; the former firm was, from their more limited facilities, not always satisfactory during the summer months.

The coffee on hand has been in store for some years and is of inferior quality.

The corned beef has also been on hand for some years, and a good deal of it is no longer fit for issue.

The flour supplied has been of excellent quality and is much more conveniently put up this year, being in 50-pound sacks, instead of 100 pounds as formerly.

Ham and bacon supplied has also been of good quality; the former has generally been invoiced a few cents cheaper than the bacon, and as it is much more economical to use it might be supplied in a greater proportionate amount than formerly.

Potatoes have lately been purchased locally, and have been cheaper and more satisfactory in every way than the majority of the shipments previously received from Vancouver; the issue of 1-pound per diem is, however, somewhat inadequate since the ration of beans has been discontinued.

The tea on hand is of fairly good quality, but the quantity being somewhat in excess of our immediate requirements, is apt to deteriorate before it can be used.

Very little dog feed has been purchased during the year, about 2½ tons of dry salmon having been put up on the Dalton Trail Detachments besides feeding their dogs all summer; this has materially lightened this item. The dogs in the White Horse district have accounted for the greater part of the old bacon and corned beef which had accumulated on the river detachments, and a considerable quantity of the old butter and hardtack at headquarters. Those old provisions do not, however, make very good dog feed, as they are mostly of a salty nature, and therefore not such as one would feed voluntarily to an animal on which salt has so much the reverse of a salutary effect.

The general stores supplied during the year were mostly received from Vancouver, and have been of good quality. The stock is large and varied enough to meet all our requirements. The shipments received this summer reached us most opportunely

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as regards our detachments and requirements at headquarters, thus enabling us to carry out extensive alterations and renewals, which had become necessary.

The detachments which were likely to remain on the river this winter were supplied with sufficient rations before the close of navigation to carry them through until such time as the trails would be available for freighting. The provisions at Big and Little Salmon were removed to Tantalus by water, and freighted inland for the use of the men of those detachments while employed building new ones, and until such time as further supplies could be forwarded from headquarters over the new government trail.

SCHOOLS.

A handsome frame school house has been erected in the town of White Horse this year, the main building of which is 40 x 50, divided into two class rooms, 24 x 25, a teacher's room and two cloak rooms, with a 17-foot ceiling, with an addition added on 12 x 19, to be used as a woodshed. This school will accommodate 64 pupils. The average number of children attending school in the town for the summer was 40. A principal, and assistant, teacher arrived from the Territories recently to take charge of this school.

TRAILS.

In June, by authority of the Commissioner, Yukon Territory, I started a party composed of three civilians under charge of A. D. McLennan, late assistant superintendent winter mail service W. P. and Y. R., to prospect and locate a trail between White Horse and Dalton House. This party left White Horse on June 17, arriving at Dalton House on July 2, 1902, making the distance, estimated at 130 miles, in eighteen days. Mr. McLennan reported that this route throughout, with the exception of a steep descent on the east side of Arkell lake at the narrows, is feasible for a pack trail.

McLennan and party left Dalton House on July 5, taking a different route, and arrived at White Horse on the 20th. The distance by this route Mr. McLennan estimates at 120 miles. The return route he reported quite feasible for a good pack trail, there being very little soft ground, no steep hills and horse feed plentiful.

As a means of communication with our detachments on the Dalton trail this trail is a necessity, as by it we would have closer connection, and that without going through American territory, as we have to do now, to say nothing of the possibility of good discoveries of valuable minerals which is highly probable to happen at any day in the near future.

In the latter part of July, the different gangs left here on construction of the White Horse-Dawson trail; on the 27th the stretch between here and the Takhini, a distance of twenty-two miles, was completed. This part of the trail runs through a wooded country, and has a good supply of feed and water. There are several steep hills and in some places the ground is rough, and for some time will be bad for wagons to travel over, but when covered with snow makes a good winter trail.

The trail from the Takhini to Tantalus was completed at the latter end of September. This part of the trail runs through a sparsely wooded country, it is comparatively level, being a gradual slope until mile post 44 is reached, when the next four miles have four fairly steep hills 150 to 200 feet in length; this part is known as the summit, where the highest altitude between the Takhini and Montague is attained. There are frequent patches of good feed, and water plentiful. Between the Takhini and Tantalus, the detachments have in some instances to procure their building logs and firewood from long distances.

On July 28, Mr. Thibeau, Territorial Engineer, and party commenced operations at Carmack's, at the Four Mile Hill, south of Carmack's road-house, and worked north towards Hoochiku; a new trail was graded over the hill making the grade easier with a steady gradual slope, width of road averaging about 9 feet, but with no cut-out that would enable one team to pass another, provided they should meet on the grade.

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The new trail strikes the old cut-off trail about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the Montagu detachment following the old trail from that point to 7 miles north of the Carmack road-house, the only alteration being a new grade on the 4 mile hill; from the 7 mile post the new trail branches west, cutting out Miller & Wilson's road-house, also the steep hills which were a bugbear to the freighters, joining the old trail again at the 19 mile post, 3 miles south of MacKay's road-house. This new trail from the 7 to the 19 mile post is a decided improvement on last year's trail following the valley right through with little or no grade. The trail from the 19 mile post runs past MacKay's for a distance of 3 miles, then crosses the Lewes river on the east bank, running east of the Hoochiku detachment about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant.

The new wagon road constructed this season from Mason's Landing to Livingstone Creek is a great help and saving to the inhabitants there, since its completion freight rates between those two points have been reduced more than half. Inspector Horrigan was sent to Livingstone Creek in August to inquire into, and report upon, a complaint of the citizens there regarding the location of the new trail between Livingstone Creek and Mason's Landing. He returned and reported that the trail as located by Mr. Thibeauveau was in the best interests of the whole settlement, the majority of the citizens endorsing Mr. Thibeauveau's action in placing it where it is.

Good trails were made this season to the copper mines, Gafter and Copper King, the hill west of the barracks was graded, and a good number of small bridges put in on the flats leading to those mines.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order and condition, and has all been painted this year. Now that trails are being opened up throughout the district, we should be supplied with two strong double buckboards, and one strong democrat wagon in addition to the one received this year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Hon. J. H. Ross, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, arrived here on July 18, per steamer *Columbian*, from Dawson. On arrival he was suffering from the effects of a paralytic stroke. He was moved from the steamer to the quarters of the officer commanding in barracks. A slow and gradual improvement set in, and on August 20 he was able to proceed to Victoria, B.C., the latest reports therefrom point to a complete recovery.

Mr. J. A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, visited the barracks at White Horse on September 13.

Since the establishment of the new trail to Dawson, the class of road houses being erected along it are of a superior kind, some of them being good two story buildings with all conveniences consistent with the country.

Lake LaBarge opened up on May 22, the first boat arriving from Dawson being the *Bailey*, which arrived at Lower LaBarge on the 23rd, and White Horse on the 24th. The steamers *Thistle* and *Wilbur Crimmon* were the last boats to arrive from Dawson, reaching here on November 3. After the 7th, Lake LaBarge became impassable for steamers, or boats, on account of ice.

One non-commissioned officer and four constables were sent from this division to Regina to join the contingent proceeding to the coronation. They left here on May 7, returning on August 20.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. SNYDER,

Superintendent Commanding 'H' Division

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REPORT OF PATROL MADE BY CORPORAL ACLAND FROM LIVINGSTONE CREEK TO TESLIN LAKE.

LIVINGSTONE CREEK DETACHMENT,
YUKON TERRITORY, October 16, 1902.The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, North-west Mounted Police,
White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of No. 3 subdistrict for the past year.

The immediate district of Livingstone Creek consists of a number of creeks all more or less gold bearing, running into the south fork of the Big Salmon river, all within a radius of 15 miles from the North-west Mounted Police detachment. There are in the district two licensed, and two unlicensed, road-houses, one general store and a police detachment of four men; there are from forty to one hundred inhabitants according to season. The principal industry is placer mining, and the bulk of the population are miners and prospectors.

It is connected with the outside by a wagon road from Livingstone Creek to Mason's Landing on the Hootalinqua river, from which point White Horse can be reached by steamboat. In winter White Horse is reached by an overland trail.

MINING.

Mining operations on the whole have not shown any increase on last year; there have not been any new claims recorded this year and a number of creeks have been practically abandoned. The only improvement is on Livingstone creek, where the Livingstone Syndicate Co. worked all summer with a force of from six to twelve men. Several prospecting parties have been working in the Teslin district but reported poor prospects; two or three outfits of bar diggers were on the Hootalinqua river this year, but quit early as they could not make expenses.

Mr. Cory C. Brayton, of the Great Northern Gold and Platinum Co., spent the summer with a force of four men prospecting the bars on the Hootalinqua River with a drill to ascertain if a dredge would pay. I believe he found the bars carrying gold too limited in extent to pay the expenses of a dredge.

Mr. Aimes, of the Delaware Mining Co., brought in a plant to prospect the Twenties on Livingstone creek. This it is intended to put in active operation next year.

A good deal of prospecting was done last winter in the deep gravel on the upper end of several of the creeks, but no pay was found; several of the smaller operators worked their claims in the fore part of the season for a short time, but soon quit as it did not pay. Some winter prospecting will be done this year, but not as much as last.

It seems to be pretty well proven that gold cannot be mined by small operators at a profit in this district, and it is likely that the properties worth holding will eventually pass into the hands of larger operators, until which time very little improvement can be looked for.

GAME

is fairly plentiful here, grouse being especially so. There are some moose in the vicinity and mountain goat within a few miles. Caribou have always been scarce in this locality.

Ptarmigan are plentiful on the higher benches, geese and ducks do not seem to be as plentiful as last year. Fur bearing animals are rather scarce, though some marten, mink and beaver have been caught. There are both wolves and lynx in the neighbourhood but so far they have caused little or no trouble. Bears are rather numerous but give no trouble. Foxes are rather scarce.

As regards fish, grayling are rather plentiful in the South Fork and its tributary creeks. The Hootalinqua river and Teslin lake appear to be well stocked with all varieties common to Yukon waters.

INDIANS.

There are no Indians who make their headquarters in this immediate district, but it is hunted through by the Indians from Big Salmon and Upper Labarge; these usually hunt in small families and stay on the large waters as long as they are open and go back inland during the winter. They appear to be peaceable, and fairly honest.

TRAILS.

The new wagon road constructed this season from Mason's Landing to Livingstone Creek is a great help and saving to the inhabitants here. Since its completion freight rates between the two points have been reduced from 6c. to 2½c. per lb., and as each man will consume an average of four pounds of provisions per day, and taking the average population here as 60, this makes a saving of \$3,066 per year in provisions alone, and I estimate that at least half as much more will be saved on the freight of tools, machinery, clothing and general supplies, thus making a total saving per year in round figures of \$4,500. This estimate I consider to be well within the mark.

A winter trail to White Horse is urgently needed here, via the head of Lake LaBarge. To construct this trail it would not be necessary to incur much expense as all that is needed is to cut it out, build a few bridges over deep creeks and side grade a few hills. Last winter a trail was roughly laid out over this route and cut by the miners here, but it is a very makeshift one, and goes over much more ground than is necessary. It is expected to get some appropriation to cut this trail, but if not the miners here will likely patch it up for this winter again.

MAIL.

A post office with power to issue money orders is badly needed here. At present no registered letters can be received from White Horse without some person applying with a written order for it there, neither can money be sent out from here with any degree of safety. A petition was sent in over a year ago but up to the present no answer has been received here as to whether it was, or why it was not granted.

A fairly regular mail service has been given this last year by police patrols, during the winter of 1901, 1902, fortnightly, from Upper Labarge, distance fifty miles, and the past summer weekly from Hootalinqua, distance forty miles; in all the members of this detachment for the year ending Sept. 30, 1902, have travelled 3,212 miles on mail patrols alone, by horse, canoe, dog team and on foot, out of a total mileage of 6,262 miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A good deal of discussion took place here last year in regard to a regular steamboat from White Horse to Eureka Landing. Such a service would be a great convenience to the district. The B. Y. N. Co., however, do not seem to be willing to place a boat regularly on this run. If a regular boat were running more perishable goods would be ordered from White Horse. With the present uncertainty, miners do not care to go out to the river on the off chance of the boat coming. Private enterprise here would put a

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boat on the run, only they are afraid that if one were placed on, the B. Y. N. would then put on a boat, with freight rates that would drive the private boat out of the business.

There has been very little crime, and very few disputes in this district this year, and no differences between employers and employees among the miners here. The general tone has been good, nearly all the inhabitants being hard-working, industrious people, and the camp is not rich enough to attract the riff-raff which usually follow mining camps.

The health of the district has been remarkable during the last four years; there has not been a serious case of sickness or a serious accident.

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

ARTHUR E. ACLAND,
Corporal in charge No. 3 Sub-district.

REPORT OF CORPORAL ACLAND OF THE LIVINGSTONE CREEK
DETACHMENT.

LIVINGSTONE CREEK, Oct. 7, 1902.

The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, White Horse.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of special patrol to Lake Teslin.

On September 3, I left this detachment with Reg. No. 3396, Const. Robb, 24 days' rations, and the necessary camp equipment, and proceeded to Eureka Landing with the detachment horses. We stayed there until noon of the 4th repairing canoe and making ready for the trip. We then proceeded up the Hootalinqua river towards Lake Teslin which we reached at noon on the 15th, making eleven days, out of which we laid over three days on account of heavy head winds and wet weather.

We found the Hootalinqua river in good condition for small boats, the poling being good. There are also good shores for lining in a great many places. The water is not swift except for about ten miles immediately below the Boswell river, which will average swifter than any ten miles of the Thirty Mile River. The upper thirty miles is slack water up which a small boat can be rowed at the rate of two miles per hour without difficulty. Teslin City, at the head of Lake Teslin, was reached on the evening of the 18th we encountered several heavy head winds on the way up which forced us to go ashore and wait for quieter weather. Teslin City was found to be utterly deserted neither Indians nor white men being there. We stayed over two days and left on the 21st, going over to the mouth of Jennings river to see what sort of a stream it was. We found it to be at this season of the year a clear stream about 25 yards across, and an average depth of three feet with a speed of about five miles per hour at the mouth. The bars at the mouth are composed of fine gravel and the river evidently drains a large extent of country probably heading somewhere up in the Cassiar Mountains. It runs into Lake Teslin on the right limit, just opposite Indian point, about 12 miles from Teslin city. It had, I believe, some prospecting parties on it in 1899 and 1900, but I never heard of anything being found on it.

Some ten or twelve miles below this river, on Lake Teslin on the same side of the lake, the Kicking Horse River runs in. It is a rather large creek, very swift at the mouth and throws a good volume of water. We left the mouth of the Jennings River at noon of the 21st and arrived at the mouth of the Nisutlin River on the 22nd. We spent a couple of days exploring around the bay of the Nisutlin River and went up the river for about ten miles. We found it to be the largest of all the rivers flowing into the lake and I should estimate it carried about one-third as much water as the Hootalinqua. There is also about two miles of swift water at the mouth and then the water is slack. I should estimate it at about one mile per hour. We could make good time rowing up it in the canoe and it is reported by prospectors to be of the same current, for upwards of 50 miles. We found the banks, as far as we went, to be somewhat low and marshy with large natural hay meadows, often 20 or 30 acres in extent, which I should estimate would yield about one ton to the acre. They would however have to be drained before anything in the way of curing the hay could be done as there is about 6 inches of water standing over them. Most of them could be drained very easily into the river as they are about four or five feet higher than the river at low water, there being a fringe of timber along the banks which serves to dam back the inside water.

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The general course of this river seems to be down a wide valley running parallel to Lake Teslin and the Hootalinqua River.

We left our camp on the Nisutlin River on the 25th, and reached Euraka Landing on the 29th, having laid over two days at the foot of the lake, and reached this Detachment on the 30th.

MINING AND PROSPECTING.

Very little mining has been done in the district covered by this patrol. Two men worked last season and this on Bear Creek, a tributary of Boswell River, but have abandoned the work as unprofitable. Some two or three parties of men were working the bars of the Hootalinqua River this year, but all had quit except one outfit, who were working when we went up. They reported poor returns.

Brewer Creek, a tributary of Nisutlin River, was prospected by a party of five men this season who spent the most of the summer on it. They stated they followed it for upwards of 75 miles, and tried almost every creek on it, but found nothing worth staying for, colours almost everywhere but no gold in paying quantities. There are several parties up the Nisutlin who intend to remain there this winter, about eleven men all told.

Mr. Cory C. Brayton, representing the Great Northern Gold and Platinum Co., who have a dredging concession for thirty miles on the Hootalinqua River, has spent the summer prospecting the bars on this concession with a drill. He has sunk holes from 30 to 50 feet deep, and found the coarse gravel on top to be very limited in depth and the bed of the river to consist of a very fine blue clay or silt, in which there was little or no trace of gold, this strata having evidently been deposited in still water.

INDIANS.

A large band of Indians, about 100 of the Taku tribe, have gone to their winter quarters in a stretch of country about sixty miles due east of the Nisutlin Bay, where they have wintered for several years. Another band of Indians, belonging to Big Salmon and Hootalinqua, were hunting and fishing on the upper reaches of the Hootalinqua River. There were no fresh complaints made by white people against Indians to me this trip, but the white men do not trust them. I have warned all the newcomers I met to watch their stuff pretty carefully this coming winter.

GAME.

Water fowl did not appear to be as plentiful this year as last although several very large flocks of ducks and geese were seen, with some snipe. Grouse were scarce along the river banks as they had not yet come down from the hills. One moose was seen swimming the Hootalinqua River, and their tracks were very plentiful along the banks of the Nisutlin River. Three bears were seen, and plenty of beaver signs, but no beaver. No trace of caribou was found.

FISH.

Pike and grayling are very plentiful in the Hootalinqua River, the former being caught by net, and the latter taking the fly. Lake trout were easily caught in Lake Teslin by trolling, some fine specimens being obtained. A fair number of salmon were seen, but these fish were not fit to eat so far from salt water but they make good dog feed.

INHABITANTS.

There are about 20 men as far as I could learn in the Teslin Lake District, about 14 of whom will stay the winter. The Indians I should estimate at about 150—100 of whom will winter there. All the white men are engaged in hunting and trapping.

LIQUOR.

It is pretty certain that quite a quantity of liquor is brought over from Atlin by the Taku Indians during the winter, which I think they consume themselves. Last year a large band of Indians from Hootalinqua and Big Salmon went in that country to hunt and trap and, after staying for several months, turned up in the spring with one marten skin. I think it likely that they traded their fur to the Taku tribe, receiving whiskey as payment, which was drunk on the spot as they had none with them when they came down the river, or any articles which they could have received in payment. Very close supervision will be needed to prevent these Taku Indians from procuring liquor as they are of the coast tribe, speak good English, are fairly intelligent and have acquired a taste for it and, if prevented from obtaining it in Atlin, would be apt to bring it from Juneau. I understand there is to be a 'potlatch' next June at Indian Point on Lake Teslin and it is altogether likely there will be considerable liquor brought in for it.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I do not think there are likely to be many people go into the Teslin District next year unless something is struck there this winter, as the prospecting so far has produced nothing and the bar diggers are discouraged.

Steamboats can only go up the Hootalinqua in high water, as on our way down we found four places where there was not more than 15 inches of water and the current was very swift. In high water, however, they could get up the Nisutlin as far as the slack water goes.

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

ARTHUR E. ACLAND,
Corpl, in charge of Detachment.

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APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR W. H. ROUTLEDGE.

DAWSON, Y.T., December 1, 1902.

The Assistant Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR—I have the honour to submit the attached as the annual report of 'B' Division for the year ended November 30, 1902.

I assumed command of 'B' Division on June 24, relieving Inspector Starnes who had been transferred to the North-west Territories. I handed over the command of the division to Superintendent Cuthbert on October 7.

ARMS.

Practically no change has been made in the arms in 'B' Division during the past year, as we are still using the 1876 model of Winchester carbine and the old pattern Enfield revolver.

The Lee-Metford carbines, of which we have a few, are distributed between the Town Station, and the creek detachments.

In September, twenty-one (21) latest pattern Smith & Wesson revolvers were received and have already proved a much needed acquisition for the division for patrol purposes.

One of the 7 pr. brass guns, taken over from the Yukon Field Force on their departure from the Yukon in 1900, and used by us in firing the noonday gun, and for saluting purposes, exploded in December last, the explosion being due to climatic influences, it being excessively cold at the time. Very fortunately no one was injured.

The Maxim gun is in good order and repair. A gun carriage was received during the past season for this gun, and will be a great acquisition in case of trouble.

Arm inspection is held in the post every Monday afternoon by the orderly officer; the arms at the various detachments are inspected weekly by the non-commissioned officers, or constables, in charge; they are also inspected at irregular intervals by the inspecting officers.

With the advent of the twenty-four hour electric light service, the noonday gun will again be fired by electricity.

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, SUICIDES.

I regret to report that there has been a large increase in fatalities over any previous year. A large majority of the accidents and deaths occurred in the mines and, in some cases, were purely of an accidental nature, but, it must be added, a little forethought and care might have prevented several.

The mining inspectors on the various creeks have now more power than formerly given them under Yukon Ordinance, and this will, I am sure, result in fewer fatalities.

The following is a list of accidents as they occurred each month during the year.

DECEMBER, 1901.

On the 9th a man named Harry M. Fowle, an American, employed by Thomas Chisholm the proprietor of the Aurora saloon, attempted to commit suicide in the Empire

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Hotel, by taking chloral. The proprietor of the hotel in passing the room heard groans and on going in, found Fowle in great agony. Const. Lutes of the Town Station took charge of the room, and Dr. Thompson was called in to attend the man, and as soon as his condition permitted, Fowle was brought to the guard room. It seems that the cause of his rash act was a shortage in his accounts. He was committed for trial at the following sitting of the Territorial Court, when he was dismissed with a warning, and advised to leave the country, which he did.

On the 15th word was received from Grand Forks that a cave-in had occurred on the McGaw & Andrews claim on Cheechako Hill, burying a man named Charles Nelson. Efforts were made at once to recover the body, but, on account of the large amount of earth, it was not recovered until about 6.30 p.m. on the 16th. Inspector McDonell at once left for the scene of the accident and on the 17th held an inquest on the body, the jury returning the following verdict, 'deceased came to his death by trying to secure a rolling cap in a drift on McGaw & Andrews claim, on Cheechako Hill, thereby causing a cave-in.' His effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 16th a man named James Slater committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. Inspt. Wroughton held an inquest on the body on the 17th, the jury returning the following verdict, 'that deceased came to his death by a bullet from a pistol by his own hand, caused while suffering from stomach trouble'. His effects were handed over to the public administrator. It was subsequently ascertained that the name of Slater was an alias, his real name being 'Harding'.

On the 16th a telegram was received from Constable Smith of the Ogilvie detachment that a man named William Gauthier had died at the Log Cabin roadhouse, about nine miles below Ogilvie, from hemorrhage of the lungs. Dr. Thompson at once left for Ogilvie to investigate the matter and, on the 18th held an inquest on the body, the jury returning a verdict of 'death from lung trouble'. His effects were handed over to the public administrator.

On the 31st a man named Antone Spiten was found at the Brunswick hotel, lying on the floor in the bar-room, suffering, and unable to stand. Dr. Macarthur was called at once and the man taken to the Good Samaritan hospital where he died on January 4, from heart failure. His effects were taken charge of by the public administrator.

JANUARY, 1902.

On the 20th Corpl. Ryan of the Hunker detachment, telephoned that a man named Charles Eaton, working on No. 68 below Discovery Hunker, had been hit on the head by a run-away bucket on the 19th about 2 p.m. Dr. Clendennan attended the unfortunate man who died on the 20th from concussion of the brain. I left at once for Hunker and held an investigation and decided that an inquest would not be necessary. His effects were turned over to the public administrator.

On the 23rd it was reported that Thomas Middleton, of the Gold Commissioner's office, had been missing since noon of Tuesday the 21st. A diligent search was at once instituted, and he was traced to the Cliff roadhouse on the Hunker trail, but from that point all trace was lost. On Saturday evening about 8 p.m. he turned up in his rooms again, as mysteriously as he had disappeared, and declared he was unable to remember where he had been, that his mind from Tuesday noon until that time was a complete blank. During his absence, his books were gone through and a shortage discovered. On Sunday morning Middleton, with two or three of the chief clerks of the Gold Commissioner's office and the Gold Commissioner met at the office, and when passing into the building he handed his fur coat to one of his companions and excused himself saying he wished to go to the latrine. As he was gone longer than was thought necessary, one of the employees went to see what caused the delay and on entering the latrine, found Middleton lying on the floor with his throat cut from ear to ear. An inquest was held by Inspt. Wroughton on the 27th, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

On the 29th inst., Reg. No. 3058 Sergt. W. H. Jackson committed suicide in front of the division latrine by shooting himself with a Government revolver. Sergt. Jackson

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had been in charge of the night guard, and those who were on duty with him had not noticed anything particularly wrong during the night. Insp. McDonell held an investigation on the afternoon of the same date, and gave his decision that it was a case of deliberate suicide. No cause could be assigned for Sergt. Jackson committing such a rash act.

FEBRUARY.

On the 21st, an actor named Jack Williams made an attempt to commit suicide by breaking several articles of glass over his head, cutting it in several places, but not seriously. He was arrested, but was dismissed by Magistrate Macauley with a warning. It was quite evident that the act was committed while drunk. A short time after, Williams swore out an information and had himself interdicted.

MARCH.

On the 23rd a telephone message was received from Hunker that a cave-in had occurred on No. 32 below Discovery and that a man named Lon Boismier was completely buried. I immediately left Grand Forks for Hunker where I held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

APRIL.

On the 22nd a very sad accident occurred at Shindler's hardware store on 1st Avenue, Dawson. A man named Clifford C. Whittaker, a miner and hunter, went into the store to price some goods. He asked the clerk, Joseph H. Smith, if No. 22 long cartridges would fit in a certain pistol, in place of No. 22 short. Smith went on to demonstrate how it could be done, and noticing a lot of dust on the pistol barrel, took out his handkerchief to wipe it off. The pistol at the time was 'broken,' but in some unaccountable manner it closed, and in closing went off and shot Whittaker under the nipple, and directly under the right arm pit. Inspector Wroughton, as coroner, was called and an inquest held, the jury returning the following verdict, 'that the deceased, Clifford C. Whittaker, was accidentally shot, and we, the jury, fully exonerate Joseph H. Smith from all blame thereof.' I might add that Mr. Smith was completely prostrated over the affair, and it was with great difficulty that he was able to give his evidence.

MAY.

On the 6th a man named Frank Leblanc fell off the Klondike bridge and was carried under the ice and drowned. The high water had wrecked a part of the bridge (one of the piers) and it was being repaired. For convenience of passengers several planks were stretched across the sleepers and hangers. The river was high at the time and it is supposed that Leblanc either became dizzy, or stumbled. A canoe was sent out and every effort made to rescue the unfortunate man, but to no avail, as he was carried under the ice. The body of Leblanc was subsequently recovered near Forty Mile and arrived here from that place on June 18. Inspector Howard held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of 'accidental drowning.'

On the 11th a man named Charles O. Falk was found dead in a cabin on No. 4 below Discovery on Bonanza. Falk was a Swede and came from St. Louis, Mo. On the following day an inquest was held by myself, and a verdict of 'death from natural causes' returned.

On the 12th, Corporal Cobb telephoned from Gold Run detachment that a man named Ernest Blais had been killed on No. 243 below Lower Discovery on Dominion Creek. I left for the scene of the accident, and on the 14th an inquest was held, the jury finding as follows: 'That the deceased, Ernest Blais, came to his death through an accident

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from the falling of a mass of earth on claim No. 243 below Lower Discovery, Dominion; that he had been warned to keep away from the danger by the foreman, on the Saturday previous to the day of the above accident; that the men were unnecessarily exposed to danger by the acknowledged inexperience of the foreman during the time they were sluicing the dump, and this fact meets with our severe condemnation.'

JUNE.

About 4 a.m. of the 9th inst., a sad accident occurred at the Quarantine Station near Dog Island, about two miles below Dawson, which resulted in the drowning of a dance hall woman named May Connors. It appears that the unfortunate woman with a party of four others were out canoeing, and were returning to Dawson, when nearing the steamer *White Horse* one of the paddles broke and the canoe, striking the cable of the steamer, upset. The result of this accident was the drowning of May Connors. Some little time after the body was found down the river on the American side of the boundary and buried there.

On the 5th, a telephone message was received from Corporal Ryan, of the Hunker detachment, that a woman named Dorcas Kauffmann, who had been working for Frank Kirkpatrick, had attempted suicide. She apparently intended shooting herself through the heart, but in firing deflected the revolver and the bullet only went through the fleshy part of her arm. She was not in a very dangerous condition, and, as near as I could understand the case, had been working for Kirkpatrick all winter. This man had just 'skipped out' leaving a considerable amount of debts behind him, also owing her a large sum for wages. She became despondent, with the result that she made an attempt on her life. The doctor attending her claimed if any action were taken against her it would only aggravate matters, consequently the case has been left in abeyance pending her future behaviour.

On the 16th, Constable Gardiner of Dominion Creek detachment telephoned that a man named Marcelle Gregoire had met with an accident caused by a cave-in on claim No. 244 below Lower Discovery on Dominion Creek and had died from its effects. I left for Dominion, and inquired into the matter and decided that an inquest was unnecessary. His effects were handed over to the public administrator.

JULY.

On the 5th, a telephone message was received from Hunker Creek detachment to the effect that an accident had occurred there that morning by which a man named Murdock McKenzie got tangled up in a cable. It was necessary for a doctor to go from Dawson, the doctor on Gold Bottom being too busy to attend to the injured man. The affair was partly accidental, and partly the fault of McKenzie.

On the 9th, the young son of detective Welsh was accidentally shot in the leg with a 22 revolver by a companion named Harry Hawley. The wound, which was not dangerous, was dressed by Dr. Cassells. The boys were playing and young Hawley pointing it at Welsh fired. He was brought before the officer commanding 'B' division and warned.

On the 15th, a body in an advanced state of decomposition was found in the Yukon river a short distance from Selkirk. Inspector Howard left on the 16th for Selkirk where he viewed the remains and ordered a postmortem examination; this was carried out by Dr. Madore. From the doctor's report it was found that the body had been in the water two or three months. After holding an inquiry, Inspector Howard concluded it was a case of accidental drowning and that an inquest would not be necessary. The body was not identified and was buried at Selkirk.

On the 15th, Constable Cudlip arrived from Indian River detachment and reported finding the body of a man in the river near that Post. Inspector Howard was sent to the scene and after viewing the body, had it brought to Dawson. On arrival here, a

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postmortem examination was held by Dr. MacArthur, who found several bullet wounds, and in consequence an inquest was held. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—That the deceased came to his death by bullet wounds 'at the hands of some person, or persons, unknown'. As the body was in an advanced stage of decomposition, it was interred without delay. It was subsequently ascertained that the murdered man was Leon Bouthillette, of St. Francois, Beauce Co., P.Q. 'For further particulars see under 'Crime'.

On the morning of the 16th, a man named Andrew Clark died very suddenly at Indian River. Inspector Howard, who was there at the time, made a thorough investigation and had the body brought to Dawson. A postmortem examination was held by Dr. MacArthur who reported that the man had died of hemorrhage of the brain. An inquest was therefore unnecessary and the body handed over to his friends for burial.

On the 30th, Constable Weir of the Hunker detachment, telephoned that a man named Anesene Larsen had been badly injured by falling rock on bench claim No. 32 below Discovery, left limit, Hunker. A doctor attended Larsen who quickly recovered.

AUGUST

On July 31, a telegram was received from Constable Graham, of the Ogilvie detachment, reporting the finding of a body on a 'sweeper' above that place. He was instructed to take charge of it, and Inspector Jarvis was directed to proceed there and investigate. It was brought to Dawson and a postmortem held by Assistant Surgeons Thompson and Madore. An inquest was held by Inspector Jarvis and the jury returned the following verdict, 'that the deceased came to his death by violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown'. Subsequently it was found that the dead man was undoubtedly Guy Beaudoin, one of the companions of the murdered man Bouthillette. (See further under crime.)

On the 5th, Corporal Dyre of the Dominion Creek detachment, telephoned that a man named John Terkelson had been killed in a shaft on claim No. 14 below Upper Discovery Dominion Creek. Inspector Howard left for the scene of the accident, and held an inquest, the jury returning the following verdict, 'that the deceased came to his death by being struck on the back of the head by a piece of falling earth, thereby causing the deceased's head to come in contact with an iron pump with sufficient force to cause death; we consider the shaft in a dangerous condition and recommend that work be at once stopped in that particular shaft until such time as a practical mining man shall consider it safe'. Mr. Grant, the Inspector of Mines, was present, and saw that the shaft was put in proper shape before work was allowed to be resumed.

On the 5th, a man named John Pommery dropped dead on Dominion Creek. As Inspector Howard was there, he held an investigation and from the doctor's report it was found that death was caused by heart failure. An inquest was not considered necessary.

On the 11th, a telephone message was received from Corporal Ryan, from No. 69 below on Hunker, that Constable Purvis and his off-man Constable McLean, with four-horse team, had met with an accident at that point. The accident was caused by the hind axle breaking, throwing the load, men and horses down a steep cut bank. Constable McLean was badly shaken up but received no serious injuries. Constable Purvis was slightly injured. One of the horses was rather severely cut, but was soon able to be put to work again.

On the 20th, Sergt. Holmes telephoned from the Grand Forks detachment, that a man named Joseph Hunter had been killed on claim No. 23 above Discovery on Bonanza; he had apparently been oiling machinery and got caught in the belting. Inspector Howard held an investigation and found death to have been accidental, and an inquest unnecessary.

On the 27th, a telegram was received from Stewart River detachment that a man named R. L. Miller, a passenger on the steamer *Clifford Sifton*, had fallen overboard and was drowned. The man was sleeping in a chair on the hurricane deck at the time

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of the accident, and carried the chair with him in falling. The body has not been recovered, although every effort was made.

SEPTEMBER.

On the 3rd, a telegram was received from Sergt. Beyts of Forty Mile detachment, that a man named Isaac Simmons had been drowned in the Forty Mile canyon. He and his partner had been 'lining' a boat filled with freight and supplies destined for Steele Creek and Chicken Creek districts. They were lining the boat through the canyon when it suddenly struck a rock and began to fill. Simmons jumped into it to take out as much freight as possible when the boat upset, and on account of the rapid current he was unable to get ashore. The body was not recovered until October 10. It was brought to Dawson at the expense of the Jewish community. Inspector Wroughton held an investigation and decided that death was accidental.

On the 14th, an accident occurred on King Solomons Hill, opposite No. 30 below on Bonanza, whereby two men named Robert Haddock and Daniel McKenzie, owners of the claim, were instantly killed, and one of their employees named Frank Mills dangerously injured. The men stepped into the cage to go down the shaft when they heard something snap; they immediately got out to see if anything was wrong, but beyond a stick being placed across the shaft under the cage from corner to corner nothing was done, and the three men stepped into the cage again. They no sooner did so, than, the cage broke, and the three men fell to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of some 114 feet. Under the circumstances Inspector Howard considered an inquest necessary, which was held the following day. The verdict of the jury was 'that the deceased came to their death by being killed on claim known as the Heacock and Bryden claim on Bonanza on September 14, 1902, and that the accident was unavoidable; that the mechanical construction of the cage was rather of a frail nature, and that had it been properly ironed, it would have been much safer.'

On the morning of the 28th, a man named Henry Grater died very suddenly in the Del Monte Club rooms. Inspector Wroughton held an inquiry, and, from the doctor's report on the autopsy, found that death had been caused by 'fatty degeneration of the heart.' An inquest was not considered necessary.

OCTOBER.

On the 2nd, about 9.30 a.m., a telephone message was received from Potter's store, across the Klondike river, that a man employed by the Klondike Mill Company named William McNamara had been killed by a falling log. McNamara was endeavouring to straighten a log so that it would go down the chute when the accident occurred. The log obtained such a momentum that it struck McNamara and rolled over him. An inquest was held by Inspector Wroughton, the jury returning a verdict of 'accidental death.'

On the 2nd, a telegram was received from Sergt. Beyts, of the Forty Mile detachment, reporting that a man named Fred Allen, of Dawson, had been drowned in the Forty Mile river. The man was 'lining' a boat up the river when the rope became tangled around his legs, drawing him into the water. His companions were unable to rescue him. Search parties worked with grappling irons for several days, but Allen's body was not recovered.

On the 21st, a telephone message was received from No. 36 above Discovery on Sulphur Creek, reporting that a man named Herbert Grant, had been suffocated on claim No. 6, left fork of Green Gulch. He was in the shaft taking out a wood fire and had asked his partner to hoist him out; while being hauled to the surface, he fell back, and it was some time before his partner could get assistance. An inquest was held by Inspt. Jarvis and the jury returned a verdict of 'death from suffocation, purely accidental.'

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On the 22nd Sergt. Beyts of the Selkirk detachment telegraphed that a man named John Tully, late steward on the steamer *Lafrance*, had died at the Dominion Hotel and that he had no friends. Sergt. Beyts was instructed to have the body buried and to forward his effects to Dawson.

NOVEMBER.

In last year's report, mention was made of a missing man named John Mode, who was lost in the German Creek district on November 9, 1901. Several parties were sent out to endeavour to discover traces of him, but were compelled to return without success. About November 5, 1902, an Indian reported seeing the body of a white man in that district and it was thought it might be that of Mode, and in consequence Corpl. Piper and Const. Strong with the Indian left to make another endeavour to find the missing man. This time the party were successful and on the 14th returned to Dawson with the remains. On the same date Inspt. Wroughton held an inquiry, but owing to the absence of the principal witness, Dirmid Rankin, who had been a partner of the deceased, and had accompanied Mode on his last trip, the inquiry was indefinitely postponed. Fortunately Rankin was found late the same day and on the 15th the inquiry was continued. Inspt. Wroughton found that Mode came to his death through exposure and starvation and added further, that although there had been no criminal negligence on the part of Rankin, still he had been guilty of a certain amount of carelessness and thoughtlessness. An inquest was not considered necessary. His effects were handed over to the public administrator.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Under this heading it must be conceded that our men are often employed performing work which, under ordinary circumstances, would be done by other departments.

CROWN TIMBER AND LAND DEPARTMENT.

A great deal of work has been performed for this department during the past year. The members of the river detachments accompany the timber inspectors on their official trips collecting stumpage, and Crown dues, from the various wood-choppers and road-house keepers along the river. The Creek detachments have also performed work for this department, in some cases acting as sub-agents. In many instances the timber inspectors, when on their trips, stop at our detachments.

CUSTOMS.

During the past summer, the personnel of the Customs Department at Dawson was almost entirely changed, Mr. D. W. Davis, the collector, resigning his position, which was filled temporarily by Mr. E. S. Busby, late collector at Skagway.

There are only two ports of entry in this district, Dawson and Forty Mile. Forty Mile being the first port of entry for boats and freighters coming up from the Lower River, Steele Creek and the American Forty Mile district. The non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachments at that point performs the duties of collector; these are quite onerous from the fact that he has to inspect all boats coming up river, which in most cases are heavily laden with freight for Dawson.

The assistance we render the Customs department at Dawson is principally confined to preventing any freight being taken off the boats until the arrival of one of the customs officers.

BANKS.

We still continue to furnish guards nightly to the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Bank of British North America; these guards are on duty from 7 p.m. until reveille.

In the case of the Bank of British North America, their mess room and quarters are directly over the bank, and at all hours during the night some one or two members of the staff are at home. In addition to this, their messenger always sleeps in the bank. The Bank of Commerce mess room and quarters are now separate from the bank, but they have, in addition to the guard supplied by us, a messenger and porter in the bank during the night.

In connection with this guard, I would draw your attention to the fact that almost every night, at both banks, some of the clerks are working long after hours and are in the habit of running in and out of the bank at will; this condition of affairs might, it is quite obvious, lead to disastrous results, as our men cannot be expected to be acquainted with each, and every, member of the staff of both banks, and it might be an easy matter for some clever crook, should he obtain this information, to pass himself off as a member of the staff and cause great trouble.

I trust it will soon be possible to discontinue these duties, as the necessity is more imaginary than real. At both banks, beds are provided for the guards who may sleep the entire night if they feel so disposed.

TELEGRAPH.

Very little assistance was required for this branch of the government service during the past year, but whenever requisitioned for, our men assisted in every possible way. Several trips were made by canoe and dog team, and in one or two instances with snowshoes, accompanying the linemen when repairing the line and clearing away fallen timber.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

An enormous amount of work has been performed for the above department during the past year. From December 1, 1901, until April 30, 1902, our creek detachments were busy supervising the collection of royalty; after that date the old system of the collection of royalty was done away with, and an export tax of 2½ per cent on all gold dust was inaugurated. The men on Town Station and Forty Mile detachments were instructed to search all baggage and freight for contraband gold dust, and to examine all certificates issued by the Comptroller of the Yukon Territory.

This system entails more work for our men; in many cases four or five boats would be docked at the same time, requiring a man for each boat and sometimes taking as many as eight or ten men for this duty.

It can be understood the position this work placed us in, for during the early part of the season we were very shorthanded, and it was difficult to satisfy all demands owing to the necessity of having so many men on 'dock guard.' While we found we could in great measure prevent the evasion of the export tax, in so far as steamers were concerned, yet the dock system had no effect on men leaving for the lower river in small boats; it was, therefore, found necessary to establish a 'detection camp' at old Fort Reliance, and also one about five miles below Forty Mile, each camp being composed of two men. These men were on duty day and night, and every small boat passing their camp was rigidly searched.

For all gold dust sent out of the country under this system, the Comptroller issued either a free, or a royalty certificate, each certificate being numbered consecutively. At 5 o'clock each evening the Comptroller furnished duplicated lists of the certificates issued during the day, one copy of which was forwarded to the Town Station, and the other kept on file in the division office. The gold dust, after being weighed and the necessary certificates issued, was then sealed, either in sacks or boxes, with the

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comptroller's seal, copies of which were on file with us and at the various detachments through which the certificates were to pass.

In addition to the foregoing duties, summonses were frequently served by the Creek detachments, for the Gold Commissioner's Court; stakes on disputed ground taken up by order of the court and brought to Dawson, and in many cases members of detachments were summoned to town as witnesses in mining disputes.

PUBLIC WORKS.

On account of the many gangs of men employed on the government trails during the summer, it was necessary for our detachments to exercise great care and vigilance at all times, and I am pleased to say that this supervision was performed cheerfully and well, as can be seen by the small number of offences in the various districts through which the new trails were being built.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Under this heading an enormous amount of work has been performed by all ranks.

During the absence on leave of the police magistrate, Insp. Wroughton very ably fulfilled the arduous duties devolving on the magistrate.

The magisterial duties on the various creeks were performed by our officers as occasion demanded.

Court orderlies were furnished to each of the three judges, three men being thus constantly employed.

An orderly was furnished the Police Court; his duties consisting of preserving order, calling cases in court and in serving writs, summonses, executions, &c., within Dawson limits.

I might incidentally mention that each of our Creek detachments is compelled to keep one of their number constantly employed serving papers for the Territorial and Police Courts, and the sheriff's office. It is almost impossible to conceive the number of papers required to be served at all times. In addition to this work, the Creek detachments act as bailiffs for the sheriff.

The detachment at Forty Mile was successful in several instances in apprehending escaping men who had been capiased, and also men who were wanted here for crime.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assistance was rendered the tax collector in cases against delinquent tax payers. A few seizures were made and the amount of taxes realized.

Assistance was rendered to the mail service when, and where, required.

Assistance was rendered to Mr. Hugh McKinnon, the Chief Preventive Officer, in checking liquor, ferreting out information as to possible location of illicit stills, &c.

A great deal of assistance was rendered to the Indian Department, but this is fully gone into under the heading of 'Indians'.

A member of the town station at all times accompanied the fire inspector on his tours of inspection throughout the city of Dawson.

On June 2, the steamer *White Horse* arrived from White Horse with a suspected case of small-pox on board. The steamer and passengers were placed in quarantine at Dog Island, and three constables placed in charge. The suspected patient was taken to the pest house where the case developed, and the patient rapidly recovered. As several of the passengers had landed at Selkirk, a quarantine camp was established at that point with Constable Moreton in charge. No other cases developed, and after the regulation period of quarantine had elapsed, the camps were broken up.

Assistance was rendered the medical health officer in enforcing the Territorial Health Ordinances, and local by-laws, and in generally improving the sanitary conditions of Dawson.

At each sitting of the Territorial Council, an orderly was provided.

At each sitting of the Dawson City Council an orderly was provided for the purpose of keeping order and preventing a rush of people.

On January 9, the election of a mayor and aldermen for the newly incorporated city of Dawson took place. This required many of our men being put on special duty, one man being on duty at each of the smaller booths, and four at the central.

ROADS, TRAILS, BRIDGES.

Considerable extension in the matter of roads was made by the government during the past season. New roads have been built to, and up Gold Bottom, and Last Chance on Hunker Creek. The Sulphur trail has been extended from No. 36 above, up the right limit of Green Gulch, to connect with the Hunker trail at the summit between that Creek and Dominion. The Sulphur trail was also graded to No. 34 below. Extensions were made in the trails on Lower Dominion and Gold Run.

The trail (brushed out last year) between the mouth of Calder and Eureka, was graded and the necessary bridges, &c., put in.

A wagon road was constructed from Stewart City up Henderson Creek to the mouth of Sixty Pup, a distance of 18 miles.

A new overland trail from Dawson to White Horse, by way of Eureka, for winter travel, was brushed out, and will be of great benefit to the Yukon generally. New detachment quarters at convenient points are now in course of erection on this trail, which will be regularly patrolled. Selkirk was connected with the new winter trail by a short spur. In all, about 300 miles of wagon road was constructed during the past season, which will very materially aid in the development of the district and cause a reduction of freight rates, the latter a most important matter to the miner.

The following is a statement of the roads and trails constructed in the district during the past year:—

Eureka, Calder to Eureka, changed from winter to wagon road, 18 miles.

Henderson, Yukon river to Sixty Pup, 13 miles.

Last Chance, intersection Hunker up Last Chance, 3 miles.

Bear Creek, intersection Hunker up Bear Creek, 3 miles.

Gold Bottom, intersection Hunker up Gold Bottom, 4 miles.

Sulphur, intersection Hunker to 37 above Sulphur, 6 miles.

Dominion, 7 below Lower to 92 below Lower, 6½ miles.

Dominion, 12 Gold Run down Dominion to Sulphur, 3½ miles.

Lovett, intersection Bonanza up Lovett Gulch, 1½ miles.

West Dawson, cable ferry to West Dawson, ¼ mile.

Dawson-White Horse, Dawson to White Horse, 278 miles.

Selkirk, intersection Dawson-White Horse road to Selkirk, 5 miles.

Boucher, intersection Glacier to Boucher, 20 miles.

Lepine, Moosehide to Lepine quartz mines, 17 miles.

Clear Creek, 3 miles.

Bridges were also erected over the Indian river and Mayo creek.

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The following is a table of distances from Dawson to White Horse on the new government trail :—

	Miles.	Total.
Dawson to Grand Forks.....	13	13
Grand Forks to Indian River.....	14	27
Indian River to Bishop Creek.....	5	32
Bishop Creek to Montana Creek.....	2	34
Montana Creek to Eureka.....	7	41
Eureka to Wounded Moose.....	9	50
Wounded Moose to Stewart Crossing.....	25	75
Stewart Crossing to Stevens.....	19	94
Stevens to Humes.....	18	112
Humes to Pelley Crossing.....	19	131
Pelly Crossing to Minto.....	24	155
Minto to Mackay's.....	20	175
Mackay's to Carmack's.....	22	197
Carmack's to Montague.....	24	221
Montague to Hootchi.....	21	242
Hootchi to Nordenskiold.....	22	264
Nordenskiold to Little River.....	22	286
Little River to Takheena.....	19	305
Takheena to White Horse.....	22	327

BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND REPAIRS.

A great many necessary improvements and alterations were carried out during the past year in the post, and on several detachments.

A new floor was put in No. 1 barrack room, and the walls of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 barrack rooms sheeted with matched lumber and painted; the division mess room was papered and the kitchen painted.

The stable has been block-paved, a much needed improvement.

New artizan shops, 67 x 20 have been erected; the logs for this building being cut by our own men on Moosehide creek and hauled by our own teams. The building is roomy and admirably answers our purposes. The upstairs portion is used as a quartermaster's store.

The interior of 'B' Division offices has been entirely remodelled, sheeted, painted and papered, and is now comfortable. These offices have been in use since 1898, and at the outset were of a very primitive character.

The insane asylum building was turned round and moved back to the barrack yard line; additional windows put in and the exterior painted, thus making the building, both inside and out, more cheerful for the patients.

A new addition 21 x 24 was added to the hospital as an operating room, private ward and hospital steward's room.

The unsightly lean-to buildings at the rear of No. 2 barrack block, formerly used as a paint shop, tailor shop, carpenter shop and blacksmith shop, have been removed and their former site graded up. Windows have been put in the rear of this barrack building, making the rooms much more cheerful and healthy.

The interior of the Assistant Commissioner's offices has been entirely renovated, the old telephone walls removed, and more privacy established.

The scraping of the bark from all the barrack buildings, pointing them with lime, colouring and painting them, has been a decided change for the better in the general appearance of the post. Cellars have been dug under the Assistant Commissioner's quarters, and hospital for furnaces, which have lately been installed, and it is expected that considerable saving in the consumption of wood will result.

New quarters were erected on the north-east side of the barrack inclosure for Supt. Cuthbert. These quarters are two stories in height, frame, with kitchen attached. A cellar was also dug and a furnace installed.

The ceiling of the guard room was whitewashed, and it is hoped before long to have the walls painted.

The work of levelling and filling in the south end of the barrack square is nearly completed, and the unsightly depression no longer exists.

The present mud roof on the married officers' quarters is to be replaced by a shingled roof.

A bath house is badly needed for the use of the men, also a recreation building, the present room used as a recreation room being very small and unsuited for the purpose.

Next spring the stables, and transport shed, will require extensive alterations. The roof of the former is a mud one, and not at all in keeping with the other buildings. It will be necessary to raise the walls two logs, and add a shingled roof with proper ventilation.

The floor of the north-east corner of the guard room will require to be 'jacked' up and new supports put in.

The roof of the sergeants' mess should be replaced by a shingled one.

The quarters of Asst. Surgeon Thompson, and Inspt. Wroughton, were painted outside, adding much to their appearance.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

During the summer of 1901, a set of band instruments which had been loaned to the Yukon Field Force, were purchased from the N. A. T. & T. Company with the object of organizing a band. It was thought that this would result in the keeping of men in barracks more than formerly and also enliven the post. During the summer and fall of 1901, the band was anything but a success, for many reasons. The number of fairly good musicians was only four or five, and we were compelled to take on men as beginners, who were looked upon as possible bandsmen, but who, after a couple of weeks' practice, got discouraged and quit. During the winter months, however, some six or seven of the original members of the band kept together and continued practising daily, and early in the spring of this year gave evidence of being something tangible in the way of a nucleus for a good band. Their first attempt at playing in public was for the 24th of May demonstration, and I am pleased to say that they performed in a very creditable manner, being a surprise not only to the police generally but to the public at large. From that date the band has continued to improve, and at present we have one which would be a credit to any post. An excellent outfit of new music and band instruments was received from the outside during the past summer.

The band was greatly augmented by the arrival of Const. G. Winters, from Depot Division, and Const. H. L. Winters, from 'H' Division, the former being an accomplished musician, has assumed the leadership since his arrival. The improvement is very apparent.

Soon after the arrival of Const. G. Winters, the organization of an orchestra out of the better material in the band was successfully carried out, and we have at present a fine orchestra of eight pieces.

During the summer months the band played in the barrack square three evenings a week, and this was greatly appreciated by both police and civilians.

During the winter it is the intention of the orchestra to give a series of concerts in the various messes, which will, I am sure, be appreciated by all ranks.

CRIME.

Dawson, as a mining camp, doubtless offers large inducements to the criminal class. As a rule, however, they very soon find out that conditions are not as they expected.

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Members of the town station, and men from the post in plain clothes, have kept a careful watch on all arrivals and departures, which fact has been of great assistance in obtaining information respecting the movements of this class.

I am glad to state that a great falling off has taken place during the past year in the number of sluice box robberies on the various creeks, only six cases having been reported. In one, the gold dust was recovered, and the thief, Daniel Berger, convicted. In another case the gold dust was recovered and suspicion pointed to employees on the claim, but not enough to warrant an arrest.

Owners of claims have been more careful during the past year and have been fortunate in securing more reliable watchmen. I am of the opinion that the few gold dust robberies have been carried out by employees and not by any organized gang.

In the annual report for 1901, mention was made of the 'hold-up' of the Dominion saloon on November 14, 1901, when some \$1,500 was stolen. Three men named, Mart Tomerlin, Edwin B. Harris and William Brophy, were suspected of the crime; Tomerlin was arrested on suspicion and, to hold Brophy we had him arrested as a vagrant, but the charge against him would not stand and he was dismissed. After some time, and a great deal of work, Tomerlin made a full confession, implicating both Brophy and Harris. It seems that Harris had planned the whole scheme, but was not game enough to put it into execution when the time came, so Tomerlin and Brophy committed the deed. Tomerlin was taken down to the cache and there we found everything as mentioned in his confession. Brophy was by this time nowhere to be found, and we put every available man on the case; Harris was arrested, and on February 20, committed for trial as an accessory before, and after, the fact. On February 27, a telephone message was received from Constable Cudlip, at No. 19, below Discovery on Bonanza Creek (the Stockade Road house) that he had William Brophy a prisoner. A team was ordered and Sergeant Smith and Detective Welsh left for the place of arrest. We had previously received information (incidentally for the reward of \$500) that Brophy would be there on a certain night, and to prepare for this, Constables Cudlip, Egan and McMillan were detailed to be there also. These constables were dressed as miners and a rough looking trio they were. After waiting about the road house for some time, at their various stations, they saw Brophy approach the place, carrying a rifle, which he placed in the porch before entering. As soon as Brophy had gone inside, Constable Egan crept up to the porch, took the rifle, pumped the cartridges out and replaced it again in the porch. They then awaited until Brophy came out. Brophy soon appeared and as he walked out of the porch Const. McMillan made an extraordinary jump, landing on Brophy and bearing him to the ground. A severe struggle then took place between Constables Egan and McMillan and Brophy, Const. Cudlip being engaged in keeping the crowd back; during the scuffle Const. Egan's revolver went off accidentally, making a flesh wound in Brophy's left side. Brophy was securely bound, and on arrival of the team brought to Dawson and placed in the guard room. Great credit is due these three constables for the admirable manner in which they carried out their arduous work. When searched in the guard room, a razor was found in the fold of Brophy's tie. On March 12, he was sentenced by Judge Dugas to imprisonment for life. Harris was sentenced to ten (10) years' imprisonment with hard labour. Tomerlin was allowed to go on account of turning 'King's evidence.' I am pleased to state that the following general Yukon order was issued: 'The Officer commanding Yukon Territory wishes to express his high appreciation of the good work performed by Reg. Nos. 589 Constable Cudlip, 3309 Const. Egan and 3706 Const. McMillan, which resulted in the arrest of Brophy.' I am also pleased to mention that the department, acting on the recommendation of the Assistant Commissioner, granted the sum of \$50 to each of these three constables for their efficient work.

On December 21, 1901, two men named Israel Meyer and Marney Rudnick were arrested on an Island up the Klondike river about three miles, for having in their possession an illicit still, and a quantity of fermented liquor. All articles were seized and destroyed and the men were each fined \$250, and in addition three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and, in default of payment a further additional eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On December 28, 1901, a man named, John Farnham of the California Lodging House, reported that about 12.30 a.m. (Sunday) he went upstairs in the Exchange saloon with a dance hall woman named Lulu Johnston, and bought her some beer and wine, and that she had then borrowed the sum of \$60 from him, saying it would only be until she had cashed in her checks ; that she then went up stairs and did not return. The case was brought up against the proprietor of the Exchange for selling liquor out of hours, but could not be proven against him. The proprietor dismissed all of his employees implicated in this affair as he saw some crooked work had been going on. This is only one of the many cases of a similar nature reported every month, and it is one of the hardest kind in which to obtain a conviction.

On January 7, Constable Carter arrived from Minto with a prisoner named George Gruel, a deserter from the United States army at Eagle City, Alaska, with a very bad record, charged with stealing from road houses. It seems that Gruel was bumming his way out of the country, and returned his thanks for assistance received at the hands of the various roadhouse keepers by stealing almost everything in sight. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On January 25, a man named Robert Kroner was arrested on a charge of assaulting his wife. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

On January 27, a man named Solomon Jeha, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for vagrancy. This man was, later, committed as a lunatic and transferred to the insane asylum at New Westminster.

On January 28, a man named Edward Mortimer, was arrested at Thistle Creek on a charge of stealing gold dust amounting in value to \$1,400. This man is the one who, in the fall of 1901, accused a man named Rogers of confining him in a shaft for some days. Shortly after his arrest, however, Mortimer made a full confession, and on appearing for summary trial was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

On February 24, a man named P. A. Hedlund was sentenced to 2 days' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of a dog.

On March 4, a man named James W. Smith, was arrested on a charge of stealing some dogs. He was found guilty and fined \$55 and costs, or in default of payment, one month's imprisonment with hard labour ; he served his time.

On March 19, a Swede named Isaac Ogren reported that two sporting women named Eva Edminson and Della Hunter had stolen the sum of \$40 from him in the Seattle Hotel. The two women were arrested, and on April 2, Eva Edminson was sentenced by Judge Dugas to two years and half imprisonment with hard labour ; Della Hunter was sentenced on the same date by Judge Dugas to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On March 23, a man named Harry Anderson reported that he had been robbed of \$1,000 in \$100 bills in the Standard dance hall. The case was thoroughly investigated and the dance hall searched, but no trace could be found of the money. It was found, however, that Anderson had been in a room with some of the dance hall women drinking until about 8 a.m. in the morning, and that he had spent something like \$500. Murray Eads, the proprietor of the dance hall, was fined \$100 and costs for selling liquor during prohibited hours.

On March 25, a man named Felix Dupleau was sentenced by Judge Macaulay to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay a fine of \$50, for living off the avails of prostitution. The case was appealed to the higher court, and the prisoner released on \$1,000 bail bonds, which he forfeited, having almost immediately left the country.

On March 27, the steamers *Glenora* and *Mona*, in winter quarters at steamboat slough, opposite Klondike City, were burned, loss about \$50,000. The watchman, a man named James H. McMillan, was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the boats, and on the 28th, after being very closely questioned, made a full confession, giving as his reason for committing such an act that he had sold all the movable articles off the boats and then fired them to cover up his shortages. He also implicated his employer, a prominent business man of Vancouver named Joseph Genelle, whom he claimed had instigated the scheme to get the insurance money, and was to have given

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McMillan \$3,000 to do the job. At the police court, McMillan waived examination. After long and very tedious proceedings at Vancouver, Genelle was eventually brought to Dawson where he stood his trial but was not convicted, and was consequently dismissed. McMillan was then sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 22nd, at Selkirk, a man named H. H. Pitts reported that a man named George Grenier, a farmer residing on the Pelly river, had broken into one of his warehouses and stolen some provisions. Grenier was arrested and sentenced by Judge Craig to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

During the month of April, quite a crusade was waged against the so-called 'cigar store' women, and on the 14th seventeen were in the police court charged with either being inmates of houses of ill-fame, or of keeping houses of ill-fame; all pleaded guilty and were each fined \$50 and costs. Twelve more were up on the 15th; seven on the 16th; eight on the 17th; five on the 18th, and two on the 19th. Each woman was fined \$50 and costs. On the 18th, three women named 'Willie' Wallace (coloured), Josephine Arnold (coloured) and Elizabeth Davis were up on the same charge, but pleaded not guilty and fought the case; they were each convicted, and each sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and also each fined \$50 and costs, and in default of payment to a further imprisonment of two months; they paid their fines.

On April 25, a man named George Dick, an ex-policeman, was arrested on a charge of breaking into a store on Front Street. He was committed for trial and, before a judge and jury, was found 'not guilty.'

On the 28th, two men named A. E. Borden and A. A. Beckwith, who were implicated with William Dombill in the stealing of a quantity of meat and poultry from the Pacific Cold Storage Company, came up for trial in the police court. Both men elected to be tried by the magistrate, who, after hearing the evidence of Dombill, dismissed the case.

On May 1, Dombill, the man just above mentioned, was sentenced by Judge Craig to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for attempted suicide. This man attempted to commit suicide, on account of thefts from the Pacific Cold Storage Company, and had implicated two other men, Borden and Beckwith, who were arrested, but dismissed. Dombill shot himself through the left eye with the result that the eye was completely ruined.

On May 1, a man named Joe Beauregard was sentenced by Magistrate Macaulay to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of a bicycle. The theft was committed last fall, but the machine was not located until a short time before the man was sentenced.

On May 9, a man named Charles Shattuck was arrested on a charge of theft. The case was thoroughly investigated and it was shown that Shattuck was a drug fiend, and that he had made a regular practice of petty stealing all over town. On account of the fact that he was a drug fiend, the magistrate let him off with three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the morning of May 14, a stabbing affair took place on King Solomon's Hill, whereby a man named Ole Olsen stabbed his partner, A. Fisher. It seems that they had just had their first clean-up for the season and were celebrating the occasion with a great deal of merriment and more liquor; Fisher is an old man and Olsen wanted him to have a drink, but the old man refused to drink with him and this immediately caused a scuffle, during which the old man was stabbed. Olsen was committed for trial and at the Territorial court was discharged as not guilty, Fisher evading the questions put to him.

On July 5, a man named H. Hobson, reported that disorderly conduct was allowed in the Brunswick hotel by the proprietor. This hotel is situated in South Dawson, and had been the scene of several brawls, and on July 10, the proprietor, Charles Johnston, was fined \$100 and costs for allowing disorderly conduct on his premises, and it was also recommended that his license be cancelled.

On July 10, in accordance with the new Liquor Ordinance, the dance halls were compelled to close up; this dance hall problem has been a thorn in our side since the earliest

days of Dawson; we could not prohibit them under the law, and yet we were well aware that a greater part of the crime committed in the country was caused, either directly or indirectly, by the dance halls and their quota of women; the women employed in these places were of the very lowest order, but strange to say in many cases they were surprisingly good looking, and this fact would enable them to get the men drunk and then rob them. After robbing the men, if the matter was reported, the women would always have sufficient evidence forthcoming from the human parasites, and hangers on, of the place to swear that the man who had been robbed had been drunk and spent the money. It is quite noticeable that since the dance halls were put out of business, crime has been greatly on the decrease. The closing of these places also had the effect of compelling a large number of the women and their parasites, known here as 'macques' or 'pimps' to leave for the outside.

On the 11th, a man named William R. Brandon, was arrested on a charge of issuing bogus cheques; this man did time not long before for the same offence; he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 25th, a man named John H. Kimball was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for vagrancy, and also for living off the avails of prostitution.

On the 29th, a man named J. P. Goodman reported that the stage had been held up near the mouth of Bear Creek on the Hunker trail. A patrol was at once sent out and met Const. Weir, of the Hunker detachment, with a man named James Kennedy, who had been the 'bad man' in the affair. The stage had been coming along the trail, and Kennedy stepped out from the brush and in the orthodox 'bad man' manner demanded 'hands up,' but instead of doing this, the stage driver whipped up his horses and ran over him. Two men named Goodman and J. Chapman went after him and found that the only weapon he had used in his 'daring hold-up' was a small pocket knife. When they approached Kennedy they were warned to keep way, with dire threats and more bad language. Kennedy stated that he was a partner of Tracey, the Oregon outlaw, and warned them if they came too near he would 'cut their hearts out.' Notwithstanding this, the two men went at him and succeeded in binding him, but not until he had stabbed Chapman in the groin, and Goodman in the breast. The wounds of these men healed very rapidly and the would-be hold-up man was shortly afterwards sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

On August 11, a man named David Coutremarche was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of a nugget.

On the 12th, Frank Grey and A. J. Robertson were charged with stealing provisions from E. J. McCormick, of the Louvre Restaurant. Grey was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and Robertson to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The arrest, commitment, trial, conviction and ultimate hanging of George O'Brien in August, 1901, was thought to have been the culmination of crime in this country, but, as will be seen, the murders committed by O'Brien, pale into insignificance when compared with the murders of Leon Bouthillette, Guy Beaudoin and Alphonse Constantin, by Ed. LaBelle and Victor Fournier. To report this awful case, it will be necessary to for me to commence at the very beginning, so that I may be able to bring out all the points. On July 16, after a postmortem examination and coroner's inquest on the body of a man found near Indian River, and the jury rendering a verdict that deceased came to his death by bullet wounds, at the hands of some person, or persons, unknown, another Yukon mystery sprang into existence. There was no mark of identification on the body of the murdered man, and the only tangible means which could possibly lead to a knowledge of his name was a small key ring containing three keys, and a key ring tag, marked 'Bouthillette, E. Broughton, Beauce, P.Q.' This small, but seemingly insignificant clue, led to the knowledge that Leon Bouthillette had been murdered. Bouthillette was a French Canadian, by trade a carpenter and contractor, and had lived at St. François, Beauce Co., P.Q. A telegram to Theodore Paulin of that place elicited the information that Bouthillette had left Beauce on June 4, en route for the Yukon; that he had written a letter from Vancouver under date of June 11, stating that he was leaving for Dawson that date with two French Canadians named Constantin and Guy

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Beaudoin. The party arrived at White Horse on or about June 15, and left for Dawson in a small double ender boat on the 16th. This party was increased at White Horse by the addition of two men whose names were given as 'Ladoceur' and 'LaForest,' but who in reality were Labelle and Fournier. They were seen at several points along the river, but all trace of them was lost in the vicinity of Stewart River.

The boat used by this party was numbered by the police at White Horse, 3744; boats 3743, 3745 and 3746 arrived in Dawson from White Horse in good time, but boat 3744 was not found for some time; finally it was discovered in Klondike City by Const. Egan and brought to barracks. By this time we had very fair descriptions of the companions of Bouthillette, but on July 31 matters became even more complicated by the receipt of a telegram from Const. Graham of the Ogilvie detachment to the effect that the body of a man had been found by one Forest on a 'sweeper' seven miles above Ogilvie. Const. Graham was at once instructed to have the body taken to Ogilvie, and Inspt. Jarvis and Assistant Surgeon Madore were ordered there from Selkirk. After an examination of the body by Dr. Madore, Inspt. Jarvis sent full details by telegram and stated that the head looked as though it had been blown off by a shot gun. Inspt. Jarvis was then instructed to proceed to Dawson with the body and all possible evidence. On their arrival a postmortem examination was held by Assistant Surgeons Thompson and Madore, and in giving his opinion after the postmortem, Dr. Thompson stated as follows: 'I am of the opinion, from the condition found, that the body was dead before being placed in the water; that the condition of the head would lead me to suppose that death was caused through the injuries received in this locality, but whether the result of external violence, or gunshot, from the condition of the part, I am unable to say. The body has been dead for a month or two.'

An inquest was immediately held, the jury returning the following verdict: 'that the deceased came to his death through violence, at the hands of some person, or persons, unknown.' The description of this body agreed exactly with that of Guy Beaudoin, and we were then practically certain that two of the men who had left White Horse on June 16 had been murdered. Our query now was, 'where are the other three companions?' Search as we would, we could arrive at no tangible theory; we were unable at that time to obtain any evidence that would in any way throw light on the murders; Detective Falconer was sent to the Forty Mile district; Corpl. Piper was sent to the McQuestion district; the Comptroller was communicated with and kept posted as to our movements and actions. We now sent Detective Welsh to White Horse, Skagway, Seattle and Portland, and I must admit that in sending him to these places we did so only as a last resort; we were at our wits end as to what to do next; all the clues were exhausted and followed out to their end with the greatest possible care.

While in Skagway, Welsh found a passenger list showing the names of Bouthillette, Beaudoin and Constantin as coming in on the steamship 'Amur.' During all this time, Constable Burns of the Town Station Squad had been on the case; he was employed in civilian clothes around the various creeks and in Dawson, and in fact everywhere in this locality where French was spoken, and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that it was through Constable Burns' most efficient work that the capture of both Labelle and Fournier was made possible. Constable Burns, being able to speak French thoroughly, was thus enabled to obtain information we could never have obtained otherwise, and I would here like to mention that I strongly recommend that he be promoted in compensation for the magnificent work he did in this case, and the efficient manner in which it was performed. The result of his investigation was that he obtained information to the effect that two men, named Fournier and Labelle, had gone to White Horse early in June under assumed names; these men were seen in White Horse by several people, and a man named Charles B. Mack informed us that he had been at White Horse for about a week and had made arrangements with Labelle, to come down to Dawson with him in a small boat in company with one or two others, but that Labelle kept putting off the day of departure from time to time until the arrival of one of the trains from Skagway, when a party of Frenchmen, arrived and then Labelle informed Mack that they would leave on the following morning for Dawson. That would be on June 17. Mack stated that at about seven o'clock on

that morning he went down to the river and learned that the party had left about 6 a.m., so he was compelled to come down in another boat. He stated that his party passed Labelle and his party camped this side of the Hootalinqua and he later on positively identified Peter, or Victor, Fournier as a companion of Labelle while they were in White Horse. When taken into our store house, Mr. Mack also identified the boat 3744. Const. Burns found Fournier in Dawson, and from August 8 until the 17th we had one man watching his every movement; from the 17th to the 22nd it was considered absolutely necessary for us to have two men following him, as Const. Burns had received information that he was about to attempt to leave the country.

A Mr. Cleveland arrived from White Horse on August 21, and on the 22nd, in company with Const. Burns, went down town to see if he (Cleveland) could recognize Fournier. They went into the Donovan, Hotel on 3rd Avenue, and Cleveland immediately recognized Fournier as one of the men to whom he had sold the boat 3744, which boat he had previously seen at barracks and positively identified. Const. Burns at once arrested Fournier on suspicion of having murdered Bouthillette and Beaudoin. This arrest was, of course, telegraphed to the Comptroller, and to Welsh in Seattle, and in reply Welsh telegraphed as follows: 'Have man here that knew Labelle for ten years; gave me three addresses in Chicago that would catch him; has been arrested there many times; his partner was killed there by detective eight years ago; Peter Fournier was his partner also; I have telegraphed to Police Missoula, Butte and Chicago to arrest him; sent for picture; Joseph Falpe talked to him here three weeks ago; was going east; answer what to do'. In reply to the above telegram, the following was sent: 'Warrant here for arrest Labelle, charge murder; follow and arrest him taking man who knows him; I have information here that he was in Butte City, Montana; about month ago; Joseph Chapeau, 29 East Mercury Street, Butte City, can tell you. Comptroller, Mounted Police, Ottawa, will give you every assistance re extradition; if you go Montana, see Thompson Mining and Investment Company, for brother of Sergeant Smith who will assist you'. At this time it was found necessary to send another man to assist Welsh, one who was personally acquainted with Labelle, so we sent Mr. P. A. Rook, of White Horse, who had sold the latter several articles, including a rifle and some ammunition. We were now getting our information and evidence into something like workable shape; we had two men with whom Labelle had made arrangements, or had at least endeavoured to make arrangements with, to come down river in a small boat, Mack and an old man named Patrick Merriman. The latter had been waiting in White Horse for some time and Labelle was continually asking him to come down with his party (Labelle's); Merriman told Labelle that he could not go down with him as he was waiting for money from Skagway, and when brought to barracks, he identified the boat 3744, making his identification more positive by informing us that he had rigged the steering gear on the boat for a left handed man; later when taken into the guard room, out of a party of six or eight prisoners he immediately recognized Fournier as the companion of Labelle at White Horse.

By this time, Sept. 1, we had the following statements and witnesses ready for the prosecution: Constable Curry from White Horse, who marked boat 3744 and took the names of the party; P. A. Rook, of White Horse, who sold rifle 45-90, ammunition and provisions to Labelle; Alfred Horne, who travelled with Bouthillette from Montreal to White Horse, roomed with him at Vancouver, in room No. 26, at the Gold House, and saw him in a small boat on the evening of June 16, with four other men on the river below White Horse; Alexander Snide, who travelled with Bouthillette and Horne from Montreal to White Horse, and saw Bouthillette in a boat with Fournier and Labelle a few miles below White Horse; Isaac Forbes, who also travelled with Horne, Snide and Bouthillette from Montreal to White Horse, and saw Bouthillette in a small boat with Labelle and Fournier below White Horse; Snide and Forbes both recognized Fournier in the guard room; Mrs. Carrie Nelson, of Selkirk, who knew Labelle well, and stated that he and Fournier, with Constantin, Beaudoin and Bouthillette called at her house or hotel at Selkirk, known as the 'Savoy', and purchased some provisions and had a drink between 9 and 10 a.m. Sunday morning, June 22, she also saw Labelle at Dawson the following Sunday and had a conversation with him; Patrick Merriman, who saw Labelle

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and Fournier at White Horse and intended coming to Dawson with them, but could not get his money from the railroad company in time, he identified both Labelle and Fournier; Edman Proulx, who met Labelle in Dawson after the murders and had a conversation with him, saw him with a \$100 bill and a watch and chain answering the description of Constantin's watch; he further stated that Labelle had said to him that Fournier was a 'blood,' and if he 'Proulx' saw anything 'good' to let them know about it and they would make some 'easy money'; Fourtinet Dube, who knew Labelle well and who had come into the country with him and Fournier, and had rented a cabin to them after the date the murders were supposed to have been committed; Dodson, the second-hand dealer, to whom Labelle sold the murdered men's blankets, three pairs, on June 30 for \$8, and signed the name of 'Louis Chartrand, of Vancouver'; 'Uncle' Hoffman who purchased Bouthillette's watch from Fournier; Cyprien Sicotte, who knew Labelle and Fournier well; they had left their blankets and baggage at his cabin on returning from White Horse after the murders, and also left the 45-90 rifle with him and took a 30-40 rifle when they (Labelle and Fournier) went down river; Daniel A. Johnston, who travelled with Bouthillette, Beaudoin and Constantin on the steamship *Amur* from Vancouver to Skagway and saw Labelle's party tied up at a point in the Thirty Mile River, and also saw the boat 3744 tied up near the bluff at Klondyke City and identified it in possession of the police; E. Labbe, who knew Labelle and Fournier and testified about changing the \$100 bill for them, and also to certain conversations he had had with both men.

About this time we received a telegram from Welsh, dated from Wadsworth, Nevada, stating that he had arrested Labelle and was leaving with him at once for Dawson. The telegram stated that Labelle had told him the murders were committed on an island opposite a high bluff about ten miles below Stewart River. On receipt of this telegram, Corpl. Piper left at once for the supposed scene and with the able assistance of Constable Woodill, of the Stewart River detachment, succeeded in locating the island and later found the exact spot where the murders had been committed; they also found many incriminating articles which were brought to Dawson and used as evidence. We then sent Mr. Goetzman, the Dawson photographer, to what is now called 'Murder Island,' where he took photographs from every vantage point, which views were used as evidence in the trials. Welsh and Rook brought two constables with them from White Horse, and with their prisoner, arrived in Dawson on September 12. On the way to Dawson, Labelle made a partial confession and threw all the blame of the murders on Fournier. The day after the arrival of prisoner Labelle, Fournier, hearing that Labelle had made a confession, and seeing that the jig was up, made a full confession and threw all the blame of the murders on Labelle. I do not think that in all the annals of Canadian criminal history was ever such a cold-blooded, and premeditated, story of murders told as that told by Fournier; he told us how he and Labelle had gone to White Horse for the purpose of getting hold of some men with money and then murdering them while en route to Dawson; how they had met these three unfortunate men (until this time we had not been positive that Constantin had been murdered, and in fact, his body has not yet been found) at White Horse, how they had left for Dawson in the small boat, had camped with them, eaten with them, slept with them, and then, after camping for the night on the island below Stewart River, they had murdered them in cold blood; how they had rifled the bodies of everything of value and received from the three only the small sum of one hundred and forty dollars; how, after they had rifled the bodies, they had tied the hands and feet of the unfortunate men, and weighted them with stones and then thrown them into the Yukon River; how they had tried to burn up all possible evidence of their awful crime; how they came to Dawson, and later went down to the lower river country, and at Eagle city met another French Canadian named Archie Gilbert, who accompanied them further down the river where they murdered him, a few miles this side of Circle city, Alaska. Both Fournier and Labelle were committed for trial.

Labelle's trial commenced on October 27. At 6.30 p.m. of the 31st Mr. Justice Craig finished his charge to the jury; the jury was then allowed one hour for supper, and at 7.30 they again assembled in court and the judge immediately sent them to

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the jury room to consider their verdict. At 8.40 p.m. the jury returned to the court room and the foreman, P. R. Ritchie, asked the judge to explain the law relative to convicting a prisoner on circumstantial evidence; His Lordship read the law as laid down by 'Roscoe,' and then Mr. Young, one of the jurymen, asked the judge to read a passage on the same subject, that had been mentioned by Mr. Hagel, the counsel for the defence, which His Lordship did, and fully explained the law regarding circumstantial evidence. The jury again retired and at 10.30, just three hours after leaving the court room, they returned, and on being asked if they had agreed upon a verdict, the foreman replied 'we find the accused, Ed. Labelle, guilty as charged.' The Crown prosecutor then moved for sentence; Mr. Hagel asked permission of the court to withdraw from the court; His Lordship asked Labelle if he had anything to say and he replied, no. His Lordship's remarks were very brief, merely stating that he did not see how the jury could have arrived at any other verdict. He told Labelle that he would say nothing further about the case, as his own thoughts must be very bitter; he then sentenced him to be hanged on the 10th day of January, 1903.

The trial of Peter, or Victor, Fournier commenced on November 4, and lasted only one day; Judge Craig finished his charge to the jury at 6.53 p.m.; the jury retired at 6.55 p.m. and at 7 p.m. returned to the court room and on being asked if they had agreed upon a verdict, the foreman J. H. Davidson replied, 'we, the jury find the prisoner Victor Fournier guilty of the crime with which he is charged.' The Crown prosecutor then moved for sentence and on His Lordship asking Fournier if he had anything to say, he jumped up in the prisoner's box and replied 'I have this to say, that man Labelle, he killed four men and got all the money; he came back to Dawson and then went out to California and had one grand promenade and then came back here and got arrested and now he is getting me hanged; that is all I want to say, and I thank you for what you have given me. I am bound to take my medicine and I have always been a 'good little man' and I am going to die with it.' His Lordship then sentenced Fournier to be hanged on the 20th day of January, 1903, and on sentence being passed, Fournier replied, 'that ain't too much, that's all right.' Both of these verdicts were universally popular with the community at large, and I have never heard a word from any one that there might be, in any way, a possible doubt as to the guilt of both men. A great deal of credit is due to Sergt. Smith, Corpl. Piper, Constables Burns and Bourke and Detective Welsh for the indefatigable manner in which they worked up these two cases, but as I mentioned before, both arrests and convictions were only made possible by the magnificent manner in which Constable Burns worked on the cases day and night, and I would once more strongly recommend that he receive promotion. As for Constable Bourke, it was entirely through his good work that we found that Archie Gilbault had been murdered near Circle City, and he certainly deserves great credit for the manner in which he performed his task. Detective Welsh performed about as pretty detective work as could be found anywhere, in his tracking Labelle to Wadsworth, Nevada, and when it is considered that he travelled and searched through some six different states, it will be seen that he performed a gigantic work, and made success out of what, at one time, seemed inevitable failure. Welsh would probably never have found Labelle had not Constable Burns obtained evidence from Frenchmen in Dawson, and on the creeks, as to his probable whereabouts, which information was at once telegraphed to the detective. We are all very much pleased as to the outcome of this awful murder case, as it can easily be seen that practically all of the work was very ably performed by our own men independent of the detectives.

On August 6, a man named William Burwash was sentenced to two month's imprisonment with hard labour for vagrancy.

On the 7th, a man named William Burton was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of a gold watch from a restaurant in Klondike City.

On the 11th, a man named John W. Wells was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for indecent exposure.

On the 12th, a man named Daniel Berger was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour for theft of gold dust from sluice boxes on Bonanza Creek.

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On the 31st, a man named Alphonse Duchesneau was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of some tins of sardines. The theft was committed while drunk. This man was afterwards pardoned.

On the 21st, the following telephone message was received from Grand Forks. 'A sluice box robbery occurred on 'Skookum Jim's' claim, Bonanza. About \$1,200 was taken; Bert Schyuler and Al. Smith, who have worked the claim on a lay have not turned up this morning.' Corpl. Piper was put on the case and the following message was received from him, 'sack discovered on hillside right limit opposite No. 1 above Discovery, weight about 200 pounds, gold and sand; fully identified as proceeds of robbery; have taken charge of sack, sealed it and am awaiting further developments; will telephone later.' Shortly after another telephone message was received as follows, 'have found another sack about seventy-five yards above last one; about one hundred pounds sand and gold dust.' We were in a quandary, as it is almost an impossibility to positively identify gold dust; O'Day, one of the lay men threw up his interest in the lay, Schyuler also did the same; Al. Smith was continually hanging around Schyuler; we were morally certain who were in the robbery, but were unable to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. I think we could eventually have obtained the necessary evidence, but some women who were picking berries in the locality where the sacks were found, saw them and of course had to talk about it, thereby letting the perpetrators of the robbery know of our actions.

On the 30th, a man named Dennis Quinn was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for theft.

On the 4th September, a man named Antoine Boulais was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of some jewellery and nuggets from a restaurant in Klondike City. This man was stopped and arrested at Forty Mile.

On the 8th, a squaw named Jennie Cook was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour for being drunk.

On the 17th, all the saloons and hotels were notified in accordance with the amended Liquor Ordinance that the 'percentage' system was to be done away with; this was one of the best pieces of legislation, during the year.

On the 20th, a man named Richard Pickard, who I am sorry to say is an ex-policeman, dismissed the force for stealing and selling government property, was arrested for theft and on the 22nd was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 22nd, a man named John Kane, alias John Thompson, was committed for trial for attempting to commit sodomy. On the 8th October he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 5th October, Inspt. Cosby, Corpl. Egan and Constables Hope, Mallett, Mapley, Taylor, Winters, Laws, D'Amour, Strong and Lindblad left for New Westminster penitentiary with the following convicts transferred from Dawson:—

James Slorah	sentenced to life.
William Brophy	" "
Otto Paul Frank	" 14 years.
Edwin B. Harris	" 10 "
John Sarga	" 7 "
William Moss	" 7 "
Thomas Thornton	" 5 "
James Kennedy	" 5 "
David Collins	" 3 "
Daniel Berger	" 2 "

Constables Strong, Laws, Winters and D'Amour returned from Skagway on the 16th, the balance of the party returning from New Westminster on the 27th. It was reported in Dawson a few days after the party had left that certain friends of Slorah, living at Skagway, intended to take him away from the escort at Skagway by habeas corpus proceedings; this information was wired to Supt. Snyder, and Slorah was in consequence kept over in White Horse for a day, but joined the party later, and no difficulty was experienced.

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On the 9th, the jury in the case against Jennie Mack, a woman of loose character, who was charged with the theft of a sum of money from a man on Hunker, disagreed; a new jury was at once summoned and on the 10th brought in a verdict of guilty, and Judge Craig sentenced her to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. She created quite a scene in the court room after the jury had rendered their verdict, by accusing Constable Woods, since dismissed from the force, of stealing the money in question. As Woods was undergoing police imprisonment at the time, we did nothing, but on the expiration of his sentence, he was arrested on the charge preferred against him by this woman; he was, I am glad to say, immediately dismissed by the magistrate who stated that he would not believe a word that Convict Mack had to say.

On November 8, Smith, the stationer on King street, reported that some one had broken into his warehouse on 5th Avenue and stolen a quantity of cigars. It was evidently done by some person who was quite familiar with the premises. Although no arrest has been made as yet, we have well founded suspicions in this particular case, and I think we will be able to bring the thief to justice shortly.

The following is a list of cases tried in the police court, Dawson, from November 1, 1901, to October 31, 1902:—

	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Total.
Offences against the Person—			
Assault	36	13	49
Assault against peace officer	1		1
Attempted suicide.....	3		3
Criminal libel.....		3	3
Excessive use of liquor.....	7		7
Murder.....			
Offences against Property—			
Arson.....	1	1	2
Burglary.....		1	1
Cruelty to animals.....	2		2
Cattle killing.....		1	1
Forgery.....	2		2
Horse-stealing.....		1	1
Having stolen property.....		3	3
Mischief.....	3		3
Malicious damage.....		1	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1	5	6
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....		2	2
Pointing revolver.....	2		2
Robbery.....	4		4
Theft.....	36	38	74
Offences against Religion and Morals—			
Attempt to commit sodomy.....	1		1
Drunk (Criminal Code).....	86	1	87
Disorderly conduct.....	14	3	17
Disturbing divine service.....	1		1
Gambling.....	11	8	19
Keeping common gaming house.....	1	4	5
Indecent exposure.....	1		1
Information to keep peace.....	2	3	5
Vagrancy.....	54	4	58
Procedure—			
Insanity.....	15	5	20
Administration of Law and Justice—			
Obstructing peace officer.....	3		3
Perjury.....	1	1	2
Offences against Public Order—			
Smuggling.....	2		2
Offences against Masters' and Servants' Act—			
Wage cases.....	155	24	179
Offences against Inland Revenue			
" Indian Act.....	10		10
" Yukon Ordinances.....	10	1	11
" City by-laws.....	28	2	30
" City by-laws.....	251	8	259
Totals.....	745	133	878

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Convictions.....	745
Dismissals.....	133
Awaiting trial.....	7
Grand total.....	<u>885</u>
Awaiting trial, divided as follows:—	
Murder (since convicted and sentenced to be hanged).....	2
Perjury.....	1
Theft.....	3
Insane.....	1
Total.....	<u>7</u>

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to state that the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and constables of this division has been, on an average, excellent. Two non-commissioned officers (corporals) were reduced to the rank and pay of a constable for serious breaches of discipline.

When the conditions of Dawson as a typical mining camp, and the large number of new recruits transferred to this division during the past year, are taken into consideration, I must say that the conduct of the men has been exemplary. To those who have never visited a mining camp such as Dawson, where the population is composed of representatives from almost every country, many of them being women of the 'adventuress' order, it is impossible to conceive the many temptations with which the young man is beset. It was thought that with the suppression of gambling, the greater temptation for young men was taken away, but I am of the opinion that the long winter nights is indirectly the cause of more trouble than anything else: the young man must have some amusement and he generally finds it in some of the variety shows or gets mixed up with some woman of loose character. I think this trouble will cease to a great extent now, as we have a magnificent athletic club building where the young man can find recreation of many kinds.

CANTEN.

The canteen continues in a very prosperous condition and is a great boon to the division, as many articles which are sold at almost cost price, are still charged for in town at prohibitive rates. The stock, which is all obtained from the outside, is necessarily a much larger one than that carried in most canteens in the Territories, as the season during which goods can be brought in profitably is so short. The invoice value of the stock on hand on August 31, was \$13,900. The value of goods purchased during the season was \$6,862; the monthly sales average some \$1,400. A large amount of articles are shipped to the various creek and river detachments during the summer season. Our beer gives good satisfaction and is the means of keeping many of the men in barracks, and also keeps them from drinking the 'hootch' which, I regret to say, is sold over many of the bars in town. The new canteen regulations, as drawn up by Commissioner Perry, are in use with slight modifications to meet the existing conditions of Dawson. The stock, to the extent of \$10,000 is insured, the premium being 4 per cent. A billiard table and piano are kept in good order. A substantial monthly grant is made to the division mess, and contributions made to the band, dances, hockey club, &c., &c., as called for, from the profits. The lack of a reading room apart from the canteen is badly felt, as the room set aside for this purpose is almost filled with the billiard table.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit received during the past season was, on the whole, of fair quality. The issue of moccasins has been practically done away with and in lieu thereof felt boots are now issued, which add greatly to the comfort of those on outside duty. But moccasins are necessary in many instances, and I do not see how we can do entirely without them.

There is room for a good deal of improvement in the pea jackets received lately in this division. In many instances even when worn by careful men, they have ripped, and become torn about the pockets and buttons.

Authority has recently been received for the purchase of fifty coon coats, thirty-five of which have been obtained at a reasonable price, and these, by judicious distribution where most required, will be a great boon, as it is impossible for men to be on duty any length of time outside without fur coats.

Long trousers, such as worn in the North-west Territories, and now an issue, are urgently required in the Yukon; there is not as much mounted work as in the Territories, and the trousers would be so much more serviceable than breeches.

MINING.

On May 1 last, the collection of the 5 per cent royalty on all gold mined over and above the \$5,000 exemption for each claim, was abolished, and an export tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was introduced.

Export certificates in this connection are issued by the Comptroller of the Yukon Territory, copies being forwarded to this office for our information and guidance.

Men were detailed from the post and town station for duty at the wharf by day and night, throughout the season, to prevent any infringement of the tax. Every person leaving Dawson with, or without, baggage was examined. All steamers and small boats leaving Dawson for either up or down river have been searched to prevent any infraction of the law.

Certificates have been examined and daily reports submitted of the numbers of certificates and quantity of gold dust leaving Dawson. A few persons have left without the requisite certificates, but their description and the quantity of dust was promptly wired to White Horse and the matter attended to there.

The output of gold covering a period from December 1, 1901, to October 31, 1902, was as follows:—

5 per cent royalty paid up to May 1 on.....	\$	842,055	55
$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent export tax up to October 31 on.....		11,862,355	84

Total output from December 1, 1901, to October 31, 1902, covering both royalty and export.....		\$12,704,411	39
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The above is computed at \$15 per ounce, but I must say that a greater part of the gold exported would bring at least, at an assay office, \$16 per ounce.

Although the output of gold during the past year has not reached the output for the preceding year, still, on the whole, it has been very satisfactory. The season was a good one for mining, particularly for hillside men, as the water supply was ample, due to the unusually heavy rainfall.

The following creeks are being worked in the Stewart River district:—

Henderson Creek and Tributaries.

Sixty Pup, Left Fork, Henderson, Golden Gate, Moose Horn, Scroggie Creek, Mascot Creek, Right Fork Scroggie, Mariposa Creek, Eleven Pup, McQuillan Pup, Mark Hanna Pup, Willow Creek.

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Thistle Creek and Edith Gulch, a tributary of the Thistle; Ballarat, Black Hills and Big Skookum, a tributary of Black Hills; Independence Creek and Right Fork Independence Creek; Kirkman Creek and Summerfield, a tributary of Donaghue Creek.

The main Henderson Creek and Sixty Pup, the latter a tributary, have been worked to a large extent, and the output for the first year, practically without machinery, is very satisfactory, being in the neighbourhood of \$100,000. There are twelve boilers working and more will undoubtedly follow now that the transportation facilities, in the shape of new trails, have been increased. During the past season some two hundred men were working.

A number of owners are now working their property on Eleven Pup, also a tributary of the Sixty Pup, and they report having found satisfactory prospects in that locality.

The output of all the other creeks in that locality would not amount to more than \$15,000, as very little more than representation work has been done, except on Thistle Creek, where there are about forty men employed, and four boilers in use.

In the Selkirk mining district, a number of men were engaged in prospecting on the Pelly and its tributaries, obtaining very fair results.

The N. A. T. and T. Company have four mineral claims on Williams Creek, which joins the Lewes River about forty-five miles above Selkirk on the left limit, upon which a lot of development work has been done.

At Big Creek, twenty miles above Selkirk, there is a group of mineral claims upon which a little work has been carried out.

A large dredge, owned and operated by Mr. William Ogilvie, late Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, was placed on the Stewart River this fall and will be ready to commence operations on the opening of the coming season.

Bar work to a certain extent was carried out on the Stewart River during the past summer. As is well known, these bars have been worked for a number of years, the old miners taking to them as a last resource to obtain a 'grub stake.' The dust from these bars is very fine. Those worked this past season were: 'Two-cent bar,' 'Poor Man's Friend,' 'Quicksilver bar,' &c.

Much interest is centred in the Upper Stewart country, particularly with respect to Duncan Creek, which is reached by the Stewart River some 210 miles from its mouth. From all reports this creek will turn out to be a good producer in the near future. At this time, to reach this creek, it is necessary to leave the Stewart River at a point known as Duncan, or Gordon, Landing proceeding one and a half miles north to a lake about ten miles long, and about one mile wide, cross this lake and then follow a trail about eight miles across a hilly country (Mayo Lake lies to the right and is about thirty miles long), ferry over the Mayo River and follow a foot trail for two and a half miles which brings one to No. 130 below Discovery on Duncan Creek known as the 'Belleveau claim.'

Duncan Creek is about 30 miles long, and I understand there is no scarcity of water for working purposes. A wagon trail is a necessity on this creek, and will doubtless receive the consideration of the government. Machinery is gradually being taken into the country and the steamer *Prospector* made weekly trips as far as the Landing during the season and did a good business in freighting.

Prospecting was carried out on Mayo Creek, Platinum Creek and Maizie Mae in this district.

Large quantities of improved machinery were imported during the year, a new feature in this respect being the reversible steam hoists for hauling scrapers, capable of carrying from 1½ to 2 yards of dirt. This is found to be cheap and rapid in open cut work and in some cases the dirt is carried by the scraper into the dump boxes.

Electricity was used to an extent on Bonanza for pumping water to the high levels carrying pay dirt, the power being obtained from the Dawson Electric Light Co.

Considerable attention is now paid to the hydraulic method of working, particularly on Hunker and Bonanza. On the former Mr. Johanson, of the Johanson group below Discovery on Hunker, has installed a large pumping plant consisting of three 50 h.p. boilers, and Worthington pump for hydraulic purposes, on the hillsides between No. 6

and No. 11 below Discovery. Mr. Cecil Cole, on No. 9 above Discovery, Last Chance, off Hunker, has about completed the installing of one of the largest pumping plants so far brought into the Yukon. He will commence operations next season.

On Bonanza the Anglo-Klondyke Mining Co., who own bench claims on King Solomon and Monte Christo Hills, used the hydraulic method of working with much success.

In the Forty Mile district the following creeks are being worked, and the approximate output for the year is placed opposite each :—

Miller Creek	\$ 40,000 00
Glacier Creek	40,000 00
Poker Creek	10,000 00
Forest group, river claims	10,000 00
Bar diggings on Forty Mile	10,000 00
Bedrock Creek	8,000 00
Little Gold Creek	6,000 00
Moose Creek	7,000 00
Nodine Creek	5,000 00
Garnet Creek	6,000 00
Boucher Creek	5,000 00

On Miller Creek there are already two steam thawers and I have no doubt more will follow as soon as the winter trails will allow. Boucher Creek is a tributary of the Sixty Mile River and will be, I think, a very fair producer. Miller and Glacier are also new creeks and from reports received, I have no reason to doubt that both will turn out exceedingly well.

Quartz.

Considerable attention has been paid to this subject during the past year, but the development of quartz prospects and properties has been greatly retarded through lack of capital on the part of the owners; the claims in nearly every case are owned by individual working miners, so that as a result the development work simply amounts to what is required by the Crown as annual representation work, which as a rule does little to develop the value of the claim.

The recent establishment of a stamp mill by the government, where mill tests will be made for the claim owners at a nominal cost, will do much to further the interest and development of quartz mining in the territory, so much to be desired.

On the Lone Star group of claims between Victoria Gulch, a tributary of Bonanza, and head of Gay Gulch, a tributary of Eldorado, considerable work was done during the past summer in the way of sinking and cross-cutting. A shaft 70 feet deep was put down with a cross cut of the same length. On the divide between Eldorado and Indian River some work has been done, mainly for representation purposes. One or two shafts about 30 feet deep were put down, almost the entire distance through broken material and slide matter. I understand some very good prospects were found in this locality.

At various places throughout the whole length of Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks (which entire distance is plastered with quartz locations) more or less work has been done, but mostly of a very indifferent nature. In one or two places, tunnels of considerable length have been run into the hillsides, as on left limit of No. 6 below on Bonanza, a few feet above creek level. The owners, some old quartz men, express themselves as well pleased with prospects obtained thus far.

On the Conglomerate group of claims, Indian River, the work done so far has been almost entirely of the 'assessment' character. Recently a large number of these claims have been bonded and 'core' drills are being placed on the ground for the purpose of more thorough prospecting. The deposits of the conglomerate are generally considered to be of the 'blanket' variety.

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With the results obtained thus far from assays and mill tests, and, from the work of the drills now being installed, some good reports should be had from this locality next year.

Opposite No. 74 below, Right Limit, on Hunker, some prospect work has been carried out. Favourable reports have been received from Rock Creek and 12-Mile Creek below Dawson, and I understand considerable prospecting will be done there next season.

Work was also done on the quartz claims on the hill in rear of Dawson, and I believe the prospectors are satisfied with the results obtained.

DISTRIBUTION.

Place.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Specials.	Total.	Dogs.	Horses.
Dawson	1	1	3	1	3	1	5	52	15	82	...	15
Town Station						1	1	12	1	15	...	
Forty Mile						1		2	1	4	2	
Indian River								2	1	3	8	
Ogilvie								2	1	3	15	
Stewart River								2	1	3		1
Half Way								2		2	6	1
Selwyn								2	1	3	7	
Selkirk			1	1		1		4	1	8	9	
Minto								3	1	4	7	
Grand Forks			1			1		4	1	7		2
Dominion						1		2	1	4		2
Hunker							1	3	1	5		1
Sulphur								2	1	3		1
Gold Run							1	2	1	4		1
Eureka					1			3		4	3	3
McQuestion						1		2		3		4
Duncan Landing			1					2	1	4	4	1
Stewart Crossing					1			2		3		
Glacier and Miller								1		1		
On Command.								2	1	3		
Grand total. . . .	1	1	6	2	5	7	8	109	30	169	65	28

DOGS.

During the past year boards were detailed to report upon many of our dogs and as a result some 41 were destroyed. These dogs had all done hard work and were useless for further service. Several fairly good bitches were purchased from the 'dog pound' and distributed among the river detachments with a view to breeding and raising our own dogs in the future, which system, I must say, has proved to be very satisfactory. The pups bred last season have been divided up among the various detachments and will be broken to harness during the coming winter.

During the past summer the greater part of our dogs were held at Dog Island, two miles below Dawson, in charge of ex-constable Marshall, who cares for them very well. Marshall at the same time dried and cured fish for our dog feed supply.

The present strength of our dogs is 65 not including the younger pups.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

As soon as the weather would allow, spring drill was commenced, and lasted as long as the exigencies of the service would allow.

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Many recruits, were transferred from the outside to this division during the past year and we found it necessary to drill them considerably before allowing them to perform any of the more responsible duties which fall to the lot of the average policeman in this country. I might add that they were rapidly brought to a fair state of efficiency.

'Communication drill' for the non-commissioned officers, under the supervision of Inspt. McDonell, was held for about two months, and they are now in a very efficient state.

Owing to the exigencies of the service, we found it impossible to drill with the Maxim gun as much as we would like, but I think this can be remedied during the coming year.

The division was paraded for morning drill at least once a week.

New men were attached to the Town Station as often as possible for training purposes.

DETACHMENTS.

New detachment buildings have been erected at Gold Run, Eureka, Minto, Stewart River and the detachment at Half Way on the Yukon River, was moved to a place known as 'Elwells Island'. The old post was very badly situated, and a very difficult landing for the steamers, in winter it was out of the line of travel.

New posts were established at Duncan Landing on the Stewart River, and at the crossing of the new overland trail on the same river, known as Stewart River Crossing.

This was rendered absolutely necessary in both cases owing to the growing importance of that new district.

The roofs of the detachment buildings at Selkirk were shingled, and the officer's quarters arranged so as to enable them to mess in the post, instead of boarding at a roadhouse, which was very expensive, not to say undesirable.

A shingled roof was put on the buildings at McQuestion on the Stewart River and also new flooring in the barracks and storeroom.

At Forty Mile, the buildings of the detachment have been sheeted throughout and general repairs carried out.

The roof of the Hunker detachment was rebuilt and shingled.

New stables were erected at Grand Forks, Hunker and Gold Run detachments, which will obviate the hitherto large livery stable accounts.

Additional quarters have been added to, and extensive alterations made in, the Town Station, Dawson, making the detachment much more convenient. An addition 23 x 19 was added to the south side of the main building for use as an office and N. C. officers rooms. The main building was converted into a barrack and mess room, and the new addition, mess room, main building and kitchen, sheeted and painted. The roof of the kitchen was also raised and shingled and the roof of the main building was altered and shingled and the whole painted. The lot of 100 feet square, upon which the building stands, was inclosed with a high board fence and the ground cleaned and levelled. This detachment is now in first class condition.

Owing to the undesirable location of the Hootchiku detachment as regards the new government trail, and also from the fact that the first 'H' Division detachment, at Mackays, was so close, it was found advisable to close up this detachment for the time being at least, and the stores and men have now been divided up between Minto and Selkirk detachments.

A new detachment has been opened at Miller Creek, with Constable Bourke in charge. As yet no building has been erected, but arrangements will be made very shortly for the erection of a detachment at that point.

Next year we will require at least three new detachments at the following points, viz.: Glacier Creek, a new mining district which is rapidly coming to the front, and on account of its practical isolation from this part of the country, it will be necessary to have at least two men stationed there. This detachment will also have to look after the Boucher Creek District; at Pelly Crossing, which at present is visited by the Selkirk detachment; frequent patrols to this crossing of the new trail over the Pelly

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River are now made, and it will be necessary to have a detachment erected there next season; another new detachment will have to be erected at some point on new trail between Stewart River Crossing and Pelly Crossing, as the distance between the two points is about 56 miles.

Owing to the fact that Minto detachment, the first of the 'B' Division detachments, coming down the river, is on the opposite side from the new Government trail, it will be necessary to move the buildings at that point across the Yukon. This will be done during the coming summer, and at a very small cost.

The following is a list of the 'B' Division detachments showing their present strength:—

No. 1 sub-district.—Grand Forks (Headquarters) Insp. Routledge in charge, 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 4 constables and 1 special constable.

Hunker, 1 corporal, 3 constables and 1 special.

Dominion, 1 sergeant, 2 constables, 1 special.

Gold Run, 1 corporal, 2 constables, 1 special.

Sulphur, 2 constables and 1 special.

Eureka, 1 staff sergeant, 3 constables.

No. 2 sub-district.—Selkirk (Headquarters) Insp. Howard in charge, 1 inspector, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 sergeant, 3 constables, 1 special.

Minto, 2 constables and 1 special.

Selwyn, 2 constables and 1 special.

Halfway, 2 constables.

Stewart River, 2 constables and 1 special.

Ogilvie, 2 constables and 1 special.

Indian River, 2 constables and 1 special.

No. 3 sub-district.—Duncan Landing (Headquarters) Insp. Jarvis in charge, 1 officer, 2 constables.

Stewart River Crossing, 1 staff sergeant, 2 constables.

McQuestin, 1 sergeant, 2 constables, 1 special.

No. 4 sub-district.—Insp. Cosby in charge.

Glacier and Miller Combined, 1 constable.

Forty Mile, 1 sergeant, 2 constables, 1 special.

DESERTIONS.

I am pleased to be able to report that the number of desertions from this division during the past year was smaller than in previous years, there being only two.

Reg. No. 3834 and Reg. No. 3837 deserted on July 14, 1902, and are I believe, on one of the creeks out of Eagle City, Alaska.

Both men were recruits, one was very dissatisfied with the service and the other simply worthless and is a good riddance.

FIRES, FOREST.

During the past year I am glad to say that the fires under the above heading were fewer than in previous years.

The Moosehide Creek district had a small sized fire during the early part of June, but rain quickly extinguished it; other than the small amount of timber consumed, no damage was done.

One or two small fires were reported from Selkirk and Selwyn on the Yukon River, and also a small fire in the Clear Creek district, but none of these amounted to very much and very quickly burned themselves out.

During July what might have proved a very disastrous fire, occurred on Upper Dominion and Hunker Creeks, and was probably started by some careless miner or pro-

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spector. This fire raged for about three weeks and finally burned itself out. Apart from the quantity of good timber burned, no particular damage was done.

FIRES, GENERAL.

I regret to report that the number of fires under this heading during the past year were much larger in number, and also in point of financial loss, than for last season. Great credit is due to the local Fire Department, and also for the good work of the Fire Inspector, whose duties are of such a nature as to make his position very unenviable; and the fact that there have been no complaints as to his work, speaks volumes for his untiring energy and impartiality.

The following is a list of the more serious fires which took place during the year, with approximate loss:—

Cabin on Harper Street, January.....	\$ 500 00
Seattle Hotel, January.....	800 00
Mrs. Gomez's cabin, February.....	700 00
Mrs. Thompson's cabin, February.....	500 00
Two cabins on Turner Street, February.....	1,200 00
Mrs. Evans's cabin, March.....	300 00
A. Bjermarck's cabin, March.....	1,000 00
Pearl Hall's cabin, March.....	500 00
Steamers Mona and Glenora, (incendiary).....	50,000 00
Fred Elliott cabin, May.....	1,200 00
William Robinson cabin, May.....	400 00
N. A. T. & T. Co. warehouses, Forty Mile, August.....	40,000 00
Smaller fires during the year.....	5,000 00

Approximate total loss for the year \$102,100 00

FIRE PROTECTION.

We are well protected against fire with the following equipment:—

Babcocks.....	24
Fire axes.....	48
Fire pails.....	50
Ladders.....	12

In addition to the above, the central fire hall of the city is only about 150 yards away, the city has lately inaugurated a fire alarm system and one of their boxes is placed directly outside of the barrack gate.

Several fire parades took place during the past year, and in every case the whole Post turned out in a very short time.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Wood is used almost entirely in the post as a means of heating. Last winter we gave a thorough test to the Yukon soft coal, but it was not a success, it being of poor quality and also too expensive, the cost being about \$25 per ton.

The contract for 800 cords of wood required for our use for the year was awarded to Mr. J. H. Davison at \$9 per cord, and that delivered is of excellent quality.

The barracks are now entirely lighted by electricity, and the danger from fire thus reduced to a minimum.

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Contracts have had to be let for wood at the following detachments: Selkirk, Halfway, Stewart, Indian River, Forty Mile, Dominion, Grand Forks, Sulphur, Hunker, Gold Run, Duncan Landing and McQuestion.

FORAGE AND FEED.

The hay and oats were supplied as required by William Barrett and Macaulay Bros., and were of good quality.

GENERAL.

On February 6, the balloting for the first mayor and aldermen for the city of Dawson took place, resulting in the election of Mr. Henry C. Macaulay as Mayor, and Messrs. Norquay, McDonald, Murphy, Vachon and Wilson as aldermen. The election, while a very spirited one, passed off quietly.

Public schools have now been established at Grand Forks, Dominion, Gold Run, Gold Bottom, Bear Creek, No. 30 below Discovery on Bonanza, and two excellent schools in Dawson, and I am pleased to say that are well attended.

The officers, N. C. officers and constables of 'B' Division held their first annual ball on January 27, in No. 1 barrack room. The room was very tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, &c., and everything passed off very well.

The mysterious disappearance of E. C. Jessup, a waiter in the Dawson Club, which was reported in last year's report, was accounted for in a letter from the United States Commissioner at Coldfoot, Alaska, forwarded to us through the United States Marshal at Circle City, to the effect that he had located Jessup on one of the creeks in the Coldfoot district. We are still at a loss to know why this man should have acted in such a mysterious manner, as nothing was known against him. He caused a great amount of trouble to the police in tracing him up.

The disappearance of John Mode, reported in last year's report, is fully gone into under 'accidents, deaths and suicides.'

During March last, quite a controversy took place in the newspapers respecting alleged bad meat being sold in the Dawson meat markets. The medical health officer, Dr. Macarthur, inspected all meat markets in Dawson and condemned quite a quantity as being unfit for human consumption, which was at once destroyed. He was assisted in this work by a member of the town detachment.

An epidemic of measles broke out among the Indians at Selkirk during the past winter, which was successfully attended to by Assistant Surgeon Madore. Measles also broke out in Dawson about the same time, but the cases were soon isolated and checked.

The new chief of the Dawson Fire department, Mr. Lester, took over his duties in April last, and has inaugurated many changes in the service which cannot but be of benefit to the city.

The ice in front of Dawson went out at 8.45 p.m. on May 11.

On May 24, a grand demonstration was held in Dawson, which consisted of athletic sports, races, &c. The division was brigaded with the Dawson Rifles, under command of Assistant Commissioner (then Superintendent) Wood. Both corps made a very creditable appearance.

The sports proved a great success, and the day passed off in a very creditable manner.

On June 2, the steamer *White Horse* arrived from White Horse with a case of suspected small-pox on board. The patient was taken to the pest house and the steamer and all her passengers put into quarantine camp near Dog Island where they remained until the 23rd. The patient recovered and was subsequently discharged and the steamer and passengers released.

Dominion Day in Dawson was very quiet, no sports being held; the majority of the townspeople, however, attended the big celebration at Grand Forks. The police band, then but recently organized, took part in the day's proceedings and were highly

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complimented on their performance. I might add that the band and orchestra is a volunteer organization, and that the members take a very great interest in their work.

The 4th July passed off very quietly. A grand celebration was to have been held, but the heavy rains spoiled the festivities. The children's sports, as arranged, took place on the 12th at the police grounds.

General regret was felt throughout the entire country when the news was received of the illness of the Commissioner of the territory, the Hon. James H. Ross, while en route to White Horse. It is a pleasure to record the fact that at this date he has almost recovered his health. The duties of Acting Commissioner for the territory, during Mr. Ross' illness, were taken over by the Assistant Commissioner of the N.W.M. Police, Yukon Territory, Major Z. T. Wood, and he still continues in the performance of the duties.

On August 9, 'Coronation Day' was celebrated in a very joyous manner by the citizens of Dawson. The division, and Dawson Rifles, attended divine service at St. Paul's Church, and in the afternoon a sports celebration was held on the police drill ground. The day's festivities were generally conceded to be the best ever held in Dawson. In the evening a grand Venetian fete was held on the river in front of Dawson.

The United States transport *Jeff Davis* arrived from St. Michaels on August 13, with Major General Randall, of the United States army and staff, en route for the outside from inspection duty of the U.S. army posts on the Lower River.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. Jas. Smart, arrived in Dawson on August 15. He remained only a short time in Dawson and then left for White Horse where he spent some little time.

During the past summer several American escorts passed through Dawson, and the Yukon Territory, with convicts for O'Neill's Island, and the Oregon State Penitentiaries. They also had several lunatics with them.

HORSES.

Ten horses were received from the North-west Territories during the summer and have proved to be a very serviceable lot.

The present strength of the police horses in the division is 13 saddle and 11 team, a total of 24. In addition to this, we have several horses attached for the winter, belonging to the various government departments.

The following losses occurred during the year :—

Reg. No. 3541 died at Hunker on the December 19, 1901, of 'acute peritonitis.'

Reg. No. 2645 was destroyed on the April 18, 1902, suffering from 'purpura haemorrhagica.'

Reg. No. 101 was accidentally drowned in the Yukon River, opposite the barracks, Dawson, on the June, 2.

Horses are stationed at Grand Forks, Stewart River, Dominion, Hunker, Gold Run, Half Way and Sulphur.

HEALTH.

The health of the division, on an average during the past year, has been excellent. For a full report on this subject I would refer you to the reports attached as appendices from Assistant Surgeons Thompson and Madore.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The division is now well supplied with harness and all is in serviceable condition. The new harness received during the summer is of first class make and material.

An expert saddler was engaged during the summer, and all harness and saddlery in use in the post, and at the detachments, put in through repair.

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The harness on charge throughout the division is as follows :—

Harness, dog	sets	98
“ single, heavy	“	7
“ “ light	“	5
“ wheel, heavy	“	8
“ “ light	“	4
“ lead, light	“	2
“ “ heavy	“	1
“ cart	“	2

Six new saddles were received during the summer, making the number now on hand 15. An additional six saddles should be provided, in view of the increase in mounted patrolling, which will result in connection with the new overland trail.

INDIANS.

The Indians, on an average, in this country are a very shifty lot, living almost entirely on what they can beg and by hunting and fishing.

During the summer months some of the younger Indians from Forty Mile and Moosehide are employed as deck hands on the lower river boats, but this has not proved much of a success; however they cause us little trouble.

There is a small camp of Tagish Indians at Hootchiku; they are law abiding. The Selkirk Indians, other than being excessively dirty and exhibiting fondness for liquor, behave very well.

Last winter and spring an epidemic of measles spread through this tribe and carried off several; the disease was greatly augmented by their filth and want of proper looking after. We rendered every possible assistance in the way of medical attendance and rations.

The Moosehides, at Moosehide, about a mile below Dawson, are not, I regret to say, becoming much improved by contact with modern civilization, in fact, civilization seems to act on them in the opposite direction, as they are a lazy good-for-nothing tribe and seem to have the idea that the police were sent into this country for no other purpose than to support them. Hardly a week passes but they come around barracks begging for rations, &c., which, if given them, are eaten in a day. They are also inveterate gamblers, and should any of them exert themselves sufficiently to do a little work, as soon as they have any wages due, they immediately draw their money, quit work, and then gamble their earnings away.

The Indians at McQuestion required a great deal of assistance during the past year, both rations and medicines. They are a very peaceable tribe.

Several parties of Peel and McKenzie River Indians journeyed to Dawson last winter bringing in large outfits of caribou, moose, and hides, which they sold at a good profit.

In February, we received information that a party of Peel Indians were at the Forks of the Klondike River, about 90 miles from Dawson, in a starving condition. We at once sent a patrol to investigate, taking with them an outfit of rations. They returned in due time and reported that the Indians were, indeed, in a starving condition and another supply was sent them sufficient to take them over the divide into their own country.

In one way and another we have given a great deal of assistance to Indians during the past year, more so than in any previous year.

INDIGENTS.

A great many sick indigents were cared for during the past year through our department. In every case, where a case of destitution is reported to the police the matter is thoroughly investigated as to the indigent having no means, no wages due, no friends, &c., before we ask for authority to have the case removed to the hospital.

As a full list of the indigents assisted would be very exhaustive, I will give only those treated at the various hospitals in Dawson during the past year.

St. Mary's.

Admitted during the year	103
Died at various times in hospital	6
Discharged during the year	92
In hospital November 30	5

Good Samaritan.

Admitted during the year	110
Died at various times in hospital	7
Discharged during the year	97
In hospital November 30	6

INSPECTIONS.

The buildings in the post were inspected weekly by the officer commanding 'B' division, and quite frequently by the Assistant Commissioner.

During the year our detachments were, taking them on the whole, inspected at least once a month. Inspt. Jarvis, until very recently, was stationed at Selkirk and had charge of the river detachments, inspecting them in many instances as often as twice and three times each month. Inspectors Howard and myself were stationed at different times at Grand Forks and were in charge of the Creek detachments, inspecting them every month.

During the summer, Inspt. Jarvis visited the McQueston detachment ; this was the first inspection since its erection.

J. P. AND CORONER'S DUTIES.

Under the heading of 'Accidents, Deaths and Suicides' it can easily be seen that our officers, who are the only coroners in the country have been kept exceedingly busy during the past year. When it is considered that they have to travel the entire district, over trails, good, bad and indifferent, in all kinds of weather, I think they are deserving of a great deal of praise for the efficient manner in which they have performed their work.

During the summer, Inspt. Wroughton fulfilled the duties of police magistrate, during the absence of Police Magistrate Macauley, on leave.

Our officers have done a great deal of work in the capacity of justices of the peace throughout the district, one of them being stationed at Grand Forks, and one at Selkirk permanently. Inspt. Jarvis has left for Duncan Landing for magisterial duty for the winter.

LIQUOR LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Under this heading we have practically nothing to do. The examination of permits is done almost exclusively by 'H' division, and the majority of the searching for contraband liquor in Dawson is performed by the chief preventive officer and staff.

As Forty Mile is the first port of entry coming from the Lower River country, all incoming boats are checked there and all quantities of liquor on board at once telegraphed to us.

The members of the Town detachment check off the liquor invoices on each steamer on arrival.

Owing to the new Yukon Ordinance relating to the requirements of roadhouses and licensed premises in the Yukon Territory, forms were made out and sent to every detach-

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ment to be filled,, in connection with every licensed roadhouse in this district. These were forwarded, on arrival, to the Assistant Commissioner.

LOSS AND GAIN.

During the past year the division sustained the following loss and gain :—

GAIN.

Detail.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constable.
Transferred from other divisions.....	1	3	1	2	51
Joined during the year.....					5
Total gained.....	1	3	1	2	56

LOSS.

Discharged, time expired.....				1	1
" Yukon service.....					26
" purchased.....				2	3
Deserted.....					2
Died.....			1		
Dismissed.....					8
Transferred to other divisions.....	1	2	1		7
Total loss.....	1	2	2	3	47

Total gain of all ranks during the year was 9.

HORSES AND DOGS.

Number of horses destroyed.....	3
" dogs destroyed.....	41
" horses transferred to division from North-west Territories.....	10

MAIL SERVICE.

The mail contract is in the hands of the White Pass and Yukon Route, and taking everything into consideration, the service has been quite satisfactory.

In many instances, however, during the past summer our river detachments have made bitter complaints against certain mail steamers, on account of their failure to call for, and deliver mail. This matter has been reported on before, and will be dealt with by the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

The winter mail service has always been a great drawback in this country, on account of the fact that only 700 pounds of first-class mail is supposed to be carried by the contractors under their contract. What this state of affairs means to people in this country during the long winter months, cannot be realized unless by those who have passed through it, but I am glad to say, that the government has come to our relief, and have now signed a contract with Mr. Calderhead, of the Merchant's Transportation Company, for a weekly service of second class matter of 700 pounds, and all first class

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matter over the 700 pounds called for by contract with the White Pass. This good news was joyfully received by every inhabitant of the Yukon.

New post offices have been opened on several of the creeks and have proved a boon to the miners. It is our intention to provide a fortnightly patrol to the Glacier and Miller Creek districts during the winter, and this patrol will carry with it mail for both creeks, and also bring mail back for postage.

It is amazing the amount of post office money orders sold in Dawson during the past year, the amount being no less than \$1,385,319.76; the amount paid out in cashing money orders was \$73,485.36.

NAVIGATION.

The ice in the Yukon broke away from the front of Dawson on May 11, and the first boats to arrive in Dawson were the *Seattle No. 3*, *Will H. Isom*, *Susie* and *Sarah* from winter quarters at Stewart River, the steamer *Sybil* from Hootalinqua, and the steamers *Bailey*, *Prospector* and *Clifford Sifton* from Lower Labarge all on May 18. The first steamer to leave Dawson for White Horse was the *Sybil* on the 26th.

Navigation closed here this fall with the departure of the steamer *Thistle* on October 29.

The last boat to arrive in Dawson this year from White Horse was the steamer *Lightning* on October 30.

The ice at the mouth of the Klondike River jammed, and froze across the Yukon on November 5.

OFFICERS, CHANGES IN.

Supt. Cuthbert arrived on transfer from 'F' Division on October 2, and took over the command of 'B' Division on the 6th.

Inspt. Howard arrived on transfer from 'H' Division in March. He is now stationed at Selkirk, and is in command of the river detachments from Minto to Ogilvie.

Inspt. Jarvis arrived at Selkirk on transfer in February, and was stationed at that point during the winter and summer in command of the river detachments, but is now in charge of the McQuestion sub-district with headquarters at Duncan Landing.

Inspt. McDonell left on transfer to 'H' Division in July; he is now, I understand, in command of the Dalton Trail sub-district.

Inspt. Starnes left on transfer for Depot Division in July; he was succeeded by myself.

Inspt. Taylor arrived on transfer from Depot Division on October 2. He is now acting as paymaster for 'B' Division, and is also in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Inspt. Wroughton is acting quartermaster, and is also in charge of Fire Protection Equipment.

I am now in charge of the Creek detachments with headquarters at Grand Forks.

Inspt. Cosby is in charge of the Dawson sub-district with headquarters at Dawson.

Asst. Surgeon Madore is stationed at Selkirk, and assistant Surgeon Thompson at Dawson.

PAY.

So much has already been said upon this subject with no result that it seems superfluous to add more.

When the conditions of the country are taken into consideration, it cannot be expected that we will be able to keep good men at the present rate of pay, when they could earn so much more outside the force.

We have lost some of our best men during the past year by purchase, and at the expiration of service, simply on account of the smallness of the remuneration for their

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services. It is, indeed, very discouraging to see, and know, that men occupying inferior positions throughout the country are receiving double and treble police rates.

With regard to the commissioned ranks, it is conceded that they are the poorest paid class of men in the Yukon, when their responsibilities are taken into consideration, as well as the many various duties which they have to perform.

POLICE STEAMER.

In September, owing to the enormous expenditure during the past summer for freight to the various detachments, and also for ordinary transportation, it was considered advisable to purchase the steamer *May West* from the Admiralty Court. This trim little steamer is very swift and will, I am sure, minimize our expenditure during the coming year in transportation charges. After purchasing we changed her name to that of *Scout*. She made a very quick trip to the McQuestion district with freight and supplies.

On account of the high charges for 'ways' here, she was sent to White Horse for the winter, there to be hauled out and receive necessary repairs.

Next summer it is our intention to have the *Scout* make regular patrols up and down the river, and this will facilitate the capturing of criminals.

PENITENTIARY.

In making my report for the penitentiary and common jail for the past year, I wish to state that I have been well pleased with the discipline maintained by the provost Sergt. Hillyard, who has performed his very arduous work in a diligent and painstaking manner. 610 prisoners were confined during the year, comprising:—

Whites, male.....	549
" female.....	26
Indians, male.....	6
" female.....	3
Lunatics.....	26
Total during the year.....	610
Number of convicts confined.....	28
" prisoners in common jail.....	94
Total sentenced.....	122
Maximum number in any one day.....	125
Minimum number in any one day.....	23
Daily average for the year.....	40.50
Number of prisoners confined at midnight November 30, 1902	27

PARDONS OF PRISONERS.

Notification was received from the Secretary of State of the following pardons having been granted:—

Name	Crime.	Sentence.	Date.	Remarks.
Manson, Amanda.....	Theft.....	3 years.....	4-6-02	} Females to leave country.
Thompson, Mollie.....	Robbery.....	5 years.....	4-1-02	
Duchesneau, Alphonse.....	Theft.....	3 months.....	13-9-02	Unconditional.

CONVICT'S TIME EXPIRED.

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of Release.
O'Brien, John Jas.....	Theft.....	5 years.....	8-2-02
Casey, Timothy.....	Theft.....	2 ".....	12-4-02
Rodriguez, Francisco.....	Buggery.....	2 ".....	24-4-02
Hendrickson, Carl.....	Theft.....	5 ".....	25-6-02

TRANSFERS OF PRISONERS.

The following convicts were transferred to the New Westminster Penitentiary in October last :—

Name.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date.
Slorah, Jas.....	Murder.....	To be hanged*	Oct. 1, 1902
Brophy, William.....	Aggravated robbery.....	Life.....	"
Frank, Otto Paul.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	14 years.....	"
Harris, Edwin B.....	Accessory under arms of robbery.....	10 ".....	"
Moss, William.....	Theft.....	7 ".....	"
Thornton, Thos.....	Theft and attempt to break out of jail.....	7 ".....	"
Sarga, John.....	Manslaughter.....	7 ".....	"
Kennedy, Jas.....	Assault with intent to rob.....	5 ".....	"
Collins, David.....	Theft.....	3 ".....	"
Berger, Daniel.....	Theft.....	2 ".....	"

* Afterwards commuted to life imprisonment.

PRISON CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline for the past year has been well maintained.

PRISONERS' HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners for the past year has been exceptionally good.

PRISON FOOD.

The food supplied during the past year has been of excellent quality, and in every way satisfactory.

PRISON CLOTHING.

Certain articles of prison clothing have been purchased locally from time to time and have been of good quality.

The greater part of the clothing used by the convicts and common jail prisoners is, however, drawn from the Q. M. Stores.

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PRISON EQUIPMENT.

The locks, shackles, handcuffs and balls and chains are all in good condition. Several pairs of new handcuffs were received during the year.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

The matrons' reports on this subject are exceedingly satisfactory. We have had only one female convict against whom any charge of breach of discipline was made, Manson, since she was pardoned; no other trouble has been experienced. The other women convicts have behaved well.

EXECUTIONS.

Edward Labelle and Victor Fournier, are under sentence of death. The former to hang on January 10, 1903, and the latter to hang on January 20, 1903, for the murder of Leon Bouthillette and Guy Beaudoin, two of a party of three French Canadians en route to Dawson, who were murdered on an island in the Yukon river at a point 10 miles below Stewart River. The murders were of a particularly atrocious nature and the bringing of these men to justice is considered by everyone to be a masterpiece of police work, reflecting a great deal of credit on the members of the force who were engaged on the case and who pieced, link by link, the marvellous chain of evidence that was instrumental in convicting these two men. Fournier was arrested at Dawson; Labelle, who had fled from the country, was followed and finally arrested in Wadsworth, Nevada, U. S. A., waiving extradition proceedings. He was immediately brought to Dawson for trial.

PRISON ESCORTS.

In spite of the most constant and searching supervision, the standard of efficiency is far from satisfactory. During the past year a number of young and inexperienced men have been drafted to the Yukon to replace those who have taken their discharge; this has necessitated a constant schooling of the new men who are, at first, practically incapable of performing the responsible duties of guards over convicts, as the facilities for handling this class of prisoners are crude, and compel the utmost vigilance.

The greater number of prisoners confined in this jail have many friends in Dawson, and the conditions make it impossible to prevent them coming into contact with civilians; although no escapes, or attempted escapes, are recorded for the past year I consider that this has been averted by the most constant supervision and rigid enforcement of discipline. Under the present system of detailing men for duty as prisoners escorts, the whole division is brought more or less into contact with the prisoners and the result is obvious.

Considering the arduous and responsible nature of the work, and the necessity of getting men to take an interest in it, I would strongly recommend that those employed as prisoners escorts receive at least the same amount of working pay allowed for other staff work, namely, fifty cents per diem.

From past experience I am strongly convinced that a permanent staff only can handle prisoners in the manner desired, and I would respectfully ask that this matter be given your early consideration.

PRISON EMPLOYMENT.

During the past year the convicts and prisoners were employed in the following manner:—

Drainage, levelling of grounds, cutting wood and general scavenging work has been performed by unskilled prison labour. A number of barrack improvements have also been carried out by convicts, and other prison labour.

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All the old artizan shops have been pulled down and a log building 67 x 20 has been erected, fitted and divided into a set of shops comprising carpenters, blacksmiths, painters and tailors. The upper part of the building is used as a Q. M. store. These shops are very conveniently arranged and offer every facility for the performance of good work. Being fitted with electric light and brick chimneys, there is very little danger from fire. The insane asylum has been moved bodily a distance of fifty feet and put in line with the artizan shops. The barrack rooms have all been refloored, lined with lumber and painted. An addition 21 x 24 has been built on to the hospital.

A box drain, 8 x 8 x 200 long, has been put across the barrack square.

A parade ground, 385 x 410, has been levelled in rear of the barrack buildings.

The bark has been scraped from the log walls of all buildings and the logs pointed and kalsomined, which adds greatly to the appearance of the barracks.

Cellars for furnaces were excavated 16 x 16 in frozen ground at the Assistant Commissioner's quarters, hospital and Supt. Cuthbert's quarters, the first two being floored and lined with cement and stone.

'B' Division and headquarters offices have been lined and painted, and considerable excellent cabinet work performed, which makes them compare favourably with any office in town.

An addition has been added to the quarters lately occupied by Inspector McDonell, and now occupied by Inspector Taylor.

An excellent block floor has been laid in the stables.

A blacksmith has been kept employed for the greater part of the year, also an engineer, driver and fitter.

A garden has been cultivated, and sufficient vegetables grown to partially supply the various messes.

ALTERATION AND REPAIRS TO GUARD ROOM.

The female ward has been removed from 'A' block, and a very convenient one consisting of eight cells, with sufficient space for laundry work, fitted up in 'B' block.

The space left in 'A' block, by the removal of the female ward, has been added to the penitentiary section, which now contains 22 cells.

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS NECESSARY TO GUARD ROOM.

The interior of the jail could be made much lighter and vastly improved by a coat of paint, particularly the cells, which are very gloomy.

A small room is required for the use of prisoners when being interviewed by lawyers, &c., the present system of holding them in the guard room being very inconvenient. This room could also be used by *capias* prisoners and witnesses. Under existing circumstances, prisoners of this class have to be confined with criminals.

A supply of reading matter is greatly needed for jail use, the books on hand having been read and re-read by the long term prisoners. Every effort has been made to exchange books with the local libraries in town, but this has not been a success.

REPAIRS TO POLICE GRAVEYARD.

During the past summer the police graveyard, on the hill back of Dawson, was thoroughly overhauled and repaired. The fence around it was rebuilt; headpieces replaced and straightened; grass cut; graves rounded and filled up, and the whole place generally improved.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies received for the past year were, on an average, of good quality.

The old system of having contracts made in Ottawa and receiving provisions, &c., from the outside, has been done away with, and, with the exception of butter, all of our

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provisions are purchased locally, per contract, from Chas. Milne & Co. Hardware is purchased as per contract from Messrs. McLennan, McFeeley & Co.; beef from P. Burns & Co.; wood from J. H. Davison, per contract. Under this system we are assured of a far better quality, and we do not have to stand any loss or damage through transit.

SANITARY CONDITION OF DAWSON.

The sanitary condition of Dawson at this date is one of which any town or city might well be proud. It is a matter which 'old timers' never weary talking about, as they so well remember in the old days what Dawson was, namely, a swamp and slough, while now it is in every way a modern, up-to-date city.

Drains, sewers, ditches, &c., were built during the past summer; the roads were raised and graded; the refuse on unoccupied lots gathered up, and carted to the city dumping grounds, and in many ways the citizens made every attempt to beautify the city with great success; it must be seen to be appreciated, as it is impossible to describe it fully.

During the past winter, the old system of dumping garbage on the ice was in favour and the winter refuse very readily went out with the ice. During the summer the old garbage scows were done away with and a city dumping ground established at the extreme northern end of the city.

The town station detachment were very vigilant in looking after the sanitary condition of the town, and a great deal of credit is due to them for the satisfactory state of the city. The police at all times work in unison with the health officer.

It is pleasing to report that typhoid fever is decreasing every year, which fact alone speaks volumes for Dawson's sanitary condition.

The deaths from pneumonia during the past year were not nearly as numerous as those of the year previous.

We had no small-pox epidemic here last year, although a patient arrived on the steamer *White Horse* in June last and was taken to the pest house, where he rapidly recovered. The steamer and passengers were quarantined for the regulation period, but no other cases developed and the quarantine was lifted.

TOWN STATION.

Upon the incorporation of the city of Dawson, and with the approval of the Assistant Commissioner, the town detachment, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal and twelve constables was employed by the City Council to police the city and carry out the by-laws. I am of the opinion that this course has met with the approval of the responsible residents. Numerous by-laws have been passed by the council, and every assistance rendered by the detachment in carrying them out. The number of convictions under the by-laws from the date of incorporation to date was 244.

A large amount of duty has been performed by the detachment in connection with the sheriff's office, in serving and executing summonses, capias orders, distress warrants, acting as bailiffs, &c. The number of writs and summonses executed by the detachment from December 1, 1901, to October 30, 1902, was 439.

A member of the town detachment has been detailed daily, or whenever required, to assist the city fire inspector in his duties, and any infraction of the Fire Ordinance has been promptly attended to.

Very few serious fires have occurred in the city during the year, due to the efficiency of the city fire brigade.

The N. C. officer in charge of the detachment acts as city sanitary inspector, and is assisted by the members of the detachment in carrying out the health regulations of the

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city. The city has been kept in a very clean condition. Any infraction of the Ordinance has been promptly dealt with. The number of convictions during the year was twenty-three.

Every assistance was given to the license inspector in carrying out the provisions of the Yukon Liquor License Ordinance. The number of cases within the city limits during the year was six.

A strict watch on the criminal class was at all times maintained by the town detachment, which fact has had the effect of causing a large number of undesirable characters to leave Dawson. Some 300 questionable characters, such as gamblers, prostitutes, macques, dance hall women, rustlers, boosters, toughs and prize fighters have left the city during the season, and very few of them have returned. The closing down of gambling, and the removal of the objectionable features of the dance halls, left this class without occupation, and as they will not do honest labour, they thought it best to get out of the country.

The following is a list of passenger arrivals and departures during the past year by steamer, also a statement as to freight arriving in Dawson during the season. A considerable number of persons arrived also from up river by scows and small boats:—

Arrivals—

	Persons.
From Lower Yukon via St. Michael's.....	1,250
From Upper Yukon via White Horse.....	3,688
	<hr/>
Total, both ways.....	4,938
	<hr/>

Departures—

	Persons.
For river points.....	6,009
For lower river.....	1,006
	<hr/>
Total, both ways.....	7,015
	<hr/>

Freight arriving in Dawson—

	Tons.
Via St. Michael's.....	8,247
Via White Horse.....	18,950
	<hr/>
Total, both ways.....	27,197
	<hr/>

TRANSPORT.

The transport of the division at present consists of the following:—

Sleds, Yukon.....	36
Sleighs, bob, heavy.....	3
Sleighs, bob, light.....	3
Jumpers.....	4
Cutters, single.....	1
Wagons, heavy.....	4
Wagons, platform, spring.....	2
Buckboards, single.....	1
Canoes.....	14

This transport, with the exception of a number of Yukon sleds and canoes, is all in good serviceable condition.

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In many instances the sleds and canoes have been in use on the river detachments for years, and in the ordinary course of events have become unserviceable through fair wear and tear ; the bottoms of the canoes having rotted, the cost of repairing would exceed the cost of the new ones. A large amount of canoe work was done this season in connection with the Labelle-Fournier murder case and other important matters.

A number of the sleds will be unfit for service after the coming season, and I beg to suggest that future requirements be purchased locally ; this will be found cheaper and more satisfactory. The so-called 'Yukon' sleds received from the outside last season have all had to be cut down by our carpenters to regulation width of 16 inches.

All transport is now being painted in accordance with the general order covering the same.

The following additional transport will be required for next season :—

Sleighs, bob, heavy	2
Sleighs, bob, light	2
Wagons, heavy	2
Cutters, single	1
Buckboards, double	2
Wagons, light spring	1
Canoes	10
Jumpers	10

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

W. H. ROUTLEDGE,
Inspector.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. E. C. McDONELL, DALTON TRAIL

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 'H' DIVISION SUB-DISTRICT,
DALTON TRAIL POST, B. C., October 10, 1902.

To The Officer Commanding,
'H' Division, N. W. M. Police,
White Horse, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of services performed by this command in the Dalton Trail sub-district for the year ending this date.

I took over command of Dalton Trail Post, and sub-district, on July 16, from Insp. Walke, having been transferred from 'B' Division, Dawson. My report prior to that date, has been compiled from data found in the office.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The district, over which this command has police supervision, extends from the International Boundary at Wells, B.C., which is situated at the junction of the Kluhini and Chilcat rivers on the south, to Five Fingers, on the Yukon river, on the north, a distance of three hundred miles, which is populated by the Stick Indians and a few prospectors scattered over the different creeks.

The district on the whole has a promising out-look, as every prospector I have seen, and spoken with, has expressed his intention of returning again in the spring. Some good prospects have been found in placer gold on different creeks, and one \$8 nugget was found on 'Mush Creek' or 'Fraser Creek' as it is now called in the records.

I am of the opinion that it is only a question of time until some good strike is made, which will create a boom and open up the district.

CRIME.

On August 3, Mr. W. Purdue arrived at Dalton House detachment with three horses, and fourteen head of mules, which he had wintered in the vicinity of 'Hootchi.' He reported three head of his stock missing. He said he had been informed by Indians that the horses were taken away early in the spring. Later on, Mr. Hanley, a partner of Purdue's, informed me that he had seen one of his horses near the foot of lake LaBarge, on the Thirty Mile river, and said he would look the matter up when he went in again.

On September 7, Messrs. Hughes, Slimpert and Slane arrived from Mush Creek and reported having their caches broken into, and all their provisions, and a few articles of clothing, stolen, while they were absent on a prospecting trip. They suspected Indians. The case was investigated by Const. Hume but he could get no trace of the articles stolen, or thieves. Most of the Indians had not returned from their fall hunt.

On October 2, Peter Ehret and partner arrived here from 'Kashaw' river and reported having their cache broken into, and robbed of all provisions, some articles of clothing and ammunition. He suspects either Hootchi or White Horse Indians, as they were known to be in the vicinity at the time and he also noticed moccasin tracks in his neighbourhood.

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This appears to be a very small list of petty offences for a whole year in one district, when read over at first glance, but if allowed to go unchecked would increase and might lead to very serious trouble between the Indians and prospectors, for, as one of the prospectors remarked to me 'if ever I catch any one robbing my cache, I will mistake him for a ptarmigan and blow his head off.' The only way to check this will be by more frequent patrols over the creeks where the prospectors have their caches and keeping a check on all parties.

TRAILS.

The British Columbia government had a small gang of men repairing the trails made last year from Wells to Bear creek, a distance of 10 miles, and from Wells to Rainy Hollow, a distance of thirty-five miles. This trail has been very soft and in places practically unfit to ride over during the last month, owing to the unusual rainy season.

The Kluhini river has been very low for the best part of the summer, and teams have been freighting from Wells, on the river bottom.

Very little travel has taken place in this district this year. The Dalton Trail is reported to be very soft in places and much fallen timber. Corp'l. Todd reports this the worst part of the trail to White Horse.

MAILS AND POST OFFICES.

The U. S. Government have a first class weekly mail service to Porcupine, a distance of seven miles from this post, which is a great convenience for us. Otherwise we would have to establish our own mail service to Haines Mission. I think it is a pity the government did not act on the petition circulated last year for a post office to be established at Wells. We would then have our own service.

FISH, GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

The fur bearing animals, with the exception of bear, are scarce this season, and the Stick Indians have not been nearly so successful as in the past. Numerous mountain goat, sheep and also bear have been killed by them. Between Glacier and Bear Camps on the Dalton Trail, ptarmigan are very numerous. It is a common thing for one gun to bag a hundred in a day in that vicinity. Fish, especially salmon, have run very plentifully this season. Our detachment at Dalton House put up, smoked and dried for dog feed, 3,000 pounds in addition to feeding the dogs all summer.

The detachment at Wells has not been nearly so successful. They had considerable trouble in drying the salmon on account of the wet season, and all their labour was wasted up to the end of July, as the fish all went bad and had to be thrown away. Since then they have been more successful and have cured a thousand pounds in addition to feeding the dogs, all summer. I will have about 2,000 pounds of green salmon frozen, for both Wells detachment and this post, as soon as the weather gets cold enough to freeze them.

INDIANS.

All the Indians in this district are self-supporting, earning their own livelihood by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Several complaints have been made of late about the Hootchi and White Horse Indians robbing prospectors' caches while out hunting. I would recommend that the Dalton House detachment be increased next season to one non-commissioned officer and three constables, with three horses, so as to have supervision over all the creeks which are being prospected.

The Chilcat Indians who live on the Chilcat river, with headquarters at Kluk-wan, an Indian village three miles below Wells detachment, are a very industrious tribe and some of them are reported to be very well off. They control the freighting on the Chilcat river from its mouth to Wells detachment and are very independent.

But with all their industry and thrift they seem to cling to their savage ideas, as was shown early last winter by a case of brutal treatment of a young Indian boy who was supposed by them to be possessed of the evil one which showed itself by bewitching others of the tribe.

The affair as taken from Const. Leeson's report, he being in charge of Wells detachment at the time, is as follows:—

At 6 p.m. of February 1, 1902, Mr. Sellon, the Kluk-wan missionary, came to the detachment and asked for our assistance to release an Indian boy named Kodik, or Willie Jackson, who was accused of being a wizard, and was therefore kept and tortured by another Indian, Yakesha.

I absolutely refused, as a member of the N. W. M. Police, to have anything to do with the matter as it was on the American side of the line, and our action might be misrepresented, and so place the force in a false position, but I told Mr. Sellon that, as a private person, I would go down and help him. Consts. Brown and Simpson immediately volunteered assistance, so leaving the detachment to special Const. Jim, we went all three with Mr. Sellon in civilian clothes, taking our private revolvers and a pick, shovel and axe.

On arriving at Kluk-wan we surprised the house and entered without resistance, having drawn pistols as a precaution. On searching, we found the boy, Kodik, in a hole below the boards of the outer house, with large blocks of firewood piled on the boards to keep them down. He was not bound and had on his clothes and one blanket, but as no firewood was kept in this outerhouse, he was nearly frozen as well as being half starved. He could hardly walk or speak when we took him out of the hole so we carried him to Mr. Sellon's house and brought him round with restoratives and food.

At my request, Consts. Brown and Simpson then went back to the detachment as all trouble seemed to be over, while I remained at Mr. Sellon's house to act as guard in case of any attempt at re-capturing Kodik.

Kodik stated he had had no food since Tuesday night, and had been kept in confinement since Wednesday. We saw the following marks of ill usage on the boy:—

1. Large bumps on the head where he had been kicked.
2. Wrists badly cut with thin rope.
3. Cuts and scratches on the back done by some pointed instrument.
4. Scalds in the hollows at back of knees.

Kodik explained the cut wrists by saying that his hands had been tied tightly behind his back, drawn up and tied to the front lock of his hair, and that he had been left for hours in this torturing position. The cuts and scratches down his back had been done with a pointed stick, and the scalds behind the knees with the steam from a kettle.

Yekesha, another Indian, was sick in bed and his wife and friends administered these tortures to the wizard boy to force him to remove his spells from Yekesha, and so restore his health. The Indians believed that if Kodik could hold out for ten days without food he would have proved himself a high grade wizard, and Yekesha would then die, but if they could compel Kodik to give up and renounce witchcraft before that time, Yekesha would get all right, and Kodik lose all his powers of evil.

Soon after we got the boy to Mr. Sellon's house we were surrounded by an angry crowd, some armed, who demanded Kodik to be handed over to them. They did not attempt any violence as we told them we would shoot through the door, and had already put a bullet through the top of the wall where it could not hurt anybody, when we first heard them prowling around. They kept on parleying and threatened until 1.30 a.m. Sunday, and it was quite evident that all the Kluk-wan Indians, even the better educated ones, entirely believed in witchcraft.

Yiltcock, the head chief, who did most of the talking, stated that the decrease in population, and the death of all his personal friends was due to witchcraft.

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About noon on Sunday, Const. Brown came down to see how we were getting on and reported all quiet in the village, so Mr. Sellou, Const. Brown, Kodik and I walked out through the village without opposition and got back to the detachment. On seeing Kodik safely at the detachment, Mr. Sellou returned to Kluk-Wan, and on Monday came back with the information that he had arranged with the Indians for Kodik to be allowed to go with him to Sitka Industrial School, Mr. Sellon promising to do his best to hush up any prosecution against the Indians. As Mr. Sellon was anxious to keep the matter quiet to avoid having to prosecute the Indians implicated, as he thought it would injure his missionary work, we have never mentioned the matter, except to report the release of Kodik in the weekly report.

The warrant was sworn out before A. R. McIntosh, Commissioner and ex-officio J. P. at Haines Mission, Alaska, and Mr. Sellon was appointed by him to act.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

On taking over the command, I also took over from Asst. Surgeon Fraser the duties of sub-collector of customs at this post. The collections are very small as very little travel has passed over the Dalton Trail this season.

Collections from December 1, 1901, up to date are as follows:—

Dalton Trail Post.....	\$ 833 57
Wells Detachment.....	125 02
Dalton House Detachment.....	Nil.
	<hr/>
Total collections.....	\$ 958 59

Const. Leeson was in charge at Wells, and acted as sub-collector of customs there until relieved by Const. Hume on October 3, who is now in charge and acting sub-collector for that post.

Asst. Surgeon Fraser is mining recorder for the Yukon Territory on the Dalton Trail.

The following is the amount of fees taken in during the year from November 1, 1901, to October 6, 1902:—

177 grants issued at \$15.....	\$ 2,655 00
142 free miners' certificates at \$15.....	1,420 00
39 assignments at \$2.....	78 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$ 4,153 00

MINING AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

The mining district in the Yukon Territory on the Dalton Trail is practically an unknown quantity. With the little prospecting already done some fair samples of gold have been found, on Mush Creek an \$8 nugget being found. There has not been enough work done on any of the creeks to demonstrate thoroughly the value of them, and what few prospectors were out this summer did not have the time, or the means, to do any heavy work.

The gold on Mush Creek is found in the bed of the present stream. In this it differs from the Dawson district, as all the pay streaks there have been found in old channels and river beds.

The following is a list of Discovery claims recorded:—

Fraser Creek, J. Smith and F. Altomose.
 Gold Run, E. Klett and D. Murphy.
 Moose Creek, A. Maurice and P. Ehret.
 Forty Cent Creek, A. F. Fonzo.
 Canon Creek, J. W. Smith and J. Lindsay.
 Victoria Creek, P. Ehret.

Canon Creek has drawn the largest portion of prospectors this fall and most of the gold taken out has come from this creek.

The provisions have to be packed 150 miles before any of the above mentioned creeks are reached.

Rainy Hollow Mining Division, B.C.

Assessment work has been done on the mineral claims during the year, and eighty-two certificates of work have been issued.

The owners of the above claims were looking forward to an influx of capital this year, but it failed to materialize.

Porcupine Mining Division, B.C.

There have been no discoveries in this district this year, and comparatively little has been done on Bear creek placer claims, and no gold worth mentioning has been taken out.

The British Columbia officials consisting of Capt. Rant, S.M. & M.R., and Constable McKenna, have their offices at Wells.

Amount of Gold Exported.

Name.	Oz.	Dwt.	Grs.
J. W. Smith	3	15	..
E. Wassenbacher	2	12	..
E. A. Krueger	1	16	..
P. Hughes	2	3	3
W. H. Slimpert	1	11	6
L. A. Slane	1	6	6
P. Ehret	5	15	
A. Maurice	5	5	
B. Fitch	2	5	..
M. McElravey	2	15	..
Total exports	<u>29</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>15</u>

PATROLS.

Weekly patrols during the summer months were kept up between Wells, B.C., and this post, and monthly from Dalton House detachment, Y.T.

The most important patrol of the season was performed by Corporal Todd and Constable Stanbridge. They left here on June 25, with two saddle and two pack horses, with orders to go to White Horse by the shortest and best route, and to hire an Indian on arriving at Dalton House to act as guide.

Corporal Todd engaged Dr. Scottie, a Stick Indian and continued his journey on the 28th, arriving in White Horse in ten days easy travel.

He reported having encountered no serious difficulties en route beyond having to cut some fallen timber and make a raft to cross the Mud and Takheena rivers.

He passed some very fine hay sloughs and meadows within sixty miles of White Horse.

Corporal Todd and party left White Horse on the return journey on July 12, Constables Burke and Webster accompanying him as far as the Meadows. On July 15 some hay sloughs were staked for police purposes by Corporal Todd and Constables Burke and Webster by your orders.

On the 16th, Constables Burke and Webster returned to White Horse and Corporal Todd and party continued their journey, arriving on July 23, after leaving the

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gray mare and colt which you sent with him, at Dalton House detachment. The Indian guide was discharged on arrival at Dalton House.

The following is a table of distances and camping places :

TABLE of Distances from White Horse, Y.T., to Haines Mission, Alaska, via Dalton Trail Post.

From	Miles.
White Horse to Takheena river	10
Takheena river to Mud river	20
Mud river to hay meadows	30
Hay meadows to Champlain's Landing	10
Champlain's Landing to Kluhini river	32
Kluhini river to Kluckshoo river	20
Kluckshoo river to Dalton House detachment	18
Dalton House detachment to Bear Camp	24
Bear Camp to Glacier Camp	14
Glacier Camp to Rainy Hollow	22
Rainy Hollow to Dalton Trail Post	10
Total from White Horse to Dalton Trail Post	210
Dalton Trail Post to Wells, B.C.	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wells to Haines' Mission	25
Total from White Horse to Haines Mission	252 $\frac{3}{4}$

Corporal Butchart and Constable Stanbridge and special constable Sam, the Indian from Dalton House detachment, left on the 4th instant, for White Horse with the following saddle horses, 2480, 2465, 2516, pack mule No. 1, and gray mare and colt. These horses are to be wintered at White Horse.

HORSES.

We only have the team Reg. Nos. 85 and 86 for the winter months, the three saddle horses, and two pack animals having been transferred to headquarters for the winter.

More horses will be required on this trail next season for there should really be one saddle horse at Wells detachment, four team, four saddle and two pack horses at this post, two saddle and one pack horse at Dalton House detachment, making a total of fourteen horses in all.

All the horses at this post this summer were a very useful lot, and I would like to have them back again in the spring.

The team horses have been here ever since the post was established in 1898 and are in good condition.

DOGS.

All the dogs at this post were transferred to Wells and Dalton House detachments for the summer, where they could be fed free of expense, with salmon caught by members of the detachment.

There are eighteen on charge, twelve at Wells detachment and six here. They are all looking well, but I am afraid are not up to much, as five of them are pups, and some of the old dogs are reported to be useless. I would like another good team of five dogs for the winter.

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

There are fourteen sets of cart harness on charge which are practically useless they never being required. There is also one set of double harness in fair repair. One new four horse set will be required next year.

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Out of the eighteen sets of dog harness, twelve have been recommended to be struck off, but I have received notice of a shipment of eighteen sets which were requisitioned for, and these will be ample for the winter.

If the saddles which were sent to White Horse with the horses were overhauled and repaired, they will last for another season although all are very old.

The wagon at this post will have to be replaced next season, a good four horse standard gauge wagon, with brake, is what is required, as all the work is on the river bottom which is very stony and rough in places.

There are only two dog sleighs on charge, but I have also received notice of shipment of three more and two single horse sleighs, which are all that will be required for the winter.

There are two canoes on charge at Wells detachment which will last another season.

ARMS.

The police are the worst armed in this portion of the territory. Even the Indians have the latest 30-30 sporting rifles, while we are armed with the old 45-70 Winchester.

The Enfield revolver is also too heavy for our work, especially in winter, when we have to travel with dogs.

KITS.

The clothing supplied the men is of excellent quality and all articles due, with very few exceptions, have been supplied. Rubber boots are worn a great deal on the trails by the men travelling in the spring and also by those of our men who are employed fishing, &c., from time to time.

RATIONS.

The provisions during the year have been supplied by the Porcupine Trading Co., and have been delivered as requested, both at Dalton Trail Post and Wells detachments. The company made a reduction in their freight rates during the summer.

The rations supplied by them have been of very good quality.

FORAGE.

The Porcupine Trading Co. also supply the forage, which is of good quality.

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected Wells detachment monthly, and Dalton Trail Post weekly, Wells Detachment was inspected by Superintendent Snyder on August 30, and Dalton Trail Post on September 1.

CONDUCT.

The men have been exemplary in their conduct and are respected by all the community. Taking into consideration that this post is only seven miles from Porcupine, a small mining town in Alaska, U. S., where our men have to patrol weekly with mail, it certainly speaks well for them that there has only been one man fined for intoxication. All ranks have performed their duties well, and I would especially bring to your favourable notice, Reg. No. 1743, Corporal Todd, R. This non commissioned officer has been a long time in the force and is desirous of promotion to sergeant. Also Reg. No. 2259, Constable Hume, W., who is in charge of Wells Detachment. This man has had charge of a detachment since 1898 at different places and performed excellent work this season at Dalton House Detachment. I would recommend him for corporal.

BUILDINGS.

On the afternoon of May 8 the quarters occupied by Inspector Walke caught fire and were burned to the ground in a few minutes, Inspector Walke and Constable Clayton, losing most of their kit and effects.

A board of officers was held, and found the cause of the fire due to the kitchen stove pipe and that it was accidental.

New quarters were built for me on the old site, 32 x 24 with kitchen 18 x 24 and four logs higher than the old building so that the upstairs can be used. It also has a verandah extending along the front and down one side.

The work was all done by police labor, including burning the lime used in the plaster, with which it is plastered on the outside over all the chinking. These quarters will compare favourably with any inspector's quarters in the force.

The building occupied by Asst. Surgeon Fraser was papered, and a kitchen 30 x 16 added. The storehouse is now being shingled.

The men's quarters require an addition for a kitchen, as at present the cooking is done in the down stairs part of the barrack room, which is also used for a dining room. A small building is required for a carpenter and blacksmith's shop, and with these few repairs this post will be complete.

Wells detachment building is in good state of repair. The detachment at Dalton House has been withdrawn for the winter.

Bear, Glacier Camp and Rainy Hollow cabins are in a fair state of repair and will do for the winter.

GENERAL.

While en route to this post in July 1 was invited by Major Tutherly of the United States army, who was inspecting the troops in Alaska, to be present at his inspection of the company of artillery stationed in Skagway.

They paraded in full marching order carrying a complete camping kit. Each man carried half a tent or 'L'aborie au vent', of khaki colour, and each kit complete weighed fifty-six pounds.

They presented a good smart appearance on parade and pitched camp in a few minutes, packed up again and marched back to barracks. This company is quartered in rented buildings in Skagway, but I have information that the United States Government has selected a site for a large barracks at Haines Mission, and have already started to clear the timber from it, having let a contract for that purpose at a cost of \$22,000.

Lieutenant Emmons, a retired officer of the United States navy, passed this post in company with Messrs. Dalton and Hanley of the Porcupine Trading Co., on August 1. I was informed by Lieutenant Emmons that he was commissioned by his Government to investigate a sensational report that had been spread, about some old stone house that had been discovered in the mountains near the boundary.

Lieutenant Emmons and party returned here the next day having visited a couple of landmarks on the Dalton Trail, and three large stones placed on end against each other to form a shelter. I have taken photographs of this which I will forward. The stone shelter is about eighteen miles further in from this on the Dalton Trail.

The canneries on the coast report the salmon pack to be smaller this year than for some years. The approximate number of cases put up by the canneries at Pyramid Harbour, Smokehouse Bay, and Chilcoot is as follows:—

	Cases.
Cannery at Pyramid Harbour	38,000
A. F. N. Cannery at Smokehouse Bay	35,000
Two canneries at Chilcoot	54,000
	<hr/>
Total number put up	127,000

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They are all working yet, with the exception of one at Pyramid Harbour, which closed down this week.

Although the pack in general is reported to be small, the run in the Chilcoot River has been exceedingly good.

The Dog Salmon run at the present time is larger than ever.

Reg. No. 3562, Constable Stewart is employed as my clerk. He also attends to the customs, watching the trail by day and taking his turn of duty by night, all of which duties have been very satisfactorily performed.

In concluding this report, I want to point out the very cordial relations existing between our own people and the Alaska miners, whom we are always coming in contact with.

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

A. E. C. McDONELL, *Inspector,*
Commanding Dalton Trail Sub-division.

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APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON L. A. PARÉ, WHITE HORSE.

The Officer Commanding,
 'H' Division, N. W. M. Police,
 White Horse, Y. T.

WHITE HORSE, Nov. 15, 1902.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my fourth annual medical report as surgeon of the force for this district.

I regret to have to record the deaths by drowning of Consts. Heathcote and Campbell. They were drowned on the Stikine on or about December 26, 1901. These two deaths, and those of Corpl. Johnson and Const. O'Brien, also by drowning at Tagish in 1900, are the only ones we have had to deplore during this period of four years.

It is a matter of satisfaction to be able to report that during this comparatively long period there has not been a single death to record of a member of the division from disease, or the result of accidents. Making due allowance for the careful selection of members of the force sent to the Yukon, this showing is remarkable, and is evidence that the southern Yukon is not in any sense a country to be dreaded for its unhealthiness, or climatic severity. Some cases of high temperature caused us anxiety for some days in succession at two different intervals; too many characteristic symptoms were absent to make out a diagnosis of any particular type of fever but there were enough, nevertheless, to cause apprehension of an outbreak of typhoid, especially when at the very time a case was reported in the town hospital; fortunately the temperatures subsided about, or after, the third day. It is difficult to determine the actual cause of these cases but I believe they were the result of purely local and accidental conditions; some error in diet probably associated with other accidental circumstances brought on the development of ptomaines, or some kind of auto-intoxication. The general health of the division has been good throughout the year as will be seen from the attached schedule of cases treated. An epidemic of scarlet fever has been prevailing in town since August but as yet none of our men have taken it. The two cases of importance, a case of arm amputation and leg fracture, under treatment at the time my last annual report was submitted, made the satisfactory recovery forecasted at that time.

The supply of drugs has proved quite adequate though a greater demand has been made upon them than in former years by the increased number of Indians who required medical treatment. In this connection I feel that the immediate necessity of making a systematic and proper provision for the Indians cannot be too strongly urged upon the Government. They are a squalid, pitiable looking lot of people. Those who do not exhibit advanced symptoms of disease show signs of the existence of germs. They are particularly uncleanly in their habits and almost entirely destitute. I declare I have not seen in the different tents I have had occasion to enter, a decent pair of blankets; they have but small flimsy things, and in most cases a mere heap of rags. It is a fact as incontrovertible, as it is deplorable, that disease, actual want and destitution prevail among the majority of them. This was forcibly brought to my notice in many affecting instances.

I would beg, in this connection, to refer you to special reports made from time to time. It may appear outside my province to do more than strongly recommend the immediate erection of hospital accommodation for the sick; it is almost impossible to do anything for them as they are now situated. But it will be evident to you that shelter for the sick, and medicine to cure them, will not feed the hungry and needy, or will it put blankets upon them to protect them from the cold.

It does not need a close observer to conclude from their present condition, and the death rate, that even with kindly care over them and such benefits as an organised system might confer on them, they will be a long and heavy burden on the people of Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,

Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of 'H' Division, for the Year ended November 10, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
			Days.	
Amputated arm.....	1	73	73	Returned to duty (sent to Regina).
Asthma.....	1	1	1	Prisoner returned to work.
Abscess.....	1	16	16	Returned to duty.
Abrasions.....	1	2	2	"
Boils.....	3	3	1	"
Bealing thumb.....	2	8	4	"
Conjunctivitis.....	6	8	1½	2 prisoners returned to duty.
Cyst.....	1	54	54	Returned to duty.
Cuts.....	10	40	4	Returned to duty 1 destitute civilian
Colds.....	50	148	3	Returned to duty 1 prisoner.
Chafe's.....	5	16	3½	Returned to duty.
Contusions.....	15	97	6½	"
Corns.....	1	3	3	"
Cephalalgia.....	3	9	3	"
Dislocations.....	2	4	2	"
Delirium tremens.....	1	3	3	Prisoner returned to work.
Epileptic fits.....	1	3	3	Female Indian prisoner.
Eczema.....	3	15	5	Returned to duty.
Erysipelas.....	1	29	29	"
Functional disturbance.....	60	118	2	returned to duty, 5 prisoners and 4 lunatics
Fracture (Tibia).....	1	48	48	Returned to duty.
" (Clavicle).....	1	49	49	"
" (Humerus).....	1	42	42	Indian treated in hospital.
Foreign body in eye.....	1	1	1	Prisoner returned to work.
Gunboil.....	1	5	5	Returned to duty.
Gonorrhœa.....	7	96	13½	"
Gastric Ulcer.....	1	13	13	"
Hemorrhoids.....	4	8	2	"
Hypæraemia Retina.....	1	16	16	"
Heart trouble, functional with valvular murmur.....	2	15	7½	"
Icterus.....	1	9	9	"
Inguinal adenitis (specific).....	1	14	14	"
Inflamed toe-joint.....	1	4	4	"
Ingrowing toenail.....	2	8	4	"
Insect bite.....	1	16	16	"
Impacted cerumen.....	1	1	1	"
Lumbago.....	4	18	4½	Returned to duty, 1 prisoner.
Micturition trouble.....	1	1	1	Returned to duty.
Myalgia.....	4	14	3½	"
Neuralgia.....	6	19	3¼	"
Punctured wounds.....	6	16	2½	Returned to duty, 2 prisoners.
Pyrexia.....	4	26	6½	Returned to duty.
Phymosis.....	1	10	10	"
Rheumatism.....	9	18	2	Returned to duty, 2 prisoners.
Sprains and strains.....	18	73	4	Returned to duty.
Sciatica.....	1	5	5	"
Stiff neck.....	1	2	2	"
Sore throat.....	14	46	3¼	"
" lips.....	1	43	43	"
" back.....	1	1	1	"
Synovitis (chronic).....	1	1	1	"
Swollen testicle.....	1	27	27	"
Toothache.....	14	28	2	Returned to duty, 2 prisoners.
Varicose veins.....	1	20	20	1 " "
No. of police cases.....	259			
" prisoners.....	20			
" lunatics.....	4			
Total.....	283			

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON S. M. FRASER, DALTON TRAIL.

DALTON TRAIL, October 9, 1902.

The Officer Commanding
'H' Division, White Horse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of the Dalton Trail detachments for the past year.

The health of the men has been excellent, and injuries from accidents have been very few and of a trivial nature.

The attached appendix shows the number of cases of members of the force under treatment, also one case of frost bite of both feet. This accident happened on the Kluhini river, and was the only one of a serious nature which occurred last winter. This man was taken to Porcupine. We are without accommodation for such cases at this post. I amputated the right foot, above the ankle, and part of the left calcis. He made a good recovery, and has a stump entirely free from tenderness. A subscription was taken up at Porcupine, amounting to sufficient to pay his expenses to Seattle, and also buy himself an artificial foot, he being a destitute civilian.

In addition to my medical duties I was in charge of the detachments here until the arrival of Inspector Walke in January last.

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

S. M. FRASER.
Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of Dalton Trail Detachments, for the Year ended October 9, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Aenemia	1	1	1	Recovered.
Abcess	3	9	3	"
Asthma	1	1	1	"
Biliousness	2	2	1	"
Catarrh, nasal	1	1	1	"
Conjunctivitis	1	3	3	"
Cold, bronchial	2	6	3	"
Chafe	1	1	1	"
Cephalalgia with debility	1	1	32	"
Diarrhea	2	2	1	"
Frost bite, feet	1	23	23	Destitute civilian, amputation ankle, recovered.
Gleet	1	14	14	Recovered.
Gonorrhoea	1	5	5	"
Otitis	1	21	21	"
Odontalgia	2	2	1	"
Rheumatism, muscular	1	1	1	"
Relaxed scrotum	1	1	1	"
Sciatica	1	2	2	"
Sprained knee	1	7	7	"
Vaccination	7	6	6	"
Wounds	2	2	1	"

S. M. FRASER,
Assistant Surgeon.

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APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON, DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., November 30, 1902.

The Officer Commanding
' B ' Division, N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of ' B ' Division for the past year.

HEALTH OF DIVISION.

Compared with the previous year, the health of the Division for the past year has been good, showing a slight decrease in number of cases treated; 209 cases were treated during the year, and, with the exception of two sent out to the North-west Territories, and one death, all recovered and have been returned to duty.

TYPHOID.

Only two cases of typhoid occurred during the year, both cases undoubtedly contracted outside of barracks.

Special constable Aso was admitted on April 2; disease ran a normal course and he was returned to duty on May 3.

Reg. No. 2,372 constable Kembry, reported sick a few hours after arriving from White Horse; he was taken into hospital and typhoid developed rapidly, and for some few days he was very ill; however he made a good recovery and was doing light duty by the end of October.

SPECIAL CASES.

On July 3, Reg. No. 3844, constable Whitlock was admitted to hospital suffering from pleurisy with effusion; paracentesis thoracis was performed, and 80 ounces of serous fluid drawn off. The patient made a rapid recovery, but owing to general ill health I recommended his transfer to the North-west Territories.

On January 10, Reg. No. 3243 constable Shaver was brought in from the Forty Mile District with a badly frozen foot; he was returned to duty on February 14, completely cured, and without loss of any portion of the foot.

On December 13, 1902, Reg. No. 3516 constable Learnmont was admitted to hospital suffering from fistula in ano. There were several large sinuses requiring seven operations, the recovery from which was apparently slow. During his confinement in hospital he was able to do some light duty. He was returned to duty completely cured on June 17.

GENERAL.

Owing to the sudden, and extreme, changes of temperature in this country, a number of the men suffered from severe colds. By promptly detaining such cases in the hospital,

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a serious illness is often avoided. There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of orchitis, only one case occurred and that was when the disease was contracted in White Horse and neglected, owing to the man's travelling to Dawson over the ice.

I regret to say that there was one death in the division during the year. Sergeant Jackson who committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol; death was instantaneous.

THE HOSPITAL.

The hospital has been greatly improved; a new addition has been built containing private ward, operating room and hospital sergeant's room. One of the old wards has been divided into a dining room, bath room and small ward for isolated cases. A cellar has been excavated, and by converting the large tank stove in the main ward into a furnace, the entire hospital is now heated. This means an enormous saving in wood and practically ends the danger of fire.

The stock of drugs on hand is fairly good, and full, and the instruments, and appliances on hand are in good condition.

I would recommend that next year the floor of the operating room be covered with oil cloth, and new floors be put down in the old portion of the hospital. A desk for the use of the medical officer, and a typewriter would be very useful.

DETACHMENTS.

Each detachment has been supplied with a neat medical chest containing simple remedies, and dressings with full instructions how to use.

BARRACKS.

The barracks are in a very good sanitary condition; the men's quarters are well ventilated and comfortable.

The new baths supplied for the men were very necessary

The latrines are inspected regularly, and disinfected by the hospital staff sergeant.

PRISON AND PENITENTIARY.

The health of the prison department has been fairly good, considering the number of wrecked constitutions that drift into a prison.

During the year 170 cases were treated; three of these were morphine fiends, one female and two male. All three were cured before the expiration of their terms of imprisonment. Two prisoners were treated for gun shot wounds, one Brophy, shot through the body and the other Dumball, shot through the head. Both recovered. A cystic tumor was removed from Convict No. 1. The sanitary condition of the prison is good. The rations supplied the prisoners are good.

LUNATICS.

During the year 26 lunatics were confined in the asylum; of these 12 recovered and were discharged, 11 were sent to the New Westminster Asylum, and three are at present under observation.

Attached hereto is a list of cases treated during the year.

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LIST of CASES Treated during the Year in 'B' Division Hospital.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess, aural.....	2	2	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
" dental.....	5	5	1	" " "
"	1	.....	.....	Still in hospital.
Alcoholism.....	2	13	7	Recovered and returned to duty.
Biliousness.....	16	44	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	" " "
Carbuncle.....	1	3	3	" " "
Chafe.....	1	1	1	" " "
Cold, slight.....	36	36	1	" " "
" severe.....	31	193	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	" " "
Colic.....	3	4	1	" " "
Cramps.....	5	5	1	" " "
Cellulitis.....	1	17	17	" " "
Constipation.....	1	1	1	" " "
Conjested liver.....	1	2	2	" " "
Chancroid.....	1	.....	.....	Under treatment.
Diarrhoea.....	2	2	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Dyspepsia.....	1	15	15	" " "
Debility.....	4	90	.....	Two transferred.
Earache.....	2	2	1	Two returned to duty.
Epistaxis.....	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Frost bite.....	1	35	35	" " "
Fractured nose.....	1	5	5	" " "
" hand.....	1	20	20	" " "
Fistula.....	1	186	186	" " "
Gonorrhœa.....	6	84	14	" " "
Gleet.....	3	3	1	" " "
Headache.....	6	6	1	" " "
Insomnia.....	1	1	1	" " "
Indigestion.....	1	1	1	" " "
Injured back.....	1	21	21	" " "
Lumbago.....	5	25	5	" " "
Nephritis.....	2	30	15	" " "
Orchitis.....	1	16	16	" " "
Piles.....	2	2	1	" " "
Pleurisy.....	1	30	30	" " "
Rheumatism.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Rash.....	13	19	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " "
Sprains.....	7	42	6	" " "
Sore feet.....	7	14	2	" " "
Sore eyes.....	1	6	6	" " "
Sore throat.....	5	11	2	" " "
Taenia.....	1	3	3	" " "
Toothache.....	3	3	1	" " "
Tonsilitis.....	2	16	8	" " "
Typhoid.....	2	84	42	" " "
Wounds, contused.....	7	94	13	" " "
" incised.....	3	31	10	" " "
" punctured.....	2	4	2	" " "
" gunshot.....	2	23	23	One died.
Wen.....	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Total number of cases....	209			

CLASSIFIED LIST OF DISEASES IN PRISON.

Alcoholism	10
Abscess, dental	3
Ague	1
Boils	1
Biliousness	9
Backache	4
Cellulitis	2
Conjunctivitis	3
Burns	1
Colds, slight	19
" severe	15
Cramps	9
Constipation	5
Cystitis	2
Catarrh	1
Debility	3
Dyspepsia	1
Frost bite	1
Female diseases	2
Gonorrhœa	2
Headache	16
Insomnia	1
Wounds, contused	8
" incised	3
" punctured	1
" scalp	3
" bullet	2
Lumbago	9
Morphine	3
Malingering	3
Neuralgia	2
Nephritis	1
Poisoning	1
Phthisis	1
Pains in side	4
Roseola	1
Rheumatism	12
Stricture	2
Toothache	5
Tumors	3
Wen	1

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

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. MADORE.

FORT SELKIRK, Yukon Territory, October 31, 1902.

The Officer Commanding
'B' Division, N.W.M. Police.
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, herewith, the annual medical report of this sub-division, or Selkirk district, for the year ending this date.

The health of the members of this sub-division has, for the past year, been fairly good; but, as usual, the Indians of Selkirk and vicinity have suffered from different diseases. The majority were of a severe type.

The sanitary condition of this (Selkirk) 'post,' as well as of the other detachments of this sub-division, is very satisfactory. The buildings are of log, very substantial and comfortable. The officers' quarters were recently covered with shingles, and roof painted. The barracks have been renovated, and roof also shingled and painted. In this way, the quarters will be kept dry and comfortable, instead of being wet, as they used to be, on account of rain water dripping through the roof.

The old guard room, one neat mess room and a kitchen form the quarters for the whole detachment at Fort Selkirk. These three buildings were formerly used by the Yukon Field Force; and, having been renovated, are healthy quarters, as they are well lighted, dry and warm.

During the last few months, new quarters were put up for the Half-Way detachment. These quarters were much needed, as the old ones were in a bad condition. When I was visiting the new 'post,' last July, the men who were then building it on an island, complained that they were feeling sick, on account of the bad water they drank. In fact, the water of the Yukon river, in this district, is generally very muddy, and more especially so during the spring and summer months. I then recommended that every detachment of this Sub-division be supplied with filters. True, the men of each detachment have received orders to drive pipes through the ground, on the artesian well system, in order to get pure water. But I see a great inconvenience in the way these pipes are driven, I mean the close distance to the quarters. In fact, they are put through the ground which lies beneath the quarters. If these pipes were driven at some distance from the different buildings, good water could be pumped out; but, on account of the ground being frozen solid, during most part of the year, I presume that the supply of water, which would be drawn at some distance from the 'post,' could be got but for a few months.

I wish to be allowed to add a few more words about these inside driven wells, because I foresee a great objection to them, more especially during the warm weather. The water would be liable to be polluted (and I feel sure it would) by animal matter and slop waters, being decomposed and filtering through the ground. In consequence those who were compelled to drink such polluted water would run a great chance of getting either typhoid fever, diphtheria or dysentery. So I would urge that every detachment be supplied with a filter. At any rate, the surgeon, at Fort Selkirk, should

have one, in order that he could filter the water he is using when preparing his medicines, as clean water is very important.

I am very happy to be able to state that we have no deaths to record amongst the members of this district, during the past year. We have, however, to report the death of a few Indians, i.e., one old Indian, two squaws and five papooses (young children). There were a few cases of diseases amongst civilians, as also cases of accidents; but no one died, except a baby, who died a few hours after being born.

The more important cases of sickness amongst the natives were bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, tuberculosis, scrofulosis, conjunctivitis and measles. The members of the force suffered more especially with biliousness, bronchitis, cephalalgia, colds, neuralgia, gastric disturbance and tonsillitis, as you will see from annexed synopsis. There were a few cases of frost bites. I attended two important cases of naso-pharyngeal catarrh, with complete success. I also treated Inspector A. M. Jarvis, for a case of chronic synovitis, with satisfactory result. Lately, I attended on Constable Ed. Smith, for albuminuria (Bright's disease). That case is still under treatment.

Two members of the force, in this subdivision, were successfully vaccinated. I examined one constable, for re-engagement. Two prisoners, one lunatic and a few indigents were attended to.

Last spring, three civilians, affected with measles, arrived at Selkirk, one after the other, from the outside. There being no hospital in this town, arrangements were made with the proprietor of a hotel. He agreed to keep these patients, with the understanding that he would nurse them and would prepare their meals, and that no one else would be allowed in the house. The Indians were told not to go there for fear of contagion. But, for one reason or another, some went to the house, and in consequence they caught the disease and spread it among the whole Indian camp. There were 28 cases of measles amongst them.

There being no hospital in Selkirk, we had to do something for these poor people. With the permission of the Assistant Commissioner of the Territory, one of the federal buildings, formerly occupied by the Yukon Field Force, was converted into a temporary hospital. A civilian was hired to nurse them and to prepare their meals.

Fortunately for the Indians, they were well cared for and well nursed. But, if they had been left by themselves, it is more than probable that many would have died, because they are very careless and understand nothing about medical attendance. It is true that they like to take medicines, but they have strange ideas about medical treatment. When living in their own cabins, if they happen to be sick and in a high state of fever, they go out and sit on snow banks, for the purpose of getting cooler. Since I came to Selkirk, I saw three Indians acting in such a way, whilst they were dangerously sick with pneumonia, &c. Each time, I had to coax them, in order to persuade them to go into their cabins. All the Indians, who were treated in the hospital, had a satisfactory recovery. Before we used one of the vacant federal buildings, a few Indians had been attended to, in their own shacks, but as a some them skipped to the woods, before they got well, and being exposed to cold and damp air, an old Indian, two squaws and a few papooses died.

The Indians, who were sick with measles, also suffered a great deal with bronchitis, pneumonia and conjunctivitis. All those treated in the hospital had a favourable recovery. One old squaw, who was being attended to for measles, took advantage of a short absence of the attendant, to go and sit on a snow bank, for a few minutes, after which she was very sick with pneumonia, but she ultimately recovered.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity, to recommend that one of the vacant public buildings, at Selkirk, be permanently turned over to the North-west Mounted Police, and be used as a hospital, not only for the sick members of the force, in this sub-division, but as well as for the Indians and civilians. Selkirk being a long distance, either from White Horse or Dawson, it is very important for us to depend on a hospital, in case of emergency, not only for members of North-west Mounted Police and Indians, but for civilians, who happen to go up or down the Yukon River, and also for miners from the Pelly, or the McMillan rivers.

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There is, at Selkirk, a fair stock of medicines and surgical instruments, and a few appliances.

This last summer, I made two postmortem examinations, both external and internal.

In June last, two ladies and three gentlemen were quarantined in Selkirk, as small-pox suspects. Very fortunately, no case of that dreadful disease developed amongst them; and they were released, after being isolated for fourteen days. The quarters, which had been occupied by them were carefully fumigated, and the buildings, where the Indians had been kept during the epidemic of measles, also fumigated.

I attach a synopsis of cases treated during the year, and an appendix of cases attended to, amongst the Indians, since last March.

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

G. MADORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

SYNOPSIS of Annual Sick Report of Assistant Surgeon G. Madore, Fort Selkirk,
Yukon Territory, October, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess.....	3	15	5	Recovered and returned to duty.
Adenitis.....	1	12	12	" " " "
Albuminuria.....	1	30	.....	Still under treatment.
Alveolar abscess.....	1	2	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Anorexia.....	1	2	2	" " " "
Biliousness.....	3	4	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	" " " "
Boils.....	2	6	3	" " " "
Bronchitis.....	6	42	7	" " " "
Bruises.....	2	12	6	Medicine and duty.
Bubo.....	1	18	18	Recovered and returned to duty.
Burns.....	2	16	8	" " " "
Cephalalgia.....	5	5	1	" " " "
Chafes.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " "
Chancre.....	1	7	7	Medicine and duty.
Colds.....	4	12	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Constipation.....	1	2	2	" " " "
Corns.....	2	2	1	" " " "
Debility.....	2	30	15	Medicine and duty.
Diarrhoea.....	2	4	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Extravasation of blood mostly all over body.....	1	3	3	" " " "
Febriola.....	2	6	3	" " " "
Frost bites, chin and wrists.....	1	7	7	Medicine and duty.
Frost bites, fingers.....	1	8	8	Medicine and light duty.
Gastric disturbance, 1 prisoner.....	6	12	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Gastrodynia (prisoner).....	1	1	1	" " " " to work.
Gingivitis.....	1	2	2	Medicine and duty.
Gonorrhoea.....	1	32	32	" " " "
Insomnia.....	2	4	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Intercostal neuralgia.....	1	2	2	" " " "
Laryngitis.....	1	2	2	" " " "
Lice.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Lumbago.....	1	3	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Mosquito bites.....	1	2	2	Medicine and duty.
Naso-pharyngeal catarrh.....	2	14	7	Recovered and returned to duty.
Neuralgia, (1 prisoner).....	4	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " " "
Neuralgic pains in legs.....	3	6	2	" " " "
Odontalgia.....	4	4	1	Medicine and duty.
Otitis.....	1	8	8	" " " "
Pharyngitis.....	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Piles.....	2	14	7	" " " "
Prostatitis.....	1	21	21	" " " "
Pyrosis.....	1	2	2	Medicine and duty.
Rheumatic pains.....	1	3	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Rheumatism, muscular.....	1	4	4	" " " "
Sore knees, (a destitute).....	1	3	3	Recovered.
Swollen feet and ankles.....	2	6	3	" (2 destitutes).
Swollen foot.....	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Swollen glands.....	1	15	15	Medicine and duty.
Swollen legs.....	1	5	5	Recovered and returned to duty.
Synovitis, chronic.....	1	60	60	Medicine and duty.
Tonsillitis, 1 special constable.....	4	12	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Toothache.....	3	3	1	Extraction of teeth.
Wound, old.....	1	10	10	Medicine and duty.
Wounds, other.....	3	39	13	" " "

G. MADORE,

Assistant Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

INDIANS.

APPENDIX of Sick Report of Assistant Surgeon G. Madore, of cases of diseases amongst Indians of Selkirk and vicinity, from March till the end of October, 1902.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abcess on arm.....	1	8	8	Recovered.
Abcess, glandular.....	1	17	17	"
Adenitis, cervical.....	5	205	35	4 recovered and 1 still under treatment.
Anaemia.....	2	90	45	Recovered.
Anorexia.....	1	2	2	"
Biliousness.....	2	4	2	"
Blepharitis.....	3	12	4	"
Bronchitis.....	46	368	8	"
Broncho-pneumonia.....	3	63	21	2 recovered and one died.
Bubo.....	1	20	20	Recovered.
Cephalalgia.....	2	2	1	"
Colds.....	3	6	2	"
Conjunctivitis.....	10	40	4	"
Constipation.....	3	4	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	"
Eczema.....	3	9	3	"
Haemoptisis.....	4	28	7	3 recovered and 1 under treatment.
Influenza.....	3	18	6	Recovered.
Insomnia.....	1	2	2	"
Laryngitis.....	5	15	3	"
Lice.....	3	3	1	"
Measles.....	28	280	10	26 recovered and 2 died.
Neuralgia.....	6	12	2	Recovered.
Neuralgia, intercostal.....	1	3	3	"
Neuralgic pains, legs.....	1	2	2	"
Orchitis.....	1	21	21	"
Otitis.....	2	8	4	"
Palpitations of heart.....	1	2	2	"
Pharyngitis.....	5	20	4	"
Pimples.....	3	6	2	"
Rheumatic pains, arms and shoulders.....	2	4	2	"
Rheumatic pains, in legs.....	3	9	3	"
Scrofula.....	1	60	60	Died.
Sub-acute bronchitis, Indian from Hootalinqua.....	1	8	.....	Still under treatment.
Tonsillitis.....	1	3	3	Recovered.
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	4	160	40	Died.
Ulcers, scrofulous, large.....	1	45	45	Recovered.
Ulcers, scrofulous.....	2	60	30	"
Wound, face.....	1	5	5	"
Wound, thumb.....	1	7	7	"
Wound, wrist.....	1	7	7	"

G. MADORE,
Assistant Surgeon.

